HOUSE BILL 824

By: Delegates Clippinger, Bartlett, Cardin, Crutchfield, Embry, Pasteur, Phillips, Simmons, Simpson, Taylor, Toles, Williams, and Young

Introduced and read first time: February 8, 2023
Assigned to: Judiciary

A BILL ENTITLED

AN ACT concerning

Public Safety – Regulated Firearms – Possession and Permits to Carry, Wear, and Transport a Handgun

FOR the purpose of altering the disqualifiers for possession of a regulated firearm; altering the maximum fees, qualifications for issuance, and the renewal period for a permit to carry, wear, or transport a handgun; altering a provision of law to require, rather than authorize, the Secretary of State Police to revoke a certain permit on a finding that the holder does not meet certain qualifications; requiring the Secretary to regularly review certain information in a certain manner to determine whether certain permit holders continue to meet certain requirements, take reasonable steps to ensure the surrender of certain firearms under certain circumstances, and provide certain notice to a certain applicant under certain circumstances; altering a certain reporting requirement; and generally relating to regulated firearms.

BY repealing and reenacting, without amendments,

Article – Criminal Law
Section 4–104(a)(1), (3), and (4), (c), and (d)
Annotated Code of Maryland
(2021 Replacement Volume and 2022 Supplement)

BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,

Article – Public Safety
Section 5–133, 5–304, 5–306, and 5–309 through 5–312
Annotated Code of Maryland
(2022 Replacement Volume)

BY repealing and reenacting, without amendments,

Article – Public Safety
Section 5–301(a), (b), (c), and (e) and 5–303
Annotated Code of Maryland

EXPLANATION: CAPITALS INDICATE MATTER ADDED TO EXISTING LAW.
[Brackets] indicate matter deleted from existing law.
SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, That the Laws of Maryland read as follows:

Article – Criminal Law

4–104.

(a) (1) In this section the following words have the meanings indicated.

(3) “Child” means an individual under the age of 16 years.

(4) (i) “Firearm” means a handgun, rifle, shotgun, short–barreled rifle, or short–barreled shotgun, as those terms are defined in § 4–201 of this title, or any other firearm.

(ii) “Firearm” does not include an antique firearm as defined in § 4–201 of this title.

(c) A person may not store or leave a loaded firearm in a location where the person knew or should have known that an unsupervised child would gain access to the firearm.

(d) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to a fine not exceeding $1,000.

Article – Public Safety

5–133.

(a) This section supersedes any restriction that a local jurisdiction in the State imposes on the possession by a private party of a regulated firearm, and the State preempts the right of any local jurisdiction to regulate the possession of a regulated firearm.

(b) Subject to § 5–133.3 of this subtitle, a person may not possess a regulated firearm if the person:

(1) has been convicted of a disqualifying crime;

(2) has been convicted of a violation classified as a common law crime and received a term of imprisonment of more than 2 years;

(3) IS ON SUPERVISED PROBATION:

(1) AFTER BEING CONVICTED OF A CRIME PUNISHABLE BY IMPRISONMENT FOR 1 YEAR OR MORE;
(II) FOR A VIOLATION OF § 21–902(B) OR (C) OF THE TRANSPORTATION ARTICLE; OR

(III) FOR VIOLATING A PROTECTIVE ORDER UNDER § 4–509 OF THE FAMILY LAW ARTICLE;

(4) (I) HAS BEEN CONVICTED OF A SECOND OR SUBSEQUENT VIOLATION OF § 4–104 OF THE CRIMINAL LAW ARTICLE; OR

(II) HAS BEEN CONVICTED OF A VIOLATION OF § 4–104 OF THE CRIMINAL LAW ARTICLE IF THE VIOLATION RESULTED IN THE USE OF A LOADED FIREARM BY A CHILD CAUSING DEATH OR SERIOUS BODILY INJURY TO THE CHILD OR ANOTHER PERSON;

[(3)] (5) is a fugitive from justice;

[(4)] (6) is a habitual drunkard;

[(5)] (7) is addicted to a controlled dangerous substance or is a habitual user;

[(6)] (8) suffers from a mental disorder as defined in § 10–101(i)(2) of the Health – General Article and has a history of violent behavior against the person or another;

[(7)] (9) has been found incompetent to stand trial under § 3–106 of the Criminal Procedure Article;

[(8)] (10) has been found not criminally responsible under § 3–110 of the Criminal Procedure Article;

[(9)] (11) has been voluntarily admitted for more than 30 consecutive days to a facility as defined in § 10–101 of the Health – General Article;

[(10)] (12) has been involuntarily committed to a facility as defined in § 10–101 of the Health – General Article;

[(11)] (13) is under the protection of a guardian appointed by a court under § 13–201(c) or § 13–705 of the Estates and Trusts Article, except for cases in which the appointment of a guardian is solely a result of a physical disability;

[(12)] (14) except as provided in subsection (e) of this section, is a respondent against whom:
(i) a current non ex parte civil protective order has been entered under § 4–506 of the Family Law Article; or

(ii) an order for protection, as defined in § 4–508.1 of the Family Law Article, has been issued by a court of another state or a Native American tribe and is in effect; or

[(13)] (15) if under the age of 30 years at the time of possession, has been adjudicated delinquent by a juvenile court for an act that would be a disqualifying crime if committed by an adult.

(c) (1) A person may not possess a regulated firearm if the person was previously convicted of:

(i) a crime of violence;


(iii) an offense under the laws of another state or the United States that would constitute one of the crimes listed in item (i) or (ii) of this paragraph if committed in this State.

(2) (i) Subject to paragraph (3) of this subsection, a person who violates this subsection is guilty of a felony and on conviction is subject to imprisonment for not less than 5 years and not exceeding 15 years.

(ii) The court may not suspend any part of the mandatory minimum sentence of 5 years.

(iii) Except as otherwise provided in § 4–305 of the Correctional Services Article, the person is not eligible for parole during the mandatory minimum sentence.

(3) At the time of the commission of the offense, if a period of more than 5 years has elapsed since the person completed serving the sentence for the most recent conviction under paragraph (1)(i) or (ii) of this subsection, including all imprisonment, mandatory supervision, probation, and parole:

(i) the imposition of the mandatory minimum sentence is within the discretion of the court; and

(ii) the mandatory minimum sentence may not be imposed unless the State’s Attorney notifies the person in writing at least 30 days before trial of the State’s intention to seek the mandatory minimum sentence.

(4) Each violation of this subsection is a separate crime.
(5) A person convicted under this subsection is not prohibited from participating in a drug treatment program under § 8–507 of the Health – General Article because of the length of the sentence.

(d) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, a person who is under the age of 21 years may not possess a regulated firearm.

(2) Unless a person is otherwise prohibited from possessing a regulated firearm, this subsection does not apply to:

(i) the temporary transfer or possession of a regulated firearm if the person is:

1. under the supervision of another who is at least 21 years old and who is not prohibited by State or federal law from possessing a firearm; and
2. acting with the permission of the parent or legal guardian of the transferee or person in possession;

(ii) the transfer by inheritance of title, and not of possession, of a regulated firearm;

(iii) a member of the armed forces of the United States or the National Guard while performing official duties;

(iv) the temporary transfer or possession of a regulated firearm if the person is:

1. participating in marksmanship training of a recognized organization; and
2. under the supervision of a qualified instructor;

(v) a person who is required to possess a regulated firearm for employment and who holds a permit under Subtitle 3 of this title; or

(vi) the possession of a firearm for self-defense or the defense of others against a trespasser into the residence of the person in possession or into a residence in which the person in possession is an invited guest.

(e) This section does not apply to a respondent transporting a regulated firearm if the respondent is carrying a civil protective order requiring the surrender of the regulated firearm and:

(1) the regulated firearm is unloaded;
(2) the respondent has notified the law enforcement unit, barracks, or station that the regulated firearm is being transported in accordance with the civil protective order; and

(3) the respondent transports the regulated firearm directly to the law enforcement unit, barracks, or station.

(f) This section does not apply to the carrying or transporting of a regulated firearm by a person who is carrying a court order requiring the surrender of the regulated firearm, if:

(1) the firearm is unloaded;

(2) the person has notified a law enforcement unit, barracks, or station that the firearm is being transported in accordance with the order; and

(3) the person transports the firearm directly to a State or local law enforcement agency or a federally licensed firearms dealer.

(G) SUBJECT TO SUBSECTION (B)(4) OF THIS SECTION, A PERSON WHO HAS BEEN CONVICTED OF A VIOLATION OF § 4–104 OF THE CRIMINAL LAW ARTICLE MAY NOT POSsess A REGULATED FIREARM FOR 5 YEARS FOLLOWING THE DATE OF THE CONVICTION.

5–301.

(a) In this subtitle the following words have the meanings indicated.

(b) “Handgun” has the meaning stated in § 4–201 of the Criminal Law Article.

(c) “Permit” means a permit issued by the Secretary to carry, wear, or transport a handgun.

(e) “Secretary” means the Secretary of State Police or the Secretary’s designee.

5–303.

A person shall have a permit issued under this subtitle before the person carries, wears, or transports a handgun.

5–304.

(a) An application for a permit shall be made under oath.

(b) (1) Subject to subsections (c) and (d) of this section, the Secretary may charge a nonrefundable fee payable when an application is filed for a permit.
(2) The fee may not exceed:

   (i) [$75] $150 for an initial application;

   (ii) [$50] $100 for a renewal or subsequent application; and

   (iii) [$10] $20 for a duplicate or modified permit.

(3) The fees under this subsection are in addition to the fees authorized under § 5–305 of this subtitle.

(c) The Secretary may reduce the fee under subsection (b) of this section accordingly for a permit that is granted for one day only and at one place only.

(d) The Secretary may not charge a fee under subsection (b) of this section to:

   (1) a State, county, or municipal public safety employee who is required to carry, wear, or transport a handgun as a condition of governmental employment; or

   (2) a retired law enforcement officer of the State or a county or municipal corporation of the State.

(e) The applicant shall pay a fee under this section by an electronic check, a credit card, or a method of online payment approved by the Secretary.

5–306.

(a) Subject to [subsection] SUBSECTIONS (c) AND (D) of this section, the Secretary shall issue a permit within a reasonable time to a person who the Secretary finds:

   (1) (I) is [an adult] AT LEAST 21 YEARS OLD; OR

   (II) IS AN ADULT WHO IS A MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES OR THE NATIONAL GUARD;

   (2) (i) has not been convicted of a felony or of a misdemeanor for which a sentence of imprisonment for more than 1 year has been imposed; or

   (ii) if convicted of a crime described in item (i) of this item, has been pardoned or has been granted relief under 18 U.S.C. § 925(c);

   (3) has not been convicted of a crime involving the possession, use, or distribution of a controlled dangerous substance;

   (4) IS NOT ON SUPERVISED PROBATION FOR:
(I) CONVICTION OF A CRIME PUNISHABLE BY IMPRISONMENT FOR 1 YEAR OR MORE;

(II) A VIOLATION OF § 21–902(B) OR (C) OF THE TRANSPORTATION ARTICLE; OR

(III) VIOLATING A PROTECTIVE ORDER UNDER § 4–509 OF THE FAMILY LAW ARTICLE;

[(4)] (5) is not presently an alcoholic, addict, or habitual user of a controlled dangerous substance unless the habitual use of the controlled dangerous substance is under legitimate medical direction;

(6) DOES NOT SUFFER FROM A MENTAL DISORDER AS DEFINED IN § 10–101(I)(2) OF THE HEALTH – GENERAL ARTICLE AND HAVE A HISTORY OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR AGAINST THE PERSON OR ANOTHER;

(7) HAS NOT BEEN INVOLUNTARILY ADMITTED FOR MORE THAN 30 CONSECUTIVE DAYS TO A FACILITY AS DEFINED IN § 10–101 OF THE HEALTH – GENERAL ARTICLE;

(8) IS NOT A RESPONDENT AGAINST WHOM:

(I) A CURRENT NON EX PARTE CIVIL PROTECTIVE ORDER HAS BEEN ENTERED UNDER § 4–506 OF THE FAMILY LAW ARTICLE;

(II) A CURRENT EXTREME RISK PROTECTIVE ORDER HAS BEEN ENTERED UNDER § 5–601 OF THIS TITLE; OR

(III) ANY OTHER TYPE OF CURRENT COURT ORDER HAS BEEN ENTERED PROHIBITING THE PERSON FROM PURCHASING OR POSsessing FIREARMS;

[(5)] (9) except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, has successfully completed prior to application and each renewal, a firearms training course approved by the Secretary that includes:

(i) 1. for an initial application, a minimum of 16 hours of instruction by a qualified handgun instructor; or

2. for a renewal application, 8 hours of instruction by a qualified handgun instructor;

(ii) classroom instruction on:
1. State AND FEDERAL firearm [law] LAWS;

2. home firearm safety; [and]

3. handgun mechanisms and operation; and

4. STATE SELF-DEFENSE LAW, INCLUDING:

A. THE JUSTIFIABLE USE OF FORCE OR DEADLY FORCE;

AND

B. THE PROPORTIONAL USE OF FORCE IN
SELF-DEFENSE AND CONFLICT DE-ESCALATION AND RESOLUTION; AND

(iii) a firearms qualification component that [demonstrates the applicant’s proficiency and use of the firearm] INCLUDES LIVE-FIRE SHOOTING EXERCISES ON A FIRING RANGE AND REQUIRES THE APPLICANT TO DEMONSTRATE:

1. SAFE HANDLING OF A HANDGUN; AND

2. SHOOTING PROFICIENCY WITH A HANDGUN; and

[(6) (10)] based on an investigation:

(i) has not exhibited a propensity for violence or instability that may reasonably render the person’s possession of a handgun a danger to the person or to another; and

(ii) [has good and substantial reason to wear, carry, or transport a handgun, such as a finding that the permit is necessary as a reasonable precaution against apprehended danger] IS NOT OTHERWISE PROHIBITED BY STATE OR FEDERAL LAW FROM PURCHASING OR POSSESSING A HANDGUN.

(b) An applicant for a permit is not required to complete a certified firearms training course under subsection (a) of this section if the applicant:

(1) 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;

(2) is a member, retired member, or honorably discharged member of the armed forces of the United States or the National Guard;

(3) is a qualified handgun instructor; or
(4) has completed a firearms training course approved by the Secretary.

(c) An applicant under the age of 30 years is qualified only if the Secretary finds that the applicant has not been:

(1) committed to a detention, training, or correctional institution for juveniles for longer than 1 year after an adjudication of delinquency by a juvenile court; or

(2) adjudicated delinquent by a juvenile court for:

(i) an act that would be a crime of violence if committed by an adult;

(ii) an act that would be a felony in this State if committed by an adult; or

(iii) an act that would be a misdemeanor in this State that carries a statutory penalty of more than 2 years if committed by an adult.

(D) (1) The Secretary may not issue a permit to a person if the person:

(I) has been convicted of a second or subsequent violation of § 4–104 of the Criminal Law Article; or

(II) has been convicted of a violation of § 4–104 of the Criminal Law Article if the violation resulted in the use of a loaded firearm by a child causing death or serious bodily injury to the child or another person.

(2) Subject to paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Secretary may not issue a permit to a person who has been convicted of a violation of § 4–104 of the Criminal Law Article for 5 years following the date of the conviction.

[(d) (E)] The Secretary may issue a handgun qualification license, without an additional application or fee, to a person who:

(1) meets the requirements for issuance of a permit under this section; and

(2) does not have a handgun qualification license issued under § 5–117.1 of this title.

5–309.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, a permit expires on the last day of the holder’s birth month following 2 years after the date the permit is issued.
(b) Subject to subsection (c) of this section, a permit may be renewed for successive periods of [3] 2 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 stated in this subtitle.

(c) A person who applies for a renewal of a 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.

(d) The Secretary may establish an alternative expiration date for a permit to coincide with the expiration of a license, certification, or commission for:

1. a private detective under Title 13 of the Business Occupations and Professions Article;
2. a security guard under Title 19 of the Business Occupations and Professions Article; or
3. a special police officer under § 3–306 of this article.

(a) (1) The Secretary [may revoke a permit on a finding that the holder] SHALL:

[(1)] (I) REVOKE A PERMIT ON A FINDING THAT THE HOLDER does not meet the qualifications described in § 5–306 of this subtitle; [or] AND

[(2)] (II) REGULARLY REVIEW INFORMATION REGARDING ACTIVE PERMIT HOLDERS USING THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM CENTRAL REPOSITORY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES TO DETERMINE WHETHER ALL PERMIT HOLDERS CONTINUE TO MEET THE QUALIFICATIONS DESCRIBED IN § 5–306 OF THIS SUBTITLE.

(B) THE SECRETARY MAY REVOKE A PERMIT ON A FINDING THAT THE HOLDER violated § 5–308 of this subtitle.

(C) IF THE SECRETARY REOVOKES A PERMIT UNDER THIS SECTION FROM A PERSON THE SECRETARY DETERMINES IS PROHIBITED FROM POSSESSING A REGULATED FIREARM UNDER § 5–133 OF THIS TITLE, THE SECRETARY SHALL TAKE REASONABLE STEPS TO ENSURE THE SURRENDER OF ANY REGULATED FIREARMS IN THE PERSON’S POSSESSION.
[(b) (D)] A holder of a permit that is revoked by the Secretary shall return the permit to the Secretary within 10 days after receipt of written notice of the revocation.

5–311.

(A) IF THE SECRETARY DENIES A PERMIT OR RENEWAL OF A PERMIT OR REVOKES OR LIMITS A PERMIT, THE SECRETARY SHALL PROVIDE WRITTEN NOTICE OF THAT INITIAL ACTION TO THE APPLICANT, INCLUDING A DETAILED EXPLANATION OF THE REASON OR REASONS FOR THE INITIAL ACTION.

[(a) (B)] A person who is denied a permit or renewal of a permit or whose permit is revoked or limited may request the Secretary to conduct an informal review by filing a written request within 10 days after receipt of THE written notice of the Secretary’s initial action UNDER SUBSECTION (A) OF THIS SECTION.

[(b) (C)] An informal review:

(1) may include a personal interview of the person who requested the informal review; and

(2) is not subject to Title 10, Subtitle 2 of the State Government Article.

[(c) (D)] (1) In an informal review, the Secretary shall sustain, reverse, or modify the initial action taken and notify the person who requested the informal review of the decision in writing within 30 days after receipt of the request for informal review.

(2) THE WRITTEN NOTICE OF THE RESULTS OF THE SECRETARY’S INFORMAL REVIEW UNDER PARAGRAPH (1) OF THIS SUBSECTION SHALL INCLUDE A DETAILED EXPLANATION OF THE REASON OR REASONS FOR THE SECRETARY’S DECISION TO SUSTAIN, REVERSE, OR MODIFY THE INITIAL ACTION.

[(d) (E)] A person need not file a request for an informal review under this section before requesting review under § 5–312 of this subtitle.

5–312.

(a) (1) A person who is denied a permit or renewal of a permit or whose permit is revoked or limited may request to appeal the decision of the Secretary to the Office of Administrative Hearings by filing a written request with the Secretary and the Office of Administrative Hearings within 10 days after receipt of written notice of the Secretary’s [final] action.

(2) A person whose application for a permit or renewal of a permit is not acted on by the Secretary within 90 days after submitting the application to the Secretary may request a hearing before the Office of Administrative Hearings by filing a written request with the Secretary and the Office of Administrative Hearings.
(b) (1) Within 60 days after the receipt of a request under subsection (a) of this section from the applicant or the holder of the permit, the Office of Administrative Hearings shall schedule and conduct a de novo hearing on the matter, at which witness testimony and other evidence may be provided.

(2) Within 90 days after the conclusion of the last hearing on the matter, the Office of Administrative Hearings shall issue a WRITTEN finding of facts and a decision.

(3) A party that is aggrieved by the decision of the Office of Administrative Hearings may appeal the decision to the circuit court.

(c) (1) Subject to subsection (b) of this section, any hearing and any subsequent proceedings of judicial review shall be conducted in accordance with Title 10, Subtitle 2 of the State Government Article.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this subsection, a court may not order the issuance or renewal of a permit or alter a limitation on a permit pending a final determination of the proceeding.

(d) On or before January 1[, 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022,] EACH YEAR BEGINNING IN 2024, THE SECRETARY AND the Office of Administrative Hearings shall report to the Governor and, in accordance with § 2–1257 of the State Government Article, the General Assembly:

(1) the number of appeals of decisions by the Secretary that have been filed with the Office of Administrative Hearings within the previous year;

(2) the number of decisions by the Secretary that have been sustained, modified, or reversed by the Office of Administrative Hearings within the previous year;

(3) the number of appeals that are pending; [and]

(4) the number of appeals that have been withdrawn within the previous year;

(5) THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERMIT APPLICATIONS THAT WERE SUBMITTED TO THE SECRETARY WITHIN THE PREVIOUS YEAR, BROKEN DOWN BY COUNTY IN WHICH THE APPLICANTS RESIDE, AS WELL AS THE RACE, AGE, AND GENDER OF THE APPLICANTS;

(6) THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERMIT APPLICATIONS THAT WERE GRANTED BY THE SECRETARY WITHIN THE PREVIOUS YEAR, BROKEN DOWN BY COUNTY IN WHICH THE APPLICANTS RESIDE, AS WELL AS THE RACE, AGE, AND GENDER OF THE APPLICANTS;
(7) The total number of permit applications that were denied by the Secretary within the previous year, broken down by county in which the applicants reside, as well as the race, age, and gender of the applicants;

(8) The total number of permit applications that were revoked within the previous year, broken down by county in which the applicants reside, as well as the race, age, and gender of the applicants; and

(9) The total number of permit applications filed with the Secretary that are pending at the time of the issuance of the report, broken down by county in which the applicants reside, as well as the race, age, and gender of the applicants.

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That, if any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid for any reason in a court of competent jurisdiction, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or any other application of this Act that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and for this purpose the provisions of this Act are declared severable.

SECTION 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect October 1, 2023.