

HIGH BRASS

FIREARM TRAINING



highbrassfirearms@yahoo.com – 337-316-1290

Louisiana State Police Conceal Carry Frequently Asked Questions

What will disqualify you from a permit:

- DUI convictions within 5 years before applying or after conviction. If you get a DUI your permit is pulled
 - 3rd offense DUI is a felony and you are banned for life.
 - Any conviction of a crime punishable by a year or more you are disqualified for life.
 - Any crime of violence on a misdemeanor level is disqualifying for 5 years convicted.
 - Felony is a felony unless you have a gold seal pardon.
 - Less than honorable, or dishonorable discharge you're banned for ever.
- General discharges are not a disqualification.
- Make sure to answer questions truthfully if they've ever been arrested. Even if you were given a summons. Regardless of expunge.
 - Any outstanding warrant is a fugitive from justice regardless of what it's for.
 - A flat denial makes you ineligible for a year.

Q. Are permits from other states valid in Louisiana? If I have a Louisiana concealed handgun permit, can I carry my concealed handgun in other states?

A. Please refer to the "Reciprocity" section of our web page (<http://www.lsp.org/handguns.html>) for a list of states that honor Louisiana permits and whose permits are honored in Louisiana. Effective August 15, 2011, Louisiana will no longer allow residents of this state to carry concealed with a non-resident permit issued by another state.

[L.R.S. 40:1379.3 (T) (1)]

Q. Once I submit my application, when should I expect to receive my permit?

A. Processing times are determined by certain factors that vary with each application. Barring complications, the average processing time is approximately 90-120 days. However, if complications arise you will be notified by mail.

Q. If I move, how do I change the address on my permit?

A. Go to the Louisiana Concealed Handgun Permit Online Application page at (<https://chp-web.dps.louisiana.gov/index.aspx>) and review the Term of Use Policy and check the "I ACCEPT the above statement" box. Then click on the "Change of Address Request" button. Fill out the Change Address Application and push the Submit button. This should be done within 30 days of the effective date of the address

change.

L.R.S 40:1379.3 (C) (1) authorizes a 30 day suspension of your permit for failure to notify the department within 30 days of an address change.

Q. Can I carry my handgun in my vehicle?

A. Under most circumstances, carrying a handgun in a motor vehicle is legal in Louisiana. We suggest that you refer to Louisiana Revised Statutes (L.R.S.) Title 14 Sections 95; 95.1; 95.2; 95.6; 95.7; 95.8. Information on these statutes can be obtained at <http://www.legis.state.la.us> or in the “Laws and Rules” section of our web page (<http://www.lsp.org/handguns.html>).

Q. Do I have to register my handgun with the state?

A. No, Louisiana state law does not require registration of handguns unless the serial number is obliterated. Refer to L.R.S. 40:1781 (3).

Q. What is 18 USC 922 (g)?

A. 18 USC 922 (g) is a section of the U.S. Code that states that it is unlawful for anyone who is convicted of a felony; is a fugitive from justice; is an unlawful user of controlled dangerous substances; has been adjudicated mentally defective or been committed to a mental institution; is an illegal alien; was dishonorably discharged from the Armed Forces; has renounced his citizenship; or is under restrictions of a protective order; to own or possess a firearm.

REFER TO THE “LAWS AND RULES” SECTION OF OUR WEB PAGE (<http://www.lsp.org/handguns.html>) TO OBTAIN A FULL TEXT VERSION!

Q. Do I need additional training to obtain a renewal of my concealed handgun permit?

A. Yes, additional training is required for anyone seeking a renewal of their concealed handgun permit.

Q. Do I need additional training if I am on active duty in the armed forces?

A. For original or first time applicants:

No, if you possess a certificate of completion of basic training (DD-214) with service record evidence of having successfully completed small arms training and qualification, you do not need additional training on an original application. Qualifying scores provided by your Range NCO will suffice with a copy of your Military ID Card (front and back).

[L.R.S. 40:1379.3 (D) (1) (ii)]

For renewals:

Yes, you will be required to take additional educational training.

Q. If I used my DD214 to suffice for training on my original application, can the DD214 suffice for training on my renewal application?

A. No, refresher training is required of all renewal applicants.

Q. Does a no contest or nolo contendere plea of guilty, or a conviction that has been set aside, count as a conviction as it applies to the qualifications for a Louisiana concealed handgun permit?

A. LAC 55:I:1307.7 & 8 specifies that a no contest or nolo contendere plea of guilty, shall include a dismissal and conviction set aside under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Article 893. As such, a no contest or nolo contendere plea of not guilty applies when considering the qualifications for a Louisiana Concealed Handgun Permit and should be listed.

Q. I was arrested but the charges were dropped, do I still need an arrest disposition?

A. Yes, all arrest or summons must be listed on your application. Furthermore, you must provide a certified true copy of the court minutes, which reflects the final disposition of the charge and submit it with your application.

Q. I called the clerk of court to get the disposition but the court said I have no record, what do I do?

A. Some old convictions (20+ years) may not be on file. However, you must at least obtain a letter from the clerk of court stating no record, dismissed, or nolle prosequere and submit the certified true copies of all arrest or summons with your application.

Q. Where do I get a copy of my arrest disposition?

A. The records may be obtained from the Clerk of Court or District Attorney of the parish in which the arrest or prosecution occurred. If you were charged with a violation of a municipal ordinance, the disposition may be obtained from the City Clerk of Court or City Prosecutor.

Q. What documents must I submit if the issue date on my driver's license is less than six months old?

A. LAC 55:I:1307.5.a states that a Louisiana Identification card, U.S. Passport, Louisiana Voter Registration Card, a utility bill, phone bill, proof of mortgage or rent payments in the name of the applicant, which establishes a Louisiana permanent address of the applicant will suffice, if those records clearly show the applicant's name, address, and date.

Q. What should I do if I will be traveling into another state and I would like to know their handgun laws?

A. You may consult the Internet or that state's Attorney General's Office. If you are a licensed concealed handgun permittee from Louisiana with a valid permit you must carry in accordance with each state's concealed carry law that you enter, providing they are a reciprocal state.

Q. Do you have to list an expungement for an arrest or conviction?

A. The term expungement means removal from public record only. Law enforcement will still have a record of the arrest, regardless of the outcome. You must still list this information and provide the required documentation. Failure to do so may result in a delay or denial of your permit.

Q. I understand that LRS 40:1379.3 as amended in the 2010 Regular Legislative Session may now allow me to carry a concealed handgun in a church, synagogue or mosque. Are there any additional steps that

I need to take to carry a concealed handgun in a these places?

A. It is within the discretion of the church, synagogue, or mosque to authorize the carrying of a concealed handgun in such place. If the place of worship chooses to authorize the carrying of concealed handguns in its facility, the place of worship shall require the person wishing to carry a concealed handgun on its premises to complete an additional eight hours of tactical training, on an annual basis. You should contact the authority of the place of worship to determine if they allow the carrying of concealed handguns in the facility and what tactical training they require for approval for a permittee to do so.

Q. I was given an expungement for a criminal offense. I was told that this was now off my record. Do I still have to list an arrest or conviction that has been expunged?

A. The term expungement means removal from public record. However, a record will always be kept for law enforcement purposes. If you have been given an expungement for an arrest or conviction, you must still list this information and supply the necessary documentation.

Why Do You Carry A Gun?

- Leverage
- I couldn't find a holster for my Howitzer
- Because Jon Wayne Taylor's not here
- To make my butt look small
- To defend against all enemies, foreign, domestic and overly inquisitive
- Wait. Are you saying I should be carrying *two* guns?
- Because my gun suffers from severe separation anxiety
- Because I woke up this morning in the United States of America
- Because a knife is *way* too personal
- To distract women from the enormous bulge in my pants
- Because bad guys prefer to attack unarmed citizens like . . .
- Because Jesus loves me but he's busy right now

How to survive a mass shooting:

- If there is an accessible escape path, attempt to evacuate the premises. Be sure to:
 - Have an escape route and plan in mind
 - Evacuate regardless of whether others agree to follow
 - Leave your belongings behind
 - Help others escape, if possible
 - Prevent individuals from entering an area where the active shooter may be
 - Keep your hands visible
 - Follow the instructions of any police officers
 - Do not attempt to move wounded people
 - Call 911 when you are safe
- If you have your senses about you enough to handle this, DHS says the following information will be most helpful when you call:
 - Location of the active shooter
 - Number of shooters, if more than one
 - Physical description of shooter/s

- Number and type of weapons held by the shooter/s
- Number of potential victims at the location

Your hiding place should:

- Be out of the active shooter's view
- Provide protection if shots are fired in your direction (i.e., an office with a closed and locked door)
- Not trap you or restrict your options for movement
- To prevent an active shooter from entering your hiding place:
- Lock the door
- Blockade the door with heavy furniture
- Silence your cell phone and/or pager
- Turn off any source of noise (i.e., radios, televisions)
- Hide behind large items (i.e., cabinets, desks)
- Remain quiet

“As a last resort, and only when your life is in imminent danger, attempt to disrupt and/or incapacitate the active shooter by:”

- Acting as aggressively as possible against him/her
- Throwing items and improvising weapons
- Yelling
- Committing to your actions

“Law enforcement's purpose is to stop the active shooter as soon as possible,” explains DHS. “Officers will proceed directly to the area in which the last shots were heard.”

- Officers usually arrive in teams of four (4)
- Officers may wear regular patrol uniforms or external bulletproof vests, Kevlar helmets, and other tactical equipment
- Officers may be armed with rifles, shotguns, handguns
- Officers may use pepper spray or tear gas to control the situation
- Officers may shout commands, and may push individuals to the ground for their safety

How you behave when you first see them is key.

- Remain calm, and follow officers' instructions
- Put down any items in your hands (i.e., bags, jackets)
- Immediately raise hands and spread fingers
- Keep hands visible at all times
- Avoid making quick movements toward officers such as holding on to them for safety
- Avoid pointing, screaming and/or yelling
- Do not stop to ask officers for help or direction when evacuating, just proceed in the direction from which officers are entering the premises

How To Distinguish Yourself From The Gunman During A Mass Shooting Event:

1. Secure YOUR Area

When shots ring out, your first job is to **secure shelter and adequate cover**. Unless the shots are extremely close, it's often difficult (if not impossible) to positively identify (PID) a potential shooter.

The best thing you can do is get those around you to do the same. Let them know you're there to help protect your area and if they decide to bolt, that's on them. You're not responsible for their lives. You're responsible for your own. Good guy points only get tallied when the day is over and done with. Right now, you're just there alongside everyone else for the free popcorn.

2. Identify Yourself Immediately To Law Enforcement

"I'm a concealed carrier. Do not shoot."

In a mass shooting scenario, law enforcement are going to be clearing every inch of that ground from top-to-bottom. If they spot you with a gun, most good police officers will issue you a very stern, possibly not-so-nice warning to drop the gun.

3. Comply Without Hesitation

If you see them before they see you, you need to call out and let them know you're a concealed carrier. They will probably tell you to get on the ground alongside everyone else and then they'll break off to verify your status. Don't be a hero. Don't attempt to act out of line. Nobody has brass balls in a gunfight and every police officer and law enforcement agent moving through that area will likely have their fingers very close to those triggers.

4. Give Up Your Intel

If you think you've got PID on the shooter, report that information immediately to law enforcement in the area. Even if you're face-down on the pavement getting checked out by a police officer who's more nervous than you are, make sure you get your facts straight — concise, clean, no speculation. Just report what you've observed and nothing else.

Chances are good that after law enforcement has reached you, they will probably briefly detain you until they can verify that you're not the active shooter and you're legally where you're supposed to be. State and Federal laws will decide a lot of that but how you present yourself to law enforcement will go a long way in ensuring they have reason to believe you're not the problem.

Good. We got that covered. Now, in the extremely unlikely but not altogether implausible scenario you're in fighting range of an active shooter, just remember — every bullet that leaves the chamber of your gun will be accounted for.

Warning signs of someone likely to hurt themselves or others:

“Prevention is the best cure,” goes the old saying. Prompted by Columbine and other high profile school shootings, the Secret Service and Department of Education embarked on [a collaborative study of “targeted violence” in schools](#) back in the late ‘90s. Examining 37 incidents spanning 1974 to 2000, the study made the following conclusions:

- Incidents of targeted violence at schools rarely were sudden impulsive acts.
- Most attackers did not threaten their targets directly prior to advancing the attack.
- There was no useful or accurate “profile” of students who engaged in targeted school violence.
- Most attackers had difficulty coping with significant losses or personal failures.
- Moreover many had considered or attempted suicide.
- Many attackers felt bullied, persecuted or injured by others prior to the attack.
- Most attackers had access to and had used weapons prior to the attack.
- Despite prompt law enforcement responses, most shooting incidents were stopped by means other than law enforcement interventions.
- In many cases, other students were involved in some capacity.
- Most attackers engaged in some behavior prior to the incident that caused others concern or indicated a need for help.
- Prior to the incidents, other people knew about the attacker’s idea and/or plan to attack.

Despite the frequency of advanced knowledge of the attacks, they still occurred. Why? The study interviewed people around the shootings to find out, drawing six conclusions from their answers:

1. The relationships between the bystanders and the attackers, as well as when and how the bystanders came upon information about the planned attacks, varied.
2. Bystanders shared information related to a threat along a continuum that ranged from bystanders who took no action to those who actively conveyed the information.
3. School climate affected whether bystanders came forward with information related to the threats.
4. Some bystanders disbelieved that the attacks would occur and thus did not report them.
5. Bystanders often misjudged the likelihood and immediacy of the planned attack.
6. In some situations, parents and parental figures influenced whether the bystander reported the information related to the potential attack to school staff or other adults in positions of authority

Warning signs that parents and others can look for:

Making suicidal statements.

Being preoccupied with death in conversation, writing, or drawing.

Giving away belongings.

Withdrawing from friends and family.

Having aggressive or hostile behavior.

Possession or purchase of a weapon, pills, or other means of inflicting self-harm.

Drug or alcohol use problems.

Problems at school, such as falling grades, disruptive behavior, or frequent absences.
Legal or discipline problems.

For a full list of FAQ's regarding conceal carry visit:
<http://dpsweb.dps.louisiana.gov/lspfaqs.nsf/ConcealedHandguns>

Or call:
Concealed Handgun Permit Unit Phone Numbers:
(225) 925-4867
(225) 925-4868
(225) 922-0225 (Fax Number)

Office Personnel:
1. Sergeant Jason Shavers
2. Wyndie Chifici (Office Manager)

Concealed Handgun Permit Unit E-Mail Address
concealed.handguns@dps.la

