**South Carolina General Assembly**

120th Session, 2013-2014

**H. 3822**

**STATUS INFORMATION**

General Bill

Sponsors: Reps. Pitts, Loftis, Funderburk, Hixon, Norman, G.R. Smith, Lowe and Rivers

Document Path: l:\council\bills\ms\7155ahb13.docx

Introduced in the House on March 19, 2013

Introduced in the Senate on May 2, 2013

Last Amended on April 30, 2013

Currently residing in the Senate Committee on **Judiciary**

Summary: Concealed weapon permit

**HISTORY OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS**

Date Body Action Description with journal page number

3/19/2013 House Introduced and read first time ([House Journal‑page 17](file:///H:\HJ%20Archive\2013\03-19-13.docx))

3/19/2013 House Referred to Committee on **Judiciary** ([House Journal‑page 17](file:///H:\HJ%20Archive\2013\03-19-13.docx))

3/20/2013 House Member(s) request name added as sponsor: Hixon, Norman

3/21/2013 House Member(s) request name added as sponsor: G.R.Smith

4/24/2013 House Committee report: Favorable with amendment **Judiciary** ([House Journal‑page 58](file:///H:\HJ%20Archive\2013\04-24-13.docx))

4/30/2013 House Member(s) request name added as sponsor: Lowe, Rivers

4/30/2013 House Debate adjourned ([House Journal‑page 57](file:///H:\HJ%20Archive\2013\04-30-13.docx))

4/30/2013 House Amended ([House Journal‑page 193](file:///H:\HJ%20Archive\2013\04-30-13.docx))

4/30/2013 House Read second time ([House Journal‑page 193](file:///H:\HJ%20Archive\2013\04-30-13.docx))

4/30/2013 House Roll call Yeas‑108 Nays‑0 ([House Journal‑page 205](file:///H:\HJ%20Archive\2013\04-30-13.docx))

5/1/2013 House Read third time and sent to Senate

5/1/2013 Scrivener's error corrected

5/2/2013 Senate Introduced and read first time ([Senate Journal‑page 17](file:///H:\SJ%20Archive\2013\05-02-13.docx))

5/2/2013 Senate Referred to Committee on **Judiciary** ([Senate Journal‑page 17](file:///H:\SJ%20Archive\2013\05-02-13.docx))

5/14/2013 Senate Referred to Subcommittee: Massey (ch), Coleman, Nicholson, Bennett, Shealy

1/14/2014 Senate Referred to Subcommittee: Massey (ch), Coleman, Bennett, Johnson, Shealy

**VERSIONS OF THIS BILL**

[3/19/2013](file:///p:\pprever\2013-14\3822_20130319.docx)

[4/24/2013](file:///p:\pprever\2013-14\3822_20130424.docx)

[4/30/2013](file:///p:\pprever\2013-14\3822_20130430.docx)

[5/1/2013](file:///p:\pprever\2013-14\3822_20130501.docx)

~~Indicates Matter Stricken~~

Indicates New Matter

AMENDED

April 30, 2013

**H. 3822**

Introduced by Reps. Pitts, Loftis, Funderburk, Hixon, Norman, G.R. Smith, Lowe and Rivers

S. Printed 4/30/13--H. [SEC 5/1/13 4:35 PM]

Read the first time March 19, 2013.

**A** **BILL**

TO AMEND SECTION 23‑31‑210, AS AMENDED, CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, RELATING TO DEFINITIONS FOR PURPOSES OF CONCEALABLE WEAPONS PERMITS, SO AS DELETE THE DEFINITIONS OF “RESIDENT”, “QUALIFIED NONRESIDENT”, “PROOF OF RESIDENCE”, AND “PROOF OF OWNERSHIP OF REAL PROPERTY” AND REVISE THE DEFINITIONS OF “PICTURE IDENTIFICATION”, “PROOF OF TRAINING”, AND “CONCEALABLE WEAPON”; TO AMEND SECTION 23‑31‑215, AS AMENDED, RELATING TO THE ISSUANCE OF A CONCEALABLE WEAPONS PERMIT, SO AS TO REVISE THE REQUIREMENTS THAT MUST BE MET IN ORDER TO RECEIVE A CONCEALABLE WEAPONS PERMIT, INCREASE THE APPLICATION FEE FOR A PERMIT FOR RESIDENTS OF THE STATE TO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND CREATE A NONRESIDENT APPLICATION FEE OF ONE HUNDRED FIFTY DOLLARS, ALLOW PERMIT APPLICATIONS TO BE SUBMITTED ONLINE WITH SLED, AND TO REVISE THE LIST OF PLACES WHERE A PERSON MAY NOT CARRY A CONCEALABLE WEAPON AND PROVIDE THAT A PERSON MAY NOT CARRY A CONCEALABLE WEAPON INTO A PLACE CLEARLY MARKED WITH A SIGN PROHIBITING THE CARRYING OF A CONCEALABLE WEAPON, PROVIDE THAT A PERMIT IS VALID FOR FIVE YEARS, AND TO REQUIRE SLED TO SEND A RENEWAL NOTICE AT LEAST THIRTY DAYS BEFORE A PERMIT EXPIRES; AND TO REPEAL SECTION 23‑31‑240 RELATING TO PERSONS ALLOWED TO CARRY A CONCEALABLE WEAPON WHILE ON DUTY.

Amend Title To Conform

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. Section 23‑31‑210 of the 1976 Code, as last amended by Act 347 of 2006, is further amended to read:

“Section 23‑31‑210. As used in this article:

(1) ‘Resident’ means an individual who is present in South Carolina with the intention of making a permanent home in South Carolina or military personnel on permanent change of station orders.

(2) ‘Qualified nonresident’ means an individual who owns real property in South Carolina, but who resides in another state.

(3) ‘Picture identification’ means:

(a) a valid ~~South Carolina~~ driver’s license~~, or if the applicant is a qualified nonresident, a valid driver’s license~~ issued by the state in which the applicant resides; or

(b) an official photographic identification card issued by the Department of Revenue, a federal or state law enforcement agency, an agency of the United States Department of Defense, or the United States Department of State.

~~(4)~~ ~~‘Proof of residence’ means a person’s current address on the original or certified copy of:~~

~~(a)~~ ~~a valid South Carolina driver’s license;~~

~~(b)~~ ~~an official identification card issued by the Department of Revenue, a federal or state law enforcement agency, an agency of the United States Department of Defense, or the United States Department of State;~~

~~(c)~~ ~~a voter registration card; or~~

~~(d)~~ ~~another document that SLED may determine that fulfills this requirement.~~

~~(5)~~(4) ‘Proof of training’ means an original document or certified copy of the document supplied by an applicant that certifies that he is either:

(a) a person who, within three years before filing an application, has successfully completed a basic or advanced handgun education course offered by a state, county, or municipal law enforcement agency or a nationally recognized organization that promotes gun safety. This education course ~~must be a minimum of eight hours and~~ must include, but is not limited to:

(i) information on the statutory and case law of this State relating to handguns and to the use of deadly force;

(ii) information on handgun use and safety;

(iii) information on the proper storage practice for handguns with an emphasis on storage practices that reduces the possibility of accidental injury to a child; and

(iv) the actual firing of the handgun in the presence of the instructor;

(b) a person who demonstrates any of the following must comply with the provisions of subitem (a)(i) only:

(i) a person who demonstrates the completition of basic military training provided by any branch of the United States military who produces proof of his military service through the submission of a DD214 form;

(ii) a retired law enforcement officer who produces proof that he is a graduate of the Criminal Justice Academy or that he was a law enforcement officer prior to the requirement for graduation from the Criminal Justice Academy; or

(iii) a retired state or federal law enforcement officer who produces proof of graduation from a federal or state academy that includes firearms training as a graduation requirement.

(c) an instructor certified by the National Rifle Association or another SLED‑approved competent national organization that promotes the safe use of handguns;

~~(c)~~(d) a person who can demonstrate to the Director of SLED or his designee that he has a proficiency in both the use of handguns and state laws pertaining to handguns;

~~(d)~~(e) an active duty police handgun instructor;

~~(e)~~(f) a person who has a SLED‑certified or approved competitive handgun shooting classification; or

~~(f)~~(g) a member of the active or reserve military, or a member of the National Guard who has had handgun training in the previous three years.

SLED shall promulgate regulations containing general guidelines for courses and qualifications for instructors which would satisfy the requirements of this item. For purposes of subitems (a) and (b), ‘proof of training’ is not satisfied unless the organization and its instructors meet or exceed the guidelines and qualifications contained in the regulations promulgated by SLED pursuant to this item.

~~(6)~~(5) ‘Concealable weapon’ means a firearm having a length of less than twelve inches measured along its greatest dimension that must be carried in a manner that is hidden from public view in normal wear of clothing except when needed for self‑defense, defense of others, and the protection of real or personal property.

~~(7)~~(6) ‘Proof of ownership of real property’ means a certified current document from the county assessor of the county in which the property is located verifying ownership of the real property. SLED must determine the appropriate document that fulfills this requirement.”

SECTION 2. Section 23‑31‑215 of the 1976 Code, as last amended by Act 349 of 2008, is further amended to read:

“Section 23‑31‑215. (A) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, except subject to subsection (B) ~~of this section~~, SLED must issue a permit, which is no larger than three and one‑half inches by three inches in size, to carry a concealable weapon to a resident or qualified nonresident who is at least twenty‑one years of age and who is not prohibited by state law from possessing the weapon upon submission of:

(1) a completed application signed by the person;

(2) ~~one current full face color photograph of the person, not smaller than one inch by one inch nor larger than three inches by five inches~~ photocopy of a driver’s license;

(3) proof of residence or if the person is a qualified nonresident, proof of ownership of real property in this State;

(4) proof of actual or corrected vision rated at 20/40 within six months of the date of application or, in the case of a person licensed to operate a motor vehicle in this State, presentation of a valid driver’s license;

(5) proof of training;

(6) payment of a ~~fifty‑dollar~~ seventy‑five dollar application fee for a resident of this State and seventy‑five dollars for a nonresident. This fee must be waived for disabled veterans and retired law enforcement officers; and

(7) a complete set of fingerprints unless, because of a medical condition verified in writing by a licensed medical doctor, a complete set of fingerprints is impossible to submit. In lieu of the submission of fingerprints, the applicant must submit the written statement from a licensed medical doctor specifying the reason or reasons why the applicant’s fingerprints may not be taken. If all other qualifications are met, the Chief of SLED may waive the fingerprint requirements of this item. The statement of medical limitation must be attached to the copy of the application retained by SLED. A law enforcement agency may charge a fee not to exceed five dollars for fingerprinting an applicant.

(B) Upon submission of the items required by subsection (A) ~~of this section~~, SLED must conduct or facilitate a local, state, and federal fingerprint review of the applicant. SLED ~~must~~ also must conduct a background check of the applicant through notification to and input from the sheriff of the county where the applicant resides or if the applicant is a qualified nonresident, where the applicant owns real property in this State. The sheriff within ten working days after notification by SLED, ~~must~~ may submit a recommendation on an application. Before making a determination whether or not to issue a permit under this article, SLED must consider the recommendation provided pursuant to this subsection. ~~The failure of the sheriff to submit a recommendation within the ten‑day period constitutes a favorable recommendation for the issuance of the permit to the applicant~~. If the fingerprint review and background check are favorable, SLED must issue the permit.

(C) SLED shall issue a written statement to an unqualified applicant specifying its reasons for denying the application within ninety days from the date the application was received; otherwise, SLED shall issue a concealable weapon permit. If an applicant is unable to comply with the provisions of Section 23‑31‑210~~(4)~~(5), SLED shall offer the applicant a handgun training course that satisfies the requirements of Section 23‑31‑210~~(4)(a)~~(5). The course shall cost fifty dollars. SLED shall use the proceeds to defray the training course’s operating costs. If a permit is granted by operation of law because an applicant was not notified of a denial within the ninety‑day notification period, the permit may be revoked upon written notification from SLED that sufficient grounds exist for revocation or initial denial.

(D) Denial of an application may be appealed. The appeal must be in writing and state the basis for the appeal. The appeal must be submitted to the Chief of SLED within thirty days from the date the denial notice is received. The chief shall issue a written decision within ten days from the date the appeal is received. An adverse decision shall specify the reasons for upholding the denial and may be reviewed by the Administrative Law ~~Judge Division~~ Court pursuant to Article 5, Chapter 23 ~~of~~, Title 1, upon a petition filed by an applicant within thirty days from the date of delivery of the division’s decision.

(E) SLED must make permit application forms available to the public. A permit application form shall require an applicant to supply:

(1) name, including maiden name if applicable;

(2) date and place of birth;

(3) sex;

(4) race;

(5) height;

(6) weight;

(7) eye and hair color;

(8) current residence address~~, or if the applicant is a qualified nonresident, current residence address and where the applicant owns real property in this State~~; and

(9) all residence addresses for the three years preceding the application date.

(F) The permit application form shall require the applicant to certify that:

(1) he is not a person prohibited under state law from possessing a weapon;

(2) he understands the permit is revoked and must be surrendered immediately to SLED if the permit holder becomes a person prohibited under state law from possessing a weapon; and

(3) ~~he is a resident of this State, is military personnel on permanent change of station orders, or is a qualified nonresident; and~~

~~(4)~~ all information contained in his application is true and correct to the best of his knowledge.

(G) Medical personnel, law enforcement agencies, organizations offering handgun education courses pursuant to Section 23‑31‑210~~(4)(a)~~(5), and their personnel, who in good faith provide information regarding a person’s application, must be exempt from liability that may arise from issuance of a permit; provided, however, a weapons instructor must meet the requirements established in Section 23‑31‑210~~(4)(b), (c), (d), (e), or (f)~~(5) in order to be exempt from liability under this subsection.

(H) A permit application must be submitted in person ~~or~~, by mail, or online to SLED headquarters which shall verify the legibility and accuracy of the required documents. If an applicant submits his application online, SLED may continue to make all contact with that applicant through online communications.

(I) SLED must maintain a list of all permit holders and the current status of each permit. SLED may release the list of permit holders or verify an individual’s permit status only if the request is made by a law enforcement agency to aid in an official investigation, or if the list is required to be released pursuant to a subpoena or court order. SLED may charge a fee not to exceed its costs in releasing the information under this subsection. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a person in possession of a list of permit holders obtained from SLED must destroy the list.

(J) A permit is valid statewide unless revoked because the person has:

(1) become a person prohibited under state law from possessing a weapon;

(2) moved his permanent residence to another state and no longer owns real property in this State;

(3) voluntarily surrendered the permit; or

(4) been charged with an offense that, upon conviction, would prohibit the person from possessing a firearm. However, if the person subsequently is found not guilty of the offense, then his permit must be reinstated at no charge.

Once a permit is revoked, it must be surrendered to a sheriff, police department, a SLED agent, or by certified mail to the Chief of SLED. A person who fails to surrender his permit in accordance with this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined twenty‑five dollars.

(K) A permit holder must have his permit identification card in his possession whenever he carries a concealable weapon. When carrying a concealable weapon pursuant to Article 4 ~~of~~, Chapter 31 ~~of~~, Title 23, a permit holder must inform a law enforcement officer of the fact that he is a permit holder and present the permit identification card when an officer:

(1) identifies himself as a law enforcement officer; and

(2) requests identification or a driver’s license from a permit holder.

A permit holder immediately must report the loss or theft of a permit identification card to SLED headquarters. A person who violates the provisions of this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined twenty‑five dollars.

(L) SLED shall issue a replacement for lost, stolen, damaged, or destroyed permit identification cards after the permit holder has updated all information required in the original application and the payment of a five‑dollar replacement fee. Any change of permanent address must be communicated in writing to SLED within ten days of the change accompanied by the payment of a fee of five dollars to defray the cost of issuance of a new permit. SLED shall then issue a new permit with the new address. A permit holder’s failure to notify SLED in accordance with this subsection constitutes a misdemeanor punishable by a twenty‑five dollar fine. The original permit shall remain in force until receipt of the corrected permit identification card by the permit holder, at which time the original permit must be returned to SLED.

(M) A permit issued pursuant to this section does not authorize a permit holder to carry a concealable weapon into a~~:~~

(1) ~~police, sheriff, or highway patrol station or any other law enforcement office or facility~~ law enforcement, correctional, or detention facility;

(2) ~~detention facility, prison, or jail or any other correctional facility or office;~~

~~(3)~~ courthouse or courtroom;

~~(4)~~(3) polling place on election days;

~~(5)~~(4) office of or the business meeting of the governing body of a county, public school district, municipality, or special purpose district;

~~(6)~~(5) school or college athletic event not related to firearms;

~~(7)~~(6) daycare facility or pre‑school facility;

~~(8)~~(7) place where the carrying of firearms is prohibited by federal law;

~~(9)~~(8) church or other established religious sanctuary unless express permission is given by the appropriate church official or governing body; ~~or~~

~~(10)~~(9) hospital, medical clinic, doctor’s office, or any other facility where medical services or procedures are performed unless expressly authorized by the employer; or

(10) place clearly marked with a sign prohibiting the carrying of a concealable weapon on the premises pursuant to Sections 23‑31‑220 and 23‑31‑235. Except that a property owner or an agent acting on his behalf, by express written consent, may allow individuals of his choosing to enter onto property regardless of any posted sign to the contrary.

A person who wilfully violates a provision of this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined not less than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court and have his permit revoked for five years.

Nothing contained ~~herein~~ in this section may be construed to alter or affect the provisions of Sections 10‑11‑320, 16‑23‑420, 16‑23‑430, 16‑23‑465, 44‑23‑1080, 44‑52‑165, 50‑9‑830, and 51‑3‑145.

(N) Valid out‑of‑state permits to carry concealable weapons held by a resident of a reciprocal state must be honored by this State, provided, that the reciprocal state requires an applicant to successfully pass a criminal background check and a course in firearm training and safety. A resident of a reciprocal state carrying a concealable weapon in South Carolina is subject to and must abide by the laws of South Carolina regarding concealable weapons. SLED shall maintain and publish a list of those states as the states with which South Carolina has reciprocity.

(O) A permit issued pursuant to this article is not required for a person:

(1) specified in Section 16‑23‑20, items (1) through (5) and items (7) through (11);

(2) carrying a self‑defense device generally considered to be nonlethal including the substance commonly referred to as ‘pepper gas’; or

(3) carrying a concealable weapon in a manner not prohibited by law.

(P) Upon renewal, a permit issued pursuant to this article is valid for ~~four~~ five years. Subject to subsection (Q) ~~of this section~~, SLED shall renew a currently valid permit upon:

(1) payment of a fifty‑dollar renewal fee by the applicant. This fee must be waived for disabled veterans and retired law enforcement officers;

(2) completion of the renewal application; and

(3) ~~submission of a photocopy of the applicant’s valid South Carolina driver’s license or South Carolina identification card, or if the applicant is a qualified nonresident, a photocopy of the applicant’s valid driver’s license or identification card issued by the state in which the applicant resides~~ picture identification or facsimile copy thereof.

(Q) Upon submission of the items required by subsection (P) ~~of this section~~, SLED must conduct or facilitate a ~~local,~~ state~~,~~ and federal ~~fingerprint review~~ background check of the applicant. If the background check is favorable, SLED must renew the permit.

(R) No provision contained within this article shall expand, diminish, or affect the duty of care owed by and liability accruing to, as may exist at law immediately before the effective date of this article, the owner of or individual in legal possession of real property for the injury or death of an invitee, licensee, or trespasser caused by the use or misuse by a third party of a concealable weapon. Absence of a sign prohibiting concealable weapons shall not constitute negligence or establish a lack of duty of care.

(S) ~~Once a concealed weapon permit holder is no longer a resident of this State or is no longer a qualified nonresident, his concealed weapon permit is void, and immediately must be surrendered to SLED~~ At least thirty days before a permit issued pursuant to this article expires, SLED shall notify the permit holder by mail or online if permitted by subsection (H) at the permit holder’s address of record that the permit is set to expire along with notification of the permit holder’s opportunity to renew the permit pursuant to the provisions of subsections (P) and (Q).

(T) During the first quarter of each calendar year, SLED must publish a report of the following information regarding the previous calendar year:

(1) the number of permits;

(2) the number of permits that were issued;

(3) the number of permit applications that were denied;

(4) the number of permits that were renewed;

(5) the number of permit renewals that were denied;

(6) the number of permits that were suspended or revoked; and

(7) the name, address, and county of a person whose permit was revoked, including the reason for the revocation ~~under~~ pursuant to ~~Section 23‑31‑215~~ subsection (J)(1).

The report must include a breakdown of such information by county.

(U) A concealable weapon permit holder whose permit has been expired for no more than one year may not be charged with a violation of Section 16-23-20 but must be fined not more than one hundred dollars.”

SECTION 3. Section 16‑23‑20(9)(a) of the 1976 Code, as last amended by Act 28 of 2007, is further amended to read:

“(a) secured in a closed glove compartment, closed console, closed trunk, or in a closed container secured by an integral fastener and transported in the luggage compartment of the vehicle; however, this item is not violated if the glove compartment, console, or trunk is opened in the presence of a law enforcement officer for the sole purpose of retrieving a driver’s license, registration, or proof of insurance. If the person has been issued a concealed weapons permit pursuant to Article 4, Chapter 31, Title 23, then the person also may secure his weapon under a seat in a vehicle, or in any open or closed storage compartment within the vehicle’s passenger compartment; or”

SECTION 4. Section 16‑23‑10(10) of the 1976 Code, as added by Act 294 of 2004, is amended to read:

(10) ‘Luggage compartment’ means the trunk of a motor vehicle which has a trunk; however, with respect to a motor vehicle which does not have a trunk, the term ‘luggage compartment’ refers to the area of the motor vehicle in which the manufacturer designed that luggage be carried or to the area of the motor vehicle in which luggage is customarily carried. In a station wagon, van, hatchback vehicle, truck, or sport utility vehicle, the term ‘luggage compartment’ refers to the area behind~~, but not under,~~ the rearmost seat. ~~In a truck, the term ‘luggage compartment’ refers to the area behind the rearmost seat, but not under the front seat.~~”

SECTION 5. Section 23‑31‑240 of the 1976 Code is repealed.

SECTION 6. This act takes effect upon approval by the Governor.

‑‑‑‑XX‑‑‑‑