

036749620

## HOUSE BILL NO. 2114

Offered January 8, 2003

Prefiled January 8, 2003

*A BILL to amend and reenact § 18.2-308 of the Code of Virginia, relating to concealed weapons.*

Patron—Barlow

Referred to Committee on Militia, Police and Public Safety

**Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:****1. That § 18.2-308 of the Code of Virginia is amended and reenacted as follows:**

§ 18.2-308. Personal protection; carrying concealed weapons; when lawful to carry.

A. If any person carries about his person, hidden from common observation, (i) any pistol, revolver, or other weapon designed or intended to propel a missile of any kind by action of an explosion of any combustible material; (ii) any dirk, bowie knife, switchblade knife, ballistic knife, razor, slingshot, spring stick, metal knucks, or blackjack; (iii) any flailing instrument consisting of two or more rigid parts connected in such a manner as to allow them to swing freely, which may be known as a nun chahka, nun chuck, nunchaku, shuriken, or fighting chain; (iv) any disc, of whatever configuration, having at least two points or pointed blades which is designed to be thrown or propelled and which may be known as a throwing star or oriental dart; or (v) any weapon of like kind as those enumerated in this subsection, he shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. A second violation of this section or a conviction under this section subsequent to any conviction under any substantially similar ordinance of any county, city, or town shall be punishable as a Class 6 felony, and a third or subsequent such violation shall be punishable as a Class 5 felony. Any weapon used in the commission of a violation of this section shall be forfeited to the Commonwealth and may be seized by an officer as forfeited, and such as may be needed for police officers, conservators of the peace, and the Division of Forensic Science shall be devoted to that purpose, subject to any registration requirements of federal law, and the remainder shall be disposed of as provided in § 18.2-310. For the purpose of this section, a weapon shall be deemed to be hidden from common observation when it is observable but is of such deceptive appearance as to disguise the weapon's true nature.

B. This section shall not apply to any person while in his own place of abode or the curtilage thereof.

Except as provided in subsection J1, this section shall not apply to:

1. Any person while in his own place of business;
2. Any police officers, including Capitol Police officers, sergeants, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs or regular game wardens appointed pursuant to Chapter 2 (§ 29.1-200 et seq.) of Title 29.1;
3. Any regularly enrolled member of a target shooting organization who is at, or going to or from, an established shooting range, provided that the weapons are unloaded and securely wrapped while being transported;
4. Any regularly enrolled member of a weapons collecting organization who is at, or going to or from, a bona fide weapons exhibition, provided that the weapons are unloaded and securely wrapped while being transported;
5. Any person carrying such weapons between his place of abode and a place of purchase or repair, provided the weapons are unloaded and securely wrapped while being transported;
6. Campus police officers appointed pursuant to Chapter 17 (§ 23-232 et seq.) of Title 23;
7. Any person actually engaged in lawful hunting, as authorized by the Board of Game and Inland Fisheries, under inclement weather conditions necessitating temporary protection of his firearm from those conditions; and
8. Any State Police officer retired from the Department of State Police, any local law-enforcement officer retired from a police department or sheriff's office within the Commonwealth ~~and~~, any special agent retired from the State Corporation Commission or the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, *and any Virginia Marine Police officer retired from the Law Enforcement Division of the Virginia Marine Resources Commission* (i) with a service-related disability or (ii) following at least fifteen years of service with any such law-enforcement agency, board or any combination thereof, other than a person terminated for cause, provided such officer carries with him written proof of consultation with and favorable review of the need to carry a concealed handgun issued by the chief law-enforcement officer of the last such agency from which the officer retired or, in the case of special agents, issued by the State Corporation Commission or the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board. A copy of the proof of consultation and favorable review shall be forwarded by the chief or the Board to the Department of

INTRODUCED

HB2114

59 State Police for entry into the Virginia Criminal Information Network. The chief law-enforcement officer  
60 shall not without cause withhold such written proof if the retired law-enforcement officer otherwise  
61 meets the requirements of this section.

62 For purposes of applying the reciprocity provisions of subsection P, any person granted the privilege  
63 to carry a concealed handgun pursuant to this subdivision, while carrying the proof of consultation and  
64 favorable review required, shall be deemed to have been issued a concealed handgun permit.

65 C. This section shall also not apply to any of the following individuals while in the discharge of  
66 their official duties, or while in transit to or from such duties:

- 67 1. Carriers of the United States mail;
- 68 2. Officers or guards of any state correctional institution;
- 69 3. [Repealed.]

70 4. Conservators of the peace, except that the following conservators of the peace shall not be  
71 permitted to carry a concealed handgun without obtaining a permit as provided in subsection D hereof:  
72 (a) notaries public; (b) registrars; (c) drivers, operators or other persons in charge of any motor vehicle  
73 carrier of passengers for hire; or (d) commissioners in chancery;

74 5. Noncustodial employees of the Department of Corrections designated to carry weapons by the  
75 Director of the Department of Corrections pursuant to § 53.1-29;

76 6. Law-enforcement agents of the Armed Forces of the United States and federal agents who are  
77 otherwise authorized to carry weapons by federal law while engaged in the performance of their duties;

78 7. Law-enforcement agents of the United States Naval Criminal Investigative Service; and

79 8. Harbormaster of the City of Hopewell.

80 D. Any person twenty-one years of age or older may apply in writing to the clerk of the circuit court  
81 of the county or city in which he resides, or if he is a member of the United States armed forces, the  
82 county or city in which he is domiciled, for a five-year permit to carry a concealed handgun.  
83 Notwithstanding § 15.2-915, a county or city may enact an ordinance that requires any applicant for a  
84 concealed handgun permit to submit to fingerprinting for the purpose of obtaining the applicant's state or  
85 national criminal history record. The application shall be made under oath before a notary or other  
86 person qualified to take oaths and shall be made only on a form prescribed by the Department of State  
87 Police, in consultation with the Supreme Court, requiring only that information necessary to determine  
88 eligibility for the permit. The court shall consult with either the sheriff or police department of the  
89 county or city and receive a report from the Central Criminal Records Exchange. As a condition for  
90 issuance of a concealed handgun permit, the applicant shall submit to fingerprinting if required by local  
91 ordinance in the county or city where the applicant resides and provide personal descriptive information  
92 to be forwarded with the fingerprints through the Central Criminal Records Exchange to the Federal  
93 Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of obtaining criminal history record information regarding the  
94 applicant, and obtaining fingerprint identification information from federal records pursuant to criminal  
95 investigations by state and local law-enforcement agencies. Where feasible and practical, the local  
96 law-enforcement agency may transfer information electronically to the State Police instead of inked  
97 fingerprint cards. Upon completion of the criminal history records check, the State Police shall return the  
98 fingerprint cards to the submitting local agency or, in the case of scanned fingerprints, destroy the  
99 electronic record. The local agency shall then promptly notify the person that he has twenty-one days  
100 from the date of the notice to request return of the fingerprint cards, if any. All fingerprint cards not  
101 claimed by the applicant within twenty-one days of notification by the local agency shall be destroyed.  
102 All optically scanned fingerprints shall be destroyed upon completion of the criminal history records  
103 check without requiring that the applicant be notified. Fingerprints taken for the purposes described in  
104 this section shall not be copied, held or used for any other purposes. The court shall issue the permit  
105 within forty-five days of receipt of the completed application unless it is determined that the applicant is  
106 disqualified. An application is deemed complete when all information required to be furnished by the  
107 applicant is delivered to and received by the clerk of court before or concomitant with the conduct of a  
108 state or national criminal history records check. If the applicant is later found by the court to be  
109 disqualified, the permit shall be revoked.

110 E. The following persons shall be deemed disqualified from obtaining a permit:

111 1. An individual who is ineligible to possess a firearm pursuant to §§ 18.2-308.1:1, 18.2-308.1:2 or  
112 § 18.2-308.1:3 or the substantially similar law of any other state or of the United States.

113 2. An individual who was ineligible to possess a firearm pursuant to § 18.2-308.1:1 and who was  
114 discharged from the custody of the Commissioner pursuant to § 19.2-182.7 less than five years before  
115 the date of his application for a concealed handgun permit.

116 3. An individual who was ineligible to possess a firearm pursuant to § 18.2-308.1:2 and whose  
117 competency or capacity was restored pursuant to former § 37.1-134.1 or § 37.1-134.16 less than five  
118 years before the date of his application for a concealed handgun permit.

119 4. An individual who was ineligible to possess a firearm under § 18.2-308.1:3 and who was released  
120 from commitment less than five years before the date of this application for a concealed handgun

121 permit.

122 5. An individual who is subject to a restraining order, or to a protective order and prohibited by  
123 § 18.2-308.1:4 from purchasing or transporting a firearm.

124 6. An individual who is prohibited by § 18.2-308.2 from possessing or transporting a firearm, except  
125 that a permit may be obtained in accordance with subsection C of that section.

126 7. An individual who has been convicted of two or more misdemeanors within the five-year period  
127 immediately preceding the application, if one of the misdemeanors was a Class 1 misdemeanor, but the  
128 judge shall have the discretion to deny a permit for two or more misdemeanors that are not Class 1.  
129 Traffic infractions or reckless driving shall not be considered for purposes of this disqualification.

130 8. An individual who is addicted to, or is an unlawful user or distributor of, marijuana or any  
131 controlled substance.

132 9. An individual who has been convicted of a violation of § 18.2-266 or a substantially similar local  
133 ordinance or of public drunkenness within the three-year period immediately preceding the application,  
134 or who is a habitual drunkard as determined pursuant to § 4.1-333.

135 10. An alien other than an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States.

136 11. An individual who has been discharged from the Armed Forces of the United States under  
137 dishonorable conditions.

138 12. An individual who is a fugitive from justice.

139 13. An individual who it is alleged, in a sworn written statement submitted to the court by the  
140 sheriff, chief of police or attorney for the Commonwealth in the opinion of such sheriff, chief of police  
141 or attorney for the Commonwealth, is likely to use a weapon unlawfully or negligently to endanger  
142 others. The statement of the sheriff, chief of police or the attorney for the Commonwealth shall be based  
143 upon personal knowledge or upon the sworn written statement of a competent person having personal  
144 knowledge.

145 14. An individual who has been convicted of any assault, assault and battery, sexual battery,  
146 discharging of a firearm in violation of § 18.2-280 or § 18.2-286.1 or brandishing of a firearm in  
147 violation of § 18.2-282 within the three-year period immediately preceding the application.

148 15. An individual who has been convicted of stalking.

149 16. An individual whose previous convictions or adjudications of delinquency were based on an  
150 offense which would have been at the time of conviction a felony if committed by an adult under the  
151 laws of any state, the District of Columbia, the United States or its territories. For purposes of this  
152 disqualifier, only convictions occurring within sixteen years following the later of the date of (i) the  
153 conviction or adjudication or (ii) release from any incarceration imposed upon such conviction or  
154 adjudication shall be deemed to be "previous convictions."

155 17. An individual who has a felony charge pending or a charge pending for an offense listed in  
156 subdivision 14 or 15.

157 18. An individual who has received mental health treatment or substance abuse treatment in a  
158 residential setting within five years prior to the date of his application for a concealed handgun permit.

159 19. An individual not otherwise ineligible pursuant to this section, who, within the three-year period  
160 immediately preceding the application for the permit, was found guilty of any criminal offense set forth  
161 in Article 1 (§ 18.2-247 et seq.) of Chapter 7 of this title or of a criminal offense of illegal possession  
162 or distribution of marijuana or any controlled substance, under the laws of any state, the District of  
163 Columbia, or the United States or its territories.

164 20. An individual, not otherwise ineligible pursuant to this section, with respect to whom, within the  
165 three-year period immediately preceding the application, upon a charge of any criminal offense set forth  
166 in Article 1 (§ 18.2-247 et seq.) of Chapter 7 of this title or upon a charge of illegal possession or  
167 distribution of marijuana or any controlled substance under the laws of any state, the District of  
168 Columbia, or the United States or its territories, the trial court found that the facts of the case were  
169 sufficient for a finding of guilt and disposed of the case pursuant to § 18.2-251 or the substantially  
170 similar law of any other state, the District of Columbia, or the United States or its territories.

171 F. The making of a materially false statement in an application under this section shall constitute  
172 perjury, punishable as provided in § 18.2-434.

173 G. The court may further require proof that the applicant has demonstrated competence with a  
174 handgun and the applicant may demonstrate such competence by one of the following, but no applicant  
175 shall be required to submit to any additional demonstration of competence:

176 1. Completing any hunter education or hunter safety course approved by the Department of Game  
177 and Inland Fisheries or a similar agency of another state;

178 2. Completing any National Rifle Association firearms safety or training course;

179 3. Completing any firearms safety or training course or class available to the general public offered  
180 by a law-enforcement agency, junior college, college, or private or public institution or organization or  
181 firearms training school utilizing instructors certified by the National Rifle Association or the

182 Department of Criminal Justice Services;

183 4. Completing any law-enforcement firearms safety or training course or class offered for security  
184 guards, investigators, special deputies, or any division or subdivision of law enforcement or security  
185 enforcement;

186 5. Presenting evidence of equivalent experience with a firearm through participation in organized  
187 shooting competition or current military service or proof of an honorable discharge from any branch of  
188 the armed services;

189 6. Obtaining or previously having held a license to carry a firearm in this Commonwealth or a  
190 locality thereof, unless such license has been revoked for cause;

191 7. Completing any firearms training or safety course or class conducted by a state-certified or  
192 National Rifle Association-certified firearms instructor;

193 8. Completing any governmental police agency firearms training course and qualifying to carry a  
194 firearm in the course of normal police duties; or

195 9. Completing any other firearms training which the court deems adequate.

196 A photocopy of a certificate of completion of any of the courses or classes; an affidavit from the  
197 instructor, school, club, organization, or group that conducted or taught such course or class attesting to  
198 the completion of the course or class by the applicant; or a copy of any document which shows  
199 completion of the course or class or evidences participation in firearms competition shall constitute  
200 evidence of qualification under this subsection.

201 H. The permit to carry a concealed handgun shall specify only the following information: name,  
202 address, date of birth, gender, height, weight, color of hair, color of eyes, and signature of the permittee;  
203 the signature of the judge issuing the permit, or of the clerk of court who has been authorized to sign  
204 such permits by the issuing judge; the date of issuance; and the expiration date. The person issued the  
205 permit shall have such permit on his person at all times during which he is carrying a concealed  
206 handgun and must display the permit and a photo-identification issued by a government agency of the  
207 Commonwealth or by the United States Department of Defense or United States State Department  
208 (passport) upon demand by a law-enforcement officer.

209 I. Persons who previously have held a concealed handgun permit shall be issued, upon application as  
210 provided in subsection D, a new five-year permit unless there is good cause shown for refusing to  
211 reissue a permit. If the circuit court denies the permit, the specific reasons for the denial shall be stated  
212 in the order of the court denying the permit. Upon denial of the application, the clerk shall provide the  
213 person with notice, in writing, of his right to an ore tenus hearing. Upon request of the applicant made  
214 within twenty-one days, the court shall place the matter on the docket for an ore tenus hearing. The  
215 applicant may be represented by counsel, but counsel shall not be appointed, and the rules of evidence  
216 shall apply. The final order of the court shall include the court's findings of fact and conclusions of law.

217 J. Any person convicted of an offense that would disqualify that person from obtaining a permit  
218 under subsection E or who violates subsection F shall forfeit his permit for a concealed handgun and  
219 surrender it to the court. Upon receipt by the Central Criminal Records Exchange of a record of the  
220 arrest, conviction or occurrence of any other event which would disqualify a person from obtaining a  
221 concealed handgun permit under subsection E, the Central Criminal Records Exchange shall notify the  
222 court having issued the permit of such disqualifying arrest, conviction or other event.

223 J1. Any person permitted to carry a concealed handgun, who is under the influence of alcohol or  
224 illegal drugs while carrying such handgun in a public place, shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.  
225 Conviction of any of the following offenses shall be prima facie evidence, subject to rebuttal, that the  
226 person is "under the influence" for purposes of this section: manslaughter in violation of § 18.2-36.1,  
227 maiming in violation of § 18.2-51.4, driving while intoxicated in violation of § 18.2-266, public  
228 intoxication in violation of § 18.2-388, or driving while intoxicated in violation of § 46.2-341.24. Upon  
229 such conviction that court shall revoke the person's permit for a concealed handgun and promptly notify  
230 the issuing circuit court. A person convicted of a violation of this subsection shall be ineligible to apply  
231 for a concealed handgun permit for a period of five years.

232 J2. An individual who has a felony charge pending or a charge pending for an offense listed in  
233 subdivision E 14 or E 15, holding a permit for a concealed handgun, may have the permit suspended by  
234 the court before which such charge is pending or by the court which issued the permit.

235 J3. No person shall carry a concealed handgun onto the premises of any restaurant or club as defined  
236 in § 4.1-100 for which a license to sell and serve alcoholic beverages for on-premises consumption has  
237 been granted by the Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Board under Title 4.1 of the Code of Virginia;  
238 however, nothing herein shall prohibit any sworn law-enforcement officer from carrying a concealed  
239 handgun on the premises of such restaurant or club or any owner or event sponsor or his employees  
240 from carrying a concealed handgun while on duty at such restaurant or club if such person has a  
241 concealed handgun permit.

242 J4. Any individual for whom it would be unlawful to purchase, possess or transport a firearm under  
243 § 18.2-308.1:2 or § 18.2-308.1:3, who holds a concealed handgun permit, may have the permit

suspended by the court which issued the permit during the period of incompetency, incapacity or disability.

K. No fee shall be charged for the issuance of such permit to a person who has retired from service (i) as a magistrate in the Commonwealth; (ii) as a law-enforcement officer with the Department of State Police or with a sheriff or police department, bureau or force of any political subdivision of the Commonwealth, after completing fifteen years of service or after reaching age fifty-five; (iii) as a law-enforcement officer with the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Secret Service Agency, Drug Enforcement Administration, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Customs Service, Department of State Diplomatic Security Service or Naval Criminal Investigative Service, after completing fifteen years of service or after reaching age fifty-five; (iv) as a law-enforcement officer with any police or sheriff's department within the United States, the District of Columbia or any of the territories of the United States, after completing fifteen years of service; or (v) as a law-enforcement officer with any combination of the agencies listed in clauses (ii) through (iv), after completing fifteen years of service. The clerk shall charge a fee of ten dollars for the processing of an application or issuing of a permit, including his costs associated with the consultation with law-enforcement agencies. The local law-enforcement agency conducting the background investigation may charge a fee not to exceed thirty-five dollars to cover the cost of conducting an investigation pursuant to this section. The thirty-five-dollar fee shall include any amount assessed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for providing criminal history record information, and the local law-enforcement agency shall forward the amount assessed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the State Police with the fingerprints taken from the applicant. The State Police may charge a fee not to exceed five dollars to cover their costs associated with processing the application. The total amount assessed for processing an application for a permit shall not exceed fifty dollars, with such fees to be paid in one sum to the person who accepts the application. Payment may be made by any method accepted by that court for payment of other fees or penalties. No payment shall be required until the application is accepted by the court as a complete application. The order issuing such permit shall be provided to the State Police and the law-enforcement agencies of the county or city. The State Police shall enter the permittee's name and description in the Virginia Criminal Information Network so that the permit's existence and current status will be made known to law-enforcement personnel accessing the Network for investigative purposes.

L. Any person denied a permit to carry a concealed handgun under the provisions of this section may present a petition for review to the Court of Appeals. The petition for review shall be filed within sixty days of the expiration of the time for requesting an ore tenus hearing pursuant to subsection I, or if an ore tenus hearing is requested, within sixty days of the entry of the final order of the circuit court following the hearing. The petition shall be accompanied by a copy of the original papers filed in the circuit court, including a copy of the order of the circuit court denying the permit. Subject to the provisions of § 17.1-410 B, the decision of the Court of Appeals or judge shall be final. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the decision to deny the permit is reversed upon appeal, taxable costs incurred by the person shall be paid by the Commonwealth.

M. For purposes of this section:

"Handgun" means any pistol or revolver or other firearm, except a machine gun, originally designed, made and intended to fire a projectile by means of an explosion of a combustible material from one or more barrels when held in one hand.

"Lawfully admitted for permanent residence" means the status of having been lawfully accorded the privilege of residing permanently in the United States as an immigrant in accordance with the immigration laws, such status not having changed.

N. As used in this article:

"Ballistic knife" means any knife with a detachable blade that is propelled by a spring-operated mechanism.

"Spring stick" means a spring-loaded metal stick activated by pushing a button which rapidly and forcefully telescopes the weapon to several times its original length.

O. The granting of a concealed handgun permit shall not thereby authorize the possession of any handgun or other weapon on property or in places where such possession is otherwise prohibited by law or is prohibited by the owner of private property.

P. A valid concealed handgun permit or license issued by another state shall be valid in the Commonwealth, provided (i) the issuing authority provides the means for instantaneous verification of the validity of all such permits or licenses issued within that state, accessible twenty-four hours a day, (ii) the requirements and qualifications of that state's law are adequate to prevent possession of a permit by persons who would be denied a permit in the Commonwealth under this section. The Superintendent of State Police shall (a) in consultation with the Office of the Attorney General determine whether states meet the requirements and qualifications of this section, (b) maintain a registry of such states on the

305 Virginia Criminal Information Network (VCIN), and (c) make the registry available to law-enforcement  
306 officers for investigative purposes.

307 Q. A valid concealed handgun permit issued by the State of Maryland shall be valid in the  
308 Commonwealth provided, (i) the holder of the permit is licensed in the State of Maryland to perform  
309 duties substantially similar to those performed by Virginia branch pilots licensed pursuant to Chapter 9  
310 (§ 54.1-900 et seq.) of Title 54.1 and is performing such duties while in the Commonwealth, and (ii) the  
311 holder of the permit is 21 years of age or older.

312 R. The provisions of this statute or the application thereof to any person or circumstances which are  
313 held invalid shall not affect the validity of other provisions or applications of this statute which can be  
314 given effect without the invalid provisions or applications. This subsection is to reiterate § 1-17.1 and is  
315 not meant to add to or delete from that provision.