
DIGEST

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HB 483 Engrossed

2022 Regular Session

Travis Johnson

Abstract: Changes the amount of time required to lapse before a person with a felony conviction is allowed to possess a concealed weapon or apply for a concealed handgun permit from 10 years to five years.

Present law (R.S. 40:1379.3) provides that a person is ineligible for a concealed handgun permit if he has been convicted of a felony offense even if the conviction has been expunged.

Proposed law retains present law and adds that a person otherwise prohibited from possessing a firearm by state law is ineligible for a concealed handgun permit.

Present law further provides that to qualify for a concealed handgun permit, a La. resident shall not have been convicted of, have entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, or not be charged under indictment or a bill of information for any crime of violence or any crime punishable by imprisonment for a term of one year or greater.

Proposed law retains present law and adds that a person otherwise prohibited from possessing a firearm by state law is ineligible for a concealed handgun permit.

Present law provides that a person who has been convicted of a violation of 18 U.S.C. 491(a) shall be permitted to qualify for a concealed handgun permit if 15 or more years has elapsed between the date of application and the successful completion or service of any sentence, deferred adjudication, or period of probation or parole.

Proposed law repeals present law.

Present law provides that a person who has obtained an expungement for a felony conviction shall not be considered ineligible to obtain a concealed handgun permit if:

- (1) The person's felony conviction was not for a crime of violence and 10 years have elapsed since the completion of the person's probation, parole, or suspended sentence.
- (2) The person has been pardoned by the governor and the pardon does not expressly prohibit the person from shipping, transporting, possessing, or receiving firearms.

Proposed law retains present law and changes the time period from 10 years to five years with regard to the time elapsed since the completion of the person's probation, parole, or suspended sentence.

(Amends R.S. 40:1379.3(C)(6) and (10))

Summary of Amendments Adopted by House

The Committee Amendments Proposed by House Committee on Administration of Criminal Justice to the original bill:

1. Make technical changes.
2. Remove the 15-year waiting period for a person who has violated 18 U.S.C. 491(a).
3. Delete provisions referring to R.S. 14:95.1.
4. Add language that clarifies that the proposed law waiting period of five years pertaining to eligibility for a concealed handgun permit is not applicable to a person otherwise prohibited from possessing a firearm by state law.