

**Department of Legislative Services**  
Maryland General Assembly  
2018 Session

**FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE**  
**First Reader**

Senate Bill 156

(Senators Norman and Salling)

Judicial Proceedings

---

**Public Safety - Handgun Permit - Church or Religious Organization Property**

---

This bill requires issuance of a handgun permit to a person who intends to wear, carry, or transport a handgun on the property of a church or religious organization, under specified conditions. A person who qualifies under the bill is authorized to (1) carry a handgun on the property of the church or religious organization during services and gatherings and (2) transport a handgun to and from services and gatherings of the church or religious organization.

---

**Fiscal Summary**

**State Effect:** General fund expenditures likely increase significantly for additional personnel to process additional handgun permit applications, as discussed below. Likewise, general fund revenues from handgun permit fees likely increase significantly.

**Local Effect:** None.

**Small Business Effect:** Meaningful.

---

**Analysis**

**Bill Summary:** The Secretary of State Police must issue a handgun permit to a person who is otherwise qualified if the person (1) has the written consent of the governing board of a bona fide church or religious organization to carry a handgun on the property of the church or religious organization during services and gatherings and (2) has the intent to wear, carry, or transport a handgun for purposes related to self-protection or the protection of others while on the property of the church or religious organization.

**Current Law:** Generally, an applicant for a handgun permit must, among other requirements, 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.

Current law requirements and background relating to the issuance of handgun permits is summarized in the **Appendix – Handgun Permit Requirements – Current Law/Background.**

**State Revenues:** General fund revenues likely increase significantly beginning in fiscal 2019 due to an increase in the number of initial handgun permits issued by the Department of State Police (DSP). Although a reliable estimate of the number of additional handgun permit applications issued as a result of the bill cannot be made, based on the surge in handgun sales in recent years and the experience in other states when eligibility for handgun permits is expanded, it is assumed that a significant number of additional handgun permits are sought under the bill. *For illustrative purposes only*, if the bill increases the number of initial applications by 8,600 in fiscal 2019, general fund revenues from handgun permit fees increase by an estimated \$645,000 in that year. Assuming that, over time, initial handgun permit applications decline by 15% per year, and that the total number of permits renewed decreases by 10% annually, by fiscal 2023, the increase in general fund revenues for initial applications and renewals decreases to \$650,164. Under this illustrative example, **Exhibit 1** shows the estimated increase in general fund revenues from additional handgun permit fees through fiscal 2023.

---

**Exhibit 1**  
**Illustrative Example – Estimated Handgun Permit Fee Revenue under the Bill**

	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 2021</u>	<u>FY 2022</u>	<u>FY 2023</u>
New Apps.	8,600	7,310	6,214	5,281	4,489
Fee Revenue	\$645,000	\$548,250	\$466,013	\$396,111	\$336,694
Renewals	-	-	7,740	6,966	6,269
Fee Revenue	-	-	\$387,000	\$348,300	\$313,470
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$645,000</b>	<b>\$548,250</b>	<b>\$853,013</b>	<b>\$744,411</b>	<b>\$650,164</b>

Source: Department of Legislative Services

---

**State Expenditures:** Without actual experience under the bill, DSP is unable to reliably estimate the need for additional personnel. However, DSP has traditionally advised that one sworn supervisor, four sworn investigators, six civilian contractual administrative aids, and four civilian contractual background investigators are needed for every 5,000

*additional handgun permit applications received. For illustrative purposes only, the cost associated with hiring these 15 additional personnel is \$728,914 in fiscal 2019 (which accounts for the bill's October 1, 2018 effective date and includes one-time start-up costs), and ranges from \$418,804 in fiscal 2020 to \$701,504 in fiscal 2023.*

**Small Business Effect:** Because it is assumed that the bill leads to an increase in the number of handgun carry permits sought in the State, small businesses that provide firearm instruction may benefit from an increase in the demand for their services.

---

### **Additional Information**

**Prior Introductions:** None.

**Cross File:** None.

**Information Source(s):** Anne Arundel, Charles, Frederick, and Montgomery counties; Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services; Department of State Police; Department of Legislative Services

**Fiscal Note History:** First Reader - January 22, 2018  
nb/lgc

---

Analysis by: Shirleen M. E. Pilgrim

Direct Inquiries to:  
(410) 946-5510  
(301) 970-5510

## **Appendix**

### **Handgun Permit Requirements – Current Law/Background**

---

Generally, with certain exceptions, to be issued a handgun permit by the Secretary of State Police, an applicant (1) must be 18 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) 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; (4) must not exhibit a propensity for violence or instability which may reasonably render possession of a handgun a danger to the applicant or another; (5) must have successfully completed, prior to application and each renewal, a specified firearms training course approved by the Secretary; (6) if younger than 30, 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; and (7) 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. The Secretary may limit the geographic area, circumstances, or times of day, week, month, or year in which a permit is effective.

A handgun permit applicant must successfully complete, prior to the application and each renewal, a firearms training course approved by the Secretary that includes (1) for an initial application, a minimum of 16 hours of instruction by a qualified handgun instructor, or 8 hours of instruction for a renewal application; (2) classroom instruction on State firearm law, home firearm safety, and handgun mechanisms and operation; and (3) a firearms qualification component that demonstrates the applicant’s proficiency and use of the firearm.

An applicant for a permit is not required to complete a certified firearms training course if the applicant:

- is a law enforcement officer or a person who is retired in good standing from service with a law enforcement agency of the United States, the State, or any local law enforcement agency in the State;
- is a member, retired member, or honorably discharged member of the U.S. Armed Forces or the National Guard;
- is a qualified handgun instructor; or
- has completed a firearms training course approved by the Secretary.

A handgun permit application costs \$75; two years after the initial permit and every three years thereafter, a \$50 renewal fee is due. In addition, the applicant must pay for fingerprint-based federal and State criminal history background checks for an initial application. A person who applies for a renewal of a handgun permit is not required to be fingerprinted unless the Secretary requires a set of the person's fingerprints to resolve a question of the person's identity.

Generally a handgun permit expires on the last day of the holder's birth month following two years after the date the permit is issued; however, the Secretary may establish an alternative expiration date for a permit to coincide with the expiration of a private detective license, a security guard certification, or a special police officer commission. A permit may be renewed for successive periods of three years each if, at the time of an application for renewal, the applicant possesses the qualifications for the issuance of a permit and pays the renewal fee.

In 2017, the Department of State Police (DSP) received 4,327 new applications for handgun permits and 4,513 handgun permit renewal applications. DSP denied 411 applications in the same year. There are currently approximately 20,043 active handgun permits in the State. It generally takes less than two days to receive the results of a national criminal history records check from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and approximately 90 days to process, investigate, and issue a permit.