

Existing law provides for the issuance of concealed handgun permits and provides for the qualifications and criteria required to be issued a concealed handgun permit.

Existing law provides that an applicant for a concealed handgun permit shall not be ineligible to possess a firearm under federal law.

New law retains this provision of existing law and adds that the applicant shall also not be ineligible to receive a firearm under federal law.

Existing law requires state police to execute a thorough background investigation, including a criminal history check, of every applicant for the purpose of verifying the qualifications of the applicant prior to issuing a concealed handgun permit. Defines a background check as a computer check of available online state records, and, if warranted, the fingerprints may be forwarded to the FBI.

New law retains these provisions of existing law and further requires state police to make an inquiry on every applicant to the FBI's National Instant Criminal Background Check System.

New law provides that if the applicant is not a U.S. citizen, the applicant shall provide any alien or admission number issued by the U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement and any basis, if applicable, for an exception to the prohibitions from possession of a firearm under federal law.

New law provides that a person whose permit has been suspended or revoked by the department and who uses that permit to purchase a firearm from a licensed dealer knowing that the permit has been suspended or revoked shall be fined not more than \$500, imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

Effective Aug. 1, 2014.

(Amends R.S. 40:1379.3(C)(1) and (17), (K), and (T)(1))