

RÉSUMÉ DIGEST

ACT 1 (SB 1)

2024 Second Extraordinary Session

Miguez

Present law provides that the crime of illegal carrying of weapons includes the intentional concealment of any firearm, or other instrumentality customarily used or intended for probable use as a dangerous weapon, on one's person.

New law retains present law.

Prior law provided an exemption to the crime of illegal carrying of weapons to a resident of Louisiana who is:

- (1) 21 years of age or older.
- (2) Not prohibited from possessing a firearm under state or federal law.
- (3) A reserve or active-duty member of any branch of the U.S. Armed Forces, 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 makes it lawful for any person 18 years of age or older who is not prohibited from possessing a firearm under state or federal law to carry a concealed weapon without a permit.

New law also deletes prior law relative to concealed carry by active-duty or former members of the military in favor of new law generally allowing permitless concealed carry for any law-abiding person.

Present law provides that a concealed handgun permit (CHP) does not allow a concealed handgun in certain places, including: any building or location in which firearms are banned by state or federal law; a law enforcement building, detention facility, courthouse, polling place, municipal building or other public building utilized as the meeting place of the governing authority of a political subdivision; the state capitol; an airport; a place of worship without permission of the administration; a parade or demonstration for which a permit is issued by a governmental entity; and a school or school bus.

New law applies these to present law restrictions on concealed carry to the permitless concealed carry provided for by new law.

Present law does not limit the right of a property owner or lawful custodian to prohibit or restrict access of those persons possessing a concealed handgun pursuant to a CHP issued under present law, and no individual to whom a CHP is issued may carry a concealed handgun into the private residence of another without first receiving the consent of that person.

New law retains present law and applies it to the permitless concealed carry provided for by new law.

Present law provides that a CHP does not entitle a permittee to carry a concealed weapon in any facility, building, location, zone, or area in which firearms are banned by state or federal law.

New law retains these provisions and applies them to the permitless concealed carry provided for by new law.

Effective July 4, 2024.

(Amends R.S. 14:95(M) and R.S. 40:1379.3(B)(2)(a), (M), and (O); adds R.S. 14:95(N))