

HB 690 -- FIREARMS

SPONSOR: Reed

This bill adds a new definition for the term "military-style semi-automatic firearm".

Currently, it is lawful to conceal carry a firearm on one's person except in certain situations. The bill makes it unlawful to conceal carry a firearm, regardless of place or situation.

Currently, the restrictions to conceal carry of a firearm do not apply to any person 19 years of age or older who is transporting a concealable firearm in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle. This bill increases the age 21.

Currently, unlawful use of a firearm is a Class B misdemeanor, except in those instances in which a concealed weapon is carried onto private property where the owner has conspicuously posted the premises as being off limits to concealed weapons. In such instances, a person's criminal liability is limited. The bill removes this exception.

This bill makes the act of knowingly selling, giving away, or delivering a military-style semi-automatic firearm, except when the weapon is sold or delivered to any peace officer or member of the US Armed Forces or National Guard while performing his or her official duties, a Class A misdemeanor.

The bill makes it unlawful for a person to possess a firearm under the age of 21, unless:

- (1) The person is in lawful possession of both a valid concealed carry permit and proof of the person's current or former service in the US Armed Forces;
- (2) The person is a peace officer or member of the US Armed Forces or National Guard while performing his or her official duty; or
- (3) The person is engaged in hunting, firearms training, or recreational sporting events, as long as the person is supervised by someone who is 21 years or older and lawfully in possession of a valid concealed carry permit.

This bill allows the Department of Public Safety to promulgate rules in determining whether a military-style semi-automatic firearm is designated primarily for hunting or sporting purposes.

Currently, a person applying for a concealed carry permit must be 19 years of age or older. The bill increases the age to 21.

Currently, a person in possession of a valid concealed carry permit is authorized to conceal carry a firearm on his or her person or vehicle throughout the state. This bill requires that if the person is under 21 years of age, he or she must also carry proof of current or former service in the US Armed Forces on his or her person. If the person fails to produce such proof, the concealed carry permit will be void and invalid.

Currently, a person can have their conceal carry permit revoked if a petition for revocation is filed claiming that the permit holder does not meet certain qualifications. This bill modifies those qualifications in the following way:

(1) Currently, a petition for revocation can be filed if the concealed carry permit is held by someone under the age of 19. The bill raises the age to 21; and

(2) Currently, a petition for revocation can be filed if the concealed carry permit holder has plead guilty to or been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding two years, other than a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment of one year or less that does not involve a firearm. This bill reduces the guilty plea or conviction imprisonment term to one year, and increases the misdemeanor imprisonment to two years.

Currently, a lifetime conceal carry permit must be issued by a sheriff to qualifying residents. The bill raises the age qualification from 19 to 21.

Currently, a person in possession of a lifetime concealed carry permit is authorized to conceal carry a firearm on his or her person or vehicle throughout the state. This bill requires that if the person is under 21 years of age, he or she must also carry proof of current or former service in the US Armed Forces on his or her person. If the person fails to produce such proof, the concealed carry permit is void and invalid.

Currently, a person can have their lifetime conceal carry permit revoked if a petition for revocation is filed claiming that the permit holder does not meet certain qualifications. This bill modifies those qualifications in the following way:

(1) Currently, a petition for revocation can be filed if the lifetime concealed carry permit is held by someone under the age of 19. The bill raises the age to 21; and

(2) Currently, a petition for revocation can be filed if the lifetime concealed carry permit holder has plead guilty to or been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding two years, other than a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment of one year or less that does not involve a firearm. This bill reduces the guilty plea or conviction of imprisonment term to one year, and increases the misdemeanor imprisonment to two years.