

Department of Legislative Services  
Maryland General Assembly  
2010 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE

Senate Bill 842

(Senator Kittleman, *et al.*)

Judicial Proceedings

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Regulated Firearms - License Issued by Another State to Current or Former  
Member of the Armed Forces - Reciprocity

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This bill specifies that a license issued by another state to an individual who is a current or former member of the armed forces of the United States to carry a regulated firearm, including a concealed regulated firearm, is valid in Maryland.

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Fiscal Summary

**State Effect:** None. The bill's requirements can be handled with the existing budgeted resources of the Department of State Police. Any additional revenue from permit fees is not expected to significantly affect State finances.

**Local Effect:** None.

**Small Business Effect:** None.

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Analysis

**Current Law:** Title 5 of the Public Safety Article regulates firearms and handguns in the State. A regulated firearm is any handgun or any of the 45 assault weapons (or copies) identified in that article. Among other restrictions, a person may not possess a regulated firearm in the State if the person was convicted of a crime of violence or a violation of specified controlled dangerous substances offenses. A violator is guilty of a felony and subject to a nonsuspendable, nonparolable mandatory minimum sentence of five years. Each violation of this prohibition is a separate offense. Under a separate prohibition relating to knowing participation in a violation of this title, a violator is

subject to maximum penalties of five years imprisonment and/or a fine of \$10,000. Each violation of this prohibition is also a separate offense.

A person may not wear, carry, or transport a handgun unless the person qualifies under an express exemption or has been issued a permit to carry a handgun. Current exemptions include on-duty law enforcement personnel of the United States, Maryland, or any county or municipality in Maryland.

To be issued a permit to carry a handgun by the Secretary of State Police, an applicant (1) must be 18 years of age or older; (2) must not have been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor for which a sentence of imprisonment for more than one year has been imposed or, if convicted, must have been pardoned or been granted relief under federal law; (3) if the person is younger than 30 years of age, must not have been committed to a facility for juveniles for longer than one year or adjudicated delinquent for a crime of violence, a felony, or misdemeanor that carries a statutory penalty of more than two years; (4) must not have been convicted of a controlled dangerous substance violation and must not presently be an addict, a habitual user of a controlled dangerous substance, or an alcoholic; (5) must not exhibit a propensity for violence or instability which may reasonably render possession of a handgun a danger to himself/herself or another; and (6) must have a good and substantial reason to wear, carry, or transport a handgun. "Good and substantial reason" includes a finding that the permit is necessary as a reasonable precaution against apprehended danger.

A handgun permit application costs \$75; two years after the initial permit, a \$50 renewal fee is due and every three years thereafter.

**Background:** Federal law does not regulate the carrying of concealed weapons. Currently, only Illinois and Wisconsin do not permit citizens to carry concealed firearms under any circumstances. Details of concealed weapons laws vary greatly among jurisdictions, but most approaches fall into two categories. One of these categories is a discretionary system called "may issue" licensing, where legal authorities grant licenses only to those citizens who can establish a compelling need for carrying a concealed handgun. The other system is a nondiscretionary one called "shall issue" licensing. Under this system, legal authorities must provide a license to any applicant who meets specific criteria. Of Maryland's neighboring states, Delaware is a "may issue" state for handguns, while Pennsylvania and Virginia are "shall issue" states.

### *Delaware*

Delaware gives full faith and credit to all state-authorized licenses/permits issued to the citizens of other states where the issuing states also give full faith and credit to licenses issued by Delaware, and where those licenses/permits afford a "reasonably similar degree

of protection” as is provided by licensure in Delaware. The term “reasonably similar” does not preclude alternative or differing provisions nor a different source and process by which eligibility is determined. However, if there is evidence of a pattern of issuing licenses/permits to convicted felons in another state, the Attorney General may not include that state on the reciprocity list even if the law of that state is determined to be “reasonably similar.” The list is valid for one year and any removal of a state from the list may not occur without one-year’s notice of the impending removal.

The Delaware Attorney General is required to publish, on January 15 of each year, a list of all states which have qualified for reciprocal recognition of concealed weapon licenses/permits from Delaware. The states with which Delaware has currently established reciprocity are Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and West Virginia.

### *Pennsylvania*

Under Pennsylvania law, there are six categories of firearms reciprocity status under the Uniform Firearms Act.

- Category 1: States that have entered into formal written reciprocity agreements with Pennsylvania that provide for reciprocal recognition of valid licenses/permits issued by both states: Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming.
- Category 2: States that have statutory reciprocity without a formal written agreement, based on the determination of the Attorney General that the other state has granted reciprocity to Pennsylvania license holders, and that the other state’s laws governing firearms are similar: Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Montana, North Dakota, and Utah.
- Category 3: Unilateral reciprocity granted by another state for Pennsylvania license holders, encompassing states which allow an individual who has been issued a valid concealed firearm license from Pennsylvania to carry a firearm while in those respective states.
- Category 4: “Application states,” whereby Pennsylvanians may apply for a license/permit from another state: Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Washington.

- Category 5: The other state does not recognize or grant licenses/permits to individuals from another state, currently does not extend reciprocal privileges to Pennsylvania license holders, or has not indicated current status: Alabama, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Wisconsin.
- Category 6: Carry permitted without license/permit: Vermont, because that state allows possession or carrying of a concealed firearm without a license/permit.

### *Virginia*

Under Virginia law, a valid concealed handgun permit or license issued by another state is valid in Virginia, provided that (1) the issuing authority provides the means for instantaneous verification of the validity of all such permits or licenses issued within that state, accessible 24 hours a day; and (2) the requirements and qualifications of the other state's law are adequate to prevent possession of a permit by persons who would be denied a permit in Virginia. The Superintendent of State Police, in consultation with the Office of the Attorney General, determines whether states meet the requirements and qualifications of Virginia law. The superintendent may also enter into agreements for reciprocal recognition with any qualifying state. In addition, a valid concealed handgun permit issued by Maryland is valid in Virginia so long as the holder of the permit is 21 years of age or older, is licensed in Maryland to perform duties substantially similar to those performed by licensed Virginia branch pilots, and is performing such duties while in Virginia.

- The states with which Virginia has a formal written reciprocity agreement are Alaska, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia. Holders of Virginia nonresident permits are advised to contact each reciprocal state to determine if their permit will be recognized prior to carrying in that jurisdiction. Florida law does not grant reciprocity to holders of Virginia nonresident permits.
- The states with which Virginia has mutual recognition (jurisdictions which have informally agreed to honor permits issued by the other) are Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Utah.
- The states to which Virginia will grant recognition to valid permit holders are Minnesota, Washington, and Wyoming. Although Virginia will grant recognition, these states may not authorize Virginia permit holders to possess a firearm in their

state. Virginia permit holders are advised to contact each state to determine if they will recognize the Virginia permit.

- Virgin Islands Temporary Permit: Persons with a valid Virginia concealed carry permit may apply individually to the U.S. Virgin Islands Police Department for temporary reciprocal recognition of a concealed carry license while in the Virgin Islands. This temporary recognition is normally for 90 days from the date of issue.

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### **Additional Information**

**Prior Introductions:** None.

**Cross File:** None.

**Information Source(s):** Department of State Police, Department of Legislative Services

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