

RÉSUMÉ DIGEST

ACT 299 (HB 140)

2020 Regular Session

Miguez

Existing law (R.S. 40:1796) limits a political subdivision's authority to enact certain ordinances or regulations involving firearms. In this regard, existing law prohibits a governing authority of a political subdivision from enacting any ordinance or regulation that is more restrictive than state law concerning the sale, purchase, possession, ownership, transfer, transportation, license, or registration of firearms, ammunition, or components of firearms or ammunition.

However, prior law (R.S. 40:1796) provided that this provision of existing law does not apply to the authority of political subdivisions to prohibit the possession of a weapon or firearm in certain commercial establishments and public buildings.

New law amends prior law (R.S. 40:1796) to provide that a political subdivision may prohibit the possession of a weapon or firearm only in the commercial establishments and public buildings enumerated in the list of locations where a concealed handgun permit holder is prohibited from carrying a concealed handgun.

Existing law (R.S. 40:1379.3(N)) provides for the list of locations into which no concealed handgun may be carried and where a concealed handgun permit holder is prohibited from carrying a concealed handgun, including but not limited to meeting places of a governing authority and the state capitol building.

New law amends the list of locations into which no concealed handgun may be carried and, pursuant to new law, the locations for which a political subdivision may adopt an ordinance prohibiting the possession of weapons or firearms, to include a municipal building or other public building or structure, only if the building or structure is utilized as the meeting place of the governing authority of a political subdivision.

Effective Aug. 1, 2020.

(Amends R.S. 40:1379.3(N)(5) and 1796(A))