

**LOUISIANA
CONCEALED HANDGUN PERMIT
LAWS AND ADMINISTRATIVE RULES**



**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND
CORRECTIONS
Office of State Police**

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INTRODUCTION

The concealed handgun permit that you have applied for authorizes you to carry a handgun concealed on your person. It does not authorize you to use that handgun. Other provisions of Louisiana law regulate usage of a handgun.

This pamphlet contains selected relevant Louisiana statutes pertaining to concealed handguns, use of deadly force, and weapons, current through the Regular Session of the 2012 Louisiana Legislature. Persons desiring more information than that contained in this pamphlet should consult the Louisiana Revised Statutes or an attorney. The laws contained herein are subject to amendment and it is your responsibility to be aware of and comply with the most recent statement of the law.

This pamphlet also contains the administrative rule governing the issuance and regulation of concealed handgun permits. The official publication of these rules appears in the September 20, 1996 edition of the Louisiana Register, Volume 22, No. 9 at pages 844 through 852. These rules were amended in 2012. The official publication of the amendments appears in the May 20, 2012 edition of the Louisiana Register, Volume 38, No. 5 at pages 1279 through 1285. Certified copies of these rules may be obtained from the Office of the State Register.

This pamphlet does not include all Federal laws pertaining to firearms. You must observe both Federal and State laws. Federal law is administered by Federal agencies. For information relative to Federal regulation of firearms, you may contact the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.

The Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections gratefully acknowledges the Web Portal of the Louisiana Legislature, Louisiana laws sub site (www.legis.state.la.us/tsrs/search.htm), as the source of the statutory text of this pamphlet.

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LRS 40:1379.3

§1379.3. Statewide permits for concealed handguns; application procedures; definitions

A.(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the deputy secretary of public safety services of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections shall issue a concealed handgun permit to any Louisiana resident who qualifies for a permit under the provisions of this Section and may promulgate rules and adopt regulations regarding concealed handgun permits in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act. The permit shall contain a permit number, expiration date, photograph, and the name, address, and date of birth of the permittee.

(2) Any information in any application for a concealed handgun permit or any information provided in connection with the application submitted to the deputy secretary of public safety services of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections under the provisions of this Section shall be held confidential and shall not be subject to any public records request nor shall the information be considered as a public record pursuant to R.S. 44:1 et seq. The Department of Public Safety and Corrections shall not release any list of persons who applied for or received a permit for a concealed handgun pursuant to this Section. However, nothing contained herein shall limit or impede the free flow of information between law enforcement agencies, prohibit the department from releasing information necessary to perform the background investigation, or provide statistical information which does not identify individual applicants or permittees.

B.(1) A concealed handgun permit shall be issued only to a Louisiana resident who qualifies for a permit under the provisions of this Section. A concealed handgun permit issued pursuant to the provisions of this Section shall grant authority to a Louisiana resident to carry a concealed handgun on his person.

(2) A Louisiana resident shall be required to possess a valid concealed handgun permit issued by the state of Louisiana pursuant to the provisions of this Section in order to carry a concealed handgun in the state of Louisiana.

C. To qualify for a concealed handgun permit, a Louisiana resident shall:

(1) Make sworn application to the deputy secretary of public safety services of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections. The providing of false or misleading information on the application or any documents submitted with the application shall be grounds for the denial or revocation of a concealed handgun permit. The application shall reflect training in pistols, revolvers, or both. Any permittee under this Section shall notify the department of any address or name change within thirty days of the change. Failure to timely notify the department of a name or address change may result in suspension of the permit for up to thirty days.

(2) Agree in writing to hold harmless and indemnify the department, the state, or any peace officer for any and all liability arising out of the issuance or use of the concealed handgun permit.

(3) Be a resident of the state.

(4) Be twenty-one years of age or older.

(5) Not suffer from a mental or physical infirmity due to disease, illness, or retardation which prevents the safe handling of a handgun.

(6) Not be ineligible to possess a firearm by virtue of having been convicted of a felony.

(7) Not have been committed, either voluntarily or involuntarily, for the abuse of a controlled dangerous substance, as defined by R.S. 40:961 and 964, or been found guilty of, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a misdemeanor under the laws of this state or similar laws of any other state relating to a controlled dangerous substance within a five-year period immediately preceding the date on which the application is submitted, or be presently charged under indictment or a bill of information for such an offense.

(8) Not chronically and habitually use alcoholic beverages to the extent that his normal faculties are impaired. It shall be presumed that an applicant or permittee chronically and habitually uses alcoholic beverages to the extent that his normal faculties are impaired if the applicant has been found guilty of, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to operating a vehicle while intoxicated, or has been admitted, either voluntarily or involuntarily, for treatment as an alcoholic, within the five-year period immediately preceding the date on which the application is submitted, or at any time after the application has been submitted.

(9) Not have entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to or been found guilty of a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2 at the misdemeanor level, unless five years have elapsed since completion of sentence or any other conditions set by the court have been fulfilled, or unless the conviction was set aside and the prosecution dismissed, prior to the date on which the application is submitted.

(10) 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. A conviction, plea of guilty, or plea of nolo contendere under this Paragraph shall include an expungement of such conviction or a dismissal and conviction set-aside under the provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure Article 893. However, 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 fifteen 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.

(11) Not be a fugitive from justice.

(12) Not be an unlawful user of, or addicted to, marijuana, depressants, stimulants, or narcotic drugs.

(13) Not have been adjudicated to be mentally deficient or been committed to a mental institution.

(14) Not be an illegal alien in the United States.

(15) Not have been discharged from the Armed Forces of the United States with a discharge characterized as "Under Other than Honorable Conditions", a "Bad Conduct Discharge", or a "Dishonorable Discharge". In the case of Commissioned Officers and Warrant Officers of the United States Armed Forces, the punishment of "Dismissal" rendered subject to a verdict of "guilty" at a trial by military court-martial is deemed to be disqualifying under this Paragraph. For the purposes of this Paragraph, the United States Coast Guard is considered an armed force.

(16) Not have a history of engaging in violent behavior. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that an applicant has a history of engaging in violent behavior upon proof that, within a ten-year period immediately preceding the date of the application, the applicant has been arrested or charged on three or more occasions for any crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B), or has been arrested or charged on two or more occasions for any crime of violence that may be punished by death.

(17) Not be ineligible to possess a firearm under 18 USC 922(g).

(18) Not have had a permit denied within one year prior to the most recent application.

(19) Not have had a permit revoked within four years prior to the most recent application.

D.(1) In addition to the requirements of Subsection C of this Section, an applicant shall demonstrate competence with a handgun by any one of the following:

(a) Completion of any National Rifle Association handguns safety or training course conducted by a National Rifle Association certified instructor within the preceding twelve months.

(b) Completion of any Department of Public Safety and Corrections approved firearms safety or training course or class available to the general public offered by a law enforcement agency, college, or private or public institution or organization or firearms training school within the preceding twelve months.

(c) Completion of any law enforcement firearms safety or training course or class approved by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections and offered for correctional officers, investigators, special deputies, or any division or subdivision of law enforcement or security enforcement within the preceding twelve months.

(d) Possession of a current valid license to carry a concealed weapon issued by a parish law enforcement officer.

(e) Completion of any firearms training or safety course or class approved by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections within the preceding twelve months.

(f) Completion of a law enforcement training academy program certified by the Council on Peace Officer Standards and Training. However, any person retired from full-time service as a Louisiana peace officer need only demonstrate that he was properly certified by the Council on Peace Officer Standards and Training at the time of retirement.

(g) Completion of small arms training within the preceding sixty months while serving with the armed forces of the United States as evidenced by any of the following:

(i) For personnel released or retired from active duty, possession of an "Honorable Discharge" or "General Discharge Under Honorable Conditions" as evidenced by a Department of Defense Form 214 (DD-214).

(ii) For personnel on active duty or serving in one of the National Guard or reserve components of the Armed Forces, possession of certification of completion of basic training with service record evidence of having successfully completed small arms training and qualification.

(h) The National Rifle Association's personal protection course.

(i) For personnel released or retired from active duty or the National Guard or reserve components of the Armed Forces for more than sixty months, possession of proof indicating combat service and an "Honorable Discharge" or "General Discharge Under Honorable Conditions" as evidenced by a Department of Defense Form 214 (DD-214) and completion of the following:

(i) A three-hour course of instruction on the use of deadly force and conflict resolution which shall include a review of R.S. 14:18 through 22 and which may include a review of any other laws relating to the use of deadly force within the preceding sixty months.

(ii) A one-hour course of instruction on child access prevention within the preceding sixty months.

(2) Instructors for any class, training, or course of instruction authorized by this Subsection, except for small arms training in military service as provided in Subparagraph (1)(g) of this Subsection, shall be certified by the Council on Peace Officer Standards and Training as a firearms instructor or by the National Rifle Association as an instructor for Basic Pistol Shooting, Personal Protection in the Home, or Personal Protection Outside the Home. Any safety or training course or class as described in this Subsection, except for basic handgun training in military service provided in Subparagraph (1)(g) of this Subsection, shall include instruction in child access prevention.

(3) Any live range fire training required to demonstrate competency as authorized by the provisions of this Subsection may use live ammunition or fixed-case marking projectiles capable of being fired from a handgun.

E.(1) A photocopy of a certificate of completion of any of the courses or classes, or an affidavit from the instructor, school, club, organization, or group that conducted or taught said course or class attesting to the completion of the course or class by the applicant, or a copy of any document which shows completion of the course or class or confirms participation in firearms competition or honorable discharge shall constitute evidence of qualification pursuant to Subsection D of this Section.

(2) It shall be illegal to intentionally present false, fraudulent, altered, or counterfeit documents to prove training in handguns in order to obtain a concealed handgun permit. Whoever intentionally presents false, fraudulent, altered, or counterfeit documents to prove training in handguns in order to obtain a concealed handgun permit shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both. In addition, no person convicted of a violation of this Subsection shall be eligible to obtain a permit.

F.(1) The deputy secretary shall revoke the permit if at any time during the permit period the permittee fails to satisfy any one of the qualification requirements provided for in Subsection C of this Section.

(2) The deputy secretary shall revoke the permit for a violation of Subsection I of this Section or R.S. 40:1382.

G. Neither the state, the deputy secretary of public safety services, nor any applicable permitting process employee of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections shall be liable for acts committed by the permittee, unless the deputy secretary or applicable permitting process employee had actual knowledge at the time the permit was issued that the permittee was disqualified by law from carrying a concealed handgun.

H.(1) The deputy secretary of public safety services of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections shall, within two working days of the initial application, notify the chief of police of the municipality and the chief law enforcement officer of the parish in which the applicant is domiciled of such application. Those officers shall have ten days to forward to the deputy secretary any information relating to the applicant's legal qualification to receive a permit.

(2) The deputy secretary of public safety services of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections shall issue timely and without delay the concealed handgun permit to all qualified applicants, which permit shall be for a term of five years, at a cost of twenty-five dollars per year, and which shall be valid in all parishes statewide. The division may promulgate rules for the purpose of providing for permits and fees for fewer than five years to the applicants requesting a shorter time period. Fees may be reduced proportionately for terms of fewer than five years. The permit shall be retained by the permittee who shall immediately produce it upon the request of any law enforcement officer.

(3) Anyone who violates the provisions of this Subsection shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

I.(1) No individual to whom a concealed handgun permit is issued may carry and conceal such handgun while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled dangerous substance. While a permittee is under the influence of alcohol or a controlled dangerous substance, an otherwise lawful permit is considered automatically suspended and is not valid. A permittee shall be considered under the influence as evidenced by a blood alcohol reading of .05 percent or greater by weight of alcohol in the blood, or when a blood test or urine test shows any confirmed presence of a controlled dangerous substance as defined in R.S. 40:961 and 964.

(2) A permittee armed with a handgun in accordance with this Section shall 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. Whenever a law enforcement officer is made aware that an individual is carrying a concealed handgun and the law enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the individual is under the influence of either alcohol or a controlled dangerous substance, the law enforcement officer may take temporary possession of the handgun and request submission of the individual to a department certified chemical test for determination of the chemical status of the individual. Whenever a law enforcement officer is made aware that an individual is behaving in a criminally negligent manner as defined under the provisions of this Section, or is negligent in the carrying of a concealed handgun as provided for in R.S. 40:1382, the law enforcement officer may seize the handgun, until adjudication by a judge, if the individual is issued a summons or arrested under the provisions of R.S. 40:1382. Failure by the permittee to comply with the provisions of this Paragraph shall result in a six-month automatic suspension of the permit.

(3) The permit to carry a concealed weapon shall be revoked by the deputy secretary when the permittee is carrying and concealing a handgun under any of the following circumstances:

(a) The blood alcohol reading of a permittee is .05 percent or greater by weight of alcohol in the blood.

(b) A permittee's blood test or urine test shows the confirmed presence of a controlled dangerous substance as defined in R.S. 40:961 and 964.

(c) A permittee refuses to submit to a department-certified chemical test when requested to do so by a law enforcement officer pursuant to Paragraph (2) of this Subsection.

(d) An individual is found guilty of negligent carrying of a concealed handgun as provided for in R.S. 40:1382.

(4) The person tested may have a physician or a qualified technician, chemist, registered nurse, or other qualified person of his own choosing administer a chemical test or tests in addition to any administered at the direction of a law enforcement officer, and he shall be given the opportunity to telephone and request the qualified person to administer such test.

(5) Whenever a peace officer determines that grounds under this Subsection exist for the revocation of a concealed handgun permit, he shall prepare an affidavit, on a form provided by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, indicating the reasons for the revocation and all other information regarding the revocation available to the officer. A copy of the peace officer's report relating to the incident shall be attached to the affidavit when submitted to the department.

J. For the purposes of this Section, the following terms shall have the meanings ascribed herein:

(1) "Handgun" means a type of firearm commonly referred to as a pistol or revolver originally designed to be fired by the use of a single hand and which is designed to fire or is capable of firing fixed cartridge ammunition. The term "handgun" shall not include shotguns or rifles that have been altered by having their stocks or barrels cut or shortened.

(2) "Criminal negligence" means there exists such disregard of the interest of others that the license holder's conduct amounts to a gross deviation below the standard of care expected to be maintained by a reasonably careful man under like circumstances.

(3) "Resident" means a person who is legally domiciled in Louisiana. An individual shall prove legal domicile by providing a copy of a valid Louisiana driver's license or an official Louisiana identification card. Notwithstanding anything in this Section to the contrary, a person who maintains a dwelling in this state but is residing elsewhere as a member of the United States military or as a student is still considered to be a resident for the purposes of this Section.

(4) "Crime of violence" means a crime as defined in R.S. 14:2(B).

K. The department shall execute a thorough background investigation, including a criminal history check, of every applicant for the purpose of verifying the qualifications of the applicant pursuant to the requirements of this Section. For purposes of this Subsection, a background check shall be defined as a computer check of available on-line state records, and, if warranted, the fingerprints may be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a national criminal history record check.

L. Anyone who carries and conceals a handgun in violation of any provision of this Section, unless authorized to do so by another provision of the law, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

M. No concealed handgun permit shall be valid or entitle any permittee to carry a concealed weapon in any facility, building, location, zone, or area in which firearms are banned by state or federal law.

N. No concealed handgun may be carried into and no concealed handgun permit issued pursuant to this Section shall authorize or entitle a permittee to carry a concealed handgun in any of the following:

- (1) A law enforcement office, station, or building.
- (2) A detention facility, prison, or jail.
- (3) A courthouse or courtroom, provided that a judge may carry such a weapon in his own courtroom.
- (4) A polling place.
- (5) A meeting place of the governing authority of a political subdivision.
- (6) The state capitol building.
- (7) Any portion of an airport facility where the carrying of firearms is prohibited under federal law, except that no person shall be prohibited from carrying any legal firearm into the terminal, if the firearm is encased for shipment, for the purpose of checking such firearm as lawful baggage.
- (8) Any church, synagogue, mosque, or other similar place of worship, eligible for qualification as a tax-exempt organization under 26 U.S.C. 501, except as provided for in Subsection U of this Section.
- (9) A parade or demonstration for which a permit is issued by a governmental entity.
- (10) Any portion of the permitted area of an establishment that has been granted a Class A-General retail permit, as defined in Part II of Chapter 1 or Part II of Chapter 2 of Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, to sell alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises.
- (11) Any school, school campus, or school bus as defined in R.S. 14:95.6.

O. The provisions of Subsection N of this Section shall not limit the right of a property owner, lessee, or other lawful custodian to prohibit or restrict access of those persons possessing a concealed handgun pursuant to a permit issued under this Section. No individual to whom a concealed handgun permit is issued may carry such concealed handgun into the private residence of another without first receiving the consent of that person.

P. Within three months of April 19, 1996, the Department of Public Safety and Corrections shall promulgate rules and regulations in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act to provide an appeal process in the event that an applicant is denied issuance of a permit. The department may also promulgate educational requirements for renewal of concealed handgun permits.

Q. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to commissioned law enforcement officers.

R.(1) Each permittee, within fifteen days of a misdemeanor or a felony arrest, other than a minor traffic violation, in this state or any other state, shall notify the deputy secretary of public safety services by certified mail. The deputy secretary may suspend, for up to ninety days, the permit of any permittee who fails to meet the notification requirements of this Section.

(2) The Department of Public Safety and Corrections shall submit a report by March thirty-first of each year to the Senate Committee on Judiciary C and the House Committee on the Administration of Criminal Justice relative to concealed handgun permits. The report shall include information on the number of licenses issued, denied, revoked, or suspended and the reasons for such denial, revocation, or suspension to be categorized by age, sex, race, and zip code of the applicant or licensee. The report shall include data concerning any known accidents or deaths involving permittees.

S. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the department may develop, print, and distribute an informational newsletter relative to concealed handgun permittees, safety training, and related matters.

T.(1) Possession of a current and valid concealed handgun permit issued pursuant to this Section shall constitute sufficient evidence of the background check required pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 922(t).

(2) A current and valid concealed handgun permit issued by another state to an individual having attained the age of twenty-one years shall be deemed to be valid for the out-of-state permit holder to carry a concealed weapon within this state if a current and valid concealed handgun permit issued by Louisiana is valid in those states.

(3) An out-of-state permit holder carrying a concealed handgun pursuant to this Paragraph is bound by the laws of this state regarding carrying a concealed handgun pursuant to a permit issued in accordance with this Section.

(4) A concealed handgun permit issued by another state is invalid in the state of Louisiana for the purpose of authorizing a Louisiana resident to carry a concealed handgun in the state of Louisiana.

(5) The deputy secretary for public safety services shall also have the authority to enter into reciprocity agreements with other states so that full-time active peace officers commissioned in another state shall have the same authority as a person issued a concealed handgun permit

pursuant to this Section to carry a concealed handgun while in this state, regardless of whether or not they are in the official discharge of their duties, and full-time active law enforcement officers commissioned in this state shall have the authority to carry a concealed handgun in those states whether or not they are in the official discharge of their duties. An out-of-state law enforcement officer carrying a concealed handgun pursuant to this Paragraph is bound by the laws of this state regarding carrying a concealed handgun pursuant to a permit issued in accordance with this Section.

U.(1) The entity which owns the business or has authority over the administration of a church, synagogue, or mosque shall have the authority to authorize any person issued a valid concealed handgun permit as authorized by the provisions of this Section to carry a concealed handgun in the church, synagogue, or mosque.

(2) The provisions of this Subsection shall not be construed to limit or prohibit any church, synagogue, or mosque from employing armed security guards who are either certified law enforcement officers or who are authorized to carry concealed handguns pursuant to the provisions of this Section.

(3) If the church, synagogue, or mosque authorizes the carrying of concealed handguns as authorized by the provisions of this Subsection, the pastor, priest, minister, or other authority of the church, synagogue, or mosque shall inform the congregation of the authorization.

(4) The provisions of this Section shall not be construed to authorize the carrying of a concealed handgun in a church, synagogue, or mosque located on the property of any school or school property, which would otherwise be prohibited by the provisions of R.S. 14:95.2.

(5) Any church, synagogue, or mosque authorizing the carrying of concealed handguns pursuant to the provisions of this Subsection shall require an additional eight hour tactical training for those persons wishing to carry concealed handguns in the church, synagogue, or mosque. The training shall be conducted annually.

Added by Acts 1979, No. 322, §1; Acts 1985, No. 822, §1; Acts 1996, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 4, §1, eff. April 19, 1996; Acts 1997, No. 841, §1; Acts 1997, No. 1081, §1; Acts 1997, No. 1082, §1; Acts 1999, No. 924, §2; Acts 1999, No. 1290, §1; Acts 2001, No. 574, §1; H.C.R. No. 127, 2001 R.S.; Acts 2004, No. 470, §1; Acts 2008, No. 487, §1; Acts 2010, No. 341, §1; Acts 2010, No. 346, §1; Acts 2010, No. 354, §1; Acts 2010, No. 771, §1; Acts 2010, No. 925, §§1, 2; Acts 2010, No. 944, §1; Acts 2011, No. 242, §1.

LRS 40:1382

§1382. Negligent carrying of a concealed handgun

A. Negligent carrying of a concealed handgun is the intentional or criminally negligent carrying by any person, whether or not authorized or licensed to carry or possess a concealed handgun, under the following circumstances:

(1) When it is foreseeable that the handgun may discharge, or when others are placed in reasonable apprehension that the handgun may discharge.

(2) When the handgun is being carried, brandished, or displayed under circumstances that create a reasonable apprehension on the part of members of the public or a law enforcement official that a crime is being committed or is about to be committed.

B. It shall be within the discretion of the law enforcement officer to issue a summons to a person accused of committing this offense in lieu of making a physical arrest. The seizure of the handgun pending resolution of the offense shall only be discretionary in the instance where the law enforcement officer issues a summons to the person accused. If the law enforcement officer makes a physical arrest of the person accused, the handgun and the person's license to carry such handgun shall be seized.

C. Whoever commits the offense of negligent carrying of a concealed handgun shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned without hard labor for not more than six months, or both. The adjudicating judge may also order the forfeiture of the handgun and may suspend or revoke any permit or license authorizing the carrying of the handgun.

Acts 1996, 1st Ex. Sess., No. 4, §1, eff. April 19, 1996.

Title 55
PUBLIC SAFETY
Part I. State Police

Chapter 13. Issuance of Concealed Handgun Permits

§1301. Applications and Permits

A. The rules contained herein are promulgated by the Concealed Handgun Permit Unit of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Office of State Police, in order to set forth the policies and procedures applicable to the issuance of concealed handgun permits to Louisiana citizens who qualify for such permits pursuant to R.S. 40:1379.1 and 40:1379.3; to provide statewide uniform standards for issuing permits to carry concealed handguns; and to maintain the health, welfare, and safety of the public. These considerations shall control the application and interpretation of these rules. Any subsequent restatement, repeal, or amendment of these rules shall be in accordance with the aforementioned considerations.

B. Applicability. The policies and procedures provided herein shall be applicable to all Louisiana citizens who are eligible for a statewide concealed handgun permit.

C. Duties and Responsibilities. Persons issued concealed handgun permits have the authority only to carry a concealed weapon and are regarded as private citizens in all matters of law with no special powers or authority accruing by virtue of the concealed handgun permit.

D. Application. Eligible persons shall be entitled to receive the concealed handgun permit, as set forth above; provided that all requirements of the superintendent of state police relating to application shall be satisfied. Applications shall be submitted in the manner prescribed by the superintendent of state police and will include the submission of such documents and materials establishing eligibility as the superintendent may deem necessary.

E. Suspension/Revocation. The superintendent of state police or his designee may suspend or revoke concealed handgun permits when conditions and/or circumstances are such that the holder of such permit can no longer show need or when the holder commits acts contrary to law or uses the permit for self aggrandizement or in an unreasonable and imprudent manner.

F. Arrest Record. If the applicant has an arrest record, he shall present a notarized statement from the clerk of court or district attorney of the parish in which the arrests were made which specifies the disposition on all charges.

G. - I.6. Repealed.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:1379.1, 40:1379.3, 40:1381, and 40:1382.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Public Safety, Office of State Police, LR 1:495 (November 1975), amended by the Department of Public Safety and

Corrections, Office of State Police, LR 22:845 (September 1996), LR 38:1279 (May 2012), repromulgated LR 38:1415 (June 2012).

§1305. Definitions

A. For the purposes of these rules, the following words and phrases shall be defined as:

Addiction—the habitual use of alcoholic beverages or any controlled dangerous substance as defined in R.S. 40:961 and 40:964.

Applicant—a person who has completed and submitted an application to the department seeking a concealed handgun permit.

Application—the forms and schedules prescribed by the department upon which an applicant seeks a permit or the renewal thereof. Application also includes information, disclosure statements, releases, certificates or any other form required by the department in the application process.

Citizen—any person legally residing in Louisiana immediately preceding the filing of an application for a concealed handgun permit.

Concealed Handgun—any handgun as defined in R.S. 40:1379.3(J)(1), which is carried on a person in such a manner as to hide or obscure the handgun from plain view.

Department—Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Office of State Police.

Deputy Secretary—the deputy secretary of the Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections who serves as the superintendent of the Office of State Police.

Fugitive from Justice—a person who flees, evades, or escapes from any jurisdiction to avoid arrest, prosecution, or imprisonment for any criminal offense, which shall include outstanding traffic attachments or warrants, or to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceeding.

Illegal Alien—any person without legal authority to enter or remain in the United States and who is not legally residing within the United States or any territory or possession of the United States.

Law Enforcement Officer—any individual who is authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or the incarceration of any person for, any violation of law, and has statutory powers of arrest. For the purposes of this Section, this definition shall apply to the term “peace officer” and “police officer.”

Machine Gun—any firearm which shoots or is designed to shoot more than one round without reloading and by a single function of the trigger.

N.R.A.—National Rifle Association.

Permit—the authorization issued by the deputy secretary of the Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections pursuant to R.S. 40:1379.3 and these rules, which shall be valid for five years from the date of issuance unless revoked, suspended, or otherwise invalidated, and shall contain a permit number, date of expiration, and the name, address, date of birth, physical description, and photograph of the permittee.

Permittee—an individual who meets the qualifications as described in R.S. 40:1379.3 and these rules and to whom a concealed handgun permit has been issued.

Pistol—a handgun that has a short barrel and can be held, aimed, and fired with one hand and is capable of only firing a single round each time the trigger is pulled, which includes semi-automatic handguns.

P.O.S.T—Council on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

Resident—a person who is legally domiciled in Louisiana.

Revolver—a pistol that has a rotating cylinder containing a number of firing chambers. The action of the trigger or hammer will line up a chamber with the barrel and firing pin.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:1379.1, 40:1379.3, 40:1381, and 40:1382.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Office of State Police, LR 22:846 (September 1996), amended LR 28:1483 (June 2002), LR 38:1280 (May 2012).

§1307. Applications and Permits

A. Application materials may be obtained submitting a completed "Request for Application to Carry a Concealed Handgun" (form DPSSP 4644) to the department or by accessing the Louisiana State Police website at www.lsp.org.

B. Initial Applications

1. All applications for a permit shall be submitted on forms provided by the department and mailed to:

Louisiana State Police
Concealed Handgun Permit Unit
P. O. Box 66375
Baton Rouge, LA 70896

2. Applicants shall provide all additional information requested by the department within 10 business days of receipt of the request, unless an extension is granted by the department. If any applicant fails to provide all additional information requested by the department, the application shall be considered incomplete and shall be denied.

3. All applicants shall submit with their application two color passport photographs that meet the following specifications:

- a. photographs taken within 60 days of submission of application;
- b. full frontal view photograph of the applicant including his head and hair;
- c. sunglasses, hats, or caps may not be worn while taking photograph; and

d. the rear of the photograph shall be signed and dated by the employee of the law enforcement agency where the applicant's fingerprints are taken.

4. All applicants shall submit with their application two complete, legible, and classifiable FBI applicant fingerprint cards taken by a person employed by a law enforcement agency who is appropriately trained in recording fingerprints.

5.a. For purpose of proof that the applicant is a resident of the state of Louisiana prior to his application for a permit, the applicant shall submit with his application a photocopy of his valid Louisiana driver's license or valid Louisiana identification card.

i. An applicant shall have a Louisiana driver's license or identification card.

ii. In the event the applicant's Louisiana driver's license or Louisiana identification card has been issued within six months of application, proof of residency shall be established by any one of the following documents:

(a). United States passport;

(b). Louisiana voter registration card;

(c). any other documentation, which may adequately satisfy proof of compliance with the qualifications for residency.

b. For purposes of proof of residency, a business address or post office box shall not suffice.

c. Applicants who claim Louisiana as their domiciliary state and are on U.S. military duty in another state shall submit a copy of their orders detailing them to such duty station, along with a copy of their military identification card. Applicants who do not claim Louisiana as their domiciliary state and are on U.S. military duty in this state shall submit a copy of their orders detailing them on permanent status to a duty station within this state. In addition, those applicants shall possess either a valid Louisiana driver's license or valid Louisiana identification card.

d. An applicant who is attending school in another state shall submit a copy of his school registration form and fee bill for each semester during the permit period that is applicable.

6. For purposes of proof that the applicant is at least 21 years of age, a photocopy of his valid Louisiana driver's license or valid Louisiana identification card which contains the applicant's date of birth shall suffice.

7. All application forms are to contain a properly notarized oath wherein the applicant swears that:

- a. the information contained therein is true and correct;
- b. the applicant has read the applicable law and these rules, and any other informational materials supplied by the department that pertain to concealed handgun permits;
- c. the applicant agrees to comply with these rules and the law; and
- d. the applicant understands that any omission or falsification of any information required in the application may subject the applicant to criminal penalties.

8. All applications shall contain the permittee's home and daytime telephone number and a permanent mailing address for receipt of correspondence and service of documents by the department.

9. All applications submitted to the department shall contain proof of competency with a handgun in accordance with §1311.

10. All applications shall include a properly executed affidavit, provided by the department, whereby the applicant agrees in writing to hold harmless and indemnify the department, the state or any peace officer for any and all liability arising out of the issuance or use of the concealed handgun permit.

11. Incomplete applications, including failure to pay fees, shall result in the rejection or denial of a permit application.

12. The applicant or permittee shall notify the department, in writing, of any change of address, name, phone number, or other information required in the application, including the effective date of the change, within 30 days of the effective date of the change. All notifications shall be submitted to the Concealed Handgun Permit Unit via certified mail, return receipt requested or via the unit's public website.

13. Any false statement or improper notarization contained in any report, disclosure, application, permit form, or any other document required by the department shall be a violation of these rules and may be cause for denial, suspension, or revocation of the permit.

14. All applications shall be submitted with a certified check, money order or any other means of payment as approved by the department for the application or renewal fee as provided

in §1307.B.15. An application is not complete unless it is submitted with the appropriate fee, is signed by the applicant, and contains all information required by the department.

15. All applicants shall submit with the application a non-refundable fee in the form of a certified check, money order or any other means of payment as approved by the department. The applicable fees are as follows:

a. for a five-year concealed handgun permit the fee shall be \$125;

b. the above fees shall be reduced by one-half if the applicant is 65 years of age or older on the date the application is received by the department;

c. any applicant who has not continuously resided within the state of Louisiana for the 15 years preceding the submission of the initial application shall enclose an additional non-refundable \$50 fee. This additional fee shall not be reduced for applicants 65 years of age or older.

d. Repealed.

C. Qualifications to Receive a Permit. To qualify for a concealed handgun permit, a citizen shall:

1. not be ineligible to possess a firearm under 18 U.S.C. 922(g); and
2. meet the requirements set forth in R.S. 40:1379.3 et seq.

D. Renewal of Permits

1. To renew a concealed handgun permit, a permittee shall file a renewal application no more than 120 days prior to the expiration of the permit and no later than the sixtieth day after expiration. Renewal applications submitted after the sixtieth day from expiration will not be accepted and the permittee shall complete a new original application with all documentation required for an original application. All renewal applications shall include two new photographs of the applicant as specified in LAC 55:I.1307.B.3.

2.a. A renewal application shall be considered filed with the department when the department receives the application and the fees are processed. The applicable renewal fees are as follows:

i. for a five-year concealed handgun permit the fee shall be \$125;

ii. the above fees shall be reduced by one-half if the applicant is 65 years of age or older on the date the application is received by the department.

3. An incomplete renewal application shall be denied or rejected by the department for failure to provide requested documents or appropriate fees. Proof of residency shall conform to LAC 55:I.1307.B.5.a.

4. Each permittee applying for a renewal of his permit shall complete additional educational training pursuant to requirements of §1311 within one year prior to submitting a renewal application and submit proof of training with the application.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:1379.1, 40:1379.3, 40:1381, and 40:1382.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Office of State Police, LR 22:848 (September 1996), amended LR 38:1281 (May 2012), repromulgated LR 38:1415 (June 2012).

§1309. Permits

A. In accordance with R.S. 40:1379.3 and LAC 55:I:1301 et seq., a concealed handgun permit shall be issued as a prerequisite to carry a concealed handgun.

B. A permit shall grant statewide authority to a permittee to carry and conceal on his person, in the manner prescribed by law and these rules, a handgun as defined by R.S. 40:1379.3(J)(1). A permit shall grant a permittee only the authority to carry a concealed handgun as a private citizen and grants no special authority to any citizen issued the permit.

C. An applicant for a concealed handgun permit accepts the risk of adverse public notice, embarrassment, criticism or other action or loss that may result from action with respect to an application and expressly waives any claim for damages as a result thereof, except relating to willful misconduct by the department.

D. Failure to meet and maintain the qualification requirements as required by law and these rules, shall result in the denial, suspension, or revocation of a concealed handgun permit.

E. Any permit issued pursuant hereto shall automatically become invalid for any of the following reasons:

1. the permit is altered in any manner;
2. the permit is lost or stolen;
3. the permittee is carrying it while under the influence of alcoholic beverages or a controlled dangerous substance; or
4. the permittee ceases to reside within this state.

F. Any permit issued by the deputy secretary of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections shall be deemed to be the property of the department and shall be surrendered and returned to the department upon suspension, revocation or expiration, or when the permittee ceases to reside in the state.

G. The following shall be mandatory grounds for revocation of a permit by the deputy secretary:

1. The permittee fails to satisfy or maintain any one of the qualification requirements enumerated in the law or these rules.

2. The permittee violates the provisions of R.S. 40:1379.3(I) or R.S. 40:1382.

H. An otherwise lawful permit shall be considered automatically suspended and not valid while the permittee is under the influence of alcoholic beverages or a controlled dangerous substance. For purposes of these rules and the applicable law, a permittee shall be considered under the influence as evidenced by a blood alcohol reading of 0.05 grams percent or greater by weight of alcohol in the blood, or when a blood test or urine test shows any confirmed presence of a controlled dangerous substance as defined in R.S. 40:961 and 964.

I. The deputy secretary shall automatically suspend a permit for six months if a permittee fails to comply with the provisions of R.S. 40:1379.3(I)(2).

J. - L. Repealed.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:1379.1, 40:1379.3, 40:1381, and 40:1382.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Office of State Police, LR 22:848 (September 1996), amended LR 38:1282 (May 2012).

§1311. Handgun Training Requirements

A. Upon initial application to the department for a permit, all applicants shall demonstrate competence with a handgun by any one of the following:

1. completion of any Department of Public Safety and Corrections approved firearms safety or training course which shall include at least a minimum of nine hours of instruction as detailed below:

- a. one hour of instruction on handgun nomenclature and safe handling procedures of a revolver and semi-automatic pistol;

- b. one hour of instruction on ammunition knowledge and fundamentals of pistol shooting;

- c. one hour of instruction on handgun shooting positions;

- d. three hours of instruction on the use of deadly force and conflict resolution which shall include a review of R.S. 14:18 through 14:22 and which may include a review of any other laws relating to the use of deadly force;

- e. one hour of instruction on child access prevention; and
 - f. two hours of actual live range fire and proper handgun cleaning procedures:
 - i. live range fire shall include at a minimum 12 rounds each at 6 feet, 10 feet and 15 feet for a total of 36 rounds;
 - ii. each applicant or permittee shall perform at least one safe reload of the handgun at each distance;
 - iii. each applicant or permittee shall score 100 percent hits within the silhouette portion of an N.R.A. B-27 type silhouette target with at least 36 rounds;
2. completion of the N.R.A. Personal Protection In The Home Course or Personal Protection Outside the Home Course including instruction in child access prevention conducted by an N.R.A. certified instructor;
3. completion of the N.R.A. Basic Pistol Shooting course including instruction in child access prevention conducted by a N.R.A. certified instructor;
4. possession of a current valid license or permit to carry a concealed handgun issued by a parish law enforcement officer;
5. completion of a law enforcement training academy program certified by P.O.S.T.; or
6. proof of completion of small arms training while serving with the armed forces of The United States of America as described in R.S. 40:1379.3(D)(1) dated within 60 months of date of the application;
7. for personnel on active duty or serving in one of the National Guard or reserve components of the armed forces, possession of a certification of completion of basic training with service record evidence of having successfully completed small arms training and qualification;
8. for personnel released or retired from active duty or the National Guard or reserve components of the armed forces for more than 60 months, possession of proof indicating combat service and an "honorable discharge" or "general discharge under honorable conditions" as evidenced by a Department of Defense Form 214 (DD-214) and completion of the following.
- a. A three-hour course of instruction on the use of deadly force and conflict resolution which shall include a review of R.S. 14:18-22 and which may include a review of any other laws relating to the use of deadly force within the preceding 60 months.
 - b. A one-hour course of instruction on child access prevention within the preceding 60 months.

B. Upon renewal application to the concealed handgun permit unit for a permit, all applicants shall demonstrate competence with a handgun by attending a course taught by a department approved instructor consisting of the following:

1. instruction on handgun nomenclature and safe handling procedures for a revolver and a semi-automatic pistol;
2. instruction on ammunition knowledge and fundamentals of pistol shooting;
3. instruction on handgun shooting positions;
4. instruction on the use of deadly force and conflict resolution which shall include a review of R.S. 14:18-14:22 and which may include a review of any other laws relating to use of deadly force;
5. instruction on child access prevention; and
6. actual live range fire and proper handgun cleaning procedures:
 - a. live range fire shall include at a minimum 12 rounds each at 6 feet, 10 feet and 15 feet for a total of 36 rounds;
 - b. each applicant or permittee shall perform at least one safe reload of the handgun at each distance;
 - c. each applicant or permittee shall score 100 percent hits within the silhouette portion of an N.R.A. B-27 type silhouette target with at least 36 rounds.

C. No certification or completion from any firearms training course or class available to the public offered by a law enforcement agency, college, or private or public institution or organization or firearm training school shall be accepted unless said course received prior approval from the department in accordance with R.S. 40:1379.3(D)(1)(b), (c), and (e).

1. The provider of any course offered for the purpose of certification to obtain a concealed handgun permit shall submit a detailed course syllabus and any course materials to the department in order for the department to evaluate said course for approval pursuant to R.S. 40:1379.3(D)(1)(b), (c), and (e). If the provider fails to provide training in a manner consistent with the approved course syllabus and materials, the department shall revoke the provider's approval to conduct said courses.

2. The course syllabus shall include the name and address of the instructors and a certified true copy of the instructors' N.R.A. or P.O.S.T. instructor certification.

D. Any teaching or training required under this Part shall be conducted by a current NRA-certified or P.O.S.T.-certified instructor who has registered his name and certification with the

department. In order to become registered and maintain that registration with the department an instructor shall:

1. submit a completed copy of DPSSP Form 6702 instructor information form;
2. submit a course syllabus that includes the curriculum described in LAC 55:I.1311.A and LAC 55:I.1307.D;
3. keep up to date his name, address, phone number, an e-mail address, and instructor certificates (on a yearly basis);
4. submit a contact number that may be released to applicants to schedule courses. The listing of an e-mail address is optional. In the event that the instructor's contact information is not valid or certification has expired, the instructor shall be removed from the department's approved instructor list.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:1379.1, 40:1379.3, 40:1381, and 40:1382.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Office of State Police, LR 22:849 (September 1996), amended LR 28:1484 (June 2002), LR 38:1283 (May 2012).

§1313. Code of Conduct of Permittees

A. General Provisions

1. All permittees shall comply with all applicable federal and state laws and regulations.
2. Any violation of R.S. 40:1379.3 or 40:1382 shall also constitute a violation of these rules.
3. Each permittee shall meet and maintain all qualifications necessary to possess a concealed handgun permit.

B. Duties and Responsibilities of the Permittee

1. A permittee armed with a handgun shall notify any police officer who approaches the permittee in an official manner or with an identified official purpose that he has a handgun on his person, submit to a pat down, and allow the officer to temporarily disarm him. Failure to comply with this provision shall result in a six-month automatic suspension of the permit.
2. A permittee is prohibited from carrying a concealed handgun on his person while under the influence of alcoholic beverages or a controlled dangerous substance as defined in R.S. 40:961 and R.S. 40:964. For purposes of these rules, a permittee shall be considered under the influence as evidenced by a blood alcohol reading of 0.05 grams percent or greater by weight of alcohol in the blood, or when a blood test or urine test shows any confirmed presence of a

controlled dangerous substance as defined in R.S. 40:961 and 40:964. When a law enforcement officer is made aware that a permittee is carrying a concealed handgun and the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the permittee is under the influence of either alcoholic beverages or a controlled dangerous substance as defined in R.S. 40:961 and 40:964, the law enforcement officer may take temporary possession of the handgun and require the permittee to submit to a department certified chemical test. The law enforcement agency by which such officer is employed shall designate which of the aforesaid tests shall be administered. Failure of the permittee to comply with the provisions of this Section shall result in a six-month automatic suspension of the concealed handgun permit.

3. Each permittee shall notify the department in writing of any change of address, name, phone number, or other information required in any application, including the effective date of the change, within 30 days of the effective date of the change. All notifications shall be submitted to the Concealed Handgun Permit Unit via certified mail, return receipt requested or via the unit's public website. Failure to comply with this provision may result in suspension or revocation of the permit.

4. A permittee shall notify the department of any misdemeanor or felony arrest or issuance of any summons other than a minor traffic violation, but including all arrests for operating a vehicle as defined in R.S. 14:98(A)(1) while under the influence of alcohol or other substances, in this state or any other jurisdiction, within 15 days of the arrest or issuance of the summons. Notice shall be sent via certified mail, return receipt requested to the department's designee responsible for the issuance of concealed handgun permits and shall include the date of arrest or summons, the arresting or issuing agency, jurisdiction in which the arrest occurred, the specific offense charged, whether the offense is classified as a felony or misdemeanor, the results of any chemical test which may have been administered in conjunction with the arrest or summons, a copy of any citation or summons issued, and any other pertinent information regarding the arrest or summons. Failure to notify the department in accordance with this Section shall result in a 90-day suspension of the permit.

5. When a permittee ceases to reside within this state, the permit automatically becomes invalid and the permittee shall return the concealed handgun permit to the department within five business days from the date he ceases to reside within this state. Upon receipt of the permit, the permit status shall be changed to "canceled." A new application shall be completed if the permittee resumes his resident status.

6. A permittee shall immediately return the concealed handgun permit to the department upon automatic suspension or revocation of the permit. If the permit is under suspension, failure to immediately return the permit to the department shall be grounds for revocation.

7. A permittee shall immediately inform the department in writing of any handgun related accident, discharge, incident, injury, or death involving any permittee. Failure to do so shall be grounds for suspension or revocation of an existing permit or denial of a renewal application.

8. Upon death of any permittee, the permittee's estate representative shall notify the department and return the concealed handgun permit to the department.

9. Any permittee or applicant who is subject to any preliminary or permanent injunction in any family or domestic dispute, or any other protective order issued pursuant to law, shall notify the department of the caption of the suit including the suit or proceeding number, the date of the issuance of the injunction or court order, and provide a signed copy of the court's order within three days of the issuance of any such order. Upon the issuance of the injunction or court order, the permit shall be automatically suspended and the department may revoke or deny the permit in accordance with law.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:1379.1, 40:1379.3, 40:1381, and 40:1382.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Office of State Police, LR 22:850 (September 1996), amended LR 28:1484 (June 2002), LR 38:1284 (May 2012).

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:1379, 40:1381, and 40:1382.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Office of State Police, LR 22:851 (September 1996), amended LR 38:1285 (May 2012).

§1315. Appeal and Hearing Procedures

A. Notice of Permit Denial and Appeal Therefrom

1. An applicant who is denied a concealed handgun permit shall be notified in writing by the department. Such notice shall comply with R.S. 49:955(B). Upon receipt of such notice, the applicant shall have two options.

a. Option 1—Informal Review. The applicant shall have 10 business days to request an informal review of documentation and evidence provided by the applicant setting out reasons the denial should be considered improper. Should the applicant remain dissatisfied with the department's decision following this review process, the applicant may appeal this decision within 20 business days of receipt of the department's decision by requesting an administrative hearing. Any such hearing requested by an applicant shall be scheduled and conducted in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act pursuant to R.S. 49:950 et seq.

b. Option 2—Formal Appeal. The applicant may appeal the denial by the department in writing within 30 days of receipt of the department's decision by requesting an administrative hearing. Any such hearing requested by an applicant shall be scheduled and conducted in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act pursuant to R.S. 49:950 et seq.

2. A request for an administrative hearing shall be made in writing and sent to the department. If no request for a hearing is timely made, the denial shall become final.

B. Notice of Suspension, Revocation or Fine

1. A permittee whose permit is revoked, suspended, or who is issued a fine shall be notified in writing by the department. Such notice shall be in compliance with R.S. 49:955(B), and the action shall be considered to be immediately in effect.

2. Upon receipt of such notice, the permittee shall have 10 business days to request, in writing, a review of the department's action. The permittee should provide the department with relevant information which might have some bearing on the department's action. The permittee should include any documents or other evidence he wishes the department to consider.

3. If the permittee is not satisfied with the outcome of the department's review, he may request judicial review pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:964.

C. General Provisions

1. Upon receipt of a request for any review, the deputy secretary or his designee shall review the department's action considering the information submitted, and affirm, modify, or reverse the department's action. Written notice of the department's decision to affirm, modify or reverse the department's action shall be provided to the permittee.

2. Except as otherwise provided by these rules, any notice shall be served by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the permanent address that is provided in the application, or latest amendment thereto, on file with the department. If any incorrect or incomplete address has been supplied to the department by the applicant or permittee, such that service cannot be successfully completed, or the applicant or permittee fails to accept properly addressed certified mail, notice shall be presumed to have been given.

3. No applicant or permittee shall be allowed to carry a concealed handgun while any such appeals or considerations are pending.

4. Any fine levied by the department which is adjudicated to a final judgment shall be paid within 15 calendar days of said judgment. Failure to pay such a fine shall result in suspension or revocation of the permit.

5. In cases of serious violations of the law or these rules, or in situations in which the law calls for automatic suspension or revocation, or violations which present a danger to the public health, safety or welfare, the department may provide notice by telephone or hand delivery. Such notice shall be promptly documented and confirmation in writing shall be provided to the permittee.

6. Any request for an administrative hearing shall be made in writing and sent to the department within the delays allowed by these rules. If no request for a hearing is timely made, the action and/or penalty shall become final. 7. Any pre-hearing discovery for the administrative hearing shall be conducted pursuant to R.S. 49:956.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:1379, 40:1381, and 40:1382.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Office of State Police, LR 22:851 (May 2012).

§1317. Severability Clause

A. If any provision of these rules is declared invalid for any reason, that provision shall not affect the validity of the remaining rules or any other provision thereof.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:1379, 40:1381, and 40:1382.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Office of State Police, LR 22:851 (May 2012).

SELECTED STATUTES

LRS 14:18

§18. Justification; general provisions

The fact that an offender's conduct is justifiable, although otherwise criminal, shall constitute a defense to prosecution for any crime based on that conduct. This defense of justification can be claimed under the following circumstances:

(1) When the offender's conduct is an apparently authorized and reasonable fulfillment of any duties of public office; or

(2) When the offender's conduct is a reasonable accomplishment of an arrest which is lawful under the Code of Criminal Procedure; or

(3) When for any reason the offender's conduct is authorized by law; or

(4) When the offender's conduct is reasonable discipline of minors by their parents, tutors or teachers; or

(5) When the crime consists of a failure to perform an affirmative duty and the failure to perform is caused by physical impossibility; or

(6) When any crime, except murder, is committed through the compulsion of threats by another of death or great bodily harm, and the offender reasonably believes the person making the threats is present and would immediately carry out the threats if the crime were not committed; or

(7) When the offender's conduct is in defense of persons or of property under any of the circumstances described in Articles 19 through 22.

LRS 14:19

§19. Use of force or violence in defense

A. The use of force or violence upon the person of another is justifiable when committed for the purpose of preventing a forcible offense against the person or a forcible offense or

trespass against property in a person's lawful possession, provided that the force or violence used must be reasonable and apparently necessary to prevent such offense, and that this Section shall not apply where the force or violence results in a homicide.

B. For the purposes of this Section, there shall be a presumption that a person lawfully inside a dwelling, place of business, or motor vehicle held a reasonable belief that the use of force or violence was necessary to prevent unlawful entry thereto, or to compel an unlawful intruder to leave the premises or motor vehicle, if both of the following occur:

(1) The person against whom the force or violence was used was in the process of unlawfully and forcibly entering or had unlawfully and forcibly entered the dwelling, place of business, or motor vehicle.

(2) The person who used force or violence knew or had reason to believe that an unlawful and forcible entry was occurring or had occurred.

C. A person who is not engaged in unlawful activity and who is in a place where he or she has a right to be shall have no duty to retreat before using force or violence as provided for in this Section and may stand his or her ground and meet force with force.

D. No finder of fact shall be permitted to consider the possibility of retreat as a factor in determining whether or not the person who used force or violence in defense of his person or property had a reasonable belief that force or violence was reasonable and apparently necessary to prevent a forcible offense or to prevent the unlawful entry.

Acts 2006, No. 141, §1.

LRS 14:20

§20. Justifiable homicide

A. A homicide is justifiable:

(1) When committed in self-defense by one who reasonably believes that he is in imminent danger of losing his life or receiving great bodily harm and that the killing is necessary to save himself from that danger.

(2) When committed for the purpose of preventing a violent or forcible felony involving danger to life or of great bodily harm by one who reasonably believes that such an offense is about to be committed and that such action is necessary for its prevention. The circumstances must be sufficient to excite the fear of a reasonable person that there would be serious danger to his own life or person if he attempted to prevent the felony without the killing.

(3) When committed against a person whom one reasonably believes to be likely to use any unlawful force against a person present in a dwelling or a place of business, or when committed against a person whom one reasonably believes is attempting to use any unlawful force against a person present in a motor vehicle as defined in R.S. 32:1(40), while committing or attempting to commit a burglary or robbery of such dwelling, business, or motor vehicle.

(4)(a) When committed by a person lawfully inside a dwelling, a place of business, or a motor vehicle as defined in R.S. 32:1(40), against a person who is attempting to make an unlawful entry into the dwelling, place of business, or motor vehicle, or who has made an unlawful entry into the dwelling, place of business, or motor vehicle, and the person committing the homicide reasonably believes that the use of deadly force is necessary to prevent the entry or to compel the intruder to leave the premises or motor vehicle.

(b) The provisions of this Paragraph shall not apply when the person committing the homicide is engaged, at the time of the homicide, in the acquisition of, the distribution of, or possession of, with intent to distribute a controlled dangerous substance in violation of the provisions of the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Law.

B. For the purposes of this Section, there shall be a presumption that a person lawfully inside a dwelling, place of business, or motor vehicle held a reasonable belief that the use of deadly force was necessary to prevent unlawful entry thereto, or to compel an unlawful intruder to leave the premises or motor vehicle, if both of the following occur:

(1) The person against whom deadly force was used was in the process of unlawfully and forcibly entering or had unlawfully and forcibly entered the dwelling, place of business, or motor vehicle.

(2) The person who used deadly force knew or had reason to believe that an unlawful and forcible entry was occurring or had occurred.

C. A person who is not engaged in unlawful activity and who is in a place where he or she has a right to be shall have no duty to retreat before using deadly force as provided for in this Section, and may stand his or her ground and meet force with force.

D. No finder of fact shall be permitted to consider the possibility of retreat as a factor in determining whether or not the person who used deadly force had a reasonable belief that deadly force was reasonable and apparently necessary to prevent a violent or forcible felony involving life or great bodily harm or to prevent the unlawful entry.

Added by Acts 1976, No. 655, §1. Amended by Acts 1977, No. 392, §1; Acts 1983, No. 234, §1; Acts 1993, No. 516, §1; Acts 1997, No. 1378, §1; Acts 2003, No. 660, §1; Acts 2006, No. 141, §1.

LRS 14:21

§21. Aggressor cannot claim self defense

A person who is the aggressor or who brings on a difficulty cannot claim the right of self-defense unless he withdraws from the conflict in good faith and in such a manner that his adversary knows or should know that he desires to withdraw and discontinue the conflict.

LRS 14:22

§22. Defense of others

It is justifiable to use force or violence or to kill in the defense of another person when it is reasonably apparent that the person attacked could have justifiably used such means himself, and when it is reasonably believed that such intervention is necessary to protect the other person.

LRS 14:32

§32. Negligent homicide

A. Negligent homicide is either of the following:

(1) The killing of a human being by criminal negligence.

(2) The killing of a human being by a dog or other animal when the owner is reckless and criminally negligent in confining or restraining the dog or other animal.

B. The violation of a statute or ordinance shall be considered only as presumptive evidence of such negligence.

C.(1) Except as provided for in Paragraph (2) of this Subsection, whoever commits the crime of negligent homicide shall be imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than five years, fined not more than five thousand dollars, or both.

(2)(a) If the victim killed was under the age of ten years, the offender shall be imprisoned at hard labor, without benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence, for not less than two nor more than five years.

(b) If the court does not order the offender to a term of imprisonment when the following two factors are established, the court shall state, both orally and in writing at the time of sentencing, the reasons for not sentencing the offender to a term of imprisonment:

(i) The fatality was caused by a person engaged in the operation of, or in actual physical control of, any motor vehicle, aircraft, watercraft, or other means of conveyance; and

(ii) The offender's blood alcohol concentration contributed to the fatality.

(3) If the victim was killed by a dog or other animal, the owner of the dog or other animal shall be imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than five years or fined not more than five thousand dollars, or both.

D. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to:

(1) Any dog which is owned, or the service of which is employed, by any state or local law enforcement agency for the principal purpose of aiding in the detection of criminal activity, enforcement of laws, or apprehension of offenders.

(2) Any dog trained in accordance with the standards of a national or regional search and rescue association to respond to instructions from its handler in the search and rescue of lost or missing individuals and which dog, together with its handler, is prepared to render search and rescue services at the request of law enforcement.

(3) Any guide or service dog trained at a qualified dog guide or service school who is accompanying any blind person, visually handicapped person, deaf person, hearing impaired person, or otherwise physically disabled person who is using the dog as a guide or for service.

(4) Any attack made by a dog lawfully inside a dwelling, a place of business, or a motor vehicle as defined in R.S. 32:1(40), against a person who is attempting to make an unlawful entry into the dwelling, place of business, or motor vehicle, or who has made an unlawful entry into the dwelling, place of business, or motor vehicle, and the dog is protecting that property.

(5) Any attack made by livestock as defined in this Section.

E. For the purposes of this Section:

(1) "Harboring or keeping" means feeding, sheltering, or having custody over the animal for three or more consecutive days.

(2) "Livestock" means any animal except dogs and cats, bred, kept, maintained, raised, or used for profit, that is used in agriculture, aquaculture, agritourism, competition, recreation, or silviculture, or for other related purposes or used in the production of crops, animals, or plant or animal products for market. This definition includes but is not limited to cattle, buffalo, bison, oxen, and other bovine; horses, mules, donkeys, and other equine; goats; sheep; swine; chickens, turkeys, and other poultry; domestic rabbits; imported exotic deer and antelope, elk, farm-raised white-tailed deer, farm-raised ratites, and other farm-raised exotic animals; fish, pet turtles, and

other animals identified with aquaculture which are located in artificial reservoirs or enclosures that are both on privately owned property and constructed so as to prevent, at all times, the ingress and egress of fish life from public waters; any commercial crawfish from any crawfish pond; and any hybrid, mixture, or mutation of any such animal.

(3) "Owner" means any person, partnership, corporation, or other legal entity owning, harboring, or keeping any animal.

Amended by Acts 1980, No. 708, §1; Acts 1991, No. 864, §1; Acts 2008, No. 10, §1; Acts 2008, No. 451, §2, eff. June 25, 2008; Acts 2009, No. 199, §1.

LRS 14:33

§33. Battery defined

Battery is the intentional use of force or violence upon the person of another; or the intentional administration of a poison or other noxious liquid or substance to another. Acts 1978, No. 394, §1.

LRS 14:34

§34. Aggravated battery

Aggravated battery is a battery committed with a dangerous weapon.

Whoever commits an aggravated battery shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than ten years, or both.

Acts 1978, No. 394, §1. Amended by Acts 1980, No. 708, §1.

LRS 14:36

§36. Assault defined

Assault is an attempt to commit a battery, or the intentional placing of another in reasonable apprehension of receiving a battery.

Acts 1978, No. 394, §1.

LRS 14:37

§37. Aggravated assault

A. Aggravated assault is an assault committed with a dangerous weapon.

B. Whoever commits an aggravated assault shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

C. If the offense is committed upon a store's or merchant's employee while the offender is engaged in the perpetration or attempted perpetration of theft of goods, the offender shall be

imprisoned for not less than one hundred twenty days without benefit of suspension of sentence nor more than six months and may be fined not more than one thousand dollars.

Acts 1978, No. 394, §1; Acts 1992, No. 985, §1.

LRS 14:37.4

§37.4. Aggravated assault with a firearm

A. Aggravated assault with a firearm is an assault committed by the discharge of a firearm.

B. For the purposes of this Section, "firearm" is defined as an instrument used in the propulsion of shot, shell, or bullets by the action of gunpowder exploded within it.

C. Whoever commits an aggravated assault with a firearm shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned for not more than five years, with or without hard labor, or both.

Acts 2001, No. 309, §1; Acts 2003, No. 239, §1.

LRS 14:39

§39. Negligent injuring

A. Negligent injuring is either of the following:

(1) The inflicting of any injury upon the person of another by criminal negligence.

(2) The inflicting of any injury upon the person of another by a dog or other animal when the owner of the dog or other animal is reckless and criminally negligent in confining or restraining the dog or other animal.

B. The violation of a statute or ordinance shall be considered only as presumptive evidence of such negligence.

C. Whoever commits the crime of negligent injuring shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

D. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to:

(1) Any dog which is owned, or the service of which is employed, by any state or local law enforcement agency for the principal purpose of aiding in the detection of criminal activity, enforcement of laws, or apprehension of offenders.

(2) Any dog trained in accordance with the standards of a national or regional search and rescue association to respond to instructions from its handler in the search and rescue of lost or missing individuals and which dog, together with its handler, is prepared to render search and rescue services at the request of law enforcement.

(3) Any guide or service dog trained at a qualified dog guide or service school who is accompanying any blind person, visually handicapped person, deaf person, hearing impaired person, or otherwise physically disabled person who is using the dog as a guide or for service.

(4) Any attack made by a dog lawfully inside a dwelling, a place of business, or a motor vehicle as defined in R.S. 32:1(40), against a person who is attempting to make an unlawful entry into the dwelling, place of business, or motor vehicle, or who has made an unlawful entry into the dwelling, place of business, or motor vehicle and the dog is protecting that property.

(5) Any attack made by livestock as defined in this Section.

E. For the purposes of this Section:

(1) "Harboring or keeping" means feeding, sheltering, or having custody over the animal for three or more consecutive days.

(2) "Livestock" means any animal except dogs and cats, bred, kept, maintained, raised, or used for profit, that is used in agriculture, aquaculture, agritourism, competition, recreation, or silvaculture, or for other related purposes or used in the production of crops, animals, or plant or animal products for market. This definition includes but is not limited to cattle, buffalo, bison, oxen, and other bovine; horses, mules, donkeys, and other equine; goats; sheep; swine; chickens, turkeys, and other poultry; domestic rabbits; imported exotic deer and antelope, elk, farm-raised white-tailed deer, farm-raised ratites, and other farm-raised exotic animals; fish, pet turtles, and other animals identified with aquaculture which are located in artificial reservoirs or enclosures that are both on privately owned property and constructed so as to prevent, at all times, the ingress and egress of fish life from public waters; any commercial crawfish from any crawfish pond; and any hybrid, mixture, or mutation of any such animal.

(3) "Owner" means any person, partnership, corporation, or other legal entity owning, harboring, or keeping any animal.

Acts 1978, No. 394, §1; Acts 2009, No. 199, §1.

LRS 14:94

§94. Illegal use of weapons or dangerous instrumentalities

A. Illegal use of weapons or dangerous instrumentalities is the intentional or criminally negligent discharging of any firearm, or the throwing, placing, or other use of any article, liquid, or substance, where it is foreseeable that it may result in death or great bodily harm to a human being.

B. Except as provided in Subsection E, whoever commits the crime of illegal use of weapons or dangerous instrumentalities shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than two years, or both.

C. Except as provided in Subsection E, on a second or subsequent conviction, the offender shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than five years nor more than seven years, without benefit of probation or suspension of sentence.

D. The enhanced penalty upon second and subsequent convictions provided for in Subsection C of this Section shall not be applicable in cases where more than five years have elapsed since the expiration of the maximum sentence, or sentences, of the previous conviction or convictions, and the time of the commission of the last offense for which he has been convicted. The sentence to be imposed in such event shall be the same as may be imposed upon a first conviction.

E. Whoever commits the crime of illegal use of weapons or dangerous instrumentalities by discharging a firearm from a motor vehicle located upon a public street or highway, where the intent is to injure, harm, or frighten another human being, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than five nor more than ten years without benefit of probation or suspension of sentence.

F. Whoever commits the crime of illegal use of weapons or dangerous instrumentalities by discharging a firearm while committing, attempting to commit, conspiring to commit, or soliciting, coercing, or intimidating another person to commit a crime of violence or violation of the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Law, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years nor more than twenty years, without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence. If the firearm used in violation of this Subsection is a machine gun or is equipped with a firearm silencer or muffler, as defined by R.S. 40:1751 and R.S. 40:1781, respectively, the offender shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than twenty years nor more than thirty years, without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence. Upon a second or subsequent conviction, under this Subsection, such offender shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than twenty years. If the violation of this Subsection, upon second or subsequent conviction, involves the use of a machine gun or a firearm equipped with a firearm silencer or muffler, such offender shall be sentenced to imprisonment for life without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence.

Amended by Acts 1958, No. 379, §§1, 3; Acts 1960, No. 550, §1; Acts 1966, No. 58, §1; Acts 1968, No. 647, §1; Acts 1972, No. 650, §1; Acts 1991, No. 904, §1; Acts 1992, No. 1015, §1; Acts 1995, No. 748, §1.

LRS 14:95

§95. Illegal carrying of weapons

A. Illegal carrying of weapons is:

(1) The intentional concealment of any firearm, or other instrumentality customarily used or intended for probable use as a dangerous weapon, on one's person; or

(2) The ownership, possession, custody or use of any firearm, or other instrumentality customarily used as a dangerous weapon, at any time by an enemy alien; or

(3) The ownership, possession, custody or use of any tools, or dynamite, or nitroglycerine, or explosives, or other instrumentality customarily used by thieves or burglars at any time by any person with the intent to commit a crime; or

(4) The manufacture, ownership, possession, custody or use of any switchblade knife, spring knife or other knife or similar instrument having a blade which may be automatically unfolded or extended from a handle by the manipulation of a button, switch, latch or similar contrivance.

(5)(a) The intentional possession or use by any person of a dangerous weapon on a school campus during regular school hours or on a school bus. "School" means any elementary, secondary, high school, or vo-tech school in this state and "campus" means all facilities and property within the boundary of the school property. "School bus" means any motor bus being used to transport children to and from school or in connection with school activities.

(b) The provisions of this Paragraph shall not apply to:

(i) A peace officer as defined by R.S. 14:30(B) in the performance of his official duties.

(ii) A school official or employee acting during the normal course of his employment or a student acting under the direction of such school official or employee.

(iii) Any person having the written permission of the principal or school board and engaged in competition or in marksmanship or safety instruction.

B.(1) Whoever commits the crime of illegal carrying of weapons shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

(2) Whoever commits the crime of illegal carrying of weapons with any firearm used in the commission of a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B), shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars, or imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not less than one year nor more than two years, or both. Any sentence issued pursuant to the provisions of this Paragraph and any sentence issued pursuant to a violation of a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) shall be served consecutively.

C. On a second conviction, the offender shall be imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than five years.

D. On third and subsequent convictions, the offender shall be imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than ten years without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence.

E. If the offender uses, possesses, or has under his immediate control any firearm, or other instrumentality customarily used or intended for probable use as a dangerous weapon, while committing or attempting to commit a crime of violence or while in the possession of or during the sale or distribution of a controlled dangerous substance, the offender shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars and imprisoned at hard labor for not less than five nor more than ten years without the benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence. Upon a second or subsequent conviction, the offender shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than twenty years nor more than thirty years without the benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence.

F. The enhanced penalty upon second, third, and subsequent convictions shall not be applicable in cases where more than five years have elapsed since the expiration of the maximum sentence, or sentences, of the previous conviction or convictions, and the time of the commission of the last offense for which he has been convicted; the sentence to be imposed in such event shall be the same as may be imposed upon a first conviction.

G.(1) The provisions of this Section except Paragraph (4) of Subsection A shall not apply to sheriffs and their deputies, state and city police, constables and town marshals, or persons vested with police power when in the actual discharge of official duties. These provisions shall not apply to sheriffs and their deputies and state and city police who are not actually discharging their official duties, provided that such persons are full time, active, and certified by the Council on Peace Officer Standards and Training and have on their persons valid identification as duly commissioned law enforcement officers.

(2) The provisions of this Section except Paragraph (4) of Subsection A shall not apply to any law enforcement officer who is retired from full-time active law enforcement service with at least twelve years service upon retirement, nor shall it apply to any enforcement officer of the office of state parks, in the Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism who is retired from active duty as an enforcement officer, provided that such retired officers have on their persons valid identification as retired law enforcement officers, which identification shall be provided by the entity which employed the officer prior to his or her public retirement. The retired law enforcement officer must be qualified annually in the use of firearms by the Council on Peace Officer Standards and Training and have proof of such qualification. This exception shall not apply to such officers who are medically retired based upon any mental impairment.

(3)(a) The provisions of this Section except Paragraph (4) of Subsection A shall not apply to active or retired reserve or auxiliary law enforcement officers qualified annually by the Council on Peace Officer Standards and Training and who have on their person valid identification as active or retired reserve law or auxiliary municipal police officers. The active or retired reserve or auxiliary municipal police officer shall be qualified annually in the use of firearms by the Council on Peace Officer Standards and Training and have proof of such certification.

(b) For the purposes of this Paragraph, a reserve or auxiliary municipal police officer shall be defined as a volunteer, non-regular, sworn member of a law enforcement agency who

serves with or without compensation and has regular police powers while functioning as such agency's representative, and who participates on a regular basis in agency activities including, but not limited to those pertaining to crime prevention or control, and the preservation of the peace and enforcement of the law.

H. The provisions of this Section shall not prohibit active justices or judges of the supreme court, courts of appeal, district courts, parish courts, juvenile courts, family courts, city courts, federal courts domiciled in the state of Louisiana, and traffic courts, constables, coroners, district attorneys and designated assistant district attorneys, United States attorneys and assistant United States attorneys and investigators, and justices of the peace from possessing and concealing a handgun on their person when the justice or judge, constable, coroner, district attorneys and designated assistant district attorneys, United States attorneys and assistant United States attorneys and investigators, or justices of the peace are certified by the Council on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

I. The provisions of this Section shall not prohibit the carrying of a concealed handgun by a person who is a college or university police officer under the provisions of R.S. 17:1805 and who is carrying a concealed handgun in accordance with the provisions of that statute.

J. The provisions of this Section shall not prohibit the ownership of rescue knives by commissioned full-time law enforcement officers. The provisions of this Section shall not prohibit the carrying of rescue knives by commissioned full-time law enforcement officers who are in the actual discharge of their official duties. The provisions of this Section shall not prohibit the sale of rescue knives to commissioned full-time law enforcement officers. The provisions of this Section shall not prohibit the ownership or possession of rescue knives by merchants who own or possess the knives solely as inventory to be offered for sale to commissioned full-time law enforcement officers. As used in this Subsection, a "rescue knife" is a folding knife, which can be readily and easily opened with one hand and which has at least one blade which is designed to be used to free individuals who are trapped by automobile seat belts, or at least one blade which is designed for a similar purpose. No blade of a rescue knife shall exceed five inches in length.

K.(1) The provisions of this Section shall not prohibit a retired justice or judge of the supreme court, courts of appeal, district courts, parish courts, juvenile courts, family courts, and city courts from possessing and concealing a handgun on their person provided that such retired justice or judge is certified by the Council on Peace Officer Standards and Training and has on their person valid identification showing proof of their status as a retired justice or judge.

(2) The retired justice or judge shall be qualified annually in the use of firearms by the Council on Peace Officer Standards and Training and have proof of such certification. However, this Subsection shall not apply to a retired justice or judge who is medically retired based upon any mental impairment.

Amended by Acts 1956, No. 345, §1; Acts 1958, No. 21, §1; Acts 1958, No. 379, §§1, 3; Acts 1968, No. 647, §1; Acts 1975, No. 492, §1; Acts 1986, No. 38, §1; Acts 1992, No. 1017,

§1; Acts 1993, No. 636, §1; Acts 1993, No. 844, §1; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 143, §1; Acts 1995, No. 636, §1; Acts 1995, No. 930, §1; Acts 1995, No. 1195, §1; Acts 1995, No. 1199, §1; Acts 1997, No. 508, §1; Acts 1997, No. 611, §1; Acts 1997, No. 1064, §1; Acts 1999, No. 738, §1; Acts 1999, No. 924, §1; Acts 1999, No. 953, §1; Acts 2003, No. 608, §1; Acts 2003, No. 766, §1; Acts 2006, No. 515, §1; Acts 2006, No. 589, §1; Acts 2008, No. 172, §1; Acts 2011, No. 159, §1.

LRS 14:95.1

§95.1. Possession of firearm or carrying concealed weapon by a person convicted of certain felonies

A. It is unlawful for any person who has been convicted of a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) which is a felony or simple burglary, burglary of a pharmacy, burglary of an inhabited dwelling, unauthorized entry of an inhabited dwelling, felony illegal use of weapons or dangerous instrumentalities, manufacture or possession of a delayed action incendiary device, manufacture or possession of a bomb, or possession of a firearm while in the possession of or during the sale or distribution of a controlled dangerous substance, or any violation of the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Law which is a felony, or any crime which is defined as a sex offense in R.S. 15:541, or any crime defined as an attempt to commit one of the above-enumerated offenses under the laws of this state, or who has been convicted under the laws of any other state or of the United States or of any foreign government or country of a crime which, if committed in this state, would be one of the above-enumerated crimes, to possess a firearm or carry a concealed weapon.

B. Whoever is found guilty of violating the provisions of this Section shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten nor more than twenty years without the benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence and be fined not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars. Notwithstanding the provisions of R.S. 14:27, whoever is found guilty of attempting to violate the provisions of this Section shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than seven and one-half years and fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than two thousand five hundred dollars.

C. The provisions of this Section prohibiting the possession of firearms and carrying concealed weapons by persons who have been convicted of certain felonies shall not apply to any person who has not been convicted of any felony for a period of ten years from the date of completion of sentence, probation, parole, or suspension of sentence.

D. For the purposes of this Section, "firearm" means any pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, machine gun, submachine gun, black powder weapon, or assault rifle which is designed to fire or is capable of firing fixed cartridge ammunition or from which a shot or projectile is discharged by an explosive.

Added by Acts 1975, No. 492, §2. Amended by Acts 1980, No. 279, §1; Acts 1985, No. 947, §1; Acts 1990, No. 328, §1; Acts 1992, No. 403, §1; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 28, §1;

Acts 1995, No. 987, §1; Acts 2003, No. 674, §1; Acts 2009, No. 154, §1; Acts 2009, No. 160, §1; Acts 2010, No. 815, §1; Acts 2010, No. 942, §1.

LRS 14:95.1.1

§95.1.1. Illegally supplying a felon with a firearm

A. Illegally supplying a felon with a firearm is the intentional giving, selling, donating, providing, lending, delivering, or otherwise transferring a firearm to any person known by the offender to be a person convicted of a felony and prohibited from possessing a firearm as provided for in R.S. 14:95.1.

B. Whoever commits the crime of illegally supplying a felon with a firearm shall be imprisoned for not more than five years and may be fined not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars. At least one year of the sentence imposed shall be served without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence.

Acts 2004, No. 385, §1.

LRS 14:95.2

§95.2. Carrying a firearm, or dangerous weapon, by a student or nonstudent on school property, at school-sponsored functions or firearm-free zone

A. Carrying a firearm, or dangerous weapon as defined in R.S. 14:2, by a student or nonstudent on school property, at a school sponsored function, or in a firearm-free zone is unlawful and shall be defined as possession of any firearm or dangerous weapon, on one's person, at any time while on a school campus, on school transportation, or at any school sponsored function in a specific designated area including but not limited to athletic competitions, dances, parties, or any extracurricular activities, or within one thousand feet of any school campus.

B. For purposes of this Section, the following words have the following meanings:

(1) "School" means any elementary, secondary, high school, vocational-technical school, college, or university in this state.

(2) "Campus" means all facilities and property within the boundary of the school property.

(3) "School bus" means any motor bus being used to transport children to and from school or in connection with school activities.

(4) "Nonstudent" means any person not registered and enrolled in that school or a suspended student who does not have permission to be on the school campus.

C. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to:

(1) A federal, state, or local law enforcement officer in the performance of his official duties.

(2) A school official or employee acting during the normal course of his employment or a student acting under the direction of such school official or employee.

(3) Any person having the written permission of the principal.

(4) The possession of a firearm occurring within one thousand feet of school property and entirely on private property, or entirely within a private residence, or in accordance with a concealed handgun permit issued pursuant to R.S. 40:1379.1 or R.S. 40:1379.3.

(5) Any constitutionally protected activity which cannot be regulated by the state, such as a firearm contained entirely within a motor vehicle.

(6) Any student carrying a firearm to or from a class, in which he is duly enrolled, that requires the use of the firearm in the class.

(7) A student enrolled or participating in an activity requiring the use of a firearm including but not limited to any ROTC function under the authorization of a university.

(8) A student who possesses a firearm in his dormitory room or while going to or from his vehicle or any other person with permission of the administration.

D.(1) Whoever commits the crime of carrying a firearm, or a dangerous weapon as defined in R.S. 14:2, by a student or nonstudent on school property, at a school-sponsored function, or in a firearm-free zone shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than five years.

(2) Whoever commits the crime of carrying a firearm, or a dangerous weapon as defined in R.S. 14:2, on school property or in a firearm-free zone with the firearm or dangerous weapon being used in the commission of a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) on school property or in a firearm-free zone, shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars, or imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not less than one year nor more than five years, or both. Any sentence issued pursuant to the provisions of this Paragraph and any sentence issued pursuant to a violation of a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) shall be served consecutively. Upon commitment to the Department of Public Safety and Corrections after conviction for a crime committed on school property, at a school-sponsored function or in a firearm-free zone, the department shall have the offender evaluated through appropriate examinations or tests conducted under the supervision of the department. Such evaluation shall be made within thirty days of the order of commitment.

E. Lack of knowledge that the prohibited act occurred on or within one thousand feet of school property shall not be a defense.

F.(1) School officials shall notify all students and parents of the impact of this legislation and shall post notices of the impact of this Section at each major point of entry to the school. These notices shall be maintained as permanent notices.

(2)(a) If a student is detained by the principal or other school official for violation of this Section or the school principal or other school official confiscates or seizes a firearm or concealed weapon from a student while upon school property, at a school function, or on a school bus, the principal or other school official in charge at the time of the detention or seizure shall immediately report the detention or seizure to the police department or sheriff's department where the school is located and shall deliver any firearm or weapon seized to that agency.

(b) The confiscated weapon shall be disposed of or destroyed as provided by law.

(3) If a student is detained pursuant to Paragraph (2) of this Subsection for carrying a concealed weapon on campus, the principal shall immediately notify the student's parents.

(4) If a person is arrested for carrying a concealed weapon on campus by a university or college police officer, the weapon shall be given to the sheriff, chief of police, or other officer to whom custody of the arrested person is transferred as provided by R.S. 17:1805(B).

G. Any principal or school official in charge who fails to report the detention of a student or the seizure of a firearm or concealed weapon to a law enforcement agency as required by Paragraph (F)(2) of this Section within seventy-two hours of notice of the detention or seizure may be issued a misdemeanor summons for a violation hereof and may be fined not more than five hundred dollars or sentenced to not more than forty hours of community service, or both. Upon successful completion of the community service or payment of the fine, or both, the arrest and conviction shall be set aside as provided for in Code of Criminal Procedure Article 894(B).

Acts 1991, No. 833, §1; Acts 1992, No. 197, §1; Acts 1993, No. 844, §1; Acts 1993, No. 1031, §1; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 25, §1; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 38, §1; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 107, §1; Acts 1999, No. 1236, §1; Acts 2010, No. 925, §1.

LRS 14:95.2.1

§95.2.1. Illegal carrying of a firearm at a parade with any firearm used in the commission of a crime of violence

A. Whoever commits the crime of illegal carrying of weapons pursuant to R.S. 14:95 with any firearm used in the commission of a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B), within one thousand feet of any parade or demonstration for which a permit is issued by a governmental entity, shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars, or imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not less than one year nor more than five years, or both. Any sentence issued pursuant to the provisions of this Subsection and any sentence issued pursuant to a violation of a crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) shall be served consecutively.

B. As used in this Section, the following words mean:

(1) "Firearm" means any pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, machine gun, submachine gun, or assault rifle, which is designed to fire or is capable of firing fixed cartridge ammunition or from which a shot or projectile is discharged by an explosive.

(2) "Parade" for the purposes of this Section shall be defined as any celebration of Mardi Gras or directly related pre-Lenten or carnival related festivities, school parades, parish parades, state parades or municipal parades, or any demonstration for which a permit is issued by a governmental entity.

(3) "Parade route" means any public sidewalk, street, highway, bridge, alley, road, or other public passageway upon which a parade travels.

C. Lack of knowledge that the prohibited act occurred on or within one thousand feet of the parade route shall not be a defense.

Acts 2004, No. 661, §1.

LRS 14:95.2.2

§95.2.2. Reckless discharge of a firearm at a parade or demonstration

A. Reckless discharge of a firearm at a parade or demonstration is the reckless or criminally negligent discharge of a firearm within one thousand feet of any parade, demonstration, or gathering for which a permit is issued by a governmental entity.

B. For the purposes of this Section:

(1) "Firearm" means any pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, machine gun, submachine gun, excluding black powder weapons, or assault rifle which is designed to fire or is capable of firing fixed cartridge ammunition or from which a shot or projectile is discharged by an explosive.

(2) "Parade" for the purposes of this Section shall be defined as any celebration of Mardi Gras or directly related pre-Lenten or carnival-related festivities, school parades, parish parades, state parades, or municipal parades, or any demonstration or gathering for which a permit is issued by a governmental entity.

(3) "Reckless or criminally negligent" means that although neither specific nor general criminal intent is present, there is such disregard of the interest of others that the offender's conduct amounts to a gross deviation below the standard of care expected to be maintained by a reasonably careful man under like circumstances.

C. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to:

(1) A federal, state, or local law enforcement officer in the performance of his official duties.

(2) The possession of a firearm occurring within one thousand feet of a public gathering entirely within a private residence or in accordance with a concealed handgun permit issued pursuant to R.S. 40:1379.1.

(3) The possession or discharge of a firearm by a person who holds a valid certificate as a living historian in the use, storage, and handling of black powder issued by the Louisiana office of state parks for the purpose of historic reenactments if the firearm is a black powder weapon which is an antique firearm as defined in 18 U.S.C. 921(a)(16), or an antique device exempted from the term "destructive device" in 18 U.S.C. 921(a)(4).

(4) The discharge of a firearm by a person engaged in any lawful hunting or sport shooting activity on public or private property.

D. Whoever commits the crime of reckless or negligent discharge of a firearm at a parade or demonstration shall be sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for not less than five nor more than ten years, at least three years of the sentence imposed shall be served without benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence and shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars.

E. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to the discharge of any firearm which has been authorized as part of the parade itself.

Acts 2009, No. 150, §1.

LRS 14:95.3

§95.3. Unlawful use or possession of body armor

A.(1) It is unlawful for any person to possess body armor who has been convicted of any of the following:

- (a) A crime of violence as defined in R.S. 14:2(B) which is a felony.
- (b) Simple burglary, burglary of a pharmacy, or burglary of an inhabited dwelling.
- (c) Unauthorized entry of an inhabited dwelling.
- (d) Felony illegal use of weapons or dangerous instrumentalities.
- (e) Manufacture or possession of a delayed action incendiary device.
- (f) Manufacture or possession of a bomb.

(g) Any violation of the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Law.

(h) Any crime defined as an attempt to commit one of the offenses enumerated in Subparagraphs (a) through (g) of this Paragraph.

(i) Any law of any other state or of the United States or of any foreign government or country of a crime which, if committed in this state, would be one of the crimes enumerated in Subparagraphs (a) through (h) of this Paragraph.

(2) The prohibition in Paragraph (1) of this Subsection shall not apply to any person who is participating in a witness protection program.

B. No person shall use or wear body armor while committing any of the crimes enumerated in Subparagraphs (A)(1)(a) through (i) of this Section.

C. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars or imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than two years, or both.

D. For the purposes of this Section, "body armor" shall mean bullet resistant metal or other material intended to provide protection from weapons or bodily injury.

Added by Acts 1983, No. 286, §1; Acts 2003, No. 1140, §1.

LRS 14:95.6

§95.6. Firearm-free zone; notice; signs; crime; penalties

A. A "firearm-free zone" is an area inclusive of any school campus and within one thousand feet of any such school campus, and within a school bus.

B. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to:

(1) A federal, state, or local law enforcement building.

(2) A military base.

(3) A commercial establishment which is permitted by law to have firearms or armed security.

(4) Private premises where a firearm is kept pursuant to law.

(5) Any constitutionally protected activity within the firearm-free zone, such as a firearm contained entirely within a motor vehicle.

C. For purposes of this Section:

(1) "School" means any public or private elementary, secondary, high school, or vocational-technical school, college, or university in this state.

(2) "School campus" means all facilities and property within the boundary of the school property.

(3) "School bus" means any motor bus being used to transport children to and from school or in connection with school activities.

D. The local governing authority which has jurisdiction over zoning matters in which each firearm-free zone is located shall publish a map clearly indicating the boundaries of each firearm-free zone in accordance with the specifications in Subsection A. The firearm-free zone map shall be made an official public document and placed with the clerk of court for the parish or parishes in which the firearm-free zone is located.

E. The state superintendent of education, with the approval of the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education, and the commissioner of higher education, with the approval of the Board of Regents, shall develop a method by which to mark firearm-free zones, including the use of signs or other markings suitable to the situation. Signs or other markings shall be located in a visible manner on or near each school and on and in each school bus indicating that such area is a firearm-free zone and that such zone extends to one thousand feet from the boundary of school property. The state Department of Education shall assist each approved school with the posting of notice as required in this Subsection.

F.(1) It is unlawful for any person to cover, remove, deface, alter, or destroy any sign or other marking identifying a firearm-free zone as provided in this Section.

(2) Whoever violates the provisions of this Subsection shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

Acts 1992, No. 197, §1; Acts 1993, No. 844, §1; Acts 1993, No. 1031, §1.

LRS 14:95.7

§95.7. Possession of or dealing in firearms with obliterated number or mark

A. No person shall intentionally receive, possess, carry, conceal, buy, sell, or transport any firearm from which the serial number or mark of identification has been obliterated.

B. This Section shall not apply to any firearm which is an antique or war relic and is inoperable or for which ammunition is no longer manufactured in the United States and is not

readily available in the ordinary channels of commercial trade, or which was originally manufactured without such a number.

C. Whoever violates the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars and may be imprisoned for not more than six months.

Acts 1993, No. 85, §1.

LRS 14:95.8

§95.8. Illegal possession of a handgun by a juvenile

A. It is unlawful for any person who has not attained the age of seventeen years knowingly to possess any handgun on his person. Any person possessing any handgun in violation of this Section commits the offense of illegal possession of a handgun by a juvenile.

B.(1) On a first conviction, the offender shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars and imprisoned for not less than ninety days and not more than six months.

(2) On a second conviction, the offender shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars and imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than two years.

(3) On a third or subsequent conviction, the offender shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars and imprisoned at hard labor for not more than five years.

(4) A juvenile adjudicated delinquent under this Section, having been previously found guilty or adjudicated delinquent for any crime of violence as defined by R.S. 14:2(B), or attempt or conspiracy to commit any such offense, shall upon a first or subsequent conviction be fined not less than five hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars and shall be imprisoned with or without hard labor for not less than six months and not more than five years. At least ninety days shall be served without benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence.

C. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to any person under the age of seventeen years who is:

(1) Attending a hunter's safety course or a firearms safety course.

(2) Engaging in practice in the use of a firearm or target shooting at an established range.

(3) Hunting or trapping pursuant to a valid license issued to him pursuant to the laws of this state.

(4) Traveling to or from any activity described in Paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of this Subsection while in possession of an unloaded gun.

(5) On real property with the permission of his parent or legal guardian and with the permission of the owner or lessee of the property.

(6) At such person's residence and who, with the permission of such person's parent or legal guardian, possesses a handgun.

(7) Possessing a handgun with the written permission of such person's parent or legal guardian; provided that such person carries on his person a copy of such written permission.

D. For the purposes of this Section "handgun" means a firearm as defined in R.S. 14:37.2, provided however, that the barrel length shall not exceed twelve inches.

Acts 1999, No. 1218, §1.

LRS 14:402.1

§402.1. Taking of contraband to state-owned hospitals unlawful; penalty

A. It shall be unlawful for any person to introduce or attempt to introduce into or upon the grounds or buildings of any state-owned and administered hospital or related facility, except through regular channels as authorized by the administrator of the hospital, any of the following articles which are hereby declared contraband for the purposes of this Part, namely: Any intoxicating beverage or beverage which causes or may cause an intoxicating effect; any narcotic or hypnotic or exciting drug of whatever kind or nature including nasal inhalators of any variety, sleeping pills or barbiturates of any variety that create or may create a hypnotic effect if taken internally; and any firearm or other instrumentality customarily considered a dangerous weapon.

B. Whoever violates any provision of this Section shall upon conviction be imprisoned with or without hard labor for not more than three years.

Added by Acts 1962, No. 383, §1; Acts 2001, No. 403, §1, eff. June 15, 2001.

LRS 38:213.1

§213.1. Hunting or discharge of firearms, when prohibited

A. Hunting or the discharge of firearms on roads or highways located on public levees or within one hundred feet from the center line of such roads or highways is hereby prohibited except by law enforcement officers in discharge of their official duties.

Whoever violates this section shall be fined not more than fifty dollars or imprisoned for more than thirty days or both.

B. In addition to such other law enforcement officers as by law are vested with such authority, the law enforcement officers of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission are authorized to enforce the provisions of this section.

Added by Acts 1968, No. 346, §1.

Class “A” General Retail Permit Location

LRS 26:271.2 (1)

§271.2. Class A permit; definitions

The commissioner shall issue the following four types of Class A retail permits for beverages of low alcoholic content:

(1) Class A-General:

(a) A Class A-General retail permit shall be issued only to a retail outlet where beverage alcohol is sold on the premises for consumption on the premises by paying customers. Such an establishment must be equipped with a backbar or similar equipment for public display and to inform the public of brands and flavors offered for sale.

(b) A Class A-General retail establishment shall be staffed by a bartender whose primary duty is to open and/or prepare beverage alcohol products for consumption on the premises by paying customers, or prepared with an appropriate lid or cover on the container for take out service. Such an establishment must meet all state and local zoning requirements as set forth by the state and by parishes and municipalities where a Class A-General retail outlet is located.

(c) Repealed by Acts 1995, No. 1016, §2.

(d) A Class A-General retail permit shall be issued only to an establishment where the state law provides that no person under the age of eighteen years is allowed on the premises except as provided in R.S. 26:90(A)(8)(a).

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraphs (a) through (d) of this Paragraph the commissioner may issue a Class A-General retail permit for beverages of low alcoholic content to a bona fide commercial film theater which had a retailers, Class A permit for beverages of low alcoholic content on January 1, 1994.

(f) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subparagraphs (a) through (e) of this Paragraph, the commissioner may issue a Class A-General retail permit for beverages of low alcoholic content to any retail establishment for consumption of beverages of low alcoholic content on or off the premises. Such establishment must meet all state and local zoning requirements as set forth by the state and by parishes and municipalities where the retail outlet is located. A Class A-General retail permit for beverages of low alcoholic content issued pursuant to the authority

granted by this Subparagraph shall not be deemed or qualify as a prerequisite for the issuance of any other type license or permit issued by the state or any political subdivision thereof.

(g) The licensed premises of a Class A-General retail permit shall be able to accommodate a minimum of twenty-five patrons and contain no less than three hundred seventy-five square feet of public habitable floor area.

(h) The commissioner shall promulgate rules regarding requirements related to the number and location of public restrooms to be used in conjunction with the licensed premises of each Class A-General retail permit.

(i) Any Class A-General retail permit application submitted prior to September 1, 2001, shall not be required to meet the qualifications set forth in Subparagraph (g) of this Paragraph.

Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 63, §1, eff. July 7, 1994; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 130, §1, eff. July 7, 1994; Acts 1995, No. 1016, §2; Acts 1997, No. 378, §1; Acts 2001, No. 214, §1; Acts 2001, No. 1188, §1, eff. June 29, 2001; Acts 2006, No. 469, §1; Acts 2006, No. 803, §1; Acts 2010, No. 953, §1, eff. July 2, 2010.

18 USC 921(a) [32-33]

(32) The term "intimate partner" means, with respect to a person, the spouse of the person, a former spouse of the person, an individual who is a parent of a child of the person, and an individual who cohabitates or has cohabited with the person.

(33)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (C), (2) the term "misdemeanor crime of domestic violence" means an offense that -

(i) is a misdemeanor under Federal, State, or Tribal (3) law;

and

(ii) has, as an element, the use or attempted use of physical force, or the threatened use of a deadly weapon, committed by a current or former spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabiting with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse, parent, or guardian, or by a person similarly situated to a spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim.

(B)(i) A person shall not be considered to have been convicted of such an offense for purposes of this chapter, unless -

(I) the person was represented by counsel in the case, or knowingly and intelligently waived the right to counsel in the case; and

(II) in the case of a prosecution for an offense described in this paragraph for which a person was entitled to a jury trial in the jurisdiction in which the case was tried, either

(aa) the case was tried by a jury, or

(bb) the person knowingly and intelligently waived the right to have the case tried by a jury, by guilty plea or otherwise.

(ii) A person shall not be considered to have been convicted of such an offense for purposes of this chapter if the conviction has been expunged or set aside, or is an offense for which the person has been pardoned or has had civil rights restored (if the law of the applicable jurisdiction provides for the loss of civil rights under such an offense) unless the pardon, expungement, or restoration of civil rights expressly provides that the person may not ship, transport, possess, or receive firearms.

18 USC 922 G

It shall be unlawful for any person -

(1) who has been convicted in any court of, a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year;

(2) who is a fugitive from justice;

(3) who is an unlawful user of or addicted to any controlled substance (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802));

(4) who has been adjudicated as a mental defective or who has been committed to a mental institution;

(5) who, being an alien -

(A) is illegally or unlawfully in the United States; or

(B) except as provided in subsection (y)(2), has been admitted to the United States under a nonimmigrant visa (as that term is defined in section 101(a)(26) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(26)));

(6) who has been discharged from the Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions;

(7) who, having been a citizen of the United States, has renounced his citizenship;

(8) who is subject to a court order that -

(A) was issued after a hearing of which such person received actual notice, and at which such person had an opportunity to participate;

(B) restrains such person from harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner of such person or child of such intimate partner or person, or engaging in other conduct that would place an intimate partner in reasonable fear of bodily injury to the partner or child; and

(C)(i) includes a finding that such person represents a credible threat to the physical safety of such intimate partner or child; or

(ii) by its terms explicitly prohibits the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against such intimate partner or child that would reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury; or

(9) who has been convicted in any court of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, to ship or transport in interstate or foreign commerce, or possess in or affecting commerce, any firearm or ammunition; or to receive any firearm or ammunition which has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce.