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HOUSE BILL NO. 929

Offered January 11, 2012

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A BILL to amend and reenact § 18.2-308 of the Code of Virginia, relating to carrying concealed weapons by former attorneys for the Commonwealth and former assistant attorneys for the Commonwealth.

Patron—Lingamfelter

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, machete, 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. 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 law-enforcement officer, wherever such law-enforcement officer may travel in the Commonwealth;

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. 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, provided that possession of a handgun while engaged in lawful hunting shall not be construed as hunting with a handgun if the person hunting is carrying a valid concealed handgun permit;

7. Any State Police officer retired from the Department of State Police, any officer retired from the Division of Capitol Police, any local law-enforcement officer, auxiliary police officer or animal control officer retired from a police department or sheriff's office within the Commonwealth, any special agent retired from the State Corporation Commission or the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, any conservation police officer retired from the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, and any Virginia Marine Police officer retired from the Law Enforcement Division of the Virginia Marine Resources Commission, other than an officer or agent terminated for cause, (i) with a service-related disability; (ii) following at least 15 years of service with any such law-enforcement agency, board or any combination thereof; (iii) who has reached 55 years of age; or (iv) who is on long-term leave from such law-enforcement agency or board due to a service-related injury, 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 the agency that employs the officer or, in the case of special agents, issued by the State Corporation Commission or

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59 the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board. A copy of the proof of consultation and favorable review shall
60 be forwarded by the chief or the Board to the Department of State Police for entry into the Virginia
61 Criminal Information Network. The chief law-enforcement officer shall not without cause withhold such
62 written proof if the retired law-enforcement officer otherwise meets the requirements of this section. An
63 officer set forth in clause (iv) of this subdivision who receives written proof of consultation to carry a
64 concealed handgun shall surrender such proof of consultation upon return to work or upon termination
65 of employment with the law-enforcement agency. Notice of the surrender shall be forwarded to the
66 Department of State Police for entry into the Virginia Criminal Information Network. However, if such
67 officer retires on disability because of the service-related injury, and would be eligible under clause (i)
68 of this subdivision for written proof of consultation to carry a concealed handgun, he may retain the
69 previously issued written proof of consultation. A retired law-enforcement officer who receives proof of
70 consultation and favorable review pursuant to this subdivision is authorized to carry a concealed
71 handgun in the same manner as a law-enforcement officer authorized to carry a concealed handgun
72 pursuant to subdivision 2 of this subsection.

73 7a. Any person who is eligible for retirement with at least 20 years of service with a
74 law-enforcement agency or board mentioned in subdivision 7 who has resigned in good standing from
75 such law-enforcement agency or board to accept a position covered by a retirement system that is
76 authorized under Title 51.1, provided such person carries with him written proof of consultation with
77 and favorable review of the need to carry a concealed handgun issued by the chief law-enforcement
78 officer of the agency from which he resigned or, in the case of special agents, issued by the State
79 Corporation Commission or the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board. A copy of the proof of consultation
80 and favorable review shall be forwarded by the chief, Board or Commission to the Department of State
81 Police for entry into the Virginia Criminal Information Network. The chief law-enforcement officer shall
82 not without cause withhold such written proof if the law-enforcement officer otherwise meets the
83 requirements of this section.

84 For purposes of applying the reciprocity provisions of subsection P, any person granted the privilege
85 to carry a concealed handgun pursuant to subdivision 7 or this subdivision, while carrying the proof of
86 consultation and favorable review required, shall be deemed to have been issued a concealed handgun
87 permit.

88 For purposes of complying with the federal Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004, a retired
89 or resigned law-enforcement officer who receives proof of consultation and review pursuant to
90 subdivision 7 or this subdivision shall have the opportunity to annually participate, at the retired or
91 resigned law-enforcement officer's expense, in the same training and testing to carry firearms as is
92 required of active law-enforcement officers in the Commonwealth. If such retired or resigned
93 law-enforcement officer meets the training and qualification standards, the chief law-enforcement officer
94 shall issue the retired or resigned officer certification, valid one year from the date of issuance,
95 indicating that the retired or resigned officer has met the standards of the agency to carry a firearm;

96 8. Any State Police officer who is a member of the organized reserve forces of any of the armed
97 services of the United States, national guard, or naval militia, while such officer is called to active
98 military duty, provided such officer carries with him written proof of consultation with and favorable
99 review of the need to carry a concealed handgun issued by the Superintendent of State Police. The proof
100 of consultation and favorable review shall be valid as long as the officer is on active military duty and
101 shall expire when the officer returns to active law-enforcement duty. The issuance of the proof of
102 consultation and favorable review shall be entered into the Virginia Criminal Information Network. The
103 Superintendent of State Police shall not without cause withhold such written proof if the officer is in
104 good standing and is qualified to carry a weapon while on active law-enforcement duty.

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

108 9. Any attorney for the Commonwealth or assistant attorney for the Commonwealth, wherever such
109 attorney may travel in the Commonwealth; ~~and~~

110 10. Any former attorney for the Commonwealth not removed from office pursuant to Article 7
111 (§ 24.2-230 et seq.) of Chapter 2 of Title 24.2 or any former assistant attorney for the Commonwealth
112 not terminated for cause, provided he carries with him written proof of consultation with and favorable
113 review of the need to carry a concealed handgun issued by the current attorney for the Commonwealth
114 in the last jurisdiction in which he served. A copy of the proof of consultation and favorable review
115 shall be forwarded by the issuing attorney for the Commonwealth to the Department of State Police for
116 entry into the Virginia Criminal Information Network. The issuing attorney for the Commonwealth shall
117 not without cause withhold such written proof if the former attorney for the Commonwealth or former
118 assistant attorney for the Commonwealth otherwise meets the requirements of this section. A former
119 attorney for the Commonwealth or former assistant attorney for the Commonwealth who receives proof
120 of consultation and favorable review pursuant to this subdivision is authorized to carry a concealed

handgun in the same manner as an attorney for the Commonwealth authorized to carry a concealed handgun pursuant to subdivision 9 of this subsection.

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

~~10-~~ 11. Any person who may lawfully possess a firearm and is carrying a handgun while in a personal, private motor vehicle or vessel and such handgun is secured in a container or compartment in the vehicle or vessel.

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

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

4. Conservators of the peace, except that an attorney for the Commonwealth or assistant attorney for the Commonwealth may carry a concealed handgun pursuant to subdivision B 9. However, the following conservators of the peace shall not be permitted to carry a concealed handgun without obtaining a permit as provided in subsection D hereof: (a) notaries public; (b) registrars; (c) drivers, operators or other persons in charge of any motor vehicle carrier of passengers for hire; or (d) commissioners in chancery;

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

6. Harbormaster of the City of Hopewell.

D. Any person 21 years of age or older may apply in writing to the clerk of the circuit court of the county or city in which he resides, or if he is a member of the United States Armed Forces, the county or city in which he is domiciled, for a five-year permit to carry a concealed handgun. There shall be no requirement regarding the length of time an applicant has been a resident or domiciliary of the county or city. The application shall be made under oath before a notary or other person qualified to take oaths and shall be made only on a form prescribed by the Department of State Police, in consultation with the Supreme Court, requiring only that information necessary to determine eligibility for the permit. The clerk shall enter on the application the date on which the application and all other information required to be submitted by the applicant is received. The court shall consult with either the sheriff or police department of the county or city and receive a report from the Central Criminal Records Exchange. As a condition for issuance of a concealed handgun permit, the applicant shall submit to fingerprinting if required by local ordinance in the county or city where the applicant resides and provide personal descriptive information to be forwarded with the fingerprints through the Central Criminal Records Exchange to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of obtaining criminal history record information regarding the applicant, and obtaining fingerprint identification information from federal records pursuant to criminal investigations by state and local law-enforcement agencies. However, no local ordinance shall require an applicant to submit to fingerprinting if the applicant has an existing concealed handgun permit issued pursuant to this section and is applying for a new five-year permit pursuant to subsection I. Where feasible and practical, the local law-enforcement agency may transfer information electronically to the State Police instead of inked fingerprint cards. Upon completion of the criminal history records check, the State Police shall return the fingerprint cards to the submitting local agency or, in the case of scanned fingerprints, destroy the electronic record. The local agency shall then promptly notify the person that he has 21 days from the date of the notice to request return of the fingerprint cards, if any. All fingerprint cards not claimed by the applicant within 21 days of notification by the local agency shall be destroyed. All optically scanned fingerprints shall be destroyed upon completion of the criminal history records check without requiring that the applicant be notified. Fingerprints taken for the purposes described in this section shall not be copied, held or used for any other purposes. The court shall issue the permit and notify the State Police of the issuance of the permit within 45 days of receipt of the completed application unless it is determined that the applicant is disqualified. A court may authorize the clerk to issue concealed handgun permits, without judicial review, to applicants who have submitted complete applications, for whom the criminal history records check does not indicate a disqualification and, after consulting with either the sheriff or police department of the county or city, about which there are no outstanding questions or issues concerning the application. The court clerk shall be immune from suit arising from any acts or omissions relating to the issuance of concealed handgun permits without judicial review pursuant to this section unless the clerk was grossly negligent or engaged in willful misconduct. This subsection shall not be construed to limit, withdraw, or overturn any defense or immunity already existing in statutory or common law, or to affect any cause of action accruing prior to July 1, 2010. Upon denial of the application, the clerk shall provide the person with notice, in writing, of his right to an ore tenus hearing. Upon request of the

182 applicant made within 21 days, the court shall place the matter on the docket for an ore tenus hearing.
183 The applicant may be represented by counsel, but counsel shall not be appointed, and the rules of
184 evidence shall apply. The final order of the court shall include the court's findings of fact and
185 conclusions of law. Any order denying issuance of the permit shall state the basis for the denial of the
186 permit and the applicant's right to and the requirements for perfecting an appeal of such order pursuant
187 to subsection L. Only a circuit court judge may deny issuance of a permit. An application is deemed
188 complete when all information required to be furnished by the applicant is delivered to and received by
189 the clerk of court before or concomitant with the conduct of a state or national criminal history records
190 check. If the court has not issued the permit or determined that the applicant is disqualified within 45
191 days of the date of receipt noted on the application, the clerk shall certify on the application that the
192 45-day period has expired, and mail or send via electronic mail a copy of the certified application to the
193 applicant within five business days of the expiration of the 45-day period. The certified application shall
194 serve as a de facto permit, which shall expire 90 days after issuance, and shall be recognized as a valid
195 concealed handgun permit when presented with a valid government-issued photo identification pursuant
196 to subsection H, until the court issues a five-year permit or finds the applicant to be disqualified. If the
197 applicant is found to be disqualified after the de facto permit is issued, the applicant shall surrender the
198 de facto permit to the court and the disqualification shall be deemed a denial of the permit and a
199 revocation of the de facto permit. If the applicant is later found by the court to be disqualified after a
200 five-year permit has been issued, the permit shall be revoked. The clerk of court may withhold from
201 public disclosure the social security number contained in a permit application in response to a request to
202 inspect or copy any such permit application, except that such social security number shall not be
203 withheld from any law-enforcement officer acting in the performance of his official duties.

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

205 1. An individual who is ineligible to possess a firearm pursuant to § 18.2-308.1:1, 18.2-308.1:2 or
206 18.2-308.1:3 or the substantially similar law of any other state or of the United States.

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

210 3. An individual who was ineligible to possess a firearm pursuant to § 18.2-308.1:2 and whose
211 competency or capacity was restored pursuant to § 37.2-1012 less than five years before the date of his
212 application for a concealed handgun permit.

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

216 5. An individual who is subject to a restraining order, or to a protective order and prohibited by
217 § 18.2-308.1:4 from purchasing or transporting a firearm.

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

220 7. An individual who has been convicted of two or more misdemeanors within the five-year period
221 immediately preceding the application, if one of the misdemeanors was a Class 1 misdemeanor, but the
222 judge shall have the discretion to deny a permit for two or more misdemeanors that are not Class 1.
223 Traffic infractions and misdemeanors set forth in Title 46.2 shall not be considered for purposes of this
224 disqualification.

225 8. An individual who is addicted to, or is an unlawful user or distributor of, marijuana, synthetic
226 cannabinoids, or any controlled substance.

227 9. An individual who has been convicted of a violation of § 18.2-266 or a substantially similar local
228 ordinance, or of public drunkenness, or of a substantially similar offense under the laws of any other
229 state, the District of Columbia, the United States, or its territories within the three-year period
230 immediately preceding the application, or who is a habitual drunkard as determined pursuant to
231 § 4.1-333.

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

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

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

236 13. An individual who the court finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, based on specific acts by
237 the applicant, is likely to use a weapon unlawfully or negligently to endanger others. The sheriff, chief
238 of police, or attorney for the Commonwealth may submit to the court a sworn written statement
239 indicating that, in the opinion of such sheriff, chief of police, or attorney for the Commonwealth, based
240 upon a disqualifying conviction or upon the specific acts set forth in the statement, the applicant is
241 likely to use a weapon unlawfully or negligently to endanger others. The statement of the sheriff, chief
242 of police, or the attorney for the Commonwealth shall be based upon personal knowledge of such
243 individual or of a deputy sheriff, police officer, or assistant attorney for the Commonwealth of the

specific acts, or upon a written statement made under oath before a notary public of a competent person having personal knowledge of the specific acts.

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

15. An individual who has been convicted of stalking.

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

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

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

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

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

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

G. The court shall require proof that the applicant has demonstrated competence with a handgun and the applicant may demonstrate such competence by one of the following, but no applicant shall be required to submit to any additional demonstration of competence, nor shall any proof of demonstrated competence expire:

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

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

3. Completing any firearms safety or training course or class available to the general public offered by a law-enforcement agency, junior college, college, or private or public institution or organization or firearms training school utilizing instructors certified by the National Rifle Association or the Department of Criminal Justice Services;

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

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

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

7. Completing any firearms training or safety course or class, including an electronic, video, or on-line course, conducted by a state-certified or National Rifle Association-certified firearms instructor;

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

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

A photocopy of a certificate of completion of any of the courses or classes; an affidavit from the instructor, school, club, organization, or group that conducted or taught such 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 evidences participation in firearms competition shall constitute evidence of qualification under this subsection.

H. The permit to carry a concealed handgun shall specify only the following information: name,

305 address, date of birth, gender, height, weight, color of hair, color of eyes, and signature of the permittee;
306 the signature of the judge issuing the permit, of the clerk of court who has been authorized to sign such
307 permits by the issuing judge, or of the clerk of court who has been authorized to issue such permits
308 pursuant to subsection D; the date of issuance; and the expiration date. The permit to carry a concealed
309 handgun shall be no larger than two inches wide by three and one-fourth inches long and shall be of a
310 uniform style prescribed by the Department of State Police. The person issued the permit shall have
311 such permit on his person at all times during which he is carrying a concealed handgun and shall
312 display the permit and a photo-identification issued by a government agency of the Commonwealth or
313 by the United States Department of Defense or United States State Department (passport) upon demand
314 by a law-enforcement officer.

315 H1. If a permit holder is a member of the Virginia National Guard, Armed Forces of the United
316 States, or the Armed Forces reserves of the United States, and his five-year permit expires during an
317 active-duty military deployment outside of the permittee's county or city of residence, such permit shall
318 remain valid for 90 days after the end date of the deployment. In order to establish proof of continued
319 validity of the permit, such a permittee shall carry with him and display, upon request of a
320 law-enforcement officer, a copy of the permittee's deployment orders or other documentation from the
321 permittee's commanding officer that order the permittee to travel outside of his county or city of
322 residence and that indicate the start and end date of such deployment.

323 I. Persons who previously have held a concealed handgun permit shall be issued, upon application as
324 provided in subsection D, and upon receipt by the circuit court of criminal history record information as
325 provided in subsection D, a new five-year permit unless it is found that the applicant is subject to any
326 of the disqualifications set forth in subsection E. Persons who previously have been issued a concealed
327 handgun permit pursuant to subsection D shall not be required to appear in person to apply for a new
328 five-year permit pursuant to this subsection, and the application for the new permit may be submitted
329 via the United States mail. The circuit court that receives the application shall promptly notify an
330 applicant if the application is incomplete or if the fee submitted for the permit pursuant to subsection K
331 is incorrect. If the new five-year permit is issued while an existing permit remains valid, the new
332 five-year permit shall become effective upon the expiration date of the existing permit, provided that the
333 application is received by the court at least 90 days but no more than 180 days prior to the expiration of
334 the existing permit. If the circuit court denies the permit, the specific reasons for the denial shall be
335 stated in the order of the court denying the permit. Upon denial of the application, the clerk shall
336 provide the person with notice, in writing, of his right to an ore tenus hearing. Upon request of the
337 applicant made within 21 days, the court shall place the matter on the docket for an ore tenus hearing.
338 The applicant may be represented by counsel, but counsel shall not be appointed, and the rules of
339 evidence shall apply. The final order of the court shall include the court's findings of fact and
340 conclusions of law.

341 J. Any person convicted of an offense that would disqualify that person from obtaining a permit
342 under subsection E or who violates subsection F shall forfeit his permit for a concealed handgun and
343 surrender it to the court. Upon receipt by the Central Criminal Records Exchange of a record of the
344 arrest, conviction or occurrence of any other event that would disqualify a person from obtaining a
345 concealed handgun permit under subsection E, the Central Criminal Records Exchange shall notify the
346 court having issued the permit of such disqualifying arrest, conviction or other event. Upon receipt of
347 such notice of a conviction, the court shall revoke the permit of a person disqualified pursuant to this
348 subsection, and shall promptly notify the State Police and the person whose permit was revoked of the
349 revocation.

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

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

362 J3. No person who carries a concealed handgun onto the premises of any restaurant or club as
363 defined in § 4.1-100 for which a license to sell and serve alcoholic beverages for on-premises
364 consumption has been granted by the Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Board under Title 4.1 of the
365 Code of Virginia may consume an alcoholic beverage while on the premises. A person who carries a
366 concealed handgun onto the premises of such a restaurant or club and consumes alcoholic beverages is

guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor. However, nothing in this subsection shall apply to a federal, state, or local law-enforcement officer.

J4. The court shall revoke the permit of any individual for whom it would be unlawful to purchase, possess or transport a firearm under § 18.2-308.1:2 or 18.2-308.1:3, and shall promptly notify the State Police and the person whose permit was revoked of the revocation.

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 special agent with the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board or as a law-enforcement officer with the Department of State Police, the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, or a sheriff or police department, bureau or force of any political subdivision of the Commonwealth, after completing 15 years of service or after reaching age 55; (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, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, Customs Service, Department of State Diplomatic Security Service, U.S. Marshals Service or Naval Criminal Investigative Service, after completing 15 years of service or after reaching age 55; (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 15 years of service; (v) as a law-enforcement officer with any combination of the agencies listed in clauses (ii) through (iv), after completing 15 years of service; or (vi) as a designated boarding team member or boarding officer of the United States Coast Guard, after completing 15 years of service or after reaching age 55. The clerk shall charge a fee of \$10 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 \$35 to cover the cost of conducting an investigation pursuant to this section. The \$35 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 \$5 to cover their costs associated with processing the application. The total amount assessed for processing an application for a permit shall not exceed \$50, 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, or the copy of the permit application certified by the clerk as a de facto permit pursuant to subsection D, 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. The State Police shall withhold from public disclosure permittee information submitted to the State Police for purposes of entry into the Virginia Criminal Information Network, except that such information shall not be withheld from any law-enforcement agency, officer, or authorized agent thereof acting in the performance of official law-enforcement duties, nor shall such information be withheld from an entity that has a valid contract with any local, state, or federal law-enforcement agency for the purpose of performing official duties of the law-enforcement agency. However, nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit the release of (a) records by the State Police concerning permits issued to nonresidents of the Commonwealth pursuant to subsection P1, or (b) statistical summaries, abstracts, or other records containing information in an aggregate form that does not identify any individual permittees.

K1. The clerk of a circuit court that issued a valid concealed handgun permit shall, upon presentation of the valid permit and proof of a new address of residence by the permit holder, issue a replacement permit specifying the permit holder's new address. The clerk of court shall forward the permit holder's new address of residence to the State Police. The State Police may charge a fee not to exceed \$5, and the clerk of court issuing the replacement permit may charge a fee not to exceed \$5. The total amount assessed for processing a replacement permit pursuant to this subsection shall not exceed \$10, with such fees to be paid in one sum to the person who accepts the information for the replacement permit.

K2. The clerk of a circuit court that issued a valid concealed handgun permit shall, upon submission of a notarized statement by the permit holder that the permit was lost or destroyed, issue a replacement permit. The replacement permit shall have the same expiration date as the permit that was lost or destroyed. The clerk shall issue the replacement permit within 10 business days of receiving the notarized statement, and may charge a fee not to exceed \$5.

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 60 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 60 days of the entry of the final order of the circuit court

428 following the hearing. The petition shall be accompanied by a copy of the original papers filed in the
429 circuit court, including a copy of the order of the circuit court denying the permit. Subject to the
430 provisions of subsection B of § 17.1-410, the decision of the Court of Appeals or judge shall be final.
431 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the decision to deny the permit is reversed upon appeal,
432 taxable costs incurred by the person shall be paid by the Commonwealth.

433 M. For purposes of this section:

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

437 "Law-enforcement officer" means those individuals defined as a law-enforcement officer in § 9.1-101,
438 campus police officers appointed pursuant to Chapter 17 (§ 23-232 et seq.) of Title 23, law-enforcement
439 agents of the Armed Forces of the United States, the Naval Criminal Investigative Service, and federal
440 agents who are otherwise authorized to carry weapons by federal law. "Law-enforcement officer" shall
441 also mean any sworn full-time law-enforcement officer employed by a law-enforcement agency of the
442 United States or any state or political subdivision thereof, whose duties are substantially similar to those
443 set forth in § 9.1-101.

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

447 "Personal knowledge" means knowledge of a fact that a person has himself gained through his own
448 senses, or knowledge that was gained by a law-enforcement officer or prosecutor through the
449 performance of his official duties.

450 N. As used in this article:

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

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

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

458 P. A valid concealed handgun or concealed weapon permit or license issued by another state shall
459 authorize the holder of such permit or license who is at least 21 years of age to carry a concealed
460 handgun in the Commonwealth, provided (i) the issuing authority provides the means for instantaneous
461 verification of the validity of all such permits or licenses issued within that state, accessible 24 hours a
462 day, and (ii) except for the age of the permit or license holder and the type of weapon authorized to be
463 carried, the requirements and qualifications of that state's law are adequate to prevent possession of a
464 permit or license by persons who would be denied a permit in the Commonwealth under this section.
465 The Superintendent of State Police shall (a) in consultation with the Office of the Attorney General
466 determine whether states meet the requirements and qualifications of this section, (b) maintain a registry
467 of such states on the Virginia Criminal Information Network (VCIN), and (c) make the registry available
468 to law-enforcement officers for investigative purposes. The Superintendent of the State Police, in
469 consultation with the Attorney General, may also enter into agreements for reciprocal recognition with
470 any state qualifying for recognition under this subsection.

471 P1. Nonresidents of the Commonwealth 21 years of age or older may apply in writing to the
472 Virginia Department of State Police for a five-year permit to carry a concealed handgun. Every applicant
473 for a nonresident concealed handgun permit shall submit two photographs of a type and kind specified
474 by the Department of State Police for inclusion on the permit and shall submit fingerprints on a card
475 provided by the Department of State Police for the purpose of obtaining the applicant's state or national
476 criminal history record. As a condition for issuance of a concealed handgun permit, the applicant shall
477 submit to fingerprinting by his local or state law-enforcement agency and provide personal descriptive
478 information to be forwarded with the fingerprints through the Central Criminal Records Exchange to the
479 Federal Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of obtaining criminal history record information
480 regarding the applicant and obtaining fingerprint identification information from federal records pursuant
481 to criminal investigations by state and local law-enforcement agencies. The application shall be made
482 under oath before a notary or other person qualified to take oaths on a form provided by the Department
483 of State Police, requiring only that information necessary to determine eligibility for the permit. If the
484 permittee is later found by the Department of State Police to be disqualified, the permit shall be revoked
485 and the person shall return the permit after being so notified by the Department of State Police. The
486 permit requirement and restriction provisions of subsections E and F shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to
487 the provisions of this subsection.

488 The applicant shall demonstrate competence with a handgun by one of the following:

489 1. Completing a hunter education or hunter safety course approved by the Virginia Department of

Game and Inland Fisheries or a similar agency of another state;

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

3. Completing any firearms safety or training course or class available to the general public offered by a law-enforcement agency, junior college, college, or private or public institution or organization or firearms training school utilizing instructors certified by the National Rifle Association or the Department of Criminal Justice Services or a similar agency of another state;

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

5. Presenting evidence of equivalent experience with a firearm through participation in organized shooting competition approved by the Department of State Police or current military service or proof of an honorable discharge from any branch of the armed services;

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

7. Completing any firearms training or safety course or class, including an electronic, video, or on-line course, conducted by a state-certified or National Rifle Association-certified firearms instructor;

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

9. Completing any other firearms training that the Virginia Department of State Police deems adequate.

A photocopy of a certificate of completion of any such course or class, an affidavit from the instructor, school, club, organization, or group that conducted or taught such 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 evidences participation in firearms competition shall satisfy the requirement for demonstration of competence with a handgun.

The Department of State Police may charge a fee not to exceed \$100 to cover the cost of the background check and issuance of the permit. Any fees collected shall be deposited in a special account to be used to offset the costs of administering the nonresident concealed handgun permit program. The Department of 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 are known to law-enforcement personnel accessing the Network for investigative purposes.

The permit to carry a concealed handgun shall contain only the following information: name, address, date of birth, gender, height, weight, color of hair, color of eyes, and photograph of the permittee; the signature of the Superintendent of the Virginia Department of State Police or his designee; the date of issuance; and the expiration date. The person to whom the permit is issued shall have such permit on his person at all times when he is carrying a concealed handgun in the Commonwealth and shall display the permit on demand by a law-enforcement officer.

The Superintendent of the State Police shall promulgate regulations, pursuant to the Administrative Process Act (§ 2.2-4000 et seq.), for the implementation of an application process for obtaining a nonresident concealed handgun permit.

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

R. For the purposes of participation in concealed handgun reciprocity agreements with other jurisdictions, the official government-issued law-enforcement identification card issued to an active-duty law-enforcement officer in the Commonwealth who is exempt from obtaining a concealed handgun permit under this section shall be deemed a concealed handgun permit.

S. For the purposes of understanding the law relating to the use of deadly and lethal force, the Department of State Police, in consultation with the Supreme Court on the development of the application for a concealed handgun permit under this section, shall include a reference to the Virginia Supreme Court website address or the Virginia Reports on the application.