

## Conceal Carry SB-90/AB-126

- Permits a person to go armed with a concealed and dangerous weapon in the home, place of business, or land that is owned, leased or legally occupied by a person.
- Concealed weapon is defined as:
  - A hand gun
  - An electric weapon, a knife other than a switchblade
  - A billy club
- A person licensed to carry a concealed weapon is prohibited from carrying said weapon in the following locations:
  - Police Station
  - Sheriff's office
  - State patrol station
  - Prison or jail
  - Courthouse
  - Beyond airport security checkpoint
  - School grounds
- A business or home owner may prohibit a licensee from carrying a concealed weapon into their business or home
- An employer may prohibit an employee from carrying a concealed weapon in the course of their employment
- The state or any municipality may prohibit a licensee from carrying a firearm into a building that is owned, occupied, or controlled by the government unit
- DOJ will issue and renew conceal carry licenses under the following circumstances
  - Application must be at least 21 years old and a Wisconsin resident
  - Applicant must not be prohibited from possessing a firearm under federal or state law
  - Applicant must pass a background check to determine if eligible for a license
  - License will be valid for 5 years
  - Each circuit court must notify DOJ of any court proceedings that would result in a suspension or revocation of a license if the subject of the proceeding possesses a license. If the subject of the proceeding is no longer eligible for a license then DOJ must revoke the license or if it is a misdemeanor charge, the DOJ must suspend the license if the subject is ordered not to possess a firearm
  - An individual may petition a court immediately for a 30 license if it is determined that immediate licensure is warranted to protect the individual from death or great bodily harm
  - Provides an appeals process for a person whose application for a license is denied, suspended, or revoked
  - DOJ must keep a list of licensees, but they may only provide information from that list to law enforcement agencies and only in certain circumstances
  - Fees for the license will include a \$13 background check fee and a \$52 fee to cover the cost to DOJ of administering the license. A renewal fee of \$27 will be charged
- Immunity is granted under the bill to various government agencies, businesses, individuals, and employers that prohibit conceal carry.
- Permits and licenses from other states to be transferrable to Wisconsin if the license or permit included a background check
- Penalties
  - Failure to carry a conceal carry license or photographic identification, or to display either upon request of law enforcement while carrying a concealed weapon. \$25

- Failure to notify DOJ of a change in address for a second or subsequent time or for an individual whose license is suspended or revoked. \$50
- Carrying a concealed weapon in a prohibited location.
  - Fine of not more than \$500, imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or both
- Failure to relinquish a license to DOJ after revocation.
  - Fine of not more than \$500, imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or both
- Making a false statement in an application for a license.
  - Charge of false swearing, a Class H felony
- Prohibited from intentionally representing that an invalid license is valid, from selling, lending, or allowing another individual to use his license, from representing that a license belongs to the individual if it has not been issued to him, from permitting unlawful use of his license, from reproducing a license for unlawful purposes, from altering a license.
  - Misdemeanor and fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 9 months, or both.
- Requires DOJ and other state and local law enforcement agencies in Wisconsin to enable qualified retired law enforcement officers to carry concealed firearms under federal law.
  - Agencies must issue certification cards.
- Active duty officers would also be able to carry concealed weapons under federal law
- Specifies that an individual is not violating disorderly conduct law by loading, carrying or going armed with the firearm whether it is loaded, concealed or openly carried
- Eliminates requirements that a bow or crossbow be unstrung and encased in order to be carried in most vehicles. Now, the bow or crossbow must only not be armed with a bolt or an arrow
- Makes restrictions against carrying a firearm in a vehicle, other than a snowmobile, all terrain vehicle, or noncommercial airplane, not apply to a qualified active duty or retired law enforcement officer or to a licensee.