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HOUSE BILL NO. 26

House Amendments in [] — January 31, 2012

A *BILL to amend and reenact § 18.2-308 of the Code of Virginia, relating to concealed handgun permit; failure to produce upon demand of a law-enforcement officer; penalty.*

Patron Prior to Engrossment—Delegate Cole

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; penalty.

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. *It shall be an affirmative defense to a violation of clause (i) [regarding a handgun,] that a person had been issued, at the time of the offense, a valid concealed handgun permit.*

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 person who may lawfully possess a firearm and is carrying a handgun while in a personal,
111 private motor vehicle or vessel and such handgun is secured in a container or compartment in the
112 vehicle or vessel.

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

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 [Repealed.]

118 4. Conservators of the peace, except that an attorney for the Commonwealth or assistant attorney for
119 the Commonwealth may carry a concealed handgun pursuant to subdivision B 9. However, the following
120 conservators of the peace shall not be permitted to carry a concealed handgun without obtaining a

121 permit as provided in subsection D hereof: (a) notaries public; (b) registrars; (c) drivers, operators or
122 other persons in charge of any motor vehicle carrier of passengers for hire; or (d) commissioners in
123 chancery;

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

126 6. Harbormaster of the City of Hopewell.

127 D. Any person 21 years of age or older may apply in writing to the clerk of the circuit court of the
128 county or city in which he resides, or if he is a member of the United States Armed Forces, the county
129 or city in which he is domiciled, for a five-year permit to carry a concealed handgun. There shall be no
130 requirement regarding the length of time an applicant has been a resident or domiciliary of the county or
131 city. The application shall be made under oath before a notary or other person qualified to take oaths
132 and shall be made only on a form prescribed by the Department of State Police, in consultation with the
133 Supreme Court, requiring only that information necessary to determine eligibility for the permit. The
134 clerk shall enter on the application the date on which the application and all other information required
135 to be submitted by the applicant is received. The court shall consult with either the sheriff or police
136 department of the county or city and receive a report from the Central Criminal Records Exchange. As a
137 condition for issuance of a concealed handgun permit, the applicant shall submit to fingerprinting if
138 required by local ordinance in the county or city where the applicant resides and provide personal
139 descriptive information to be forwarded with the fingerprints through the Central Criminal Records
140 Exchange to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of obtaining criminal history record
141 information regarding the applicant, and obtaining fingerprint identification information from federal
142 records pursuant to criminal investigations by state and local law-enforcement agencies. However, no
143 local ordinance shall require an applicant to submit to fingerprinting if the applicant has an existing
144 concealed handgun permit issued pursuant to this section and is applying for a new five-year permit
145 pursuant to subsection I. Where feasible and practical, the local law-enforcement agency may transfer
146 information electronically to the State Police instead of inked fingerprint cards. Upon completion of the
147 criminal history records check, the State Police shall return the fingerprint cards to the submitting local
148 agency or, in the case of scanned fingerprints, destroy the electronic record. The local agency shall then
149 promptly notify the person that he has 21 days from the date of the notice to request return of the
150 fingerprint cards, if any. All fingerprint cards not claimed by the applicant within 21 days of notification
151 by the local agency shall be destroyed. All optically scanned fingerprints shall be destroyed upon
152 completion of the criminal history records check without requiring that the applicant be notified.
153 Fingerprints taken for the purposes described in this section shall not be copied, held or used for any
154 other purposes. The court shall issue the permit and notify the State Police of the issuance of the permit
155 within 45 days of receipt of the completed application unless it is determined that the applicant is
156 disqualified. A court may authorize the clerk to issue concealed handgun permits, without judicial
157 review, to applicants who have submitted complete applications, for whom the criminal history records
158 check does not indicate a disqualification and, after consulting with either the sheriff or police
159 department of the county or city, about which there are no outstanding questions or issues concerning
160 the application. The court clerk shall be immune from suit arising from any acts or omissions relating to
161 the issuance of concealed handgun permits without judicial review pursuant to this section unless the
162 clerk was grossly negligent or engaged in willful misconduct. This subsection shall not be construed to
163 limit, withdraw, or overturn any defense or immunity already existing in statutory or common law, or to
164 affect any cause of action accruing prior to July 1, 2010. Upon denial of the application, the clerk shall
165 provide the person with notice, in writing, of his right to an ore tenus hearing. Upon request of the
166 applicant made within 21 days, the court shall place the matter on the docket for an ore tenus hearing.
167 The applicant may be represented by counsel, but counsel shall not be appointed, and the rules of
168 evidence shall apply. The final order of the court shall include the court's findings of fact and
169 conclusions of law. Any order denying issuance of the permit shall state the basis for the denial of the
170 permit and the applicant's right to and the requirements for perfecting an appeal of such order pursuant
171 to subsection L. Only a circuit court judge may deny issuance of a permit. An application is deemed
172 complete when all information required to be furnished by the applicant is delivered to and received by
173 the clerk of court before or concomitant with the conduct of a state or national criminal history records
174 check. If the court has not issued the permit or determined that the applicant is disqualified within 45
175 days of the date of receipt noted on the application, the clerk shall certify on the application that the
176 45-day period has expired, and mail or send via electronic mail a copy of the certified application to the
177 applicant within five business days of the expiration of the 45-day period. The certified application shall
178 serve as a de facto permit, which shall expire 90 days after issuance, and shall be recognized as a valid
179 concealed handgun permit when presented with a valid government-issued photo identification pursuant
180 to subsection H, until the court issues a five-year permit or finds the applicant to be disqualified. If the
181 applicant is found to be disqualified after the de facto permit is issued, the applicant shall surrender the

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182 de facto permit to the court and the disqualification shall be deemed a denial of the permit and a
183 revocation of the de facto permit. If the applicant is later found by the court to be disqualified after a
184 five-year permit has been issued, the permit shall be revoked. The clerk of court may withhold from
185 public disclosure the social security number contained in a permit application in response to a request to
186 inspect or copy any such permit application, except that such social security number shall not be
187 withheld from any law-enforcement officer acting in the performance of his official duties.

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

189 1. An individual who is ineligible to possess a firearm pursuant to § 18.2-308.1:1, 18.2-308.1:2 or
190 18.2-308.1:3 or the substantially similar law of any other state or of the United States.

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

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

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

200 5. An individual who is subject to a restraining order, or to a protective order and prohibited by
201 § 18.2-308.1:4 from purchasing or transporting a firearm.

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

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

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

211 9. An individual who has been convicted of a violation of § 18.2-266 or a substantially similar local
212 ordinance, or of public drunkenness, or of a substantially similar offense under the laws of any other
213 state, the District of Columbia, the United States, or its territories within the three-year period
214 immediately preceding the application, or who is a habitual drunkard as determined pursuant to
215 § 4.1-333.

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

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

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

220 13. An individual who the court finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, based on specific acts by
221 the applicant, is likely to use a weapon unlawfully or negligently to endanger others. The sheriff, chief
222 of police, or attorney for the Commonwealth may submit to the court a sworn written statement
223 indicating that, in the opinion of such sheriff, chief of police, or attorney for the Commonwealth, based
224 upon a disqualifying conviction or upon the specific acts set forth in the statement, the applicant is
225 likely to use a weapon unlawfully or negligently to endanger others. The statement of the sheriff, chief
226 of police, or the attorney for the Commonwealth shall be based upon personal knowledge of such
227 individual or of a deputy sheriff, police officer, or assistant attorney for the Commonwealth of the
228 specific acts, or upon a written statement made under oath before a notary public of a competent person
229 having personal knowledge of the specific acts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

288 H. The permit to carry a concealed handgun shall specify only the following information: name,
 289 address, date of birth, gender, height, weight, color of hair, color of eyes, and signature of the permittee;
 290 the signature of the judge issuing the permit, of the clerk of court who has been authorized to sign such
 291 permits by the issuing judge, or of the clerk of court who has been authorized to issue such permits
 292 pursuant to subsection D; the date of issuance; and the expiration date. The permit to carry a concealed
 293 handgun shall be no larger than two inches wide by three and one-fourth inches long and shall be of a
 294 uniform style prescribed by the Department of State Police. The person issued the permit shall have
 295 such permit on his person at all times during which he is carrying a concealed handgun and shall
 296 display the permit and a ~~photo-identification~~ *photo identification* issued by a government agency of the
 297 Commonwealth or by the United States Department of Defense or United States State Department
 298 (passport) upon demand by a law-enforcement officer. *Failure to display the permit and a photo*
 299 *identification upon demand by a law-enforcement officer shall be punishable by a \$25 civil penalty,*
 300 *which shall be paid into the state treasury. Any attorney for the Commonwealth of the county or city in*
 301 *which the alleged violation occurred may bring an action to recover the civil penalty. A court may*
 302 *waive such penalty upon presentation to the court of a valid permit and a government-issued photo*
 303 *identification. Any law-enforcement officer may issue a summons for the civil violation of failure to*
 304 *display the concealed handgun permit and photo identification upon demand.*

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

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

331 J. Any person convicted of an offense that would disqualify that person from obtaining a permit
332 under subsection E or who violates subsection F shall forfeit his permit for a concealed handgun and
333 surrender it to the court. Upon receipt by the Central Criminal Records Exchange of a record of the
334 arrest, conviction or occurrence of any other event that would disqualify a person from obtaining a
335 concealed handgun permit under subsection E, the Central Criminal Records Exchange shall notify the
336 court having issued the permit of such disqualifying arrest, conviction or other event. Upon receipt of
337 such notice of a conviction, the court shall revoke the permit of a person disqualified pursuant to this
338 subsection, and shall promptly notify the State Police and the person whose permit was revoked of the
339 revocation.

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

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

352 J3. No person who carries a concealed handgun onto the premises of any restaurant or club as
353 defined in § 4.1-100 for which a license to sell and serve alcoholic beverages for on-premises
354 consumption has been granted by the Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Board under Title 4.1 of the
355 Code of Virginia may consume an alcoholic beverage while on the premises. A person who carries a
356 concealed handgun onto the premises of such a restaurant or club and consumes alcoholic beverages is
357 guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor. However, nothing in this subsection shall apply to a federal, state, or
358 local law-enforcement officer.

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

362 K. No fee shall be charged for the issuance of such permit to a person who has retired from service
363 (i) as a magistrate in the Commonwealth; (ii) as a special agent with the Alcoholic Beverage Control
364 Board or as a law-enforcement officer with the Department of State Police, the Department of Game and
365 Inland Fisheries, or a sheriff or police department, bureau or force of any political subdivision of the
366 Commonwealth, after completing 15 years of service or after reaching age 55; (iii) as a law-enforcement

367 officer with the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and
 368 Firearms, Secret Service Agency, Drug Enforcement Administration, United States Citizenship and
 369 Immigration Services, Customs Service, Department of State Diplomatic Security Service, U.S. Marshals
 370 Service or Naval Criminal Investigative Service, after completing 15 years of service or after reaching
 371 age 55; (iv) as a law-enforcement officer with any police or sheriff's department within the United
 372 States, the District of Columbia or any of the territories of the United States, after completing 15 years
 373 of service; (v) as a law-enforcement officer with any combination of the agencies listed in clauses (ii)
 374 through (iv), after completing 15 years of service; or (vi) as a designated boarding team member or
 375 boarding officer of the United States Coast Guard, after completing 15 years of service or after reaching
 376 age 55. The clerk shall charge a fee of \$10 for the processing of an application or issuing of a permit,
 377 including his costs associated with the consultation with law-enforcement agencies. The local
 378 law-enforcement agency conducting the background investigation may charge a fee not to exceed \$35 to
 379 cover the cost of conducting an investigation pursuant to this section. The \$35 fee shall include any
 380 amount assessed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for providing criminal history record
 381 information, and the local law-enforcement agency shall forward the amount assessed by the Federal
 382 Bureau of Investigation to the State Police with the fingerprints taken from the applicant. The State
 383 Police may charge a fee not to exceed \$5 to cover their costs associated with processing the application.
 384 The total amount assessed for processing an application for a permit shall not exceed \$50, with such
 385 fees to be paid in one sum to the person who accepts the application. Payment may be made by any
 386 method accepted by that court for payment of other fees or penalties. No payment shall be required until
 387 the application is accepted by the court as a complete application. The order issuing such permit, or the
 388 copy of the permit application certified by the clerk as a de facto permit pursuant to subsection D, shall
 389 be provided to the State Police and the law-enforcement agencies of the county or city. The State Police
 390 shall enter the permittee's name and description in the Virginia Criminal Information Network so that
 391 the permit's existence and current status will be made known to law-enforcement personnel accessing the
 392 Network for investigative purposes. The State Police shall withhold from public disclosure permittee
 393 information submitted to the State Police for purposes of entry into the Virginia Criminal Information
 394 Network, except that such information shall not be withheld from any law-enforcement agency, officer,
 395 or authorized agent thereof acting in the performance of official law-enforcement duties, nor shall such
 396 information be withheld from an entity that has a valid contract with any local, state, or federal
 397 law-enforcement agency for the purpose of performing official duties of the law-enforcement agency.
 398 However, nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit the release of (a) records by the State
 399 Police concerning permits issued to nonresidents of the Commonwealth pursuant to subsection P1, or (b)
 400 statistical summaries, abstracts, or other records containing information in an aggregate form that does
 401 not identify any individual permittees.

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

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

414 L. Any person denied a permit to carry a concealed handgun under the provisions of this section
 415 may present a petition for review to the Court of Appeals. The petition for review shall be filed within
 416 60 days of the expiration of the time for requesting an ore tenus hearing pursuant to subsection I, or if
 417 an ore tenus hearing is requested, within 60 days of the entry of the final order of the circuit court
 418 following the hearing. The petition shall be accompanied by a copy of the original papers filed in the
 419 circuit court, including a copy of the order of the circuit court denying the permit. Subject to the
 420 provisions of subsection B of § 17.1-410, the decision of the Court of Appeals or judge shall be final.
 421 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the decision to deny the permit is reversed upon appeal,
 422 taxable costs incurred by the person shall be paid by the Commonwealth.

423 M. For purposes of this section:

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

427 "Law-enforcement officer" means those individuals defined as a law-enforcement officer in § 9.1-101,

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

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

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

440 N. As used in this article:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

489 5. Presenting evidence of equivalent experience with a firearm through participation in organized

490 shooting competition approved by the Department of State Police or current military service or proof of
491 an honorable discharge from any branch of the armed services;

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

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

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

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

500 A photocopy of a certificate of completion of any such course or class, an affidavit from the
501 instructor, school, club, organization, or group that conducted or taught such course or class attesting to
502 the completion of the course or class by the applicant, or a copy of any document which shows
503 completion of the course or class or evidences participation in firearms competition shall satisfy the
504 requirement for demonstration of competence with a handgun.

505 The Department of State Police may charge a fee not to exceed \$100 to cover the cost of the
506 background check and issuance of the permit. Any fees collected shall be deposited in a special account
507 to be used to offset the costs of administering the nonresident concealed handgun permit program. The
508 Department of State Police shall enter the permittee's name and description in the Virginia Criminal
509 Information Network so that the permit's existence and current status are known to law-enforcement
510 personnel accessing the Network for investigative purposes.

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

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

520 Q. A valid concealed handgun permit issued by the State of Maryland shall be valid in the
521 Commonwealth provided, (i) the holder of the permit is licensed in the State of Maryland to perform
522 duties substantially similar to those performed by Virginia branch pilots licensed pursuant to Chapter 9
523 (§ 54.1-900 et seq.) of Title 54.1 and is performing such duties while in the Commonwealth, and (ii) the
524 holder of the permit is 21 years of age or older.

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

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