

RÉSUMÉ DIGEST

ACT 680 (SB 143)

2022 Regular Session

Morris

Existing law defines for the crime of "illegal carrying of weapons", in part, as the intentional concealment of any firearm or other instrumentality customarily used or intended for probable use as a dangerous weapon by a person. Existing law further provides for certain exceptions to the crime of illegal carrying of weapons, including for those La. residents issued a concealed handgun permit by the Dept. of Public Safety and Corrections.

New law creates an additional exception for any La. resident who does not possess a concealed handgun permit but otherwise meets the same eligibility requirements as those who do possess a concealed handgun permit, if the resident is a reserve or active-duty member of any branch of the U.S. Armed Forces; a member of the La. National Guard or the La. Air National Guard; or a former member of any branch of the U.S. Armed Forces, the La. National Guard, or the La. Air National Guard who has been honorably discharged from service.

New law requires that a person in possession of a concealed handgun pursuant to the permit exception must have on his person proof that he meets the qualifications, which may be a valid military ID, a valid La. driver's license or special ID card displaying the word "Veteran", or a valid La. driver's license or special ID card accompanied by a Dept. of Defense Form 214 indicating character of service as "Honorable" or "Under Honorable Conditions (General)".

New law provides that any person carrying a concealed handgun pursuant to the permit exception is deemed to have met all requirements of new law.

Existing law prohibits a concealed handgun permit holder from carrying and concealing a handgun while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled dangerous substance.

New law extends the prohibition from carrying and concealing a handgun while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled dangerous substance to nonpermitted but otherwise legal carriers.

Existing law requires a concealed handgun permit holder to notify any police officer who approaches the permittee in an official manner or with an identified official purpose that he has a weapon on his person, submit to a pat-down, and allow the officer to temporarily disarm him.

New law extends the notification requirement to nonpermitted but otherwise legal carriers.

New law requires La. State Police (LSP) to provide a two-hour online concealed handgun education course that includes instruction on concealed handgun basics and nomenclature, firearm-free zones, use of deadly force, interactions with law enforcement officers, conflict resolution, accident prevention, unauthorized access prevention, and safe handling of a handgun.

New law states that the purpose of the online education course is to educate the public on firearm safety and use. Provides that the course be optional and not a requirement for obtaining a concealed handgun permit, and that completion of the course does not grant any person the right to carry a concealed handgun.

New law requires LSP to maintain an online database of all licensed handgun and firearm instructors to be made available to the public.

New law requires LSP to post on its website all requirements to meet the concealed carry permit exception.

New law requires that the Dept. of Public Safety and Correction, office of state police, develop and promulgate the content, structure, accessibility, and all other related matters of the online handgun education.

Effective August 1, 2022.

(Amends R.S. 40:1379.3(B)(2) and (I)(1) and (2); adds R.S. 14:95(M) and R.S. 40:1379.3.3)