

State Statutes Regarding or Relating to TASER Brand Conducted Electrical Weapons

Below is a compilation of United States statutes pertaining to TASER conducted electrical weapons (CEWs) or stun guns. This compilation is not all inclusive and is merely a summary of some of the relevant statutes. Because state and local laws may change, it is your responsibility to research your applicable state and local laws prior to selling, transferring, possessing, transporting or using a TASER CEW. Additionally, this chart does not address the legality of TASER CEWs in foreign countries. For information on the transport, possession, and use of TASER CEWs in foreign countries please contact your local foreign distributor or TASER's International Sales Department at 1-800-978-2737.

This document is for informational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice from TASER International, Inc.

Alabama	<p><u>Ala. Code § 9-11-170. Spearing of commercial or nongame fish for sport -- When, where and how permitted; notice of competitive events.</u> (a) . . . “Spearing” as used in this article shall be limited to the use of a spear or similar instrument that is held in the hand of the person using same and the use of a weapon, other than a firearm, which propels or forces a projectile, arrow or similar device therefrom to which a wire, rope, line, cord or other means of recovering the propelled projectile, arrow or similar device is attached and is secured to the weapon or to the person using the weapon.</p> <p><u>Ala. Code § 13A-11-260. Definitions.</u> . . . (3) Harass. Any act or omission, or attempted act or omission, with or without actual physical contact, which results or could result in harm, disabling, restriction, control of the animal, or a distraction from duties of the animal or handler including, but not limited to, the following: . . . c. Spraying, throwing, pushing, or otherwise projecting an item or substance, including a flash of light or laser, in a manner likely to cause harm or distraction from duties.</p> <p><u>Ala. Code § 13A-1-2. Definitions.</u> . . . (5) Dangerous Instrument. Any instrument, article, or substance which, under the circumstances in which it is used, attempted to be used, or threatened to be used, is highly capable of causing death or serious physical injury. . . . (7) Deadly Weapon. A firearm or anything manifestly designed, made, or adapted for the purposes of inflicting death or serious physical injury. The term includes, but is not limited to, a pistol, rifle, or shotgun; or a switch-blade knife, gravity knife, stiletto, sword, or dagger; or any billy, black-jack, bludgeon, or metal knuckles. . . . (14) Serious Physical Injury. Physical injury which creates a substantial risk of death, or which causes serious and protracted disfigurement, protracted impairment of health, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ.</p> <p><u>Ala. Code § 13A-11-61. Discharging firearm, etc., into occupied or unoccupied building, etc., prohibited; penalty.</u> (a) No person shall shoot or discharge a firearm, explosive or other weapon which discharges a dangerous projectile into any occupied or unoccupied dwelling or building or railroad locomotive or railroad car, aircraft, automobile, truck or watercraft in this state.</p> <p style="color: blue;">*Various Alabama cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: Montgomery. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding the regulations.</p>
Alaska	<p><u>Alaska Stat. § 11.81.900. Definitions.</u> . . . (b) In this title, unless otherwise specified or unless the context requires otherwise,</p>

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	<p>...</p> <p>(20) "defensive weapon" means an electric stun gun, or a device to dispense mace or a similar chemical agent, that is not designed to cause death or serious physical injury</p> <p><u>Alaska Stat. § 11.61.210. Misconduct involving weapons in the fourth degree</u></p> <p>(a) A person commits the crime of misconduct involving weapons in the fourth degree if the person</p> <p>...</p> <p>(6) knowingly sells a firearm or a defensive weapon to a person under 18 years of age;</p> <p>(7) other than a preschool, elementary, junior high, or secondary school student, knowingly possesses a deadly weapon or a defensive weapon, without the permission of the chief administrative officer of the school or district or the designee of the chief administrative officer, within the buildings of, on the grounds of, or on the school parking lot of a public or private preschool, elementary, junior high, or secondary school, on a school bus while being transported to or from school or a school-sponsored event, or while participating in a school-sponsored event, except that a person 21 years of age or older may possess</p> <p>...</p> <p>(B) a defensive weapon</p> <p>...</p> <p>(8) being a preschool, elementary, junior high, or secondary school student, knowingly possesses a deadly weapon or a defensive weapon, within the buildings of, on the grounds of, or on the school parking lot of a public or private preschool, elementary, junior high, or secondary school, on a school bus while being transported to or from school or a school-sponsored event, or while participating in a school-sponsored event, except that a student may possess a deadly weapon, other than a firearm as defined under 18 U.S.C. 921, or a defensive weapon if the student has obtained the prior permission of the chief administrative officer of the school or district or the designee of the chief administrative officer for the possession.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(c) The provisions of (a)(7) of this section do not apply to a peace officer acting within the scope and authority of the officer's employment.</p> <p><i>*Various Alaska cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, and Wrangell. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding the regulations.</i></p>
American Samoa	<p><u>American Samoa Title 46 Chapter 42 § 46.4201 Definitions</u></p> <p>...</p> <p>(k) "Projectile weapon" means any bow, crossbow, pellet gun, slingshot, or other weapon that is not a firearm, which is capable of expelling a projectile that could inflict serious physical injury or death by striking or piercing a person.</p> <p><u>American Samoa Title 46 Chapter 42 §46.4203 Unlawful use of weapons</u></p> <p>(a) A person commits the crime of unlawful use of weapons if he knowingly:</p> <p>(1) carries concealed on or about his person a knife, a firearm, a blackjack or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use;</p> <p>...</p> <p>(5) possesses or discharges a firearm or projectile weapon while intoxicated;</p> <p>...</p> <p>(8) carries a knife, firearm, blackjack, or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use into any church or place where people have assembled for worship, or into any school, or into any election district on any election day, or into any building owned or occupied by any agency of the federal government, territorial government, or political subdivision of them, or into any public assemblage of persons met for any lawful</p>

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	<p>purpose.</p> <p>(b) Exemptions.</p> <p>(1) Paragraphs (a) (1), (3), (4), (6), (7) and (8) do not apply to or affect any of the following:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(A) peace officers, or any person summoned by these officers to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace while actually engaged in assisting the officer;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(B) wardens, superintendents and keepers of prisons, jails and other institutions for the detention of persons accused or convicted of crime;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(C) members of the armed forces while performing their official duty. . . .</p> <p>(2) Paragraph (a) (1) does not apply when the actor is transporting the weapons in a nonfunctioning state or when not readily accessible.</p>
Arizona	<p><u>AZ ST Code of Judicial Administration § 6-112. Use of Force</u></p> <p>A. Definitions. In this section the following definitions apply.</p> <p>“Conducted Electrical Weapon” means a device using propelled wires that transmit electrical pulses to override the central nervous system and control the skeletal muscles, causing immediate incapacitation.</p> <p>...</p> <p>E. Use of Force Options. An officer's use of force shall be reasonable to control a subject and accomplish lawful objectives. Use of force options include:</p> <p>...</p> <p>4. Conducted Electrical Weapon (“CEW”) may be used only by armed adult probation and surveillance officers authorized in accordance with Arizona Code of Judicial Administration (ACJA) § 6-208, when the officer reasonably believes it is unsafe to approach an aggressive subject and disengagement is not reasonable or practical.</p> <p><u>AZ ST Code of Judicial Administration § 6-113. Firearms Standards.</u></p> <p>...</p> <p>G. Procedures for Handgun Authorization, Denial, Temporary Suspension or Revocation.</p> <p>...</p> <p>6. The chief probation officer or director of juvenile court services shall deny, revoke, or temporarily suspend authorization to carry a handgun for the following reasons:</p> <p>...</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">r. Drawing a firearm or use of a non-lethal defensive weapon in violation of any municipal, county or state law, regulation or policy;</p> <p><u>AZ ST Code of Judicial Administration § 6-208. Use of Conducted Electrical Weapons</u></p> <p>A. Definitions. In this section, unless otherwise specified, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>“Administrative director” means both the administrative director of the Administrative Office of the Courts or the director's designee.</p> <p>“Certified Conducted Electrical Weapon instructor” means an individual trained and certified in accordance with manufacturer standards and approved by the Administrative Office of the Courts.</p> <p>“Conducted Electrical Weapon” means a device using propelled wires that transmit electrical pulses to override the central nervous system and control the skeletal muscles, causing immediate incapacitation.</p> <p>“Officer” means both adult probation and surveillance officers.</p> <p>“On duty” means the time period during which the officer performs probation duties or functioning at the direction of the probation department.</p> <p>B. Applicability. An officer of a probation department with the authority of a peace officer pursuant to A.R.S. §§ 12-253, 13-916, and Arizona</p>

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Code of Judicial Administration (ACJA) § 6-105.01, may carry and use a Conducted Electrical Weapon (CEW) while on duty and while performing warrants duties or planned arrests and if authorized by the chief probation officer and under the conditions specified in this code section.

C. Purpose. This code section establishes the protocol for the use of CEWs and governs the administration and authority of an officer to use a CEW for purposes of arrest and officer safety while on duty.

...

Also comprising subsections (D)–(P)

Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-105. Definitions

...

12. "Dangerous instrument" means anything that under the circumstances in which it is used, attempted to be used or threatened to be used is readily capable of causing death or serious physical injury.

13. "Dangerous offense" means an offense involving the discharge, use or threatening exhibition of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument or the intentional or knowing infliction of serious physical injury on another person.

14. "Deadly physical force" means force which is used with the purpose of causing death or serious physical injury or in the manner of its use or intended use is capable of creating a substantial risk of causing death or serious physical injury.

15. "Deadly weapon" means anything designed for lethal use. The term includes a firearm.

...

19. "Firearm" means any loaded or unloaded handgun, pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun or other weapon that will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of expanding gases, except that it does not include a firearm in permanently inoperable condition.

...

39. "Serious physical injury" includes physical injury that creates a reasonable risk of death, or that causes serious and permanent disfigurement, serious impairment of health or loss or protracted impairment of the function of any bodily organ or limb.

Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-701. Sentence of imprisonment for felony; presentence report; aggravating and mitigating factors; consecutive terms of imprisonment; definition

...

D. For the purpose of determining the sentence pursuant to subsection C of this section, the trier of fact shall determine and the court shall consider the following aggravating circumstances, except that the court shall determine an aggravating circumstance under paragraph 11 of this subsection:

...

22. The defendant used a remote stun gun or an authorized remote stun gun in the commission of the offense. For the purposes of this paragraph:

(a) "Authorized remote stun gun" means a remote stun gun that has all of the following: (i) An electrical discharge that is less than one hundred thousand volts and less than nine joules of energy per pulse. (ii) A serial or identification number on all projectiles that are discharged from the remote stun gun. (iii) An identification and tracking system that, on deployment of remote electrodes, disperses coded material that is traceable to the purchaser through records that are kept by the manufacturer on all remote stun guns and all individual cartridges sold. (iv) A training program that is offered by the manufacturer.

(b) "Remote stun gun" means an electronic device that emits an electrical charge and that is designed and primarily employed to incapacitate a person or animal either through contact with electrodes on the device itself or remotely through wired probes that are attached to the device or through a spark, plasma, ionization or other conductive means emitting from the device.

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Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-751. Sentence of death or life imprisonment; aggravating and mitigating circumstances; definition

F. The trier of fact shall consider the following aggravating circumstances in determining whether to impose a sentence of death:

...

14. The defendant used a remote stun gun or an authorized remote stun gun in the commission of the offense. For the purposes of this paragraph:

(a) "Authorized remote stun gun" means a remote stun gun that has all of the following:

(i) An electrical discharge that is less than one hundred thousand volts and less than nine joules of energy per pulse.

(ii) A serial or identification number on all projectiles that are discharged from the remote stun gun.

(iii) An identification and tracking system that, on deployment of remote electrodes, disperses coded material that is traceable to the purchaser through records that are kept by the manufacturer on all remote stun guns and all individual cartridges sold.

(iv) A training program that is offered by the manufacturer.

(b) "Remote stun gun" means an electronic device that emits an electrical charge and that is designed and primarily employed to incapacitate a person or animal either through contact with electrodes on the device itself or remotely through wired probes that are attached to the device or through a spark, plasma, ionization or other conductive means emitting from the device.

Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1213. Aiming a laser pointer at a peace officer or an occupied aircraft; classification; definitions

A. A person commits aiming a laser pointer at a peace officer if the person intentionally or knowingly directs the beam of light from a laser pointer or laser emitting device at another person and the person knows or reasonably should know that the other person is a peace officer.

B. A person commits aiming a laser pointer at an occupied aircraft if the person intentionally or knowingly directs the beam of light from a laser pointer or laser emitting device at an aircraft and the person knows or reasonably should know that the aircraft is occupied.

C. Aiming a laser pointer at a peace officer is a class 1 misdemeanor.

D. Aiming a laser pointer at an occupied aircraft is a class 1 misdemeanor. If the act renders the pilot unable to safely operate the aircraft or causes serious physical injury to any person on board the aircraft it is an assault pursuant to this chapter.

E. For the purposes of this section:

1. "Aircraft" means any vehicle that is designed for flight in the air by buoyancy or by the dynamic action of air on the vehicle's surfaces, including powered airplanes, gliders and helicopters.

2. "Laser pointer or laser emitting device" means any device that is designed or used to amplify electromagnetic radiation by stimulated emission that emits a beam designed to be used by the operator as a pointer or highlighter to indicate, mark or identify a specific position, place, item or object.

Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3117. Remote stun guns; sales records; use; classification; definitions

A. It is unlawful for a person or entity to do any of the following:

1. Sell an authorized remote stun gun without keeping an accurate sales record as to the identity of the purchaser with the manufacturer of the authorized remote stun gun. The identification that is required by this paragraph shall be verified with a government issued identification. This requirement does not apply to secondary sales.

2. Knowingly use or threaten to use a remote stun gun or an authorized remote stun gun against a law enforcement officer who is engaged in the performance of the officer's official duties.

...

B. This section does not:

1. Preclude the prosecution of any person for the use of a remote stun gun or an authorized remote stun gun during the commission of any criminal offense.

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	<p>...</p> <p>C. The regulation of remote stun guns and authorized remote stun guns is a matter of statewide concern.</p> <p>D. A violation of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Subsection A, paragraph 1 is a petty offense. 2. Subsection A, paragraph 2 is a class 4 felony. <p>E. For the purposes of this section:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Authorized remote stun gun" means a remote stun gun that has all of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) An electrical discharge that is less than one hundred thousand volts and less than nine joules of energy per pulse. (b) A serial or identification number on all projectiles that are discharged from the remote stun gun. (c) An identification and tracking system that, on deployment of remote electrodes, disperses coded material that is traceable to the purchaser through records that are kept by the manufacturer on all remote stun guns and all individual cartridges sold. (d) A training program that is offered by the manufacturer. 2. "Remote stun gun" means an electronic device that emits an electrical charge and that is designed and primarily employed to incapacitate a person or animal either through contact with electrodes on the device itself or remotely through wired probes that are attached to the device or through a spark, plasma, ionization or other conductive means emitting from the device. <p><u>Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1213. Aiming a laser pointer at a peace officer; classification; definition</u></p> <p>A. A person commits aiming a laser pointer at a peace officer if the person intentionally or knowingly directs the beam of light from a laser pointer or laser emitting device at another person and the person knows or reasonably should know that the other person is a peace officer.</p> <p>B. A person commits aiming a laser pointer at an occupied aircraft if the person intentionally or knowingly directs the beam of light from a laser pointer or laser emitting device at an aircraft and the person knows or reasonably should know that the aircraft is occupied.</p> <p>C. Aiming a laser pointer at a peace officer is a class 1 misdemeanor.</p> <p>D. Aiming a laser pointer at an occupied aircraft is a class 1 misdemeanor. If the act renders the pilot unable to safely operate the aircraft or causes serious physical injury to any person on board the aircraft it is an assault pursuant to this chapter.</p> <p>E. For the purposes of this section:</p> <p>...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. "Laser pointer or laser emitting device" means any device that is designed or used to amplify electromagnetic radiation by stimulated emission that emits a beam designed to be used by the operator as a pointer or highlighter to indicate, mark or identify a specific position, place, item or object. <p><i>*Various Arizona cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: Ft. McDowell, Yavapai Nation, and White Mountain Apache. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding the regulations.</i></p>
Arkansas	<p><u>Ark. Code § 5-73-133. Possession of a taser stun gun</u></p> <p>(a) As used in this section, "taser stun gun" means any device that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Is powered by an electrical charging unit such as a battery; and (2) Either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Emits an electrical charge in excess of twenty thousand (20,000) volts; or (B) Is otherwise capable of incapacitating a person by an electrical charge. <p>(b)(1) No person who is eighteen (18) years of age or under may purchase or possess a taser stun gun.</p> <p>(2) No person shall sell, barter, lease, give, rent, or otherwise furnish a taser stun gun to a person who is eighteen (18) years of age or under.</p>

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	<p>(c) Any law enforcement officer using a taser stun gun shall be properly trained in the use of the taser stun gun and informed of any danger or risk of serious harm and injury that may be caused by the use of the taser stun gun on a person.</p> <p>(d)(1) A person who violates subdivision (b)(1) of this section is deemed guilty of an unclassified misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars (\$500) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).</p> <p>(2) A person who violates subdivision (b)(2) of this section is deemed guilty of a Class B felony.</p> <p><u>Ark. Code § 5-54-132. Targeting law enforcement officer with laser pointer</u></p> <p>(a) It is unlawful for any person to knowingly cause a laser light beam, colored light beam, or other targeting, pointing, or spotting light beam, to be projected, displayed, or shined on a law enforcement officer while in the performance of the law enforcement officer's duties.</p> <p>(b) Any person violating a provision of this section is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.</p> <p><u>Ark. Code § 5-60-121. Sale of laser light to minor</u></p> <p>(a) It is unlawful to sell a hand-held laser pointer to a person under eighteen (18) years of age.</p> <p>(b) Any person who violates this section is guilty of a violation punishable by a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100).</p> <p><u>Ark. Code § 5-60-122. Possession of hand-held laser pointers by minors</u></p> <p>(a) It is unlawful for a person under eighteen (18) years of age to possess a hand-held laser pointer without the supervision of a parent, guardian, or teacher.</p> <p>(b) The hand-held laser pointer shall be seized by a law enforcement officer as contraband.</p> <p><u>Ark. Code § 6-18-512. Policies regarding seizure of hand-held laser pointers in possession of students</u></p> <p>Each school district shall adopt a policy providing for the seizure by school personnel of hand-held laser pointers in the possession of students.</p>
California	<p><u>Cal. Penal Code § 171b. Unauthorized possession of weapons in state or local public building or at public meeting; offense; punishment</u></p> <p>(a) Any person who brings or possesses within any state or local public building or at any meeting required to be open to the public pursuant to Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 54950) of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 of, or Article 9 (commencing with Section 11120) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of, the Government Code, any of the following is guilty of a public offense punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or in the state prison:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(5) Any taser or stun gun, as defined in Section 244.5.</p> <p>(6) Any instrument that expels a metallic projectile, such as a BB or pellet, through the force of air pressure, CO2 pressure, or spring action, or any spot marker gun or paint gun.</p> <p><u>Cal. Penal Code § 171c. Loaded firearms; bringing into or possession within State Capitol, legislative offices, etc.; possession of enumerated prohibited weapons; punishment; exceptions</u></p> <p>(a)</p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) Any person who brings or possesses, within the State Capitol, any legislative office, any hearing room in which any committee of the Senate or Assembly is conducting a hearing, the Legislative Office Building at 1020 N Street in the City of Sacramento, or upon the grounds of the State Capitol, which is bounded by 10th, L, 15th, and N Streets in the City of Sacramento, any of the following, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for a period not to exceed one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment, if the area is posted with a statement providing reasonable notice that prosecution may result from possession of any of these items:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(E) Any stun gun, as defined in Section 244.5.</p>

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(F) Any instrument that expels a metallic projectile, such as a BB or pellet, through the force of air pressure, CO2 pressure, or spring action, or any spot marker gun or paint gun.

Cal. Penal Code § 171.5. Airports and passenger vessel terminals; prohibited items

...

(b) It is unlawful for any person to knowingly possess within any sterile area of an airport or a passenger vessel terminal, any of the items listed in subdivision (c).

(c) The following items are unlawful to possess as provided in subdivision (b):

...

(10) Any taser or stun gun, as defined in Section 244.5.

(11) Any instrument that expels a metallic projectile, such as a BB or pellet, through the force of air pressure, CO2 pressure, or spring action, or any spot marker gun or paint gun.

(d) Subdivision (b) shall not apply to, or affect, any of the following: [duly appointed peace officer, person authorized by airport security, employee of licensed contract guard service]

Cal. Penal Code § 244.5. Stun gun or less lethal weapon; assault; punishment

(a) As used in this section, “stun gun” means any item, except a less lethal weapon, as defined in Section 16780, used or intended to be used as either an offensive or defensive weapon that is capable of temporarily immobilizing a person by the infliction of an electrical charge.

(b) Every person who commits an assault upon the person of another with a stun gun or less lethal weapon, as defined in Section 16780, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for a term not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 for 16 months, two, or three years.

(c) Every person who commits an assault upon the person of a peace officer or firefighter with a stun gun or less lethal weapon, as defined in Section 16780, who knows or reasonably should know that the person is a peace officer or firefighter engaged in the performance of his or her duties, when the peace officer or firefighter is engaged in the performance of his or her duties, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 for two, three, or four years.

(d) This section shall not be construed to preclude or in any way limit the applicability of Section 245 in any criminal prosecution.

Cal. Penal Code § 245.5. Assault with deadly weapon or instrument by any means likely to produce great bodily injury or with stun gun or taser on school employee engaged in performance of duties; penalties

...

(c) Every person who commits an assault upon the person of a school employee with a stun gun or taser, and who knows or reasonably should know that the person is a school employee engaged in the performance of his or her duties, when the school employee is engaged in the performance of his or her duties, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for a term not exceeding one year or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years.

Cal. Penal Code § 247.5. Discharge of laser at aircraft; punishment

Any person who willfully and maliciously discharges a laser at an aircraft, whether in motion or in flight, while occupied, is guilty of a violation of this section, which shall be punishable as either a misdemeanor by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year or by a fine of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or a felony by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 for 16 months, two years, or three years, or by a fine of two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

...

As used in this section, “laser” means a device that utilizes the natural oscillations of atoms or molecules between energy levels for generating coherent electromagnetic radiation in the ultraviolet, visible, or infrared region of the spectrum, and when discharged exceeds one milliwatt

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continuous wave.

Cal. Penal Code § 417.25. Laser scope or laser pointer; aiming or pointing

(a) Every person who, except in self-defense, aims or points a laser scope, as defined in subdivision (b), or a laser pointer, as defined in subdivision (c), at another person in a threatening manner with the specific intent to cause a reasonable person fear of bodily harm is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for up to 30 days. For purposes of this section, the laser scope need not be attached to a firearm.

(b) As used in this section, "laser scope" means a portable battery-powered device capable of being attached to a firearm and capable of projecting a laser light on objects at a distance.

(c) As used in this section, "laser pointer" means any hand held laser beam device or demonstration laser product that emits a single point of light amplified by the stimulated emission of radiation that is visible to the human eye.

Cal. Penal Code § 417.26. Laser scope; aiming or pointing at peace officer

(a) Any person who aims or points a laser scope as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 417.25, or a laser pointer, as defined in subdivision (c) of that section, at a peace officer with the specific intent to cause the officer apprehension or fear of bodily harm and who knows or reasonably should know that the person at whom he or she is aiming or pointing is a peace officer, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for a term not exceeding six months.

(b) Any person who commits a second or subsequent violation of subdivision (a) shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year.

Cal. Penal Code § 417.27. Laser pointers; sale to persons 17 years of age or younger; possession on school premises; directing beam into someone's eyes; penalties for violations

(a) No person, corporation, firm, or business entity of any kind shall knowingly sell a laser pointer to a person 17 years of age or younger, unless he or she is accompanied and supervised by a parent, legal guardian, or any other adult 18 years of age or older.

(b) No student shall possess a laser pointer on any elementary or secondary school premises unless possession of a laser pointer on the elementary or secondary school premises is for a valid instructional or other school-related purpose, including employment.

(c) No person shall direct the beam from a laser pointer directly or indirectly into the eye or eyes of another person or into a moving vehicle with the intent to harass or annoy the other person or the occupants of the moving vehicle.

(d) No person shall direct the beam from a laser pointer directly or indirectly into the eye or eyes of a guide dog, signal dog, service dog, or dog being used by a peace officer with the intent to harass or annoy the animal.

(e) A violation of subdivision (a), (b), (c), or (d) shall be an infraction that is punished by either a fine of fifty dollars (\$50) or four hours of community service, and a second or subsequent violation of any of these subdivisions shall be an infraction that is punished by either a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100) or eight hours of community service.

(f) As used in this section, "laser pointer" has the same meaning as set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 417.25.

Cal. Penal Code § 626.10. Bringing or possessing weapons on school grounds; exceptions

(a)(1) Any person, except a duly appointed peace officer as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2, a full-time paid peace officer of another state or the federal government who is carrying out official duties while in this state, a person summoned by any officer to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace while the person is actually engaged in assisting any officer, or a member of the military forces of this state or the United States who is engaged in the performance of his or her duties, who brings or possesses any dirk, dagger, ice pick, knife having a blade longer than 2 ½ inches, folding knife with a blade that locks into place, razor with an unguarded blade, taser, or stun gun, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 244.5, any instrument that expels a metallic projectile, such as a BB or a pellet, through the force of air pressure, CO₂ pressure, or spring action, or any spot marker gun, upon the grounds of, or within, any public or private school providing

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instruction in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, is guilty of a public offense, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170.

...

(i) Any person who, without the written permission of the college or university president or chancellor or his or her designee, brings or possesses a less lethal weapon, as defined in Section 16780, or a stun gun, as defined in Section 17230, upon the grounds of, or within, a public or private college or university campus is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Cal. Penal Code § 11160. Injuries by firearm; assaultive or abusive conduct; reporting duties by health facilities, clinics, physician's offices, or local or state public health department; contents of report

(a) Any health practitioner employed in a health facility, clinic, physician's office, local or state public health department, or a clinic or other type of facility operated by a local or state public health department who, in his or her professional capacity or within the scope of his or her employment, provides medical services for a physical condition to a patient whom he or she knows or reasonably suspects is a person described as follows, shall immediately make a report in accordance with subdivision (b):

...

(2) Any person suffering from any wound or other physical injury inflicted upon the person where the injury is the result of assaultive or abusive conduct.

...

(d) For the purposes of this section, "assaultive or abusive conduct" shall include any of the following offenses:

...

(12) Assault with a stun gun or taser, in violation of Section 244.5.

Cal. Penal Code § 16770. Less lethal ammunition defined

As used in this part, "less lethal ammunition" means any ammunition that satisfies both of the following requirements:

(a) It is designed to be used in any less lethal weapon or any other kind of weapon (including, but not limited to, any firearm, pistol, revolver, shotgun, rifle, or spring, compressed air, or compressed gas weapon).

(b) When used in a less lethal weapon or other weapon, it is designed to immobilize, incapacitate, or stun a human being through the infliction of any less than lethal impairment of physical condition, function, or senses, including physical pain or discomfort.

Cal. Penal Code § 16780. Less lethal weapon defined

As used in this part:

(a) "Less lethal weapon" means any device that is designed to or that has been converted to expel or propel less lethal ammunition by any action, mechanism, or process for the purpose of incapacitating, immobilizing, or stunning a human being through the infliction of any less than lethal impairment of physical condition, function, or senses, including physical pain or discomfort. It is not necessary that a weapon leave any lasting or permanent incapacitation, discomfort, pain, or other injury or disability in order to qualify as a less lethal weapon. . . .

Cal. Penal Code § 17230. Stun gun defined

As used in this part, "stun gun" means any item, except a less lethal weapon, used or intended to be used as either an offensive or defensive weapon that is capable of temporarily immobilizing a person by the infliction of an electrical charge.

Cal. Penal Code § 19400. Authority to purchase, possess or transport less lethal weapon or ammunition; peace or custodial officers

A person who is a peace officer or a custodial officer, as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2, may, if authorized by and under the terms and conditions as are specified by the person's employing agency, purchase, possess, or transport any less lethal weapon or ammunition for any less lethal weapon, for official use in the discharge of the person's duties.

Cal. Penal Code § 19405. Sale of less lethal weapon to minor prohibited; punishment

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Any person who sells a less lethal weapon to a person under the age of 18 years is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for up to six months or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.

Cal Penal Code § 22610. Purchase, possession or use of stun gun; exceptions; minors; fines

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person may purchase, possess, or use a stun gun, subject to the following requirements:

- (a) No person convicted of a felony or any crime involving an assault under the laws of the United States, the State of California, or any other state, government, or country, or convicted of misuse of a stun gun under Section 244.5, shall purchase, possess, or use any stun gun.
- (b) No person addicted to any narcotic drug shall purchase, possess, or use a stun gun.
- (c)(1) No person shall sell or furnish any stun gun to a minor unless the minor is at least 16 years of age and has the written consent of the minor's parent or legal guardian.
 - (2) Violation of this subdivision shall be a public offense punishable by a fifty-dollar (\$50) fine for the first offense. Any subsequent violation of this subdivision is a misdemeanor.
- (d) No minor shall possess any stun gun unless the minor is at least 16 years of age and has the written consent of the minor's parent or legal guardian.

Cal. Penal Code § 22615. Manufacturer's name and serial number on stun guns

Each stun gun sold shall contain both of the following:

- (a) The name of the manufacturer stamped on the stun gun.
- (b) The serial number applied by the manufacturer.

Cal. Penal Code § 22625. Instruction booklet to accompany sale of stun gun; fines

- (a) Each stun gun sold in this state shall be accompanied by an instruction booklet.
- (b) Violation of this section shall be a public offense punishable by a fifty-dollar (\$50) fine for each weapon sold without the booklet.

Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 22580. Operator of Internet Web site, or online or mobile application directed to minors; marketing or advertising; products and services prohibited

...

- (h)(1) With respect to marketing or advertising provided by an advertising service, the operator of an Internet Web site, online service, online application, or mobile application directed to minors shall be deemed to be in compliance with subdivision (a) if the operator notifies the advertising service, in the manner required by the advertising service, that the site, service, or application is directed to minors.
 - (2) If an advertising service is notified, in the manner required by the advertising service, that an Internet Web site, online service, online application, or mobile application is directed to minors pursuant to paragraph (1), the advertising service shall not market or advertise a product or service on the operator's Internet Web site, online service, online application, or mobile application that is described in subdivision (i).
 - (i) The marketing and advertising restrictions described in subdivisions (a) and (b) shall apply to the following products and services as they are defined under state law:
 - ...
 - (19) A less lethal weapon, as referenced in Sections 16780 and 19405 of the Penal Code.

Cal. Vehicle Code § 23110. Throwing substance at vehicles

...

- (b) Any person who with intent to do great bodily injury maliciously and willfully throws or projects any rock, brick, bottle, metal or other

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	<p>missile, or projects any other substance capable of doing serious bodily harm at such vehicle or occupant thereof is guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison.</p> <p>*Various California cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: Brea, Carlsbad, Eureka, Hemet, Irvine, La Miranda, Laguna Niguel, Mission Viejo, Pismo Beach, San Bernardino, San Francisco County, San Francisco, San Jose, Scotts Valley, Villa Park, San Luis Obispo, Oakland and West Covina. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding the regulations.</p>
Colorado	<p><u>Colo. Rev. Stat. § 12-26-101. Definitions</u> (1)(a) “Firearms” means a pistol, revolver, or other weapon of any description, loaded or unloaded, from which any shot, bullet, or other missile can be discharged, the length of the barrel of which, not including any revolving, detachable, or magazine breech, does not exceed twelve inches.</p> <p><u>Colo. Rev. Stat. § 18-1-901. Definitions</u> ... (3)(e) “Deadly weapon” means: (I) A firearm, whether loaded or unloaded; ... (3)(h) “Firearm” means any handgun, automatic, revolver, pistol, rifle, shotgun, or other instrument or device capable or intended to be capable of discharging bullets, cartridges, or other explosive charges.</p> <p><u>Colo. Rev. Stat. § 18-1.3-204. Conditions of probation—interstate compact probation transfer cash fund—creation</u> ... (2)(a) When granting probation, the court may, as a condition of probation, require that the defendant: ... (VII) Refrain from possessing a firearm, destructive device, or other dangerous weapon unless granted written permission by the court or probation officer;</p> <p><u>Colo. Rev. Stat. § 18-9-103. Arming rioters.</u> (1) A person commits arming rioters if he: (a) Knowingly supplies a deadly weapon or destructive device for use in a riot; or (b) Teaches another to prepare or use a deadly weapon or destructive device with intent that any such thing be used in a riot. (2) Arming rioters is a class 4 felony.</p> <p><u>Colo. Rev. Stat. § 18-9-104. Engaging in a riot</u> (1) A person commits an offense if he or she engages in a riot. The offense is a class 4 felony if in the course of rioting the actor employs a deadly weapon, a destructive device, or any article used or fashioned in a manner to cause a person to reasonably believe that the article is a deadly weapon, or if in the course of rioting the actor represents verbally or otherwise that he or she is armed with a deadly weapon; otherwise, it is a class 2 misdemeanor.</p> <p><u>Colo. Rev. Stat. § 18-12-101. Definitions</u> ... (i.5) "Stun gun" means a device capable of temporarily immobilizing a person by the infliction of an electrical charge.</p> <p><u>Colo. Rev. Stat. § 18-12-105.6. Limitation on local ordinances regarding firearms in private vehicles</u> (1) The general assembly hereby finds that: (a) A person carrying a weapon in a private automobile or other private means of conveyance for hunting or for lawful protection of such</p>

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person's or another's person or property, as permitted in sections 18-12-105(2)(b) and 18-12-105.5(3)(c), may tend to travel within a county, city and county, or municipal jurisdiction or in or through different county, city and county, and municipal jurisdictions, en route to the person's destination;

(b) Inconsistent laws exist in local jurisdictions with regard to the circumstances under which weapons may be carried in automobiles and other private means of conveyance;

(c) This inconsistency creates a confusing patchwork of laws that unfairly subjects a person who lawfully travels with a weapon to criminal penalties because he or she travels within a jurisdiction or into or through another jurisdiction;

(d) This inconsistency places citizens in the position of not knowing when they may be violating local laws while traveling within a jurisdiction or in, through, or between different jurisdictions, and therefore being unable to avoid committing a crime.

(2)

(a) Based on the findings specified in subsection (1) of this section, the general assembly concludes that the carrying of weapons in private automobiles or other private means of conveyance for hunting or for lawful protection of a person's or another's person or property while traveling into, through, or within, a municipal, county, or city and county jurisdiction, regardless of the number of times the person stops in a jurisdiction, is a matter of statewide concern and is not an offense.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no municipality, county, or city and county shall have the authority to enact or enforce any ordinance or resolution that would restrict a person's ability to travel with a weapon in a private automobile or other private means of conveyance for hunting or for lawful protection of a person's or another's person or property while traveling into, through, or within, a municipal, county, or city and county jurisdiction, regardless of the number of times the person stops in a jurisdiction.

Colo. Rev. Stat. § 18-12-106.5. Use of stun guns

A person commits a class 5 felony if he knowingly and unlawfully uses a stun gun in the commission of a criminal offense.

Colo. Rev. Stat. § 18-12-108. Possession of weapons by previous offenders

(1) A person commits the crime of possession of a weapon by a previous offender if the person knowingly possesses, uses, or carries upon his or her person a firearm as described in section 18-1-901(3)(h) or any other weapon that is subject to the provisions of this article subsequent to the person's conviction for a felony, or subsequent to the person's conviction for attempt or conspiracy to commit a felony, under Colorado or any other state's law or under federal law.

Colo. Rev. Stat. § 18-12-112. Private firearms transfers—background check required—penalty—definitions

(1)(a) On and after July 1, 2013, except as described in subsection (6) of this section, before any person who is not a licensed gun dealer, as defined in section 12-26.1-106(6), C.R.S., transfers or attempts to transfer possession of a firearm to a transferee, he or she shall:

(I) Require that a background check, in accordance with section 24-33.5-424, C.R.S., be conducted of the prospective transferee; and

(II) Obtain approval of a transfer from the bureau after a background check has been requested by a licensed gun dealer, in accordance with section 24-33.5-424, C.R.S.

...

(6) The provisions of this section do not apply to:

...

(b) A transfer that is a bona fide gift or loan between immediate family members, which are limited to spouses, parents, children, siblings, grandparents, grandchildren, nieces, nephews, first cousins, aunts, and uncles;

(c) A transfer that occurs by operation of law or because of the death of a person for whom the prospective transferor is an executor or administrator of an estate or a trustee of a trust created in a will;

(d) A transfer that is temporary and occurs while in the home of the unlicensed transferee if:

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- (I) The unlicensed transferee is not prohibited from possessing firearms; and
- (II) The unlicensed transferee reasonably believes that possession of the firearm is necessary to prevent imminent death or serious bodily injury to the unlicensed transferee;
- (e) A temporary transfer of possession without transfer of ownership or a title to ownership, which transfer takes place:
 - (I) At a shooting range located in or on premises owned or occupied by a duly incorporated organization organized for conservation purposes or to foster proficiency in firearms;
 - (II) At a target firearm shooting competition under the auspices of, or approved by, a state agency or a nonprofit organization; or
 - (III) While hunting, fishing, target shooting, or trapping if:
 - (A) The hunting, fishing, target shooting, or trapping is legal in all places where the unlicensed transferee possesses the firearm; and
 - (B) The unlicensed transferee holds any license or permit that is required for such hunting, fishing, target shooting, or trapping;
- (f) A transfer of a firearm that is made to facilitate the repair or maintenance of the firearm; except that this paragraph (f) does not apply unless all parties who possess the firearm as a result of the transfer may legally possess a firearm;
- (g) Any temporary transfer that occurs while in the continuous presence of the owner of the firearm;
- (h) A temporary transfer for not more than seventy-two hours. A person who transfers a firearm pursuant to this paragraph (h) may be jointly and severally liable for damages proximately caused by the transferee's subsequent unlawful use of the firearm; or
- (i) A transfer of a firearm from a person serving in the armed forces of the United States who will be deployed outside of the United States within the next thirty days to any immediate family member, which is limited to a spouse, parent, child, sibling, grandparent, grandchild, niece, nephew, first cousin, aunt, and uncle of the person.

Colo. Rev. Stat. § 18-8-116. Disarming a peace officer

(1) A person commits disarming a peace officer if he or she knowingly, without justification and without consent, removes the firearm or self-defense electronic control device, direct-contact stun device, or other similar device of a peace officer who is acting under color of his or her official authority.

(2) Disarming a peace officer is a class 5 felony.

Colo. Rev. Stat. § 22-33-102. Definitions.

...

(4) "Dangerous weapon" means:

(a) A firearm, as defined in section 18-1-901(3)(h), C.R.S.;

(b) Any pellet gun, BB gun, or other device, whether operational or not, designed to propel projectiles by spring action or compressed air;

Colo. Rev. Stat. § 22-33-106. Grounds for suspension, expulsion, and denial of admission.

...

(1)(d)(I) Possession of a dangerous weapon without the authorization of the school or the school district;

Colo. Rev. Stat. § 30-15-301. Definitions.

(1) "Firearm" or "firearms" means any pistol, revolver, rifle, or other weapon of any description from which any shot, projectile, or bullet may be discharged.

*Various Colorado cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: Boulder, Burlington, Larimer County, Lafayette, Milliken, Parker, Minturn, Pueblo, Eagle and Thornton. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding the regulations.

Connecticut

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 10-233c. Suspension of pupils

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(a) Any local or regional board of education may authorize the administration of the schools under its direction to suspend from school privileges any pupil whose conduct on school grounds or at a school sponsored activity is violative of a publicized policy of such board or is seriously disruptive of the educational process or endangers persons or property or whose conduct off school grounds is violative of such policy and is seriously disruptive of the educational process. In making a determination as to whether conduct is seriously disruptive of the educational process, the administration may consider, but such consideration shall not be limited to:

...

(3) whether the conduct involved violence, threats of violence or the unlawful use of a weapon, as defined in section 29-38, and whether any injuries occurred;

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 10-233d. Expulsion of pupils

(a) (1) Any local or regional board of education, . . . may expel, . . . any pupil whose conduct on school grounds or at a school-sponsored activity is violative of a publicized policy of such board or is seriously disruptive of the educational process or endangers persons or property or whose conduct off school grounds is violative of such policy and is seriously disruptive of the educational process In making a determination as to whether conduct is seriously disruptive of the educational process, the board of education or impartial hearing board may consider, but such consideration shall not be limited to:

...

(C) whether the conduct involved violence, threats of violence or the unlawful use of a weapon, as defined in section 29-38, and whether any injuries occurred;

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 29-38. Weapons in vehicles

(a) Any person who knowingly has, in any vehicle owned, operated or occupied by such person, any weapon, . . . for which a proper permit has not been issued as provided in section 29-28 . . . , shall be guilty of a class D felony, and the presence of any such weapon, . . . in any vehicle shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this section by the owner, operator and each occupant thereof. The word "weapon", as used in this section, . . . any martial arts weapon or electronic defense weapon, as defined in section 53a-3 . . . (b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to:

(1) any [on-duty peace officer] . . . ;

...

(3) any [martial arts student or instructor], having any such martial arts weapon in a vehicle while traveling to or from such school or to or from an authorized event or competition;

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-3. Definitions

...

(20) "Electronic defense weapon" means a weapon which by electronic impulse or current is capable of immobilizing a person temporarily, but is not capable of inflicting death or serious physical injury, including a stun gun or other conductive energy device.

Conn. Gen. Stat. §53a-216. Criminal use of firearm or electronic defense weapon: Class D felony

(a) A person is guilty of criminal use of a firearm or electronic defense weapon when he commits any class A, B or C or unclassified felony as defined in section 53a-25 and in the commission of such felony he uses or threatens the use of a[n] . . . electronic defense weapon. No person shall be convicted of criminal use of a firearm or electronic defense weapon and the underlying felony upon the same transaction but such person may be charged and prosecuted for both such offenses upon the same information.

(b) Criminal use of a firearm or electronic defense weapon is a class D felony for which five years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court.

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-217. Criminal possession of a firearm or electronic defense weapon: Class C felony

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(a) A person is guilty of criminal possession of a firearm, ammunition or an electronic defense weapon when such person possesses a firearm, ammunition or an electronic defense weapon and

- (1) has been convicted of a felony committed prior to, on or after October 1, 2013, or . . . committed on or after October 1, 2013,
- (2) has been convicted as delinquent for the commission of a serious juvenile offense, . . .
- (3) has been discharged from custody within the preceding twenty years after having been found not guilty of a crime by reason of mental disease or defect . . .
- (4) knows that such person is subject to
 - (A) a restraining or protective order of a court of this state . . . , or
 - (B) a foreign order of protection, . . . ,
- (5)
 - (A) has been confined on or after October 1, 2013, in a hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, . . . or
 - (B) has been voluntarily admitted on or after October 1, 2013, to a hospital for persons with psychiatric disabilities, . . .
- (6) knows that such person is subject to a firearms seizure order . . . , or
- (7) is prohibited from shipping, transporting, possessing or receiving a firearm

For the purposes of this section, "convicted" means having a judgment of conviction entered by a court of competent jurisdiction, "ammunition" means a loaded cartridge, consisting of a primed case, propellant or projectile, designed for use in any firearm, and a motor vehicle violation for which a sentence to a term of imprisonment of more than one year may be imposed shall be deemed an unclassified felony.

(b) Criminal possession of a firearm, ammunition or an electronic defense weapon is a class C felony, for which two years of the sentence imposed may not be suspended or reduced by the court, and five thousand dollars of the fine imposed may not be remitted or reduced by the court unless the court states on the record its reasons for remitting or reducing such fine.

Conn. Gen Stat. § 53-206. Carrying of dangerous weapons prohibited

(a) Any person who carries upon his or her person . . . any martial arts weapon or electronic defense weapon, as defined in section 53a-3, . . . shall be guilty of a class E felony. Whenever any person is found guilty of a violation of this section, any weapon or other instrument within the provisions of this section, found upon the body of such person, shall be forfeited to the municipality wherein such person was apprehended, notwithstanding any failure of the judgment of conviction to expressly impose such forfeiture.

(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to

- (1) any [on-duty peace] officer . . . ;

Conn. Gen Stat. § 53-206e. Limitation on sale and use of laser pointers

(a) As used in this section, "laser pointer" means a hand-held device that emits a laser light beam and is designed to be used by the operator to indicate, mark or identify a specific position, place, item or object.

(b) No person shall sell, offer to sell, lease, give or otherwise provide a laser pointer to a person under eighteen years of age, except as provided in subsection (d) of this section.

(c) No person under eighteen years of age shall possess a laser pointer on school grounds or in any public place, except as provided in subsection (d) of this section.

(d) A person may temporarily transfer a laser pointer to a person under eighteen years of age for an educational or other lawful purpose provided the person to whom the laser pointer is temporarily transferred is under the direct supervision of a parent, legal guardian, teacher, employer or other responsible adult.

(e) No person shall shine, point or focus a laser pointer, directly or indirectly, upon or at another person in a manner that can reasonably be expected to cause harassment, annoyance or fear of injury to such other person.

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	<p>(f) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall have committed an infraction.</p> <p><u>Conn. Gen. Stat. § 54-1t. Adoption of policy re police use of electronic defense weapons. Data collection. Reports</u></p> <p>(a) For purposes of this section, “law enforcement agency” means the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection or any municipal police department, “police officer” means a state police officer or a sworn member of a municipal police department and “electronic defense weapon” has the same meaning as provided in section 53a-3.</p> <p>(b) (1) Each law enforcement agency that authorizes a police officer employed by such agency to use an electronic defense weapon shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) Not later than January 31, 2015, adopt and maintain a written policy that meets or exceeds the model policy developed by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council regarding the use of an electronic defense weapon;(B) require police officers to document any use of an electronic defense weapon in use-of-force reports;(C) not later than January fifteenth following each calendar year in which an electronic defense weapon is used, prepare an annual report using the form developed and promulgated by the Police Officer Standards and Training Council . . . and includes<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) data downloaded from the electronic defense weapons after their use,(ii) data compiled from the use-of-force reports, and (iii) statistics on each such use of an electronic defense weapon, including, but not limited to,<ul style="list-style-type: none">(I) the race and gender of each person on whom the electronic defense weapon was used, provided the identification of such characteristics shall be based on the observation and perception of the police officer that used the electronic defense weapon,(II) the number of times the electronic defense weapon was activated and used on such person,(III) the injury, if any, suffered by such person against whom the electronic defense weapon was used, and(IV) if the electronic defense weapon that was used had different usage modes, the mode used; and(D) not later than January 15, 2016, and annually thereafter, submit the report to the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division within the Office of Policy and Management. <p>(2) Not later than January 15, 2016, and annually thereafter, a law enforcement agency that does not authorize police officers employed by such agency to use an electronic defense weapon shall submit a report to the Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division within the Office of Policy and Management stating that such agency does not authorize its officers to use electronic defense weapons.</p> <p>(c) The Office of Policy and Management shall post the annual reports submitted pursuant to subsection (b) of this section on its Internet web site.</p> <p><u>Conn. Gen Stat. § 7-294cc. Development and promulgation of policy and form re police use of electronic defense weapons</u></p> <p>Not later than January 1, 2015, the Police Officer Standards and Training Council established under section 7-294b shall develop and promulgate (1) a model policy that provides guidelines on the use of an electronic defense weapon by a police officer, and (2) a standardized form for reporting the use of electronic defense weapons pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection (b) of section 54-1t.</p> <p>*Various Connecticut cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: Cheshire and Glastonbury. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding the regulations.</p>
Delaware	<p><u>Del. Code tit. 11, § 222. General definitions</u></p> <p>(4) "Dangerous instrument" means any instrument, article or substance which, under the circumstances in which it is used, attempted to be used or threatened to be used, is readily capable of causing death or serious physical injury, . . . or any electronic control devices including but not limited to a neuromuscular incapacitation device designed to incapacitate a person.</p> <p>(5) "Deadly weapon" includes a "firearm", as defined in paragraph (12) of this section, . . . or any "dangerous instrument", as defined in paragraph (4) of this section, which is used, or attempted to be used, to cause death or serious physical injury.</p> <p>. . .</p>

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(10) "Electronic control device" is a device designed to incapacitate a person, including but not limited to a neuromuscular incapacitation device.
(12) "Firearm" includes any weapon from which a shot, projectile or other object may be discharged by force of combustion, explosive, gas and/or mechanical means, whether operable or inoperable, loaded or unloaded. It does not include a BB gun.

...

(26) "Serious physical injury" means physical injury which creates a substantial risk of death, or which causes serious and prolonged disfigurement, prolonged impairment of health or prolonged loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ, or which causes the unlawful termination of a pregnancy without the consent of the pregnant female.

Del. Code tit. 11, § 1903. Searching questioned person for weapon

A peace officer may search for a dangerous weapon any person whom the officer has stopped or detained to question as provided in § 1902 of this title, whenever the officer has reasonable ground to believe that the officer is in danger if the person possesses a dangerous weapon. If the officer finds a weapon, the officer may take and keep it until the completion of the questioning, when the officer shall either return it or arrest the person. The arrest may be for the illegal possession of the weapon.

Del. Code tit. 11, § 1441. License to carry concealed deadly weapons

(a) A person of full age and good moral character desiring to be licensed to carry a concealed deadly weapon for personal protection or the protection of the person's property may be licensed to do so when the following conditions have been strictly complied with:

- (1) [application] . . .
- (2) [references from five citizens in the same county] . . .
- (3) [completion of firearms training course] . . .
- (4) [application fee] . . .
- (5) [affidavit for renewal] . . .

...

(g) The provisions of this section do not apply to the carrying of the usual weapon by the police or other peace officers.

(h) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, anyone retired as a police officer, . . . who is retired after having served at least 20 years in any law-enforcement agency within this State, or who is retired and remains currently eligible for a duty-connected disability pension, may be licensed to carry a concealed deadly weapon for the protection of that retired police officer's person or property after that retired police officer's retirement, if the following conditions are strictly complied with:

- (1) [application with 90 days of retirement, application fee]
 - a. A certification from the Attorney General's office, in a form prescribed by the Attorney General's office, verifying that the retired officer is in good standing with the law-enforcement agency from which the retired police officer is retired; and
 - b. A letter from the chief of the retired officer's agency verifying that the retired officer is in good standing with the law-enforcement agency from which the retired police officer is retired; or

...

(j) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code to the contrary, the State of Delaware shall give full faith and credit and shall otherwise honor and give full force and effect to all licenses/permits issued to the citizens of other states where those issuing states also give full faith and credit and otherwise honor the licenses issued by the State of Delaware pursuant to this section and where those licenses/permits are issued by authority pursuant to state law and which afford a reasonably similar degree of protection as is provided by licensure in Delaware. . . .

(k) The Attorney General shall have the discretion to issue, on a limited basis, a temporary license to carry concealed a deadly weapon to any individual who is not a resident of this State and whom the Attorney General determines has a short-term need to carry such a weapon within this State in conjunction with that individual's employment for the protection of person or property. . . .

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Del. Code tit. 11, § 1448. Possession and purchase of deadly weapons by persons prohibited; penalties

(a) Except as otherwise provided herein, the following persons are prohibited from purchasing, owning, possessing or controlling a deadly weapon or ammunition for a firearm within the State:

- (1) Any person having been convicted in this State or elsewhere of a felony or a crime of violence involving physical injury to another, whether or not armed with or having in possession any weapon during the commission of such felony or crime of violence;
- (2) Any person who has ever been committed for a mental disorder to any hospital, mental institution or sanitarium, unless such person can demonstrate that he or she is no longer prohibited from possessing a firearm pursuant to § 1448A of this title;
- (3) Any person who has been convicted for the unlawful use, possession or sale of a narcotic, dangerous drug or central nervous system depressant or stimulant as those terms were defined prior to the effective date of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act in June 1973 or of a narcotic drug or controlled substance as defined in Chapter 47 of Title 16;
- (4) Any person who, as a juvenile, has been adjudicated as delinquent for conduct which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a felony, unless and until that person has reached their 25th birthday;
- (5) Any juvenile, if said deadly weapon is a handgun, unless said juvenile possesses said handgun for the purpose of engaging in lawful hunting, instruction, sporting or recreational activity while under the direct or indirect supervision of an adult. For the purpose of this subsection, a handgun shall be defined as any pistol, revolver or other firearm designed to be readily capable of being fired when held in 1 hand;
- (6) Any person who is subject to a Family Court protection from abuse order (other than an ex parte order), but only for so long as that order remains in effect or is not vacated or otherwise terminated, except that this paragraph shall not apply to a contested order issued solely upon § 1041(1)d., e., or h. of Title 10, or any combination thereof;
- (7) Any person who has been convicted in any court of any misdemeanor crime of domestic violence. For purposes of this paragraph, the term “misdemeanor crime of domestic violence” means any misdemeanor offense that:
 - a. Was committed by a member of the victim's family, as “family” is defined in § 901(12) of Title 10 (regardless, however, of the state of residence of the parties); by a former spouse of the victim; by a person who cohabitated with the victim at the time of the offense; or by a person with a child in common with the victim; and
 - b. Is an offense as defined under § 601, § 602, § 603, § 611, § 614, § 621, § 625, § 628A, § 763, § 765, § 766, § 767, § 781, § 785 or § 791 of this title, or any similar offense when committed or prosecuted in another jurisdiction; or
- (8) Any person who, knowing that he or she is the defendant or co-defendant in any criminal case in which that person is alleged to have committed any felony under the laws of this State, the United States or any other state or territory of the United States, becomes a fugitive from justice by failing to appear for any scheduled court proceeding pertaining to such felony for which proper notice was provided or attempted. It is no defense to a prosecution under this paragraph that the person did not receive notice of the scheduled court proceeding.
- (9) Any person, if the deadly weapon is a semi-automatic or automatic firearm, or a handgun, who, at the same time, possesses a controlled substance in violation of § 4763, or § 4764 of Title 16.
- (10) Except for “antique firearms”, any validly seized deadly weapons or ammunition from a person prohibited as a result of a felony conviction under Delaware law, federal law or the laws of any other state, or as otherwise prohibited under this subsection (a) of this section may be disposed of by the law enforcement agency holding the weapon or ammunition, pursuant to § 2311 of this title.
 - a. “Antique firearm” means any firearm not designed or redesigned for using rim fire or conventional center fire ignition with fixed ammunition and manufactured in or before 1898 and also any firearm using fixed ammunition manufactured in or before 1898, for which ammunition is no longer manufactured in the United States and is not readily restored to a firing condition.
 - b. A person prohibited under this section has the burden of proving that the subject firearm is an antique firearm as defined in paragraph

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	<p>(a)(10)a. of this section subject to an exemption under this section and § 2311 of this title. . . .</p> <p><u>Del. Code tit. 11, § 1448B. Criminal history record checks for sales of firearms--Unlicensed persons</u></p> <p>(a) No unlicensed person shall sell or transfer any firearm, as defined in § 222 of this title, to any other unlicensed person without having conducted a criminal history background check through a licensed firearms dealer in accordance with § 1448A of this title and § 904A of Title 24, as the same may be amended from time to time, to determine whether the sale or transfer would be in violation of federal or state law.</p> <p><u>Del. Code tit. 11, § 1457. Possession of a weapon in a Safe School and Recreation Zone; class D, E, or F felony; class A or B misdemeanor</u></p> <p>(a) Any person who commits any of the offenses described in subsection (b) of this section, or any juvenile who possesses a firearm or other deadly weapon, and does so while in or on a “Safe School and Recreation Zone” shall be guilty of the crime of possession of a weapon in a Safe School and Recreation Zone.</p> <p>(b) The underlying offenses in Title 11 shall be:</p> <p>(1) Section 1442. --Carrying a concealed deadly weapon; class G felony; class D felony.</p> <p>. . . .</p> <p>(4) Section 1448. --Possession and purchase of deadly weapons by persons prohibited; class F felony.</p> <p><u>Del. Code tit. 24, § 901. License requirement</u></p> <p>No person shall engage in the business of selling any pistol or revolver, or stiletto, steel or brass knuckles, or other deadly weapon made especially for the defense of one's person without first having obtained a license therefor, which license shall be known as “special license to sell deadly weapons.” No person licensed or unlicensed shall possess, sell or offer for sale any switchblade knife.</p> <p><u>Del. Code tit. 24, § 904. Records</u></p> <p>(a) Any person desiring to engage in the business described in this chapter shall keep and maintain in the place of business at all times a record in accordance with this section and all applicable federal laws and regulations In such record the businessperson shall enter the date of the sale, the name and address of the person purchasing any deadly weapon, the number and kind of deadly weapon so purchased, the age of the purchaser, the mode of identification bearing a picture . . . which shall include but it is not limited to a driver's license, and any other information as shall be required by federal law and regulation. The record shall at all times be open for inspection by any judge, justice of the peace, police officer, constable or other peace officer of this State.</p> <p><i>*Various Delaware cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: New Castle County, Smyrna, Elsmere and Wilmington. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding the regulations.</i></p>
District of Columbia	<p><u>D.C. Code § 7-2501.01. Definitions</u></p> <p>(2) “Ammunition” means . . . devices or materials designed, redesigned, or intended for use in a firearm or destructive device.</p> <p>. . .</p> <p>(7) "Destructive device" means: . . .</p> <p>(D) Any device designed or redesigned, made or remade, or readily converted or restored, and intended to stun or disable a person by means of electric shock</p> <p>(18) “Weapons offense” means any violation in any jurisdiction of any law which involves the sale, purchase, transfer in any manner, receipt, acquisition, possession, having under control, use, repair, manufacture, carrying, or transportation of any firearm, ammunition, or destructive device.</p> <p><u>D.C. Code § 7-2502.01. Registration requirements</u></p> <p>(a) Except as otherwise provided in this unit, no person or organization in the District of Columbia ("District") shall receive, possess, control, transfer, offer for sale, sell, give, or deliver any destructive device, and no person or organization in the District shall possess or control any</p>

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firearm, unless the person or organization holds a valid registration certificate for the firearm. A registration certificate may be issued:

- (1) To an organization if:
 - (A) The organization employs at least 1 commissioned special police officer or employee licensed to carry a firearm whom the organization arms during the employee's duty hours; and
 - (B) The registration is issued in the name of the organization and in the name of the president or chief executive officer of the organization;
 - (2) In the discretion of the Chief of Police, to a police officer who has retired from the Metropolitan Police Department;
 - (3) In the discretion of the Chief of Police, to the Fire Marshal and any member of the Fire and Arson Investigation Unit of the Fire Prevention Bureau of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, who is designated in writing by the Fire Chief, for the purpose of enforcing the arson and fire safety laws of the District of Columbia;
 - (4) To a firearms instructor, or to an organization that employs a firearms instructor, for the purpose of conducting firearms training; or
 - (5) To a person who complies with, and meets the requirements of, this unit.
- (b) Subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to:
- (1) Any law enforcement officer or agent of the District or the United States, or any law enforcement officer or agent of the government of any state or subdivision thereof, or any member of the armed forces of the United States, the National Guard or organized reserves, when such officer, agent, or member is authorized to possess such a firearm or device while on duty in the performance of official authorized functions;
 - (2) Any person holding a dealer's license; provided, that the firearm or destructive device is:
 - (A) Acquired by such person in the normal conduct of business;
 - (B) Kept at the place described in the dealer's license; and
 - (C) Not kept for such person's private use or protection, or for the protection of his business;

D.C. Code § 7-2504.01. Manufacture of firearms, destructive devices or ammunition prohibited; requirement for dealer's license

- (a) No person or organization shall manufacture any firearm, destructive device or parts thereof, or ammunition, within the District; provided, that persons holding registration certificates may engage in hand loading, reloading, or custom loading ammunition for his registered firearms; provided further, that such person may not hand load, reload, or custom load ammunition for others.
- (b) No person or organization shall engage in the business of selling, purchasing, or repairing any firearm, destructive device, parts therefor, or ammunition, without first obtaining a dealer's license, and no licensee shall engage in the business of selling, purchasing, or repairing firearms which are unregistrable under § 7-2502.02, destructive devices, or parts therefor, except pursuant to a valid work or purchase order, for those persons specified in § 7-2502.01(b)(1).

D.C. Code § 7-2504.04. Duties of licensed dealers; records required

- (a) Each person holding a dealer's license, in addition to any other requirements imposed by this unit, the acts of Congress, and other law, shall:
- ...
- (3) Keep at the premises identified in the dealer's license a true and current record in book form of:
- (A) The name, address, home phone, and date of birth of each employee handling firearms, ammunition, or destructive devices;
 - (B) Each firearm or destructive device received into inventory or for repair including the:
 - (i) Serial number, caliber, make, model, manufacturer's number (if any), dealer's identification number (if any), registration certificate number (if any) of the firearm, and similar descriptive information for destructive devices;
 - (ii) Name, address, and dealer's license number (if any) of the person or organization from whom the firearm or destructive device was purchased or otherwise received;
 - (iii) Consideration given for the firearm or destructive device, if any;
 - (iv) Date and time received by the licensee and in the case of repair, returned to the person holding the registration certificate; and

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- (v) Nature of the repairs made;
- (C) Each firearm or destructive device sold or transferred including the:
 - (i) Serial number, caliber, make, model, manufacturer's number or dealer's identification number, and registration certificate number (if any) of the firearm or similar information for destructive devices;
 - (ii) Name, address, registration certificate number or license number (if any) of the person or organization to whom transferred;
 - (iii) The consideration for transfer; and
 - (iv) Time and date of delivery of the firearm or destructive device to the transferee;

D.C. Code § 7-2504.06. Procedure for denial and revocation of dealer's license

...

(c) Within 45 days of a decision becoming effective, which is unfavorable to a licensee or to an applicant for a dealer's license, the licensee or applicant shall:

...

- (2) Peaceably surrender to the Chief any firearms in his inventory which he does not register, and all destructive devices in his inventory in the manner provided for in § 7-2507.05;
- (3) Lawfully remove from the District any firearm in his inventory which he does not register and all destructive devices and ammunition in his inventory for so long as he has an interest in them; or
- (4) Otherwise lawfully dispose of any firearms in his inventory which he does not register and all destructive devices and ammunition in his inventory.

D.C. Code § 7-2504.07. Display of firearms or ammunition by dealers; security; employees of dealers

(a) No licensed dealer shall display any firearm or ammunition in windows visible from a street or sidewalk. All firearms, destructive devices, and ammunition shall be kept at all times in a securely locked place affixed to the premises except when being shown to a customer, being repaired, or otherwise being worked on.

D.C. Code § 7-2505.01. Sales and transfers prohibited

No person or organization shall sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of any firearm, destructive device or ammunition in the District except as provided in § 7-2502.10(c), § 7-2505.02, or § 7-2507.05.

D.C. Code § 7-2507.01. Security mortgages, deposits, or pawns with firearms, destructive devices, or ammunition prohibited; loan or rental of firearms, destructive devices, or ammunition prohibited

- (a) No firearm, destructive device, or ammunition shall be security for, or be taken or received by way of any mortgage, deposit, pledge, or pawn.
- (b) No person may loan, borrow, give, or rent to or from another person, any firearm, destructive device, or ammunition.

D.C. Code § 7-2505.02. Permissible sales and transfers

- (b) Any licensed dealer may sell or otherwise transfer:
 - (1) Ammunition, excluding one or more restricted pistol bullets, and any firearm or destructive device which is lawfully a part of such licensee's inventory, to any nonresident person or business licensed under the acts of Congress and the jurisdiction where such person resides or conducts such business;
 - (2) Ammunition, including one or more restricted pistol bullets, and any firearm or destructive device which is lawfully a part of such licensee's inventory to:
 - (A) Any other licensed dealer;
 - (B) Any law enforcement officer or agent of the District or the United States of America when such officer or agent is on duty, and acting within the scope of his duties when acquiring such firearm, ammunition, or destructive device, if the officer or agent has in his possession a

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	<p>statement from the head of his agency stating that the item is to be used in such officer's or agent's official duties.</p> <p><u>D.C. Code § 7-2507.05. Voluntary surrender of firearms, destructive devices, or ammunition; immunity from prosecution; determination of evidentiary value of firearm</u></p> <p>(a) If a person or organization within the District voluntarily and peaceably delivers and abandons to the Chief any firearm, destructive device or ammunition at any time, such delivery shall preclude the arrest and prosecution of such person on a charge of violating any provision of this unit with respect to the firearm, destructive device, or ammunition voluntarily delivered. Delivery under this section may be made at any police district, station, or central headquarters, or by summoning a police officer to the person's residence or place of business. Every firearm and destructive device to be delivered and abandoned to the Chief under this section shall be transported in accordance with § 22-4504.02 and, in the case of delivery to a police facility, the package shall be carried in open view. No person who delivers and abandons a firearm, destructive device, or ammunition under this section, shall be required to furnish identification, photographs, or fingerprints. No amount of money shall be paid for any firearm, destructive device, or ammunition delivered and abandoned under this section.</p> <p>(b) Whenever any firearm, destructive device, or any ammunition is surrendered under this section or pursuant to § 7-2502.10(c)(1), the Chief shall inquire of the United States Attorney and the Corporation Counsel for the District whether such firearm is needed as evidence; provided, that if the same is not needed as evidence, it shall be destroyed.</p> <p><u>D.C. Code § 7-2507.06. Penalties</u></p> <p>(a)(1) A person who knowingly or intentionally sells, transfers, or distributes a firearm, destructive device, or ammunition to a person under 18 years of age shall be fined not more than the amount set forth in § 22-3571.01 or imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both.</p> <p><u>D.C. Code § 23-1321. Release prior to trial</u></p> <p>...</p> <p>(c)(1) If the judicial officer determines that the release described in subsection (b) of this section will not reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required or will endanger the safety of any other person or the community, the judicial officer shall order the pretrial release of the person subject to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Condition that the person not commit a local, state, or federal crime during the period of release; and (B) Least restrictive further condition, or combination of conditions, that the judicial officer determines will reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required and the safety of any other person and the community, which may include the condition or combination of conditions that the person during the period of release shall: <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (viii) Refrain from possessing a firearm, destructive device, or other dangerous weapon;
Florida	<p><u>Fla. Stat. § 394.9223. Use of Force</u></p> <p>(1) When necessary to provide protection and security to any client, to the personnel, equipment, buildings, or grounds of a secure facility, or to citizens in the surrounding community, an employee or agent of a secure facility, or an employee of a state or local law enforcement agency, may apply physical force upon a person confined in a secure facility under this part only when and to the extent that it reasonably appears necessary. This includes the use of nonlethal devices, such as chemical agents and hand-held electronic immobilization devices, when authorized by the administrator of the facility or her or his designee when the administrator is not present, and only after an employee has been trained in the appropriate use of such chemical agents and electronic devices. Chemical agents and hand-held electronic devices shall be used only to the extent necessary to provide protection and security. A staff person may not carry a chemical agent or hand-held electronic immobilization device on her or his person under any circumstances, except during escort of a facility resident outside of the secure perimeter of the facility, or as an authorized response to an incident within the facility which threatens the safety or security of staff or residents. Hand-held electronic immobilization devices are only used during escort of a confined person outside of the secure perimeter of the facility. Circumstances under which reasonable force may</p>

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be employed include:

- (a) Defending oneself against imminent use of unlawful force;
- (b) Preventing the escape of a person confined at the secure facility.
- (c) Preventing damage to property;
- (d) Quelling a disturbance; or
- (e) Overcoming physical resistance to a lawful command.

(2) Following any use of force, each person who was physically involved shall receive a medical examination by a qualified health care provider, unless the person refuses such examination, to determine the extent of injury, if any. The examining health care provider shall prepare a report that includes, but need not be limited to, a statement of whether further examination by a physician is necessary. Any noticeable physical injury shall be examined by a physician who shall prepare a report documenting the extent and cause of the injury and the treatment prescribed. Such report shall be completed within 5 working days after the incident and shall be submitted to the facility superintendent for investigation as appropriate. . .

Fla. Stat. § 776.06. Deadly force

. . .

(2)(a) The term "deadly force" does not include the discharge of a firearm by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer during and within the scope of his or her official duties which is loaded with a less-lethal munition. As used in this subsection, the term "less-lethal munition" means a projectile that is designed to stun, temporarily incapacitate, or cause temporary discomfort to a person without penetrating the person's body.

(b) A law enforcement officer or a correctional officer is not liable in any civil or criminal action arising out of the use of any less-lethal munition in good faith during and within the scope of his or her official duties.

Fla. Stat. § 784.062. Misuse of laser lighting devices

(1) As used in subsection (2), the term "laser lighting device" means a hand-held device, not affixed to a firearm, which emits a laser beam that is designed to be used by the operator as a pointer or highlighter to indicate, mark, or identify a specific position, place, item, or object. As used in subsection (3), the term "laser lighting device" means any device designed or used to amplify electromagnetic radiation by stimulated emission.

(2) Any person who knowingly and willfully shines, points, or focuses the beam of a laser lighting device at a law enforcement officer, engaged in the performance of his or her official duties, in such a manner that would cause a reasonable person to believe that a firearm is pointed at him or her commits a noncriminal violation, punishable as provided in s. 775.083.

(3)(a) Any person who knowingly and willfully shines, points, or focuses the beam of a laser lighting device on an individual operating a motor vehicle, vessel, or aircraft commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(b) Any person who knowingly and willfully shines, points, or focuses the beam of a laser lighting device on an individual operating a motor vehicle, vessel, or aircraft and such act results in bodily injury commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Fla. Stat. § 790.001. Definitions

(3)(a) "Concealed weapon" means any dirk, metallic knuckles, slungshot, billie, tear gas gun, chemical weapon or device, or other deadly weapon carried on or about a person in such a manner as to conceal the weapon from the ordinary sight of another person.

. . .

(14) "Electric weapon or device" means any device which, through the application or use of electrical current, is designed, redesigned, used, or intended to be used for offensive or defensive purposes, the destruction of life, or the infliction of injury.

(15) "Dart-firing stun gun" means any device having one or more darts that are capable of delivering an electrical current.

Fla. Stat. § 790.01. Carrying concealed weapons

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(1) Except as provided in subsection (3), a person who is not licensed under s. 790.06 and carries a concealed weapon or electric weapon or device on or about his or her person commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

...

(3) This section does not apply to:

(a) A person who carries a concealed weapon, or a person who may lawfully possess a firearm and who carries a concealed firearm, on or about his or her person while in the act of evacuating during a mandatory evacuation order issued during a state of emergency declared by the Governor pursuant to chapter 252 or declared by a local authority pursuant to chapter 870. As used in this subsection, the term “in the act of evacuating” means the immediate and urgent movement of a person away from the evacuation zone within 48 hours after a mandatory evacuation is ordered. The 48 hours may be extended by an order issued by the Governor.

(b) A person who carries for purposes of lawful self-defense, in a concealed manner:

(1) A self-defense chemical spray.

(2) A nonlethal stun gun or dart-firing stun gun or other nonlethal electric weapon or device that is designed solely for defensive purposes.

(4) This section does not preclude any prosecution for the use of an electric weapon or device, a dart-firing stun gun, or a self-defense chemical spray during the commission of any criminal offense under s. 790.07, s. 790.10, s. 790.23, or s. 790.235, or for any other criminal offense.

Fla. Stat. § 790.053. Open carrying of weapons

(1) Except as otherwise provided by law and in subsection (2), it is unlawful for any person to openly carry on or about his or her person any firearm or electric weapon or device.

(2) A person may openly carry, for purposes of lawful self-defense:

(a) A self-defense chemical spray.

(b) A nonlethal stun gun or dart-firing stun gun or other nonlethal electric weapon or device that is designed solely for defensive purposes.

(3) Any person violating this section commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Fla. Stat. § 790.054. Prohibited use of self-defense weapon or device against law enforcement officer; penalties

A person who knowingly and willfully uses a self-defense chemical spray, a nonlethal stun gun or other nonlethal electric weapon or device, or a dart-firing stun gun against a law enforcement officer engaged in the performance of his or her duties commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Fla. Stat. § 790.06. License to carry concealed weapon or firearm

(1) The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services is authorized to issue licenses to carry concealed weapons or concealed firearms to persons qualified as provided in this section. Each such license must bear a color photograph of the licensee. For the purposes of this section, concealed weapons or concealed firearms are defined as a handgun, electronic weapon or device, tear gas gun, knife, or billie, but the term does not include a machine gun as defined in s. 790.001(9).

...

(12)(a) A license issued under this section does not authorize any person to openly carry a handgun or carry a concealed weapon or firearm into:

1. Any place of nuisance as defined in s. 823.05;

2. Any police, sheriff, or highway patrol station;

3. Any detention facility, prison, or jail;

4. Any courthouse;

5. Any courtroom, except that nothing in this section would preclude a judge from carrying a concealed weapon or determining who will carry a concealed weapon in his or her courtroom;

6. Any polling place;

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7. Any meeting of the governing body of a county, public school district, municipality, or special district;
8. Any meeting of the Legislature or a committee thereof;
9. Any school, college, or professional athletic event not related to firearms;
10. Any elementary or secondary school facility or administration building;
11. Any career center;
12. Any portion of an establishment licensed to dispense alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises, which portion of the establishment is primarily devoted to such purpose;
13. Any college or university facility unless the licensee is a registered student, employee, or faculty member of such college or university and the weapon is a stun gun or nonlethal electric weapon or device designed solely for defensive purposes and the weapon does not fire a dart or projectile;
14. The inside of the passenger terminal and sterile area of any airport, provided that no person shall be prohibited from carrying any legal firearm into the terminal, which firearm is encased for shipment for purposes of checking such firearm as baggage to be lawfully transported on any aircraft; or
15. Any place where the carrying of firearms is prohibited by federal law.
 - (b) A person licensed under this section shall not be prohibited from carrying or storing a firearm in a vehicle for lawful purposes.
 - (c) This section does not modify the terms or conditions of s. 790.251(7).
 - (d) Any person who knowingly and willfully violates any provision of this subsection commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Fla. Stat. § 790.07. Persons engaged in criminal offense, having weapons

(1) Whoever, while committing or attempting to commit any felony or while under indictment, displays, uses, threatens, or attempts to use any weapon or electric weapon or device or carries a concealed weapon is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

...

(4) Whoever, having previously been convicted of a violation of subsection (1) or subsection (2) and, subsequent to such conviction, displays, uses, threatens, or attempts to use any weapon, firearm, or electric weapon or device, carries a concealed weapon, or carries a concealed firearm while committing or attempting to commit any felony or while under indictment is guilty of a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. Sentence shall not be suspended or deferred under the provisions of this subsection.

Fla. Stat. § 790.08 Taking possession of weapons and arms; reports; disposition; custody

(1) Every officer making an arrest under s. 790.07, or under any other law or municipal ordinance within the state, shall take possession of any weapons, electric weapons or devices, . . . found upon the person arrested and deliver them to the sheriff of the county, or the chief of police of the municipality wherein the arrest is made, who shall retain the same until after the trial of the person arrested.

(2) If the person arrested as aforesaid is convicted of violating s. 790.07, or of a similar offense under any municipal ordinance, or any other offense involving the use or attempted use of such weapons, electric weapons or devices, or arms, such weapons, electric weapons or devices, or arms shall become forfeited to the state, without any order of forfeiture being necessary, although the making of such an order shall be deemed proper, and such weapons, electric weapons or devices, or arms shall be forthwith delivered to the sheriff by the chief of police or other person having custody thereof, and the sheriff is hereby made the custodian of such weapons, electric weapons or devices, and arms for the state.

(3) If the person arrested as aforesaid is acquitted of the offenses mentioned in subsection (2), the said weapons, electric weapons or devices, or arms taken from the person as aforesaid shall be returned to him or her; however, if he or she fails to call for or receive the same within 60 days from and after his or her acquittal or the dismissal of the charges against him or her, the same shall be delivered to the sheriff as aforesaid to be

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held by the sheriff as hereinafter provided. This subsection shall likewise apply to persons and their weapons, electric weapons or devices, or arms who have heretofore been acquitted or the charges against them dismissed.

(4) All such weapons, electric weapons or devices, and arms now in, or hereafter coming into, the hands of any of the peace officers of this state or any of its political subdivisions, which have been found abandoned or otherwise discarded, or left in their hands and not reclaimed by the owners shall, within 60 days, be delivered by such peace officers to the sheriff of the county aforesaid.

(5) Weapons, electric weapons or devices, and arms coming into the hands of the sheriff pursuant to subsections (3) and (4) aforesaid shall, unless reclaimed by the owner thereof within 6 months from the date the same come into the hands of the said sheriff, become forfeited to the state, and no action or proceeding for their recovery shall thereafter be maintained in this state.

(6) Weapons, electric weapons or devices, and arms coming into the hands of the sheriff as aforesaid shall be listed, kept, and held by him or her as custodian for the state. Any or all such weapons, electric weapons or devices, and arms suitable for use by the sheriff may be so used. All such weapons, electric weapons or devices, and arms not needed by the said sheriff may be loaned to any other department of the state or to any county or municipality having use for such weapons, electric weapons or devices, and arms. The sheriff shall take the receipt of such other department, county, or municipality for such weapons, electric weapons or devices, and arms loaned to them. All weapons, electric weapons or devices, and arms which are not needed or which are useless or unfit for use shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of by the sheriff as provided in chapter 705 or as provided in the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act. All sums received from the sale or other disposition of the said weapons, electric weapons or devices, or arms disposed of by the sheriff under chapter 705 as aforesaid shall be paid into the State Treasury for the benefit of the State School Fund and shall become a part thereof. All sums received from the sale or other disposition of any such weapons, electric weapons or devices, or arms disposed of by the sheriff under the Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act shall be disbursed as provided therein.

Fla. Stat. § 790.10. Improper exhibition of dangerous weapons or firearms

If any person having or carrying any dirk, sword, sword cane, firearm, electric weapon or device, or other weapon shall, in the presence of one or more persons, exhibit the same in a rude, careless, angry, or threatening manner, not in necessary self-defense, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Fla. Stat. § 790.115. Possessing or discharging weapons or firearms at a school-sponsored event or on school property prohibited; penalties; exceptions

(1) A person who exhibits any sword, sword cane, firearm, electric weapon or device, destructive device, or other weapon as defined in s. 790.001(13), including a razor blade, box cutter, or common pocketknife, except as authorized in support of school-sanctioned activities, in the presence of one or more persons in a rude, careless, angry, or threatening manner and not in lawful self-defense, at a school-sponsored event or on the grounds or facilities of any school, school bus, or school bus stop, or within 1,000 feet of the real property that comprises a public or private elementary school, middle school, or secondary school, during school hours or during the time of a sanctioned school activity, commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. This subsection does not apply to the exhibition of a firearm or weapon on private real property within 1,000 feet of a school by the owner of such property or by a person whose presence on such property has been authorized, licensed, or invited by the owner.

(2)(a) A person shall not possess any firearm, electric weapon or device, destructive device, or other weapon as defined in s. 790.001(13), including a razor blade or box cutter, except as authorized in support of school-sanctioned activities, at a school-sponsored event or on the property of any school, school bus, or school bus stop; however, a person may carry a firearm:

1. In a case to a firearms program, class or function which has been approved in advance by the principal or chief administrative officer of the school as a program or class to which firearms could be carried;
2. In a case to a career center having a firearms training range; or
3. In a vehicle pursuant to s. 790.25(5); except that school districts may adopt written and published policies that waive the exception in

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this subparagraph for purposes of student and campus parking privileges.

For the purposes of this section, "school" means any preschool, elementary school, middle school, junior high school, secondary school, career center, or postsecondary school, whether public or nonpublic.

(b) A person who willfully and knowingly possesses any electric weapon or device, . . . except as authorized in support of school-sanctioned activities, in violation of this subsection commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(c)1. . . .

2. A person who stores or leaves a loaded firearm within the reach or easy access of a minor who obtains the firearm and commits a violation of subparagraph 1. commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083; except that this does not apply if the firearm was stored or left in a securely locked box or container or in a location which a reasonable person would have believed to be secure, or was securely locked with a firearm-mounted push-button combination lock or a trigger lock; if the minor obtains the firearm as a result of an unlawful entry by any person; or to members of the Armed Forces, National Guard, or State Militia, or to police or other law enforcement officers, with respect to firearm possession by a minor which occurs during or incidental to the performance of their official duties.

(3) This section does not apply to any law enforcement officer as defined in s. 943.10(1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), (9), or (14).

Fla. Stat. § 790.17. Furnishing weapons to minors under 18 years of age or persons of unsound mind and furnishing firearms to minors under 18 years of age prohibited

(1) A person who sells, hires, barter, lends, transfers, or gives any minor under 18 years of age any dirk, electric weapon or device, or other weapon, other than an ordinary pocketknife, without permission of the minor's parent or guardian, or sells, hires, barter, lends, transfers, or gives to any person of unsound mind an electric weapon or device or any dangerous weapon, other than an ordinary pocketknife, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. . .

Fla. Stat. § 790.18. Sale or transfer of arms to minors by dealers

It is unlawful for any dealer in arms to sell or transfer to a minor any firearm, pistol, Springfield rifle or other repeating rifle, bowie knife or dirk knife, brass knuckles, slungshot, or electric weapon or device. A person who violates this section commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Fla. Stat. § 790.22. Use of BB guns, air or gas-operated guns, or electric weapons or devices by minor under 16; limitation; possession of firearms by minor under 18 prohibited; penalties

(1) The use for any purpose whatsoever of BB guns, air or gas-operated guns, or electric weapons or devices, by any minor under the age of 16 years is prohibited unless such use is under the supervision and in the presence of an adult who is acting with the consent of the minor's parent.

(2) Any adult responsible for the welfare of any child under the age of 16 years who knowingly permits such child to use or have in his or her possession any BB gun, air or gas-operated gun, electric weapon or device, or firearm in violation of the provisions of subsection (1) of this section commits a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Fla. Stat. § 790.23. Felons and delinquents; possession of firearms or electric weapons or devices unlawful

(1) It is unlawful for any person to own or to have in his or her care, custody, possession, or control any firearm, ammunition, or electric weapon or device, or to carry a concealed weapon, including a tear gas gun or chemical weapon or device, if that person has been:

(a) Convicted of a felony in the courts of this state;

(b) Found, in the courts of this state, to have committed a delinquent act that would be a felony if committed by an adult and such person is under 24 years of age;

(c) Convicted of or found to have committed a crime against the United States which is designated as a felony;

(d) Found to have committed a delinquent act in another state, territory, or country that would be a felony if committed by an adult and which

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was punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year and such person is under 24 years of age; or

(e) Found guilty of an offense that is a felony in another state, territory, or country and which was punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year.

(2) This section shall not apply to a person convicted of a felony whose civil rights and firearm authority have been restored.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4), any person who violates this section commits a felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 874.04, if the offense described in subsection (1) has been committed by a person who has previously qualified or currently qualifies for the penalty enhancements provided for in s. 874.04, the offense is a felony of the first degree, punishable by a term of years not exceeding life or as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Fla. Stat. § 790.235. Possession of firearm or ammunition by violent career criminal unlawful; penalty

(1) Any person who meets the violent career criminal criteria under s. 775.084(1)(d), regardless of whether such person is or has previously been sentenced as a violent career criminal, who owns or has in his or her care, custody, possession, or control any firearm, ammunition, or electric weapon or device, or carries a concealed weapon, including a tear gas gun or chemical weapon or device, commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. A person convicted of a violation of this section shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum of 15 years' imprisonment

Fla. Stat. § 943.1717. Use of dart-firing stun guns

(1) A decision by a law enforcement officer, correctional officer, or correctional probation officer to use a dart-firing stun gun must involve an arrest or a custodial situation during which the person who is the subject of the arrest or custody escalates resistance to the officer from passive physical resistance to active physical resistance and the person:

(a) Has the apparent ability to physically threaten the officer or others; or

(b) Is preparing or attempting to flee or escape.

(2) The Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission shall establish standards for instructing law enforcement, correctional, and correctional probation officers in the use of dart-firing stun guns. The instructional standards must include the effect that a dart-firing stun gun may have on a person.

(3) The basic skills course required for certification as a law enforcement officer must include instruction on the use of dart-firing stun guns. The portion of the basic skills course on the use of dart-firing stun guns must be a minimum of 4 hours' duration.

(4) A law enforcement officer, correctional officer, or correctional probation officer who has not received the dart-firing stun gun training described in subsection (3) and who is authorized by his or her employing or appointing agency to carry a dart-firing stun gun after the effective date of this act must complete, before issuance and use of a dart-firing stun gun, the 4-hour dart-firing stun gun training described in subsection (3) or an equivalent training course provided by the officer's employing or appointing agency in accordance with the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission standards outlined in subsection (2).

(5) After completing the basic skills course, each law enforcement, correctional, and correctional probation officer who is authorized by his or her agency to use a dart-firing stun gun must complete an annual training course on the use of dart-firing stun guns. The annual training course on the use of dart-firing stun guns must be a minimum of 1 hour duration.

Fla. Stat. § 985.645. Protective action response (Department of Juvenile Justice)

(1) For purposes of this section, the term:

. . .

(c) "Protective Action Response policy" means the policy governing the use of verbal and physical intervention techniques, mechanical restraints, aerosol and chemical agents, and Tasers by employees.

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	<p>(d) "Taser" means any mechanism that is designed to emit or project an electronic, magnetic, or other type of charge or shock for the purpose of temporarily incapacitating a person.</p> <p>(2) The department shall adopt rules under ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 that:</p> <p>(a) Establish a Protective Action Response policy that:</p> <p>...</p> <p>6. Prohibits the use of a Taser on a youth.</p> <p><i>*Various Florida cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: Altamonte Springs, Callaway, Clearwater, Coconut Creek, Coral Springs, Destin, El Portal, Flagler Beach, Fort Meade, Gadsden County, Green Cove, Hernando County, Hialeah, Jacksonville Beach, Juno Beach, Kenneth City, Key West, Lakeland, Lake Wales, Lake Worth, Leon County, Martin County, Miami-Dade County, Miami Beach, Miami Shores Village, North Lauderdale, Opa-locka, Orlando, Ormond Beach, Osceola County, Palm Bay, Palm Beach, Palm Beach County, Parkland, Pasco County, Pinellas County, Pinellas Park, Royal Palm Beach, St. Petersburg, Tequesta, Valparaiso, Volusia County, and Wellington. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding the regulations.</i></p>
Georgia	<p><u>Ga. Code § 16-5-44.1. Motor vehicle hijacking</u></p> <p>(a) As used in this Code section:</p> <p>(1) "Firearm" means any handgun, rifle, shotgun, or similar device or weapon which will or can be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or electrical charge and includes stun guns and tasers as defined by subsection (a) of Code Section 16-11-106, as amended, and any replica, article, or device having the appearance of a firearm.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) "Weapon" means an object, device, or instrument which when used against a person is likely to or actually does result in serious bodily injury or death or any replica, article, or device having the appearance of such a weapon including, but not limited to, any object defined as a hazardous object by Code Section 20-2-751 or as a dangerous weapon by Code Section 16-11-121. (b) A person commits the offense of hijacking a motor vehicle when such person while in possession of a firearm or weapon obtains a motor vehicle from the person or presence of another by force and violence or intimidation or attempts or conspires to do so.</p> <p><u>Ga. Code § 16-10-33. Remove or attempt to remove firearm, chemical spray, or baton from person acting within course of employment</u></p> <p>(a) For the purposes of this Code section, the term "firearm" shall include stun guns and tasers. A stun gun or taser is any device that is powered by electrical charging units such as batteries and emits an electrical charge in excess of 20,000 volts or is otherwise capable of incapacitating a person by an electrical charge.</p> <p>(b) It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to remove or attempt to remove a firearm, chemical spray, or baton from the possession of another person if:</p> <p>(1) The other person is lawfully acting within the course and scope of employment; and</p> <p>(2) The person has knowledge or reason to know that the other person is employed as:</p> <p>(A) A peace officer as defined in paragraph (8) of Code Section 35-8-2;</p> <p>(B) An employee with the power of arrest by the Department of Corrections;</p> <p>(C) An employee with the power of arrest by the State Board of Pardons and Paroles;</p> <p>(D) A community supervision officer or other employee with the power of arrest by the Department of Community Supervision;</p> <p>(E) A jail officer or guard by a county or municipality and has the responsibility of supervising inmates who are confined in a county or municipal jail or other detention facility; or</p> <p>(F) A juvenile correctional officer by the Department of Juvenile Justice and has the primary responsibility for the supervision and control</p>

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of youth confined in such department's programs and facilities.

(c) Any person who violates subsection (b) of this Code section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than five years or a fine of not more than \$10,000.00, or both.

Ga. Code § 16-10-34. Projecting any laser device upon law enforcement officer

(a) For purposes of this Code section, the term "laser device" means a device designed to amplify electromagnetic radiation by stimulated emission that emits a beam designed to be used by the operator as a pointer or highlighter to indicate, mark, or identify a specific position, place, item, or object. Such term also means a device that projects a beam or point of light by means of light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation or other means or that emits light which simulates the appearance of a beam of light.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly and intentionally project upon a law enforcement officer any laser device without such officer's permission if:

- (1) The law enforcement officer is lawfully acting within the course and scope of employment; and
- (2) The person has knowledge or reason to know that the law enforcement officer is employed as:
 - (A) A peace officer as defined in paragraph (8) of Code Section 35-8-2;
 - (B) An employee with the power of arrest by the Department of Corrections;
 - (C) An employee with the power of arrest by the State Board of Pardons and Paroles;
 - (D) A community supervision officer or other employee with the power of arrest by the Department of Community Supervision;
 - (E) A jail officer or guard by a county or municipality and has the responsibility of supervising inmates who are confined in a county or municipal jail or other detention facility; or
 - (F) A juvenile correctional officer or juvenile probation officer by the Department of Juvenile Justice and has the primary responsibility for the supervision and control of youth confined in such department's programs and facilities.

(c) Any person who violates subsection (b) of this Code section shall be guilty of a high and aggravated misdemeanor.

(d) It shall not be a defense to a prosecution for a violation of this Code section that the laser device was pointed at such officer through a glass, window, or other transparent or translucent object.

Ga. Code § 16-11-45. Aiming a laser pointer or projects a laser at an aircraft or flight path of aircraft

(a) As used in this Code section, the term:

- (1) "Laser" means any device that projects a beam or point of light by means of light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation or a device that emits light which simulates the appearance of a laser.
- (2) "Laser pointer" means any device designed or used to amplify electromagnetic radiation by stimulated emission that emits a beam designed to be used by the operator as a pointer or highlighter to indicate, mark, or identify a specific position, place, item, or object.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c) of this Code section, whoever knowingly and intentionally aims the beam of a laser pointer, or projects a laser, at an aircraft or at the flight path of an aircraft shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Ga. Code § 16-11-106. Possession of firearm or knife during commission of or attempt to commit certain crimes

(a) For the purposes of this Code section, the term "firearm" shall include stun guns and tasers. A stun gun or taser is any device that is powered by electrical charging units such as batteries and emits an electrical charge in excess of 20,000 volts or is otherwise capable of incapacitating a person by an electrical charge.

Ga. Code § 16-11-107. Harming a law enforcement animal

(a) As used in this Code section, the term:

...

- (2.2) "Firearm" means any handgun, rifle, shotgun, stun gun, taser, or dangerous weapon.

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(d) A person commits the offense of harming a law enforcement animal in the second degree when he or she knowingly and intentionally shoots a law enforcement animal with a firearm or causes debilitating physical injury to a law enforcement animal while such law enforcement animal is in performance of its duties or because of such law enforcement animal's performance of its duties. Any person convicted of a violation of this subsection shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than five years, a fine not to exceed \$25,000.00, or both.

Ga. Code § 16-11-127.1. Carrying weapons within school safety zones, at school functions, or on school property

(a) As used in this Code section, the term:

...

(4) "Weapon" means and includes . . . any weapon designed or intended to propel a missile of any kind, . . . and any stun gun or taser as defined in subsection (a) of Code Section 16-11-106. This paragraph excludes any of these instruments used for classroom work authorized by the teacher.

(b)(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c) of this Code section, it shall be unlawful for any person to carry to or to possess or have under such person's control while within a school safety zone, at a school function, or on a bus or other transportation furnished by a school any weapon or explosive compound, other than fireworks or consumer fireworks the possession of which is regulated by Chapter 10 of Title 25.

(2) Any license holder who violates this subsection shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person who is not a license holder who violates this subsection shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000.00, by imprisonment for not less than two nor more than ten years, or both.

...

(4) A child who violates this subsection may be subject to the provisions of Code Section 15-11-601.

...

(d)(1) This Code section shall not prohibit any person who resides or works in a business or is in the ordinary course transacting lawful business or any person who is a visitor of such resident located within a school safety zone from carrying, possessing, or having under such person's control a weapon within a school safety zone; provided, however, that it shall be unlawful for any such person to carry, possess, or have under such person's control while at a school building or school function or on school property or a bus or other transportation furnished by a school any weapon or explosive compound, other than fireworks the possession of which is regulated by Chapter 10 of Title 25.

(2) Any person who violates this subsection shall be subject to the penalties specified in subsection (b) of this Code section.

(e) It shall be no defense to a prosecution for a violation of this Code section that:

(1) School was or was not in session at the time of the offense;

(2) The real property was being used for other purposes besides school purposes at the time of the offense; or

(3) The offense took place on a bus or other transportation furnished by a school.

Ga. Code § 16-11-133. Commission of crime by convicted felon through use of a firearm

(a) As used in this Code section, the term:

...

(2) "Firearm" includes any handgun, rifle, shotgun, stun gun, taser, or other weapon which will or can be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or electrical charge.

Ga. Code § 17-5-51. Weapons declared contraband; forfeiture; motor vehicles excepted

Any device which is used as a weapon in the commission of any crime against any person or any attempt to commit any crime against any person, any weapon the possession or carrying of which constitutes a crime or delinquent act, and any weapon for which a person has been convicted of violating Code Section 16-11-126 are declared to be contraband and shall be forfeited in accordance with the procedures set forth in Chapter 16 of

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	<p>Title 9, notwithstanding the time frames set forth in Code Section 9-16-7.</p> <p><u>Ga. Code § 35-8-26. TASER and electronic control weapons</u></p> <p>(a) This Code section shall be known and may be cited as the "TASER and Electronic Control Weapons Act."</p> <p>(b) It is the intent and purpose of the Georgia General Assembly to establish legal requirements for the official use of electronic control weapons and similar devices by law enforcement officers, including those officers employed in detention facilities, which requirements shall be consistent with generally accepted industry practices. It is the further intent of the General Assembly to require that such devices, commonly referred to as TASERS or stun-guns, which disrupt the central nervous system of the human body, be used for law enforcement purposes in a manner consistent with established standards and with federal and state constitutional provisions.</p> <p>(c) A law enforcement unit authorizing the use of electronic control weapons or similar devices shall establish lawful written policies and directives providing for the use and deployment of such weapons and devices that are consistent with the training requirements established by the Georgia Peace Officer Standards and Training Council. The policies and directives required by this subsection shall be issued prior to the issuance of such devices.</p> <p>(d) Prior to the official use of electronic control weapons or similar devices, peace officers authorized by the officer's law enforcement unit to use such devices shall be required to satisfactorily complete a course of instruction and certification requirements approved by the council. All persons certified to use electronic control weapons shall complete an update or refresher training course of such duration and at such time as may be prescribed by the council in order for their electronic control weapons certification to remain in force and effect.</p> <p>(e) A department head authorizing the use of an electronic control weapon or similar device or a peace officer using an electronic control weapon or similar device in violation of this Code section shall be subject to disciplinary action as provided for in this chapter. The council is authorized to withdraw or suspend the certification to operate an electronic control weapon of any person for failure to meet the update or refresher requirements specified in this Code section or for violation of any portion of this chapter relating to conditions which may lead to the withdrawal, suspension, or probation of a peace officer's certification.</p> <p>(f) The Georgia Public Safety Training Center shall provide council approved training to peace officers for the use of electronic control weapons and similar devices.</p> <p><i>*Various Georgia cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER® devices, including but not limited to: Atlanta, Cairo, Colquitt, DeKalb County, Dunwoody, Flower Beach, Forsyth County, Gainesville, Gwinnett County, Hartwell, Jackson County, McDonough, Norcross, Paulding County, Pine Lake, Rome, Senoia, Stockbridge, Suwanee, Valdosta, and Windor. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding the regulations.</i></p>
Guam	<p><u>Guam Code § 71501. Insurance Requirements</u></p> <p>...</p> <p>The certificate of insurance required herein does not apply to employers of unarmed security personnel who do not provide armed security services. For this purpose, employers of unarmed security personnel shall mean employers who shall prohibit or shall not allow security personnel to use physical force, and/or possess or have access to firearms, clubs or batons, shock or stun devices, and incapacitating agents.</p>
Hawaii	<p><u>Haw. Rev. Stat. § 121-34.5. Use of electric guns</u></p> <p>Members of the army or air national guard who have been qualified by training and are authorized by their commanders may use electric guns, as specifically provided in section 134-16(c) and (d), when assisting civil authorities in disaster relief, emergency management, or law enforcement functions; provided that "training" for the purposes of this section means a course of instruction or training in the use of any electric gun authorized pursuant to this section, that is provided or authorized by the manufacturer or is manufacturer-approved or is an electric gun training program approved by the army or air national guard, prior to deployment or issuance of electric guns and related equipment.</p>

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Haw. Rev. Stat. § 134-1. Definitions

"Electric gun" means any portable device that is electrically operated to project a missile or electromotive force. It does not include any electric livestock prod used in animal husbandry and any automatic external defibrillator used in emergency medical situations.

Haw. Rev. Stat. § 134-16. Restriction on possession, sale, gift, or delivery of electric guns

- (a) It shall be unlawful for any person, including a licensed manufacturer, licensed importer, or licensed dealer, to possess, offer for sale, hold for sale, sell, give, lend, or deliver any electric gun.
- (b) Any electric gun possessed, offered for sale, held for sale, sold, given, lent, or delivered in violation of subsection (a) shall be confiscated and disposed of by the chief of police.
- (c) This section shall not apply to:
- (1) Law enforcement officers of county police departments;
 - (2) Law enforcement officers of the department of public safety;
 - (3) Conservation and resources enforcement officers of the department of land and natural resources;
 - (4) Members of the army or air national guard when assisting civil authorities in disaster relief, civil defense, or law enforcement functions, subject to the requirements of section 121-34.5; and
 - (5) Vendors providing electric guns to the individuals described in paragraphs (1) through (4);
- provided that electric guns shall at all times remain in the custody and control of the law enforcement officers of the county police departments, the law enforcement officers of the department of public safety, the conservation and resources enforcement officers of the department of land and natural resources, or the members of the army or air national guard.
- (d) The county police departments of this State, the department of public safety, the department of land and natural resources, and the army and air national guard shall maintain records regarding every electric gun in their custody and control. The records shall report every instance of usage of the electric guns; in particular, records shall be maintained in a similar manner as for those of discharging of firearms. The county police departments, the department of public safety, the department of land and natural resources, and the army and air national guard shall annually report to the legislature regarding these records no later than twenty days before the beginning of each regular session of the legislature.
- (e) The department of land and natural resources and the department of public safety shall ensure that each of its conservation and resources enforcement officers and law enforcement officers who is authorized to use an electric gun and related equipment shall first receive training from the manufacturer or from a manufacturer-approved training program, as well as by manufacturer-certified or approved instructors in the use of electric guns prior to deployment of the electric guns and related equipment in public. Training for conservation and resources enforcement officers of the department of land and natural resources and law enforcement officers of the department of public safety may be done concurrently to ensure cost savings.
- (f) No later than June 30, 2018, the conservation and resources enforcement program of the department of land and natural resources shall meet the law enforcement accreditation or recognition standards of the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc., in the use of electric guns.

Haw. Rev. Stat. § 134-17. Penalties

. . .

- (c) Any person who violates section 134-2, 134-4, 134-10, 134-15, or 134-16(a) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. . . .

Haw. Rev. Stat. § 707-700. Definitions of terms in this chapter

In this chapter, unless a different meaning plainly is required:

. . .

“Dangerous instrument” means any firearm, whether loaded or not, and whether operable or not, or other weapon, device, instrument, material, or

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	<p>substance, whether animate or inanimate, which in the manner it is used or is intended to be used is known to be capable of producing death or serious bodily injury.</p> <p><u>Haw. Rev. Stat. § 707-712.5. Assault against a law enforcement officer in the first degree</u></p> <p>(1) A person commits the offense of assault against a law enforcement officer in the first degree if the person:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">...</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) Recklessly or negligently causes, with a dangerous instrument, bodily injury to a law enforcement officer who is engaged in the performance of duty.</p> <p>(2) Assault of a law enforcement officer in the first degree is a class C felony. The court shall, at a minimum, sentence the person who has been convicted of this offense to:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) An indeterminate term of imprisonment of five years, pursuant to section 706-660; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) Five years probation, with conditions to include a term of imprisonment of not less than thirty days without possibility of suspension of sentence.</p>
Idaho	<p><u>Idaho Code § 18-3303. Exhibition or use of deadly weapon</u></p> <p>Every person who, not in necessary self-defense, in the presence of two (2) or more persons, draws or exhibits any deadly weapon in a rude, angry and threatening manner, or who, in any manner, unlawfully uses the same, in any fight or quarrel, is guilty of a misdemeanor.</p> <p><u>Idaho Code § 18-3302D. Possessing weapons or firearms on school property</u></p> <p>(1)(a) It shall be unlawful and is a misdemeanor for any person to possess a firearm or other deadly or dangerous weapon while on the property of a school or in those portions of any building, stadium or other structure on school grounds which, at the time of the violation, were being used for an activity sponsored by or through a school in this state or while riding school provided transportation.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) The provisions of this section regarding the possession of a firearm or other deadly or dangerous weapon on school property shall also apply to students of schools while attending or participating in any school sponsored activity, program or event regardless of location.</p> <p>(2) Definitions. As used in this section:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) "Deadly or dangerous weapon" means any weapon as defined in 18 U.S.C. section 930 [§ 930. Possession of firearms and dangerous weapons in Federal facilities; (2) The term "dangerous weapon" means a weapon, device, instrument, material, or substance, animate or inanimate, that is used for, or is readily capable of, causing death or serious bodily injury, except that such term does not include a pocket knife with a blade of less than 2 1/2 inches in length.];</p> <p style="text-align: center;">...</p> <p>(4) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the following persons:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) A peace officer;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) A person who lawfully possesses a firearm or deadly or dangerous weapon as an appropriate part of a program, an event, activity or other circumstance approved by the board of trustees or governing board;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(c) A person or persons complying with the provisions of section 19-202A, Idaho Code [§ 19-202A. Legal jeopardy in cases of self-defense and defense of other threatened parties. No person in this state shall be placed in legal jeopardy of any kind whatsoever for protecting himself or his family by reasonable means necessary, or when coming to the aid of another whom he reasonably believes to be in imminent danger of or the victim of aggravated assault, robbery, rape, murder or other heinous crime.];</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(d) Any adult over eighteen (18) years of age and not enrolled in a public or private elementary or secondary school who has lawful possession of a firearm or other deadly or dangerous weapon, secured and locked in his vehicle in an unobtrusive, nonthreatening manner;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(e) A person who lawfully possesses a firearm or other deadly or dangerous weapon in a private vehicle while delivering minor children, students or school employees to and from school or a school activity;</p>

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	<p>(f) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 18-3302C, Idaho Code, a person or an employee of the school or school district who is authorized to carry a firearm with the permission of the board of trustees of the school district or the governing board.</p> <p>(5) Penalties. Persons who are found guilty of violating the provisions of this section may be sentenced to a jail term of not more than one (1) year or fined an amount not in excess of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or both.</p> <p><u>Idaho Code § 18-3302I. Threatening violence on school grounds</u></p> <p>(1)(a) Any person, including a student, who willfully threatens on school grounds by word or act to use a firearm or other deadly or dangerous weapon to do violence to any other person on school grounds is guilty of a misdemeanor.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) Definitions. As used in this section:</p> <p>(a) "Deadly or dangerous weapon" means a weapon, device, instrument, material or substance that is used for, or is readily capable of, causing death or serious bodily injury;</p> <p>(b) "Firearm" means any weapon, whether loaded or unloaded, from which a shot, projectile or other object may be discharged by force of combustion, explosive, gas and/or mechanical means, regardless of whether such weapon is operable;</p> <p><u>Idaho Code § 18-3325. Prohibition--Possession--Use of conducted energy device-- Penalties</u></p> <p>(1) It shall be a misdemeanor to possess a conducted energy device by:</p> <p>(a) Any person found guilty of a felony who is not finally discharged from a sentence of imprisonment, probation or parole; or</p> <p>(b) Any person who, having been found guilty of a felony, has not had his or her civil right to ship, transport, possess or receive a firearm restored.</p> <p>(2) Use of a conducted energy device during the commission of a felony offense shall constitute a separate felony offense.</p> <p>(3) Use of a conducted energy device during the commission of any of the following misdemeanor crimes of violence: sections 18-901, 18-903, 18-917 or 18-918, Idaho Code, shall result in double the penalties provided for in Idaho Code regarding those crimes.</p> <p>(4) A sentence imposed for a violation of the provisions of this section shall be imposed separate from and consecutive to the sentence for any offense based on the act establishing the offense under this section.</p> <p>(5) For purposes of this section, "conducted energy device" means any item that emits an electrical current, impulse, wave or beam, which current, impulse, wave or beam is designed to incapacitate, injure or kill.</p>
Illinois	<p><u>Ill. Comp. Stat. § 430 ILCS 65/1. Legislative declaration</u></p> <p>It is hereby declared as a matter of legislative determination that in order to promote and protect the health, safety and welfare of the public, it is necessary and in the public interest to provide a system of identifying persons who are not qualified to acquire or possess firearms, firearm ammunition, stun guns, and tasers within the State of Illinois by the establishment of a system of Firearm Owner's Identification Cards, thereby establishing a practical and workable system by which law enforcement authorities will be afforded an opportunity to identify those persons who are prohibited by Section 24-3.1 of the Criminal Code of 2012, as amended, from acquiring or possessing firearms and firearm ammunition and who are prohibited by this Act from acquiring stun guns and tasers.</p> <p><u>Ill. Comp. Stat. § 430 ILCS 65/1.1. Definitions</u></p> <p>§ 1.1. For purposes of this Act:</p> <p>...</p> <p>"Firearm" means any device, by whatever name known, which is designed to expel a projectile or projectiles by the action of an explosion, expansion of gas or escape of gas; excluding, however:</p> <p>(1) any pneumatic gun, spring gun, paint ball gun, or B-B gun which expels a single globular projectile not exceeding .18 inch in diameter or which has a maximum muzzle velocity of less than 700 feet per second;</p>

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- (1.1) any pneumatic gun, spring gun, paint ball gun, or B-B gun which expels breakable paint balls containing washable marking colors;
- (2) any device used exclusively for signalling or safety and required or recommended by the United States Coast Guard or the Interstate Commerce Commission;
- (3) any device used exclusively for the firing of stud cartridges, explosive rivets or similar industrial ammunition; and
- (4) an antique firearm (other than a machine-gun) which, although designed as a weapon, the Department of State Police finds by reason of the date of its manufacture, value, design, and other characteristics is primarily a collector's item and is not likely to be used as a weapon.

...

“Stun gun or taser” has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 24-1 of the Criminal Code of 2012.

Ill. Comp. Stat. § 430 ILCS 65/2. Firearm Owner's Identification Card required; exceptions

- (a)(1) No person may acquire or possess any firearm, stun gun, or taser within this State without having in his or her possession a Firearm Owner's Identification Card previously issued in his or her name by the Department of State Police under the provisions of this Act.
 - (2) No person may acquire or possess firearm ammunition within this State without having in his or her possession a Firearm Owner's Identification Card previously issued in his or her name by the Department of State Police under the provisions of this Act.
- (b) The provisions of this Section regarding the possession of firearms, firearm ammunition, stun guns, and tasers do not apply to:
 - (1) United States Marshals, while engaged in the operation of their official duties;
 - (2) Members of the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard, while engaged in the operation of their official duties;
 - (3) Federal officials required to carry firearms, while engaged in the operation of their official duties;
 - (4) Members of bona fide veterans organizations which receive firearms directly from the armed forces of the United States, while using the firearms for ceremonial purposes with blank ammunition;
 - (5) Nonresident hunters during hunting season, with valid nonresident hunting licenses and while in an area where hunting is permitted; however, at all other times and in all other places these persons must have their firearms unloaded and enclosed in a case;
 - (6) Those hunters exempt from obtaining a hunting license who are required to submit their Firearm Owner's Identification Card when hunting on Department of Natural Resources owned or managed sites;
 - (7) Nonresidents while on a firing or shooting range recognized by the Department of State Police; however, these persons must at all other times and in all other places have their firearms unloaded and enclosed in a case;
 - (8) Nonresidents while at a firearm showing or display recognized by the Department of State Police; however, at all other times and in all other places these persons must have their firearms unloaded and enclosed in a case;
 - (9) Nonresidents whose firearms are unloaded and enclosed in a case;
 - (10) Nonresidents who are currently licensed or registered to possess a firearm in their resident state;
 - (11) Unemancipated minors while in the custody and immediate control of their parent or legal guardian or other person in loco parentis to the minor if the parent or legal guardian or other person in loco parentis to the minor has a currently valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card;
 - (12) Color guards of bona fide veterans organizations or members of bona fide American Legion bands while using firearms for ceremonial purposes with blank ammunition;
 - (13) Nonresident hunters whose state of residence does not require them to be licensed or registered to possess a firearm and only during hunting season, with valid hunting licenses, while accompanied by, and using a firearm owned by, a person who possesses a valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card and while in an area within a commercial club licensed under the Wildlife Code where hunting is permitted and controlled, but in no instance upon sites owned or managed by the Department of Natural Resources;
 - (14) Resident hunters who are properly authorized to hunt and, while accompanied by a person who possesses a valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card, hunt in an area within a commercial club licensed under the Wildlife Code where hunting is permitted and controlled;

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(15) A person who is otherwise eligible to obtain a Firearm Owner's Identification Card under this Act and is under the direct supervision of a holder of a Firearm Owner's Identification Card who is 21 years of age or older while the person is on a firing or shooting range or is a participant in a firearms safety and training course recognized by a law enforcement agency or a national, statewide shooting sports organization; and

(16) Competitive shooting athletes whose competition firearms are sanctioned by the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, the International Shooting Sport Federation, or USA Shooting in connection with such athletes' training for and participation in shooting competitions at the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games and sanctioned test events leading up to the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

(c) The provisions of this Section regarding the acquisition and possession of firearms, firearm ammunition, **stun** guns, and **tasers** do not apply to law enforcement officials of this or any other jurisdiction, while engaged in the operation of their official duties.

(d) Any person who becomes a resident of this State, who is not otherwise prohibited from obtaining, possessing, or using a firearm or firearm ammunition, shall not be required to have a Firearm Owner's Identification Card to possess firearms or firearms ammunition until 60 calendar days after he or she obtains an Illinois driver's license or Illinois Identification Card.

Ill. Comp. Stat. § 430 ILCS 65/3. Requisites for transfer

(a) Except as provided in Section 3a, no person may knowingly transfer, or cause to be transferred, any firearm, firearm ammunition, stun gun, or taser to any person within this State unless the transferee with whom he deals displays a currently valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card which has previously been issued in his name by the Department of State Police under the provisions of this Act. In addition, all firearm, stun gun, and taser transfers by federally licensed firearm dealers are subject to Section 3.1.

(a-5) Any person who is not a federally licensed firearm dealer and who desires to transfer or sell a firearm while that person is on the grounds of a gun show must, before selling or transferring the firearm, request the Department of State Police to conduct a background check on the prospective recipient of the firearm in accordance with Section 3.1.

...

(a-20) The Department of State Police shall develop an Internet-based system for individuals to determine the validity of a Firearm Owner's Identification Card prior to the sale or transfer of a firearm. The Department shall have the Internet-based system completed and available for use by July 1, 2015. The Department shall adopt rules not inconsistent with this Section to implement this system.

(b) Any person within this State who transfers or causes to be transferred any firearm, stun gun, or taser shall keep a record of such transfer for a period of 10 years from the date of transfer. Such record shall contain the date of the transfer; the description, serial number or other information identifying the firearm, stun gun, or taser if no serial number is available; and, if the transfer was completed within this State, the transferee's Firearm Owner's Identification Card number and any approval number or documentation provided by the Department of State Police pursuant to subsection (a-10) of this Section. On or after January 1, 2006, the record shall contain the date of application for transfer of the firearm. On demand of a peace officer such transferor shall produce for inspection such record of transfer. If the transfer or sale took place at a gun show, the record shall include the unique identification number. Failure to record the unique identification number or approval number is a petty offense.

(b-5) Any resident may purchase ammunition from a person within or outside of Illinois if shipment is by United States mail or by a private express carrier authorized by federal law to ship ammunition. Any resident purchasing ammunition within or outside the State of Illinois must provide the seller with a copy of his or her valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card and either his or her Illinois driver's license or Illinois State Identification Card prior to the shipment of the ammunition. The ammunition may be shipped only to an address on either of those 2 documents.

(c) The provisions of this Section regarding the transfer of firearm ammunition shall not apply to those persons specified in paragraph (b) of Section 2 of this Act.

Ill. Comp. Stat. § 430 ILCS 66/5. Definitions

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As used in this Act [Firearm Concealed Carry Act]:

...

“Handgun” means any device which is designed to expel a projectile or projectiles by the action of an explosion, expansion of gas, or escape of gas that is designed to be held and fired by the use of a single hand. “Handgun” does not include:

(1) a stun gun or taser;

Ill. Comp. Stat. § 705 ILCS 405/5-155. Possession of weapon; confiscation and disposition

Any weapon in possession of a minor found to be a delinquent under Section 5-105 for an offense involving the use of a weapon or for being in possession of a weapon during the commission of an offense shall be confiscated and disposed of by the juvenile court whether the weapon is the property of the minor or his or her parent or guardian. Disposition of the weapon by the court shall be in accordance with Section 24-6 of the Criminal Code of 2012.

Ill. Comp. Stat. § 720 ILCS 5/2-10.2. Laser or laser device

“Laser” or “laser device” means any small or hand-held battery powered device which converts incident electromagnetic radiation of mixed frequencies to one or more discrete frequencies of highly amplified and coherent visible radiation or light. Proof that a particular device casts a small red dot or other similar small and discrete image or small and discrete visual signal upon a target surface at least 15 feet away creates a rebuttable presumption that the device is a laser. Flashlights and similar lamps, lanterns, lights, and penlights are not laser devices.

Ill. Comp. Stat. § 720 ILCS 5/2-10.3. Laser gunsight

“Laser gunsight” means any battery powered laser device manufactured to function as a firearm aiming device or sold as a firearm aiming device.

Ill. Comp. Stat. § 720 ILCS 5/14-3. Exemptions

The following activities shall be exempt from the provisions of this Article [Article 14. Eavesdropping]:

...

(h) Recordings made simultaneously with the use of an in-car video camera recording of an oral conversation between a uniformed peace officer, who has identified his or her office, and a person in the presence of the peace officer whenever (i) an officer assigned a patrol vehicle is conducting an enforcement stop; or (ii) patrol vehicle emergency lights are activated or would otherwise be activated if not for the need to conceal the presence of law enforcement.

For the purposes of this subsection (h), “enforcement stop” means an action by a law enforcement officer in relation to enforcement and investigation duties, including but not limited to, traffic stops, pedestrian stops, abandoned vehicle contacts, motorist assists, commercial motor vehicle stops, roadside safety checks, requests for identification, or responses to requests for emergency assistance;

...

(h-10) Recordings made simultaneously with a video camera recording during the use of a taser or similar weapon or device by a peace officer if the weapon or device is equipped with such camera;

(h-15) Recordings made under subsection (h), (h-5), or (h-10) shall be retained by the law enforcement agency that employs the peace officer who made the recordings for a storage period of 90 days, unless the recordings are made as a part of an arrest or the recordings are deemed evidence in any criminal, civil, or administrative proceeding and then the recordings must only be destroyed upon a final disposition and an order from the court. Under no circumstances shall any recording be altered or erased prior to the expiration of the designated storage period. Upon completion of the storage period, the recording medium may be erased and reissued for operational use;

Ill. Comp. Stat. § 720 ILCS 5/21-6. Unauthorized Possession or Storage of Weapons

(a) Whoever possesses or stores any weapon enumerated in Section 33A-1 in any building or on land supported in whole or in part with public funds or in any building on such land without prior written permission from the chief security officer for such land or building commits a Class A misdemeanor.

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(b) The chief security officer must grant any reasonable request for permission under paragraph (a).

Ill. Comp. Stat. § 720 ILCS 5/24-1. Unlawful Use of Weapons

(a) A person commits the offense of unlawful use of weapons when he knowingly:

...

(2) Carries or possesses with intent to use the same unlawfully against another, a dagger, dirk, billy, dangerous knife, razor, stiletto, broken bottle or other piece of glass, stun gun or taser or any other dangerous or deadly weapon or instrument of like character; or . . .

(4) Carries or possesses in any vehicle or concealed on or about his person except when on his land or in his own abode, legal dwelling, or fixed place of business, or on the land or in the legal dwelling of another person as an invitee with that person's permission, any pistol, revolver, stun gun or taser or other firearm, except that this subsection (a) (4) does not apply to or affect transportation of weapons that meet one of the following conditions:

(i) are broken down in a non-functioning state; or

(ii) are not immediately accessible; or

(iii) are unloaded and enclosed in a case, firearm carrying box, shipping box, or other container by a person who has been issued a currently valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card; or

(iv) are carried or possessed in accordance with the Firearm Concealed Carry Act by a person who has been issued a currently valid license under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act; or

...

(8) Carries or possesses any firearm, stun gun or taser or other deadly weapon in any place which is licensed to sell intoxicating beverages, or at any public gathering held pursuant to a license issued by any governmental body or any public gathering at which an admission is charged, excluding a place where a showing, demonstration or lecture involving the exhibition of unloaded firearms is conducted.

This subsection (a)(8) does not apply to any auction or raffle of a firearm held pursuant to a license or permit issued by a governmental body, nor does it apply to persons engaged in firearm safety training courses; or

(9) Carries or possesses in a vehicle or on or about his person any pistol, revolver, stun gun or taser or firearm or ballistic knife, when he is hooded, robed or masked in such manner as to conceal his identity; or

(10) Carries or possesses on or about his person, upon any public street, alley, or other public lands within the corporate limits of a city, village or incorporated town, except when an invitee thereon or therein, for the purpose of the display of such weapon or the lawful commerce in weapons, or except when on his land or in his own abode, legal dwelling, or fixed place of business, or on the land or in the legal dwelling of another person as an invitee with that person's permission, any pistol, revolver, stun gun or taser or other firearm, except that this subsection

(a) (10) does not apply to or affect transportation of weapons that meet one of the following conditions:

(i) are broken down in a non-functioning state; or

(ii) are not immediately accessible; or

(iii) are unloaded and enclosed in a case, firearm carrying box, shipping box, or other container by a person who has been issued a currently valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card; or

(iv) are carried or possessed in accordance with the Firearm Concealed Carry Act by a person who has been issued a currently valid license under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act.

A "stun gun or taser", as used in this paragraph (a) means (i) any device which is powered by electrical charging units, such as, batteries, and which fires one or several barbs attached to a length of wire and which, upon hitting a human, can send out a current capable of disrupting the person's nervous system in such a manner as to render him incapable of normal functioning or (ii) any device which is powered by electrical charging units, such as batteries, and which, upon contact with a human or clothing worn by a human, can send out current capable of

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disrupting the person's nervous system in such a manner as to render him incapable of normal functioning;

Ill. Comp. Stat. § 720 ILCS 5/24-1.1. Unlawful Use or Possession of Weapons by Felons or Persons in the Custody of the Department of Corrections Facilities

(a) It is unlawful for a person to knowingly possess on or about his person or on his land or in his own abode or fixed place of business any weapon prohibited under Section 24-1 of this Act or any firearm or any firearm ammunition if the person has been convicted of a felony under the laws of this State or any other jurisdiction. This Section shall not apply if the person has been granted relief by the Director of the Department of State Police under Section 10 of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act.

Ill. Comp. Stat. § 720 ILCS 5/24-1.6. Aggravated unlawful use of a weapon [Held unconstitutional by *People v. Gayfield*, 12 N.E.3d 56 (Ill. Ct. App. 2014), opinion modified on denial of reh'g (July 8, 2014), but has not yet been repealed or amended]

(a) A person commits the offense of aggravated unlawful use of a weapon when he or she knowingly:

(1) Carries on or about his or her person or in any vehicle or concealed on or about his or her person except when on his or her land or in his or her abode, legal dwelling, or fixed place of business, or on the land or in the legal dwelling of another person as an invitee with that person's permission, any pistol, revolver, stun gun or taser or other firearm; or

(2) Carries or possesses on or about his or her person, upon any public street, alley, or other public lands within the corporate limits of a city, village or incorporated town, except when an invitee thereon or therein, for the purpose of the display of such weapon or the lawful commerce in weapons, or except when on his or her own land or in his or her own abode, legal dwelling, or fixed place of business, or on the land or in the legal dwelling of another person as an invitee with that person's permission, any pistol, revolver, stun gun or taser or other firearm; and

(3) One of the following factors is present:

(A) the firearm, other than a pistol, revolver, or handgun, possessed was uncased, loaded and immediately accessible at the time of the offense; or

(A-5) the pistol, revolver, or handgun possessed was uncased, loaded, and immediately accessible at the time of the offense and the person possessing the pistol, revolver, or handgun has not been issued a currently valid license under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act; or

(B) the firearm, other than a pistol, revolver, or handgun, possessed was uncased, unloaded and the ammunition for the weapon was immediately accessible at the time of the offense; or

(B-5) the pistol, revolver, or handgun possessed was uncased, unloaded, and the ammunition for the weapon was immediately accessible at the time of the offense and the person possessing the pistol, revolver, or handgun has not been issued a currently valid license under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act; or

(C) the person possessing the firearm has not been issued a currently valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card; or

(D) the person possessing the weapon was previously adjudicated a delinquent minor under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 for an act that if committed by an adult would be a felony; or

(E) the person possessing the weapon was engaged in a misdemeanor violation of the Cannabis Control Act, in a misdemeanor violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or in a misdemeanor violation of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act; or

. . . .

(G) the person possessing the weapon had a order of protection issued against him or her within the previous 2 years; or

(H) the person possessing the weapon was engaged in the commission or attempted commission of a misdemeanor involving the use or threat of violence against the person or property of another; or

(I) the person possessing the weapon was under 21 years of age and in possession of a handgun, unless the person under 21 is engaged in lawful activities under the Wildlife Code or described in subsection 24-2(b)(1), (b)(3), or 24-2(f).

. . . .

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(b) "Stun gun or taser" as used in this Section has the same definition given to it in Section 24-1 of this Code.

(c) This Section does not apply to or affect the transportation or possession of weapons that:

(i) are broken down in a non-functioning state; or

(ii) are not immediately accessible; or

(iii) are unloaded and enclosed in a case, firearm carrying box, shipping box, or other container by a person who has been issued a currently valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card.

Ill. Comp. Stat. § 720 ILCS 5/24-2. Exemptions

(a) Subsections 24-1(a)(3), 24-1(a)(4), 24-1(a)(10), and 24-1(a)(13) and Section 24-1.6 do not apply to or affect any of the following:

(1) Peace officers, and any person summoned by a peace officer to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace, while actually engaged in assisting such officer.

(2) Wardens, superintendents and keepers of prisons, penitentiaries, jails and other institutions for the detention of persons accused or convicted of an offense, while in the performance of their official duty, or while commuting between their homes and places of employment.

(3) Members of the Armed Services or Reserve Forces of the United States or the Illinois National Guard or the Reserve Officers Training Corps, while in the performance of their official duty.

(4) Special agents employed by a railroad or a public utility to perform police functions, and guards of armored car companies, while actually engaged in the performance of the duties of their employment or commuting between their homes and places of employment; and watchmen while actually engaged in the performance of the duties of their employment.

(5) Persons licensed as private security contractors, private detectives, or private alarm contractors, or employed by an agency certified by the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation

(6) Any person regularly employed in a commercial or industrial operation as a security guard for the protection of persons employed and private property related to such commercial or industrial operation, while actually engaged in the performance of his or her duty or traveling between sites or properties belonging to the employer

(7) Agents and investigators of the Illinois Legislative Investigating Commission authorized by the Commission to carry the weapons specified in subsections 24-1(a)(3) and 24-1(a)(4), while on duty in the course of any investigation for the Commission.

(8) Persons employed by a financial institution for the protection of other employees and property related to such financial institution, while actually engaged in the performance of their duties, commuting between their homes and places of employment, or traveling between sites or properties owned or operated by such financial institution

(9) Any person employed by an armored car company to drive an armored car, while actually engaged in the performance of his duties.

(10) Persons who have been classified as peace officers pursuant to the Peace Officer Fire Investigation Act.

(11) Investigators of the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor authorized by the board of governors of the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor to carry weapons pursuant to Section 7.06 of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor's Act.

(12) Special investigators appointed by a State's Attorney under Section 3-9005 of the Counties Code.

(12.5) Probation officers while in the performance of their duties, or while commuting between their homes, places of employment or specific locations that are part of their assigned duties, with the consent of the chief judge of the circuit for which they are employed, if they have received weapons training according to requirements of the Peace Officer and Probation Officer Firearm Training Act.

(13) Court Security Officers while in the performance of their official duties, or while commuting between their homes and places of employment, with the consent of the Sheriff.

(13.5) A person employed as an armed security guard at a nuclear energy, storage, weapons or development site or facility

(14) Manufacture, transportation, or sale of weapons to persons authorized under subdivisions (1) through (13.5) of this subsection to possess

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those weapons.

- (a-5) Subsections 24-1(a)(4) and 24-1(a)(10) do not apply to or affect any person carrying a concealed pistol, revolver, or handgun and the person has been issued a currently valid license under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act⁶ at the time of the commission of the offense.
- (b) Subsections 24-1(a)(4) and 24-1(a)(10) and Section 24-1.6 do not apply to or affect any of the following:
- (1) Members of any club or organization organized for the purpose of practicing shooting at targets upon established target ranges, whether public or private, and patrons of such ranges, while such members or patrons are using their firearms on those target ranges.
 - (2) Duly authorized military or civil organizations while parading, with the special permission of the Governor.
 - (3) Hunters, trappers or fishermen with a license or permit while engaged in hunting, trapping or fishing.
 - (4) Transportation of weapons that are broken down in a non-functioning state or are not immediately accessible.
 - (5) Carrying or possessing any pistol, revolver, stun gun or taser or other firearm on the land or in the legal dwelling of another person as an invitee with that person's permission.
- (c) Subsection 24-1(a)(7) does not apply to or affect any of the following:
- (1) Peace officers while in performance of their official duties.
 - (2) Wardens, superintendents and keepers of prisons, penitentiaries, jails and other institutions for the detention of persons accused or convicted of an offense.
 - (3) Members of the Armed Services or Reserve Forces of the United States or the Illinois National Guard, while in the performance of their official duty.
 - (4) Manufacture, transportation, or sale of machine guns to persons authorized under subdivisions (1) through (3) of this subsection to possess machine guns, if the machine guns are broken down in a non-functioning state or are not immediately accessible.
 - (5) Persons licensed under federal law to manufacture any weapon from which 8 or more shots or bullets can be discharged by a single function of the firing device, or ammunition for such weapons, and actually engaged in the business of manufacturing such weapons or ammunition, but only with respect to activities which are within the lawful scope of such business, such as the manufacture, transportation, or testing of such weapons or ammunition. This exemption does not authorize the general private possession of any weapon from which 8 or more shots or bullets can be discharged by a single function of the firing device, but only such possession and activities as are within the lawful scope of a licensed manufacturing business described in this paragraph.
During transportation, such weapons shall be broken down in a non-functioning state or not immediately accessible.
 - (6) The manufacture, transport, testing, delivery, transfer or sale, and all lawful commercial or experimental activities necessary thereto, of rifles, shotguns, and weapons made from rifles or shotguns, or ammunition for such rifles, shotguns or weapons, where engaged in by a person operating as a contractor or subcontractor pursuant to a contract or subcontract for the development and supply of such rifles, shotguns, weapons or ammunition to the United States government or any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States, when such activities are necessary and incident to fulfilling the terms of such contract.
The exemption granted under this subdivision (c)(6) shall also apply to any authorized agent of any such contractor or subcontractor who is operating within the scope of his employment, where such activities involving such weapon, weapons or ammunition are necessary and incident to fulfilling the terms of such contract.
 - (7) A person possessing a rifle with a barrel or barrels less than 16 inches in length if: (A) the person has been issued a Curios and Relics license from the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; or (B) the person is an active member of a bona fide, nationally recognized military re-enacting group and the modification is required and necessary to accurately portray the weapon for historical re-enactment purposes; the re-enactor is in possession of a valid and current re-enacting group membership credential; and the overall length of the weapon as modified is not less than 26 inches.

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(d) Subsection 24-1(a)(1) does not apply to the purchase, possession or carrying of a black-jack or slung-shot by a peace officer.

(e) Subsection 24-1(a)(8) does not apply to any owner, manager or authorized employee of any place specified in that subsection nor to any law enforcement officer.

(f) Subsection 24-1(a)(4) and subsection 24-1(a)(10) and Section 24-1.6 do not apply to members of any club or organization organized for the purpose of practicing shooting at targets upon established target ranges, whether public or private, while using their firearms on those target ranges.

(g) Subsections 24-1(a)(11) and 24-3.1(a)(6) do not apply to:

(1) Members of the Armed Services or Reserve Forces of the United States or the Illinois National Guard, while in the performance of their official duty.

(2) Bonafide collectors of antique or surplus military ordinance.

(3) Laboratories having a department of forensic ballistics, or specializing in the development of ammunition or explosive ordinance.

(4) Commerce, preparation, assembly or possession of explosive bullets by manufacturers of ammunition licensed by the federal government, in connection with the supply of those organizations and persons exempted by subdivision (g)(1) of this Section, or like organizations and persons outside this State, or the transportation of explosive bullets to any organization or person exempted in this Section by a common carrier or by a vehicle owned or leased by an exempted manufacturer.

(g-5) Subsection 24-1(a)(6) does not apply to or affect persons licensed under federal law to manufacture any device or attachment of any kind designed, used, or intended for use in silencing the report of any firearm, firearms, or ammunition for those firearms equipped with those devices, and actually engaged in the business of manufacturing those devices, firearms, or ammunition, but only with respect to activities that are within the lawful scope of that business, such as the manufacture, transportation, or testing of those devices, firearms, or ammunition. This exemption does not authorize the general private possession of any device or attachment of any kind designed, used, or intended for use in silencing the report of any firearm, but only such possession and activities as are within the lawful scope of a licensed manufacturing business described in this subsection (g-5). During transportation, these devices shall be detached from any weapon or not immediately accessible.

(g-6) Subsections 24-1(a)(4) and 24-1(a)(10) and Section 24-1.6 do not apply to or affect any parole agent or parole supervisor who meets the qualifications and conditions prescribed in Section 3-14-1.5 of the Unified Code of Corrections.

(g-7) Subsection 24-1(a)(6) does not apply to a peace officer while serving as a member of a tactical response team or special operations team. A peace officer may not personally own or apply for ownership of a device or attachment of any kind designed, used, or intended for use in silencing the report of any firearm. These devices shall be owned and maintained by lawfully recognized units of government whose duties include the investigation of criminal acts.

(g-10) Subsections 24-1(a)(4), 24-1(a)(8), and 24-1(a)(10), and Sections 24-1.6 and 24-3.1 do not apply to an athlete's possession, transport on official Olympic and Paralympic transit systems established for athletes, or use of competition firearms sanctioned by the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, the International Shooting Sport Federation, or USA Shooting in connection with such athlete's training for and participation in shooting competitions at the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games and sanctioned test events leading up to the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

(h) An information or indictment based upon a violation of any subsection of this Article need not negative any exemptions contained in this Article. The defendant shall have the burden of proving such an exemption.

(i) Nothing in this Article shall prohibit, apply to, or affect the transportation, carrying, or possession, of any pistol or revolver, stun gun, taser, or other firearm consigned to a common carrier operating under license of the State of Illinois or the federal government, where such transportation, carrying, or possession is incident to the lawful transportation in which such common carrier is engaged; and nothing in this Article shall prohibit, apply to, or affect the transportation, carrying, or possession of any pistol, revolver, stun gun, taser, or other firearm, not the subject of and

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regulated by subsection 24-1(a)(7) or subsection 24-2(c) of this Article, which is unloaded and enclosed in a case, firearm carrying box, shipping box, or other container, by the possessor of a valid Firearm Owners Identification Card.

Ill. Comp. Stat. § 720 ILCS 5/24-3. Unlawful sale or delivery of firearms

(A) A person commits the offense of unlawful sale or delivery of firearms when he or she knowingly does any of the following:

...

(g) Delivers any firearm of a size which may be concealed upon the person, incidental to a sale, without withholding delivery of such firearm for at least 72 hours after application for its purchase has been made, or delivers . . . a stun gun or taser, incidental to a sale, without withholding delivery of such . . . stun gun or taser for at least 24 hours after application for its purchase has been made. However, this paragraph (g) does not apply to: (1) the sale of a firearm to a law enforcement officer if the seller of the firearm knows that the person to whom he or she is selling the firearm is a law enforcement officer or the sale of a firearm to a person who desires to purchase a firearm for use in promoting the public interest incident to his or her employment as a bank guard, armed truck guard, or other similar employment; (2) a mail order sale of a firearm to a nonresident of Illinois under which the firearm is mailed to a point outside the boundaries of Illinois; (3) the sale of a firearm to a nonresident of Illinois while at a firearm showing or display recognized by the Illinois Department of State Police; or (4) the sale of a firearm to a dealer licensed as a federal firearms dealer under Section 923 of the federal Gun Control Act of 1968 (18 U.S.C. 923). For purposes of this paragraph (g), "application" means when the buyer and seller reach an agreement to purchase a firearm.

...

(i) Sells or gives a firearm of any size to any person under 18 years of age who does not possess a valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card.

Ill. Comp. Stat. § 720 ILCS 5/24-6. Confiscation and disposition of weapons

(a) Upon conviction of an offense in which a weapon was used or possessed by the offender, any weapon seized shall be confiscated by the trial court.

(b) Any stolen weapon so confiscated, when no longer needed for evidentiary purposes, shall be returned to the person entitled to possession, if known. After the disposition of a criminal case or in any criminal case where a final judgment in the case was not entered due to the death of the defendant, and when a confiscated weapon is no longer needed for evidentiary purposes, and when in due course no legitimate claim has been made for the weapon, the court may transfer the weapon to the sheriff of the county who may proceed to destroy it, or may in its discretion order the weapon preserved as property of the governmental body whose police agency seized the weapon, or may in its discretion order the weapon to be transferred to the Department of State Police for use by the crime laboratory system, for training purposes, or for any other application as deemed appropriate by the Department. If, after the disposition of a criminal case, a need still exists for the use of the confiscated weapon for evidentiary purposes, the court may transfer the weapon to the custody of the State Department of Corrections for preservation. The court may not order the transfer of the weapon to any private individual or private organization other than to return a stolen weapon to its rightful owner.

...

(c) Any mental hospital that admits a person as an inpatient pursuant to any of the provisions of the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code shall confiscate any firearms in the possession of that person at the time of admission, or at any time the firearms are discovered in the person's possession during the course of hospitalization. The hospital shall, as soon as possible following confiscation, transfer custody of the firearms to the appropriate law enforcement agency. The hospital shall give written notice to the person from whom the firearm was confiscated of the identity and address of the law enforcement agency to which it has given the firearm.

The law enforcement agency shall maintain possession of any firearm it obtains pursuant to this subsection for a minimum of 90 days. Thereafter, the firearm may be disposed of pursuant to the provisions of subsection (b) of this Section.

Ill. Comp. Stat. § 720 ILCS 5/26-7. Disorderly conduct with a laser or laser pointer

(a) Definitions. For the purposes of this Section:

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“Aircraft” means any contrivance now known or hereafter invented, used, or designed for navigation of or flight in the air, but excluding parachutes.

“Laser” means both of the following:

- (1) any device that utilizes the natural oscillations of atoms or molecules between energy levels for generating coherent electromagnetic radiation in the ultraviolet, visible, or infrared region of the spectrum and when discharged exceeds one milliwatt continuous wave;
- (2) any device designed or used to amplify electromagnetic radiation by simulated emission that is visible to the human eye.

“Laser pointer” means a hand-held device that emits light amplified by the stimulated emission of radiation that is visible to the human eye.

“Laser sight” means a laser pointer that can be attached to a firearm and can be used to improve the accuracy of the firearm.

(b) A person commits disorderly conduct with a laser or laser pointer when he or she intentionally or knowingly:

- (1) aims an operating laser pointer at a person he or she knows or reasonably should know to be a peace officer; or
- (2) aims and discharges a laser or other device that creates visible light into the cockpit of an aircraft that is in the process of taking off, landing, or is in flight.

(c) Paragraph (2) of subsection (b) does not apply to the following individuals who aim and discharge a laser or other device at an aircraft:

- (1) an authorized individual in the conduct of research and development or flight test operations conducted by an aircraft manufacturer, the Federal Aviation Administration, or any other person authorized by the Federal Aviation Administration to conduct this research and development or flight test operations; or
- (2) members or elements of the Department of Defense or Department of Homeland Security acting in an official capacity for the purpose of research, development, operations, testing, or training.

(d) Sentence. Disorderly conduct with a laser or laser pointer is a Class A misdemeanor.

Ill. Comp. Stat. § 720 ILCS 5/31A-0.1. Definitions

For the purposes of this Article:

...

“Item of contraband” means any of the following:

- (vi) “Firearm” means any device, by whatever name known, which is designed to expel a projectile or projectiles by the action of an explosion, expansion of gas or escape of gas, including but not limited to:

...

(D) any device which is powered by electrical charging units, such as batteries, and which fires one or several barbs attached to a length of wire and which, upon hitting a human, can send out current capable of disrupting the person's nervous system in such a manner as to render him or her incapable of normal functioning, commonly referred to as a stun gun or taser.

Ill. Comp. Stat. § 720 ILCS 5/31A-1.1. Bringing Contraband into a Penal Institution; Possessing Contraband in a Penal Institution.

(a) A person commits bringing contraband into a penal institution when he or she knowingly and without authority of any person designated or authorized to grant this authority (1) brings an item of contraband into a penal institution or (2) causes another to bring an item of contraband into a penal institution or (3) places an item of contraband in such proximity to a penal institution as to give an inmate access to the contraband.

(b) A person commits possessing contraband in a penal institution when he or she knowingly possesses contraband in a penal institution, regardless of the intent with which he or she possesses it.

...

(d) Sentence.

...

(6) Bringing into or possessing a weapon, tool to defeat security mechanisms, cutting tool, or electronic contraband in a penal institution is a

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Class 1 felony.

(7) Bringing into or possessing a firearm, firearm ammunition, or explosive in a penal institution is a Class X felony.

Ill. Comp. Stat. § 720 ILCS 5/33A-1. Legislative intent and definitions

(a) Legislative findings. The legislature finds and declares the following:

(1) The use of a dangerous weapon in the commission of a felony offense poses a much greater threat to the public health, safety, and general welfare, than when a weapon is not used in the commission of the offense.

(2) Further, the use of a firearm greatly facilitates the commission of a criminal offense because of the more lethal nature of a firearm and the greater perceived threat produced in those confronted by a person wielding a firearm. Unlike other dangerous weapons such as knives and clubs, the use of a firearm in the commission of a criminal felony offense significantly escalates the threat and the potential for bodily harm, and the greater range of the firearm increases the potential for harm to more persons. Not only are the victims and bystanders at greater risk when a firearm is used, but also the law enforcement officers whose duty is to confront and apprehend the armed suspect.

(3) Current law does contain offenses involving the use or discharge of a gun toward or against a person, such as aggravated battery with a firearm, aggravated discharge of a firearm, and reckless discharge of a firearm; however, the General Assembly has legislated greater penalties for the commission of a felony while in possession of a firearm because it deems such acts as more serious.

(b) Legislative intent.

(1) In order to deter the use of firearms in the commission of a felony offense, the General Assembly deems it appropriate for a greater penalty to be imposed when a firearm is used or discharged in the commission of an offense than the penalty imposed for using other types of weapons and for the penalty to increase on more serious offenses.

(2) With the additional elements of the discharge of a firearm and great bodily harm inflicted by a firearm being added to armed violence and other serious felony offenses, it is the intent of the General Assembly to punish those elements more severely during commission of a felony offense than when those elements stand alone as the act of the offender.

...

(c) Definitions.

(1) “Armed with a dangerous weapon”. A person is considered armed with a dangerous weapon for purposes of this Article, when he or she carries on or about his or her person or is otherwise armed with a Category I, Category II, or Category III weapon.

(2) . . . A Category II weapon is any other . . . firearm, stun gun or taser as defined in paragraph (a) of Section 24-1 of this Code

Ill. Comp. Stat. § 725 ILCS 5/108-1.01. Search During Temporary Questioning

When a peace officer has stopped a person for temporary questioning pursuant to Section 107-14 of this Code and reasonably suspects that he or another is in danger of attack, he may search the person for weapons. If the officer discovers a weapon, he may take it until the completion of the questioning, at which time he shall either return the weapon, if lawfully possessed, or arrest the person so questioned.

Ill. Comp. Stat. § 725 ILCS 210/7.06. Employment of investigators

§ 7.06. (a) The Director may contract for such investigators to provide investigative services in criminal cases and tax objection cases for staff counsel and county state's attorneys. Investigators may be authorized by the board to carry tear gas gun projectors or bombs, pistols, revolvers, stun guns, tasers or other firearms.

*Various Illinois cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER® devices, including but not limited to: Aurora; Barrington; Bartlett; Bellwood; Beecher; Berwyn; Bourbonnais; Braidwood; Burbank; Burnham; Byron; Cahokia; Calumet Park; Carol Stream; Channahon; Chatham; Cherry Valley; Chicago; Chicago Heights; Chillocothe; Coal City; Cook County; Crete; Danville; Deerfield; DeKalb County; Des Plaines; Diamond; East Dundee; East Moline; East Peoria; East St. Louis; Evergreen Park; Ford Heights; Galena; Glen

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	<p>Ellyn; Golf; Greenville; Hampshire; Hanover Park; Highland; Hillside; Hoffman Estates; Homewood; Inverness; Jerseyville; Kewanee; Kingston; Lake Barrington; Lake Bluff; Lindenhurst; Lockport; Loves Park; Lynwood; Markham; Marseilles; Maryville; McCook; Metropolis; Morton Grove; Naperville; New Lenox; Norridge; North Aurora; North Chicago; Northbrook; Oakbrook Terrace; Oak Lawn; O'Fallon; Oregon; Palos Heights; Park Forest; Peru; Phoenix; Pittsfield; Plainfield; Polo; Richton Park; Roselle; Sauk Village; Shorewood; South Elgin; South Holland; Streamwood; Sparta; Sugar Grove; Sun River Terrace; Thornton; Tinley Park; Vernon Hills; Village of Bellwood; Waukegan; West Dundee; Winnetka; Worth; Woodridge; and Zion. Most Illinois cities and municipalities prohibit the concealed carry of a TASER CEW or stun gun outside the home. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding their regulations.</p>
Indiana	<p><u>Ind. Code § 20-33-8-16. Possession of firearms, deadly weapons, or destructive devices</u></p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) As used in this section, "deadly weapon" has the meaning set forth in IC 35-31.5-2-86. The term does not include a firearm or destructive device.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(f) Notwithstanding section 20 of this chapter, a student who is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) identified as bringing a deadly weapon to school or on school property; or(2) in possession of a deadly weapon on school property; <p>may be expelled for not more than one (1) calendar year.</p> <p>(g) A superintendent or the superintendent's designee shall immediately notify the appropriate law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the property where the school is located if a student engages in a behavior described in subsection (d). The superintendent may give similar notice if the student engages in a behavior described in subsection (f). Upon receiving notification under this subsection, the law enforcement agency shall begin an investigation and take appropriate action.</p> <p>(h) A student with a disability (as defined in IC 20-35-1-8) who possesses a firearm on school property is subject to procedural safeguards under 20 U.S.C. 1415.</p> <p><u>Ind. Code § 35-31.5-2-86. "Deadly weapon"</u></p> <p>(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), "deadly weapon" means the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) A loaded or unloaded firearm.(2) A destructive device, weapon, device, taser (as defined in IC 35-47-8-3) or electronic stun weapon (as defined in IC 35-47-8-1), equipment, chemical substance, or other material that in the manner it:<ul style="list-style-type: none">(A) is used;(B) could ordinarily be used; or(C) is intended to be used; <p>is readily capable of causing serious bodily injury.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) The term does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) a taser (as defined in IC 35-47-8-3);(2) an electronic stun weapon (as defined in IC 35-47-8-1);(3) a chemical designed to temporarily incapacitate a person; or(4) another device designed to temporarily incapacitate a person; <p>if the device described in subdivisions (1) through (4) is used by a law enforcement officer who has been trained in the use of the device and who</p>

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uses the device in accordance with the law enforcement officer's training and while lawfully engaged in the execution of official duties.

Ind. Code § 35-38-2-2.3 Conditions of probation; statement of conditions; term of imprisonment; intermittent service; transfers and retransfers of supervision

(a) As a condition of probation, the court may require a person to do a combination of the following:

...

(9) Refrain from possessing a firearm or other deadly weapon unless granted written permission by the court or the person's probation officer.

Ind. Code § 35-44.1-2-5. Assisting a criminal; defenses

(a) A person not standing in the relation of parent, child, or spouse to another person who has committed a crime or is a fugitive from justice who, with intent to hinder the apprehension or punishment of the other person, harbors, conceals, or otherwise assists the person commits assisting a criminal, a Class A misdemeanor. However, the offense is:

...

(2) a Level 5 felony, if . . . the assistance was providing a deadly weapon.

Ind. Code § 35-47-2-1. Carrying a handgun without being licensed; exceptions; person convicted of domestic battery

(a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c) and section 2 of this chapter, a person shall not carry a handgun in any vehicle or on or about the person's body without being licensed under this chapter to carry a handgun.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), a person may carry a handgun without being licensed under this chapter to carry a handgun if:

(1) the person carries the handgun on or about the person's body in or on property that is owned, leased, rented, or otherwise legally controlled by the person;

(2) the person carries the handgun on or about the person's body while lawfully present in or on property that is owned, leased, rented, or otherwise legally controlled by another person, if the person:

(A) has the consent of the owner, renter, lessor, or person who legally controls the property to have the handgun on the premises;

(B) is attending a firearms related event on the property, including a gun show, firearms expo, gun owner's club or convention, hunting club, shooting club, or training course; or

(C) is on the property to receive firearms related services, including the repair, maintenance, or modification of a firearm;

(3) the person carries the handgun in a vehicle that is owned, leased, rented, or otherwise legally controlled by the person, if the handgun is:

(A) unloaded;

(B) not readily accessible; and

(C) secured in a case;

(4) the person carries the handgun while lawfully present in a vehicle that is owned, leased, rented, or otherwise legally controlled by another person, if the handgun is:

(A) unloaded;

(B) not readily accessible; and

(C) secured in a case; or

(5) the person carries the handgun:

(A) at a shooting range (as defined in IC 14-22-31.5-3);

(B) while attending a firearms instructional course; or

(C) while engaged in a legal hunting activity.

(c) Unless the person's right to possess a firearm has been restored under IC 35-47-4-7, a person who has been convicted of domestic battery under IC 35-42-2-1.3 may not possess or carry a handgun.

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Ind. Code § 35-47-2-2 Excepted persons

Section 1 of this chapter does not apply to:

- (1) marshals;
- (2) sheriffs;
- (3) the commissioner of the department of correction or persons authorized by the commissioner in writing to carry firearms;
- (4) judicial officers;
- (5) law enforcement officers;
- (6) members of the armed forces of the United States or of the national guard or organized reserves while they are on duty;
- (7) regularly enrolled members of any organization duly authorized to purchase or receive such weapons from the United States or from this state who are at or are going to or from their place of assembly or target practice;
- (8) employees of the United States duly authorized to carry handguns;
- (9) employees of express companies when engaged in company business; or
- (10) any person engaged in the business of manufacturing, repairing, or dealing in firearms or the agent or representative of any such person having in the person's possession, using, or carrying a handgun in the usual or ordinary course of that business.

Ind. Code § 35-47-4.5-2. "Laser pointer" defined

As used in this chapter, "laser pointer" means a device that emits light amplified by the stimulated emission of radiation that is visible to the human eye.

Ind. Code § 35-47-4.5-4. Directing laser pointer at public safety officer or state police motor carrier inspector

A person who knowingly or intentionally directs light amplified by the stimulated emission of radiation that is visible to the human eye or any other electromagnetic radiation from a laser pointer at a public safety officer or a state police motor carrier inspector without the consent of the public safety officer or state police motor carrier inspector commits a Class B misdemeanor.

Ind. Code § 35-47-8-1. "Electronic stun weapon" defined

As used in this chapter, "electronic stun weapon" means any mechanism that is:

- (1) designed to emit an electronic, magnetic, or other type of charge that exceeds the equivalency of a five (5) milliamp sixty (60) hertz shock; and
- (2) used for the purpose of temporarily incapacitating a person.

Ind. Code § 35-47-8-2. "Stun gun" defined [not a TASER®]

As used in this chapter, "stun gun" means any mechanism that is:

- (1) designed to emit an electronic, magnetic, or other type of charge that equals or does not exceed the equivalency of a five (5) milliamp sixty (60) hertz shock; and
- (2) used for the purpose of temporarily incapacitating a person.

Ind. Code § 35-47-8-3. "Taser" defined

As used in this chapter, "taser" means any mechanism that is:

- (1) Designed to emit an electronic, magnetic, or other type of charge or shock through the use of a projectile; and
- (2) Used for the purpose of temporarily incapacitating a person.

Ind. Code § 35-47-8-4. Applicability of handgun provisions

Sec. 4. IC 35-47-2 applies to an electronic stun weapon or taser.

Ind. Code § 35-47-8-5 Stun guns; purchase, possession and sale; use in commission of crime; use on law enforcement officer [not a TASER®]

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	<p>(a) A person eighteen (18) years of age or over may purchase or possess a stun gun.</p> <p>(b) A person who knowingly or intentionally sells or furnishes a stun gun to a person who is less than eighteen (18) years of age commits a Class B misdemeanor.</p> <p>(c) A person who knowingly or intentionally uses a stun gun in the commission of a crime commits a Class A misdemeanor.</p> <p>(d) A person who knowingly or intentionally uses a stun gun on a law enforcement officer while the officer is performing the officer's duties commits a Level 6 felony.</p> <p><u>Ind. Code § 35-47-4.5-1 Exceptions (Regulation of Laser Pointers)</u> This chapter does not apply to the use of a laser pointer:</p> <p>(1) for educational purposes by individuals engaged in an organized meeting or training class; or</p> <p>(2) during the normal course of work or trade activities.</p> <p><u>Ind. Code § 35-47-4.5-2 "Laser pointer" defined</u> As used in this chapter, "laser pointer" means a device that emits light amplified by the stimulated emission of radiation that is visible to the human eye.</p> <p><u>Ind. Code § 35-47-4.5-4 Directing laser pointer at public safety officer</u> A person who knowingly or intentionally directs light amplified by the stimulated emission of radiation that is visible to the human eye or any other electromagnetic radiation from a laser pointer at a public safety officer or a state police motor carrier inspector without the consent of the public safety officer or state police motor carrier inspector commits a Class B misdemeanor.</p> <p><i>*Various Indiana cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: Avon, Boone County, Boswell, Brownsburg, Danville, Fishers, Hancock County, Lake County, LaPorte County, Merrillville, Noblesville, Saint Joseph County, South Bend, Syracuse, Vincennes, and Wabash. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding their regulations.</i></p>
Iowa	<p><u>Iowa Code § 702.7. Dangerous Weapon</u> A "dangerous weapon" is any instrument or device designed primarily for use in inflicting death or injury upon a human being or animal, and which is capable of inflicting death upon a human being when used in the manner for which it was designed, except a bow and arrow when possessed and used for hunting or any other lawful purpose. Additionally, any instrument or device of any sort whatsoever which is actually used in such a manner as to indicate that the defendant intends to inflict death or serious injury upon the other, and which, when so used, is capable of inflicting death upon a human being, is a dangerous weapon. Dangerous weapons include but are not limited to any offensive weapon, pistol, revolver, or other firearm, dagger, razor, stiletto, switchblade knife, knife having a blade exceeding five inches in length, or any portable device or weapon directing an electric current, impulse, wave, or beam that produces a high-voltage pulse designed to immobilize a person.</p> <p><u>Iowa Code § 704.2. Deadly force</u></p> <p>1. The term "deadly force" means any of the following:</p> <p>...</p> <p>c. The discharge of a firearm, other than a firearm loaded with less lethal munitions and discharged by a peace officer, corrections officer, or corrections official in the line of duty, in the direction of some person with the knowledge of the person's presence there, even though no intent to inflict serious physical injury can be shown.</p> <p>d. The discharge of a firearm, other than a firearm loaded with less lethal munitions and discharged by a peace officer, corrections officer, or corrections official in the line of duty, at a vehicle in which a person is known to be.</p> <p>2. As used in this section, "less lethal munitions" means projectiles which are designed to stun, temporarily incapacitate, or cause temporary discomfort to a person without penetrating the person's body.</p>

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Iowa Code § 708.1. Assault defined

1. An assault as defined in this section is a general intent crime.

2. A person commits an assault when, without justification, the person does any of the following:

...

c. Intentionally points any firearm toward another, or displays in a threatening manner any dangerous weapon toward another.

Iowa Code § 708.2. Penalties for assault

...

3. A person who commits an assault, as defined in section 708.1, and uses or displays a dangerous weapon in connection with the assault, is guilty of an aggravated misdemeanor. This subsection does not apply if section 708.6 or 708.8 applies.

Iowa Code § 708.6. Intimidation with a dangerous weapon

A person commits a class “C” felony when the person, with the intent to injure or provoke fear or anger in another, shoots, throws, launches, or discharges a dangerous weapon at, into, or in a building, vehicle, airplane, railroad engine, railroad car, or boat, occupied by another person, or within an assembly of people, and thereby places the occupants or people in reasonable apprehension of serious injury or threatens to commit such an act under circumstances raising a reasonable expectation that the threat will be carried out.

A person commits a class “D” felony when the person shoots, throws, launches, or discharges a dangerous weapon at, into, or in a building, vehicle, airplane, railroad engine, railroad car, or boat, occupied by another person, or within an assembly of people, and thereby places the occupants or people in reasonable apprehension of serious injury or threatens to commit such an act under circumstances raising a reasonable expectation that the threat will be carried out.

Iowa Code § 708.8. Going armed with intent

A person who goes armed with any dangerous weapon with the intent to use without justification such weapon against the person of another commits a class “D” felony.

Iowa Code § 719.1. Interference with official acts

1. a. A person commits interference with official acts when the person knowingly resists or obstructs anyone known by the person to be a peace officer, emergency medical care provider under chapter 147A, or fire fighter, whether paid or volunteer, in the performance of any act which is within the scope of the lawful duty or authority of that officer, emergency medical care provider under chapter 147A, or fire fighter, whether paid or volunteer, or who knowingly resists or obstructs the service or execution by any authorized person of any civil or criminal process or order of any court.

...

f. If a person commits interference with official acts, as defined in this subsection, and in so doing inflicts or attempts to inflict serious injury, or displays a dangerous weapon, as defined in section 702.7, or is armed with a firearm, that person commits a class “D” felony.

2. a. A person under the custody, control, or supervision of the department of corrections commits interference with official acts when the person knowingly resists, obstructs, or interferes with a correctional officer, agent, employee, or contractor, whether paid or volunteer, in the performance of the person's official duties.

...

f. If a person violates this subsection and in so doing inflicts or attempts to inflict bodily injury other than serious injury to another, displays a dangerous weapon, as defined in section 702.7, or is armed with a firearm, the person commits a class “D” felony.

g. If a person violates this subsection and uses or attempts to use a dangerous weapon, as defined in section 702.7, or inflicts serious injury to another, the person commits a class “C” felony.

Iowa Code § 719.7. Possessing contraband

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1. "Contraband" includes but is not limited to any of the following:

...

b. A dangerous weapon, offensive weapon, pneumatic gun, stun gun, firearm ammunition, knife of any length or any other cutting device, explosive or incendiary material, instrument, device, or other material fashioned in such a manner as to be capable of inflicting death or injury.

Iowa Code § 724.3. Unauthorized possession of offensive weapons

Any person, other than a person authorized herein, who knowingly possesses an offensive weapon commits a class "D" felony.

Iowa Code § 724.4 Carrying Weapons

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person who goes armed with a dangerous weapon concealed on or about the person, or who, within the limits of any city, goes armed with a pistol or revolver, or any loaded firearm of any kind, whether concealed or not, or who knowingly carries or transports in a vehicle a pistol or revolver, commits an aggravated misdemeanor.

...

4. Subsections 1 through 3 do not apply to any of the following:

- a. A person who goes armed with a dangerous weapon in the person's own dwelling or place of business, or on land owned or possessed by the person.
- b. A peace officer, when the officer's duties require the person to carry such weapons.
- c. A member of the armed forces of the United States or of the national guard or person in the service of the United States, when the weapons are carried in connection with the person's duties as such.
- d. A correctional officer, when the officer's duties require, serving under the authority of the Iowa department of corrections.
- e. A person who for any lawful purpose carries an unloaded pistol, revolver, or other dangerous weapon inside a closed and fastened container or securely wrapped package which is too large to be concealed on the person.
- f. A person who for any lawful purpose carries or transports an unloaded pistol or revolver in a vehicle inside a closed and fastened container or securely wrapped package which is too large to be concealed on the person or inside a cargo or luggage compartment where the pistol or revolver will not be readily accessible to any person riding in the vehicle or common carrier.
- g. A person while the person is lawfully engaged in target practice on a range designed for that purpose or while actually engaged in lawful hunting.
- h. A person who carries a knife used in hunting or fishing, while actually engaged in lawful hunting or fishing.
- i. A person who has in the person's possession and who displays to a peace officer on demand a valid permit to carry weapons which has been issued to the person, and whose conduct is within the limits of that permit. A person shall not be convicted of a violation of this section if the person produces at the person's trial a permit to carry weapons which was valid at the time of the alleged offense and which would have brought the person's conduct within this exception if the permit had been produced at the time of the alleged offense.
- j. A law enforcement officer from another state when the officer's duties require the officer to carry the weapon and the officer is in this state for any of the following reasons:
 - (1) The extradition or other lawful removal of a prisoner from this state.
 - (2) Pursuit of a suspect in compliance with chapter 806.
 - (3) Activities in the capacity of a law enforcement officer with the knowledge and consent of the chief of police of the city or the sheriff of the county in which the activities occur or of the commissioner of public safety.
- k. A person engaged in the business of transporting prisoners under a contract with the Iowa department of corrections or a county sheriff, a similar agency from another state, or the federal government.

Iowa Code § 724.6 Professional Permit to Carry Weapons

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1. A person may be issued a permit to carry weapons when the person's employment in a private investigation business or private security business licensed under chapter 80A, or a person's employment as a peace officer, correctional officer, security guard, bank messenger or other person transporting property of a value requiring security, or in police work, reasonably justifies that person going armed. The permit shall be on a form prescribed and published by the commissioner of public safety, shall identify the holder, and shall state the nature of the employment requiring the holder to go armed. A permit so issued, other than to a peace officer, shall authorize the person to whom it is issued to go armed anywhere in the state, only while engaged in the employment, and while going to and from the place of the employment. A permit issued to a certified peace officer shall authorize that peace officer to go armed anywhere in the state at all times. Permits shall expire twelve months after the date when issued except that permits issued to peace officers and correctional officers are valid through the officer's period of employment unless otherwise canceled. When the employment is terminated, the holder of the permit shall surrender it to the issuing officer for cancellation.

2. Notwithstanding subsection 1, fire fighters, as defined in section 411.1, subsection 10, airport fire fighters included under section 97B.49B, and emergency medical care providers, as defined in section 147A.1, shall not, as a condition of employment, be required to obtain a permit under this section. However, the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to a person designated as an arson investigator by the chief fire officer of a political subdivision.

Iowa Code § 724.7 Nonprofessional Permit to Carry Weapons

1. Any person who is not disqualified under section 724.8, who satisfies the training requirements of section 724.9, and who files an application in accordance with section 724.10 shall be issued a nonprofessional permit to carry weapons. Such permits shall be on a form prescribed and published by the commissioner of public safety, which shall be readily distinguishable from the professional permit, and shall identify the holder of the permit. Such permits shall not be issued for a particular weapon and shall not contain information about a particular weapon including the make, model, or serial number of the weapon or any ammunition used in that weapon. All permits so issued shall be for a period of five years and shall be valid throughout the state except where the possession or carrying of a firearm is prohibited by state or federal law.

Iowa Code § 724.8 Persons Eligible for Permit to Carry Weapons

No professional or nonprofessional permit to carry weapons shall be issued to a person who is subject to any of the following:

1. Is less than eighteen years of age for a professional permit or less than twenty-one years of age for a nonprofessional permit.
2. Is addicted to the use of alcohol.
3. Probable cause exists to believe, based upon documented specific actions of the person, where at least one of the actions occurred within two years immediately preceding the date of the permit application, that the person is likely to use a weapon unlawfully or in such other manner as would endanger the person's self or others.
4. Is subject to the provisions of section 724.26.
5. Has, within the previous three years, been convicted of any serious or aggravated misdemeanor defined in chapter 708 not involving the use of a firearm or explosive.
6. Is prohibited by federal law from shipping, transporting, possessing, or receiving a firearm.

Iowa Code § 902.7. Minimum sentence--use of a dangerous weapon

At the trial of a person charged with participating in a forcible felony, if the trier of fact finds beyond a reasonable doubt that the person is guilty of a forcible felony and that the person represented that the person was in the immediate possession and control of a dangerous weapon, displayed a dangerous weapon in a threatening manner, or was armed with a dangerous weapon while participating in the forcible felony the convicted person shall serve a minimum of five years of the sentence imposed by law. A person sentenced pursuant to this section shall not be eligible for parole until the person has served the minimum sentence of confinement imposed by this section.

Iowa Admin. Code 681-13.14(262) General rules on use of grounds and facilities. (Iowa State University of Science and Technology – Standards of Conduct on Campus)

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	<p>13.14(5) Weapons are not permitted on the campus except for purposes of law enforcement and as specifically authorized for purposes of instruction, research or service. A weapon is any instrument or device which is designed primarily for use in inflicting death or injury upon a human being or animal and which is capable of inflicting death or injury when used in the manner for which it was designed. Weapons include any pistol, revolver, shotgun, machine gun, rifle or other firearm, BB or pellet gun, taser or stun gun, bomb, grenade, mine or other explosive or incendiary device, ammunition, archery equipment, dagger, stiletto, switchblade knife, or knife having a blade exceeding five inches in length. Residents of university housing may possess knives having a blade exceeding five inches for cooking purposes.</p> <p>*Various Iowa cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASERCEWs, including but not limited to: Blackhawk County, Council Bluffs, Des Moines and Storm Lake. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding their regulations.</p>
Kansas	<p><u>Kan. Stat. § 21-6301. Criminal use of weapons</u> (a) Criminal use of weapons is knowingly: . . . (2) possessing with intent to use the same unlawfully against another, a dagger, dirk, billy, blackjack, slungshot, dangerous knife, straight-edged razor, stiletto or any other dangerous or deadly weapon or instrument of like character; . . .</p> <p><u>Kan. Stat. § 72-89a01. Definitions. (Weapon-Free Schools)</u> As used in this act: . . . (h) "Weapon" means . . . (9) any electronic device designed to discharge immobilizing levels of electricity, commonly known as a stun gun.</p> <p>*Various Kansas cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: Lenexa, Overland Park, Sedgwick County, Topeka, and Wichita. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding their regulations.</p>
Kentucky	<p><u>Ky. Rev. Stat. § 16.220. Public auction of confiscated firearms; disposition of proceeds; Department of Kentucky State Police treatment of transferred firearms</u> (1) Subject to the duty to return confiscated firearms to innocent owners pursuant to KRS 500.090, all firearms confiscated by the Department of Kentucky State Police and not retained for official use pursuant to KRS 500.090 shall be sold at public auction to federally licensed firearms dealers holding a license appropriate for the type of firearm sold. Any provision of KRS Chapter 45 or 45A relating to disposition of property to the contrary notwithstanding, the Department of Kentucky State Police shall: (a) Conduct any auction specified by this section; (b) Retain for departmental use twenty percent (20%) of the gross proceeds from any auction specified by this section; and (c) Transfer remaining proceeds of the sale to the account of the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security for use as provided in subsection (4) of this section. . . . (4) The proceeds of firearms sales shall be utilized by the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security to provide grants to city, county, charter county, unified local government, urban-county government, and consolidated local government police departments; university safety and security departments organized pursuant to KRS 164.950; school districts that employ special law enforcement officers as defined in KRS 61.900; and sheriff's departments for the purchase of: (a) Body armor for sworn peace officers of those departments and service animals, as defined in KRS 525.010, of those departments; (b) Firearms or ammunition; and (c) Electronic control devices, electronic control weapons, or electro-muscular disruption technology.</p>

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	<p>In awarding grants under this section, the Kentucky Office of Homeland Security shall give first priority to providing and replacing body armor and second priority to providing firearms and ammunition, with residual funds available for the purchase of electronic control devices, electronic control weapons, or electro-muscular disruption technology. Body armor purchased by the department receiving grant funds shall meet or exceed the standards issued by the National Institute of Justice for body armor. No police or sheriff's department shall apply for a grant to replace existing body armor unless that body armor has been in actual use for a period of five (5) years or longer. . . .</p> <p><u>Ky. Rev. Stat. § 500.080. Definitions for Kentucky Penal Code</u></p> <p>. . . .</p> <p>(3) "Dangerous instrument" means any instrument, including parts of the human body when a serious physical injury is a direct result of the use of that part of the human body, article, or substance which, under the circumstances in which it is used, attempted to be used, or threatened to be used, is readily capable of causing death or serious physical injury;</p> <p>(4) "Deadly weapon" means any of the following:</p> <p>. . . .</p> <p>(b) Any weapon from which a shot, readily capable of producing death or other serious physical injury, may be discharged;</p> <p>[But, please note, that according to Kentucky case law, a TASER is not a deadly weapon. <i>Blair v. Com.</i>, No. 2005-CA-002017-MR, 2007 WL 1720133, at *6 (Ky. Ct. App. June 15, 2007) (“[Plaintiff’s] argument that tasers are deadly weapons or, at the least, a last resort prior to the use of lethal force, finds no support in the law.”).]</p> <p>*Various Kentucky cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASERCEWs, including but not limited to: Augusta, Highland Heights, Newport, and Owensboro. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding their regulations.</p>
Louisiana	<p><u>La. Rev. Stat. § 14:2 Definitions</u></p> <p>. . . .</p> <p>(3) "Dangerous weapon" includes any gas, liquid or other substance or instrumentality, which, in the manner used, is calculated or likely to produce death or great bodily harm.</p> <p><u>La. Rev. Stat. § 14:27. Attempt; penalties; attempt on peace officer; enhanced penalties</u></p> <p>A. Any person who, having a specific intent to commit a crime, does or omits an act for the purpose of and tending directly toward the accomplishing of his object is guilty of an attempt to commit the offense intended; and it shall be immaterial whether, under the circumstances, he would have actually accomplished his purpose.</p> <p>B. (1) Mere preparation to commit a crime shall not be sufficient to constitute an attempt; but lying in wait with a dangerous weapon with the intent to commit a crime, or searching for the intended victim with a dangerous weapon with the intent to commit a crime, shall be sufficient to constitute an attempt to commit the offense intended.</p> <p><u>La. Rev. Stat. § 14:34.6. Disarming of a peace officer</u></p> <p>A. Disarming of a peace officer is committed when an offender, through use of force or threat of force, and without the consent of the peace officer, takes possession of any law enforcement equipment from the person of a peace officer or from an area within the peace officer's immediate control, when the offender has reasonable grounds to believe that the victim is a peace officer acting in the performance of his duty.</p> <p>B. For purposes of this Section:</p> <p>(1) “Law enforcement equipment” shall include any firearms, weapons, restraints, ballistics shields, forced entry tools, defense technology equipment, self-defense batons, self-defense sprays, chemical weapons, or electro shock weapons issued to a peace officer and used in the course and scope of his law enforcement duties.</p>

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La. Rev. Stat. § 14:37.3. Unlawful use of a laser on a police officer

A. Unlawful use of a laser on a police officer is the intentional projection of a laser on or at a police officer without consent of the officer when the offender has reasonable grounds to believe the officer is a police officer acting in the performance of his duty and that the officer will be injured, intimidated, or placed in fear of bodily harm.

B. For purposes of this Section the following terms have the following meanings:

- (1) "Laser" means any device that projects a beam or point of light by means of light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation or any device that emits light which simulates the appearance of a laser.

La. Rev. Stat. § 14:95.2. Carrying a firearm or dangerous weapon by a student or nonstudent on school property, at school-sponsored functions, or in a firearm-free zone

A. Carrying a firearm, or dangerous weapon as defined in R.S. 14:2, by a student or nonstudent on school property, at a school sponsored function, or in a firearm-free zone is unlawful and shall be defined as possession of any firearm or dangerous weapon, on one's person, at any time while on a school campus, on school transportation, or at any school sponsored function in a specific designated area including but not limited to athletic competitions, dances, parties, or any extracurricular activities, or within one thousand feet of any school campus.

La. Rev. Stat. § 14:336. Unlawful aiming of a laser at an aircraft

A. "Unlawful aiming of a laser at an aircraft" is the intentional projection of a laser on or at an aircraft or at the flight path of an aircraft in the aircraft jurisdiction of the state of Louisiana.

B. For purposes of this Section, the following terms have the following meanings:

- (1) "Laser" means any device that projects a beam or point of light by means of light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation or any device that emits light which simulates the appearance of a laser.

La. Code Crim. Proc. art. 215.1. Temporary questioning of persons in public places; frisk and search for weapons

A. A law enforcement officer may stop a person in a public place whom he reasonably suspects is committing, has committed, or is about to commit an offense and may demand of him his name, address, and an explanation of his actions.

B. When a law enforcement officer has stopped a person for questioning pursuant to this Article and reasonably suspects that he is in danger, he may frisk the outer clothing of such person for a dangerous weapon. If the law enforcement officer reasonably suspects the person possesses a dangerous weapon, he may search the person.

C. If the law enforcement officer finds a dangerous weapon, he may take and keep it until the completion of the questioning, at which time he shall either return it, if lawfully possessed, or arrest such person.

La. Code Crim. Proc. art. 894.1. Sentencing guidelines; generally

...

B. The following grounds, while not controlling the discretion of the court, shall be accorded weight in its determination of suspension of sentence or probation:

...

- (10) The offender used a dangerous weapon in the commission of the offense.

...

- (19) The offender used a firearm or other dangerous weapon while committing or attempting to commit an offense which has, as an element, the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another, and which by its very nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force may be used in the course of committing the offense.

- (20) The offender used a firearm or other dangerous weapon while committing or attempting to commit a controlled dangerous substance

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	<p>offense.</p> <p>*Various Louisiana cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: Amite City, Baton Rouge, Caddo Parish, East Baton Rouge Parish, New Orleans, St. Landry Parish, and West Baton Rouge Parish. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding their regulations.</p>
Maine	<p><u>Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 15, § 393. Possession of firearms prohibited for certain persons</u></p> <p>1. Possession prohibited. A person may not own, possess or have under that person's control a firearm, unless that person has obtained a permit under this section, if that person: . . .</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">A-1. Has been convicted of committing or found not criminally responsible by reason of insanity of committing:</p> <p style="padding-left: 4em;">. . .</p> <p style="padding-left: 4em;">(5) A crime under the laws of the United States, this State or any other state or the Passamaquoddy Tribe or Penobscot Nation in a proceeding in which the prosecuting authority was required to plead and prove that the person committed the crime with the use of:</p> <p style="padding-left: 4em;">. . .</p> <p style="padding-left: 4em;">(b) Any other dangerous weapon;</p> <p><u>Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 15, § 5821. Subject property</u></p> <p>Except as provided in section 5821-A, the following are subject to forfeiture to the State and no property right may exist in them:</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">. . .</p> <p>3-A. Firearms and other weapons. Law enforcement officers may seize all firearms and dangerous weapons that they may find in any lawful search for scheduled drugs in which scheduled drugs are found. Except for those seized weapons listed in a petition filed in the Superior Court pursuant to section 5822, all weapons seized, after notice and opportunity for hearing, must be forfeited to the State by the District Court 90 days after a list of the weapons and drugs seized is filed in the District Court in the district in which the weapons and drugs were seized. A weapon need not be forfeited if the owner appears prior to the declaration of forfeiture and satisfies the court, by a preponderance of evidence, of all of the following:</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">A. That the owner had a possessory interest in the weapon at the time of the seizure sufficient to exclude every person involved with the seized drugs or every person at the site of the seizure;</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">B. That the owner had no knowledge of or involvement with the drugs and was not at the site of the seizure; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">C. That the owner had not given any involved person permission to possess or use the weapon.</p> <p><u>Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 17-A, § 2. Definitions</u></p> <p>As used in this code, unless a different meaning is plainly required, the following words and variants thereof have the following meanings.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">. . .</p> <p>9. Dangerous Weapon.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">A. "Use of a dangerous weapon" means the use of a . . . weapon, device, instrument, material or substance, whether animate or inanimate, which, in the manner it is used or threatened to be used is capable of producing death or serious bodily injury.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">B. "Armed with a dangerous weapon" means in actual possession, regardless of whether the possession is visible or concealed, of:</p> <p style="padding-left: 4em;">. . .</p> <p style="padding-left: 4em;">(2) Any device designed as a weapon and capable of producing death or serious bodily injury; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 4em;">(3) Any other device, instrument, material or substance, whether animate or inanimate, which, in the manner it is intended to be used by the actor, is capable of producing or threatening death or serious bodily injury. For purposes of this definition, the intent may be conditional.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">C. When used in any other context, "dangerous weapon" means . . . any device designed as a weapon and capable of producing death or</p>

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	<p>serious bodily injury.</p> <p>D. For purposes of this subsection, proof that a thing is presented in a covered or open manner as a dangerous weapon gives rise to a permissible inference under the Maine Rules of Evidence, Rule 303 that it, in fact, is a dangerous weapon.</p> <p><u>Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 17-A, § 1002-A. Criminal use of laser pointers</u></p> <p>1. A person is guilty of criminal use of a laser pointer if the person intentionally, knowingly or recklessly points a laser pointer at another person, while the laser pointer is emitting a laser beam, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Causes bodily injury to that other person. Violation of this paragraph is a Class D crime; B. That other person is a law enforcement officer in uniform. Violation of this paragraph is a Class D crime; or C. Causes a reasonable person to suffer intimidation, annoyance or alarm. Violation of this paragraph is a Class E crime. <p>2. For the purposes of this section, "laser pointer" means a hand-held device that emits a visible light beam amplified by the stimulated emission of radiation.</p> <p>3. It is a defense to a prosecution under this section that at the time of the laser pointer's use the person who intentionally, knowingly or recklessly pointed a laser pointer at another person was justified under chapter 5 in threatening or using physical force upon the other person.</p> <p>4. As part of every judgment of conviction and sentence imposed, every laser pointer that constitutes the basis for conviction under this section must be forfeited to the State and the court shall so order, unless another person can satisfy the court prior to the judgment and by a preponderance of the evidence that such other person had a right to possess the laser pointer, to the exclusion of the defendant, at the time of the offense.</p> <p><u>Me. Rev. Stat. Tit. 17-A, § 1004. Criminal use of electronic weapon</u></p> <p>1. Except as provided in subsection 4, a person is guilty of criminal use of an electronic weapon if the person intentionally, knowingly or recklessly uses an electronic weapon upon any other person.</p> <p>2. As used in this section, "electronic weapon" means a portable device or weapon from which an electrical current, impulse, wave or beam may be directed, which current, impulse, wave or beam is designed to have a disabling effect upon human beings.</p> <p>3. Criminal use of an electronic weapon is a Class D crime.</p> <p><u>Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 20-A, § 1001. Duties of school boards</u></p> <p>School boards shall perform the following duties.</p> <p>...</p> <p>9. Students expelled or suspended. Following a proper investigation of a student's behavior and due process proceedings . . . , if found necessary for the peace and usefulness of the school, a school board shall expel any student:</p> <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> C. Who possesses on school property . . . a dangerous weapon as defined in Title 17-A, section 2, subsection 9 without permission of a school official; D. Who, with use of any other dangerous weapon as defined in Title 17-A, section 2, subsection 9, paragraph A, intentionally or knowingly causes injury or accompanies use of a weapon with a threat to cause injury; or
Maryland	<p><u>Md. Code. Crim. Law § 3-806. Misuse of laser pointer</u></p> <p>(a) In this section, "laser pointer" means a device that emits light amplified by the stimulated emission of radiation that is visible to the human eye.</p> <p>(b) This section may not be construed to apply to the use of a laser pointer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) for educational purposes by individuals engaged in an organized meeting or training class; or (2) during the normal course of work or trade activities. <p>(c) A person may not knowingly use a laser pointer to illuminate another in a public place in a manner that harasses or endangers the other.</p>

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(d) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to a fine not exceeding \$500.

Md. Code Crim. Law § 3-807. Shining, pointing, or focusing of laser beams on aircraft operators prohibited

(a) In this section, “laser pointer” has the meaning stated in § 3-806 of this subtitle.

(b) This section does not apply to the use of a laser pointer:(1) by an individual conducting research and development or flight testing for an aircraft manufacturer or the Federal Aviation Administration;(2) by a member of the United States Department of Defense or the United States Department of Homeland Security acting in an official capacity during an activity related to research and development, flight testing, or training;(3) by a law enforcement officer, as defined in § 3-101 of the Public Safety Article, acting in an official capacity;(4) by an individual attempting to make the individual's location known; or(5) by an individual attempting to give a warning signal.

(c) A person may not knowingly and willfully shine, point, or focus the beam of a laser pointer on an individual operating an aircraft.

(d) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 3 years or a fine not exceeding \$2,500 or both.

Md. Code Crim. Law § 4-109. Possession and use of electronic control devices

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

(2) “Crime of violence” has the meaning stated in § 14-101 of this article.

(3) “Electronic control device” means a portable device designed as a weapon capable of injuring, immobilizing, or inflicting pain on an individual by the discharge of electrical current.

(b) A person may not possess or use an electronic control device unless the person:

(1) Has attained the age of 18 years; and

(2) Has never been convicted of a crime of violence or a [drug] violation . . .

(c) An electronic control device may not be sold and activated in the State unless:

(1) an instructional manual or audio or audiovisual instructions are provided to the purchaser;

(2) the manufacturer maintains a record of the original owner of the electronic control device; and

(3) the manufacturer or seller has obtained a State and federal criminal history records check of the original owner to ensure compliance with subsection (b)(2) of this section.

(d) A manufacturer of electronic control devices shall provide an investigating law enforcement agency with prompt access to the manufacturer's records on electronic control devices and cartridges sold in the State.

(e) (1) A person who violates subsection (b) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 2 months or a fine not exceeding \$500 or both.

(2) A person who violates subsection (b) of this section while committing a separate crime that is a crime of violence is guilty of a felony and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 3 years or a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or both.

(f) This section does not prohibit a local government from adopting a restriction or requirement concerning the possession of an electronic control device that is more stringent than the requirements of this section.

Md. Code Crim. Law § 9-410. Definitions [Part II. Contraband—Places of Confinement]

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

...

(h) “Weapon” means a gun, knife, club, explosive, or other article that can be used to kill or inflict bodily injury.

Md. Code Crim. Proc. § 4-101. Charge by citation

...

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	<p>(c)(1)(i) Subject to paragraph (2) of this subsection, in addition to any other law allowing a crime to be charged by citation, a police officer shall charge by citation for:</p> <p>...</p> <p>2. any misdemeanor or local ordinance violation for which the maximum penalty of imprisonment is 90 days or less, except:</p> <p>...</p> <p>D. possession of an electronic control device after conviction of a drug felony or crime of violence under § 4-109(b) of the Criminal Law Article;</p> <p><u>Md. Code Public Safety § 3-508. Reports relating to use of electronic control devices</u></p> <p>(a) (1) In this section the following words have the meanings indicated.</p> <p>(2) (i) “Discharge” means firing an ECD at a person. (ii) “Discharge” does not include firing an ECD during a training exercise.</p> <p>(3) “Electronic control device” or “ECD” means a portable device designed as a weapon capable of injuring, immobilizing, or inflicting pain on an individual by the discharge of electrical current.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) On or before March 31 of each year, a law enforcement agency that issues electronic control devices to its law enforcement officers shall report, for each time a law enforcement officer discharges an ECD, the following information to the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention using the format developed under subsection (c) of this section:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the date, time, and location of the discharge; (2) the type of mode used and the point of impact; (3) the number of ECD cycles, the duration of each cycle, and the duration between cycles; (4) the race, gender, and age of the person against whom the ECD was discharged; (5) the law enforcement officer's reason for discharging the ECD; (6) the type of weapon, if any, possessed by the person against whom the ECD was discharged; (7) the type of incident in which the person against whom the ECD was discharged was involved; (8) any injuries or deaths resulting from the discharge other than punctures or lacerations caused by the ECD probes; and (9) the type of medical care, if any, provided to the person against whom the ECD was discharged, other than the treatment of punctures or lacerations caused by the ECD probes. <p>*Various Maryland cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: Annapolis County, Anne Arundel County, Baltimore County, Gaithersburg, Hagerstown, Harford County, Howard County, Laurel, Rockville, and Ocean City. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding their regulations.</p>
Massachusetts	<p><u>Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 140, § 131J. Sale or possession of electrical weapons; penalties</u></p> <p>No person shall possess a portable device or weapon from which an electrical current, impulse, wave or beam may be directed, which current, impulse, wave or beam is designed to incapacitate temporarily, injure or kill, except: (1) a federal, state or municipal law enforcement officer, or member of a special reaction team in a state prison or designated special operations or tactical team in a county correctional facility, acting in the discharge of his official duties who has completed a training course approved by the secretary of public safety in the use of such a device or weapon designed to incapacitate temporarily; or (2) a supplier of such devices or weapons designed to incapacitate temporarily, if possession of the device or weapon is necessary to the supply or sale of the device or weapon within the scope of such sale or supply enterprise. No person shall</p>

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	<p>sell or offer for sale such device or weapon, except to federal, state or municipal law enforcement agencies. A device or weapon sold under this section shall include a mechanism for tracking the number of times the device or weapon has been fired. The secretary of public safety shall adopt regulations governing who may sell or offer to sell such devices or weapons in the commonwealth and governing law enforcement training on the appropriate use of portable electrical weapons.</p> <p>Whoever violates this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment in the house of correction for not less than 6 months nor more than 2 ½ years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. A law enforcement officer may arrest without a warrant any person whom he has probable cause to believe has violated this section.</p> <p><u>Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 269, § 12F. Airport secure areas; possession or placement of a cutting device or prohibited weapon; punishment</u></p> <p>(a) For the purposes of this section, the following words shall have the following meanings:-- “Prohibited weapon”, . . . any stun gun as defined in section 131J of chapter 140</p> <p>(b) Whoever occupies, or attempts to enter or occupy, a secure area of an airport or the cabin of an airplane, knowingly having in his possession or in his control and knowingly concealing, . . . a prohibited weapon, notwithstanding any license to possess such a weapon or device, shall be punished by imprisonment in the house of correction for not more than 2 ½ years or by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 5 years or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>(c) Whoever, with intent to commit a felony, occupies, or attempts to enter or occupy, a secure area of an airport or the cabin of an airplane knowingly having in his possession or in his control a cutting device or a prohibited weapon shall be punished by imprisonment in the house of correction for not more than 2 years or by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 10 years or by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>(d) Whoever, with intent to commit a felony, places, attempts to place or attempts to have placed within a secure area of an airport or the cabin of an airplane, a prohibited weapon or cutting device, notwithstanding any license to possess such a weapon or device, shall be punished by imprisonment in the house of correction for not more than 2 ½ years or by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 10 years or by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>(e) Whoever willfully and without regard for the safety of human life, or with reckless disregard for the safety of human life, violates subsection (b), (c) or (d) shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 20 years or by a fine of not more than \$20,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>(f) This section shall not apply to:-- (1) any law enforcement officer of a state or political subdivision of a state, an officer or employee of the United States government or United States military personnel authorized to carry prohibited weapons or cutting devices in an official capacity; (2) a duly licensed individual transporting an unloaded, lawful weapon or cutting device in baggage not accessible to a passenger in flight and, in the case of a lawful weapon, if the air carrier was informed of the presence of the weapon; . . .</p>
Michigan	<p><u>Mich. Comp. Laws § 28.425f. Concealed pistol or electro-muscular disruption device; license; possession; disclosure to police officer; violation; penalty; seizure; forfeiture [Effective until November 30, 2015]</u></p> <p>(1) An individual who is licensed under this act to carry a concealed pistol shall have his or her license to carry that pistol in his or her possession at all times he or she is carrying a concealed pistol or a portable device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology.</p> <p>(2) An individual who is licensed under this act to carry a concealed pistol and who is carrying a concealed pistol or a portable device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology shall show both of the following to a peace officer upon request by that peace officer: (a) His or her license to carry a concealed pistol. (b) His or her driver license or Michigan personal identification card.</p> <p>(3) An individual licensed under this act to carry a concealed pistol and who is carrying a concealed pistol or a portable device that uses electro-</p>

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muscular disruption technology and who is stopped by a peace officer shall immediately disclose to the peace officer that he or she is carrying a pistol or a portable device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology concealed upon his or her person or in his or her vehicle.

...

(7) A pistol or portable device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology carried in violation of this section is subject to immediate seizure by a peace officer. If a peace officer seizes a pistol or portable device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology under this subsection, the individual has 45 days in which to display his or her license or documentation to an authorized employee of the law enforcement entity that employs the peace officer. If the individual displays his or her license or documentation to an authorized employee of the law enforcement entity that employs the peace officer within the 45-day period, the authorized employee of that law enforcement entity shall return the pistol or portable device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology to the individual unless the individual is prohibited by law from possessing a firearm or portable device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology. If the individual does not display his or her license or documentation within the 45-day period, the pistol or portable device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology is subject to forfeiture as provided in section 5g. A pistol or portable device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology is not subject to immediate seizure under this subsection if both of the following circumstances exist:

- (a) The individual has his or her driver license or Michigan personal identification card in his or her possession when the violation occurs.
- (b) The peace officer verifies through the law enforcement information network that the individual is licensed under this act to carry a concealed pistol.

Mich. Comp. Laws § 28.425f. Concealed pistol or electro-muscular disruption device; license; possession; disclosure to police officer; violation; penalty; seizure; forfeiture [Effective beginning December 1, 2015]

(1) An individual who is licensed to carry a concealed pistol shall have his or her license to carry that pistol and his or her state-issued driver license or personal identification card in his or her possession at all times he or she is carrying a concealed pistol or a portable device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology.

(2) An individual who is licensed to carry a concealed pistol and who is carrying a concealed pistol or a portable device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology shall show both of the following to a peace officer upon request by that peace officer:

- (a) His or her license to carry a concealed pistol.
- (b) His or her state-issued driver license or personal identification card.

(3) An individual licensed under this act to carry a concealed pistol and who is carrying a concealed pistol or a portable device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology and who is stopped by a peace officer shall immediately disclose to the peace officer that he or she is carrying a pistol or a portable device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology concealed upon his or her person or in his or her vehicle.

...

(7) A pistol or portable device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology carried in violation of this section is subject to immediate seizure by a peace officer. If a peace officer seizes a pistol or portable device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology under this subsection, the individual has 45 days in which to display his or her license or documentation to an authorized employee of the law enforcement entity that employs the peace officer. If the individual displays his or her license or documentation to an authorized employee of the law enforcement entity that employs the peace officer within the 45-day period, the authorized employee of that law enforcement entity shall return the pistol or portable device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology to the individual unless the individual is prohibited by law from possessing a firearm or portable device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology. If the individual does not display his or her license or documentation within the 45-day period, the pistol or portable device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology is subject to forfeiture as provided in section 5g.1 A pistol or portable device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology is not subject to immediate seizure under this subsection if both of the following circumstances exist:

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(a) The individual has his or her state-issued driver license or personal identification card in his or her possession when the violation occurs.

(b) The peace officer verifies through the law enforcement information network that the individual is licensed to carry a concealed pistol.

(8) As used in this section, "peace officer" includes a motor carrier officer . . . and security personnel employed by the state . . .

Mich. Comp. Laws § 28.425g. Pistol or portable device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology; subject to seizure and forfeiture; exception

A pistol or portable device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology carried in violation of this act is subject to seizure and forfeiture in the same manner that property is subject to seizure and forfeiture under sections 4701 to 4709 of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.4701 to 600.4709. This section does not apply if the violation is a state civil infraction under section 5f unless the individual fails to present his or her license within the 45-day period described in that section.

Mich. Comp. Laws § 28.425k. Acceptance of license as implied consent to submit to chemical analysis of breath, blood, or urine

(1) Acceptance of a license issued under this act to carry a concealed pistol constitutes implied consent to submit to a chemical analysis under this section. This section also applies to individuals listed in section 12a.

(2) An individual shall not carry a concealed pistol or portable device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology while he or she is under the influence of alcoholic liquor or a controlled substance or while having a bodily alcohol content prohibited under this section. An individual who violates this section is responsible for a state civil infraction or guilty of a crime as follows:

...

(3) This section does not prohibit an individual licensed under this act to carry a concealed pistol who has any bodily alcohol content from doing any of the following:

...

(c) Transporting a portable device using electro-muscular disruption technology in the locked trunk of his or her motor vehicle or another motor vehicle in which he or she is a passenger, or, if the vehicle does not have a trunk, from transporting that portable device in a locked compartment or container.

(d) Transporting a portable device using electro-muscular disruption technology on a vessel if the portable device is transported in a locked compartment or container.

(4) A peace officer who has probable cause to believe an individual is carrying a concealed pistol or a portable device using electro-muscular disruption technology in violation of this section may require the individual to submit to a chemical analysis of his or her breath, blood, or urine. . . .

Mich. Comp. Laws § 28.425o. Premises on which carrying concealed weapon or electro-muscular disruption device prohibited; exceptions; violation; penalties

(1) Subject to subsection (5), an individual licensed under this act to carry a concealed pistol, or who is exempt from licensure under section 12a(1)(f), shall not carry a concealed pistol on the premises of any of the following:

(a) A school or school property except that a parent or legal guardian of a student of the school is not precluded from carrying a concealed pistol while in a vehicle on school property, if he or she is dropping the student off at the school or picking up the student from the school. As used in this section, "school" and "school property" mean those terms as defined in section 237a of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.237a.

(b) A public or private child care center or day care center, public or private child caring institution, or public or private child placing agency.

(c) A sports arena or stadium.

(d) A bar or tavern

(e) Any property or facility owned or operated by a church, synagogue, mosque, temple, or other place of worship, unless the presiding official

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or officials of the church, synagogue, mosque, temple, or other place of worship permit the carrying of concealed pistol on that property or facility.

(f) An entertainment facility with a seating capacity of 2,500 or more individuals that the individual knows or should know has a seating capacity of 2,500 or more individuals or that has a sign above each public entrance stating in letters not less than 1-inch high a seating capacity of 2,500 or more individuals.

(g) A hospital.

(h) A dormitory or classroom of a community college, college, or university.

(2) Subject to subsection (5), an individual shall not carry a portable device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology on any of the premises described in subsection (1).

...

(5) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to any of the following:

(a) An individual licensed under this act who is a retired police officer, retired law enforcement officer, or retired federal law enforcement officer.

(b) An individual who is licensed under this act and who is employed or contracted by an entity described under subsection (1) to provide security services and is required by his or her employer or the terms of a contract to carry a concealed firearm on the premises of the employing or contracting entity.

(c) An individual who is licensed as a private investigator or private detective

(d) An individual who is licensed under this act and who is a corrections officer of a county sheriff's department.

(e) An individual who is licensed under this act and who is a motor carrier officer or capitol security officer of the department of state police.

(f) An individual who is licensed under this act and who is a member of a sheriff's posse.

(g) An individual who is licensed under this act and who is an auxiliary officer or reserve officer of a police or sheriff's department.

(h) An individual who is licensed under this act and who is a parole or probation officer of the department of corrections.

(i) A state court judge or state court retired judge who is licensed under this act.

(j) An individual who is licensed under this act and who is a court officer.

Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.222. Definitions

As used in this chapter:

...

(d) "Firearm" means a weapon from which a dangerous projectile may be propelled by an explosive, or by gas or air. . . .

Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.224a. Portable device or weapon directing electrical current, impulse, wave, or beam; sale or possession prohibited; exceptions; use of electro-muscular disruption technology; violation; penalty; verification of identity and possession of license; prohibited use

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person shall not sell, offer for sale, or possess in this state a portable device or weapon from which an electrical current, impulse, wave, or beam may be directed, which current, impulse, wave, or beam is designed to incapacitate temporarily, injure, or kill.

(2) This section does not prohibit any of the following:

(a) The possession and reasonable use of a device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology by a peace officer, or by any of the following individuals if the individual has been trained in the use, effects, and risks of the device, and is using the device while performing his or her official duties:

(i) An employee of the department of corrections who is authorized in writing by the director of the department of corrections to possess

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and use the device.

(ii) A local corrections officer authorized in writing by the county sheriff to possess and use the device.

(iii) An individual employed by a local unit of government that utilizes a jail or lockup facility who has custody of persons detained or incarcerated in the jail or lockup facility and who is authorized in writing by the chief of police, director of public safety, or sheriff to possess and use the device.

(iv) A probation officer.

(v) A court officer.

(vi) A bail agent authorized under section 167b.

(vii) A licensed private investigator.

(viii) An aircraft pilot or aircraft crew member.

(ix) An individual employed as a private security police officer. As used in this subparagraph, "private security police" means that term as defined in section 2 of the private security business and security alarm act, 1968 PA 330, MCL 338.1052.

(b) The possession and reasonable use of a device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology by an individual who holds a valid license to carry a concealed pistol under section 5b of 1927 PA 372, MCL 28.425, and who has been trained under subsection (5) in the use, effects, and risks of the device.

(c) Possession solely for the purpose of delivering a device described in subsection (1) to any governmental agency or to a laboratory for testing, with the prior written approval of the governmental agency or law enforcement agency and under conditions determined to be appropriate by that agency.

(3) A manufacturer, authorized importer, or authorized dealer may demonstrate, offer for sale, hold for sale, sell, give, lend, or deliver a device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology to a person authorized to possess a device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology and may possess a device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology for any of those purposes.

(4) A person who violates subsection (1) is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 4 years or a fine of not more than \$2,000.00, or both.

(5) An authorized dealer or other person who sells a device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology to an individual described in subsection (2)(b) shall verify the individual's identity and verify that the individual holds a valid concealed pistol license issued under section 5b of 1927 PA 372, MCL 28.425b, and shall provide to the individual purchasing the device, at the time of the sale, training on the use, effects, and risks of the device. A person who violates this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 30 days or a fine of not more than \$500.00, or both.

(6) An individual described in subsection (2) shall not use a device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology against another person except under circumstances that would justify the individual's lawful use of physical force. An individual who violates this subdivision is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 2 years or a fine of not more than \$2,000.00, or both.

(7) As used in this section:

(a) "A device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology" means a device to which both of the following apply:

(i) The device is capable of creating an electro-muscular disruption and is used or intended to be used as a defensive device capable of temporarily incapacitating or immobilizing a person by the direction or emission of conducted energy.

(ii) The device contains an identification and tracking system that, when the device is initially used, dispenses coded material traceable to the purchaser through records kept by the manufacturer, and the manufacturer of the device has a policy of providing that identification and tracking information to a police agency upon written request by that agency. However, this subdivision does not apply to a launchable device that is used only by law enforcement agencies.

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(b) “Local corrections officer” means that term as defined in section 2 of the local corrections officers training act, 2003 PA 125, MCL 791.532.

(c) “Peace officer” means any of the following:

- (i) A police officer or public safety officer of this state or a political subdivision of this state, including motor carrier officers appointed under section 6d of 1935 PA 59, MCL 28.6d, and security personnel employed by the state under section 6c of 1935 PA 59, MCL 28.6c.
- (ii) A sheriff or a sheriff’s deputy.
- (iii) A police officer or public safety officer of a junior college, college, or university who is authorized by the governing board of that junior college, college, or university to enforce state law and the rules and ordinances of that junior college, college, or university.
- (iv) A township constable.
- (v) A marshal of a city, village, or township.
- (vi) A conservation officer of the department of natural resources or the department of environmental quality.
- (vii) A reserve peace officer, as that term is defined in section 1 of 1927 PA 372, MCL 28.421.
- (viii) A law enforcement officer of another state or of a political subdivision of another state or a junior college, college, or university in another state, substantially corresponding to a law enforcement officer described in subparagraphs (i) to (vii).
- (ix) A federal law enforcement officer.

Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.227. Concealed weapons, carrying

- (1) A person shall not carry a . . . dangerous weapon, except a hunting knife adapted and carried as such, concealed on or about his or her person, or whether concealed or otherwise in any vehicle operated or occupied by the person, except in his or her dwelling house, place of business or on other land possessed by the person.
- (2) A person shall not carry a pistol concealed on or about his or her person, or, whether concealed or otherwise, in a vehicle operated or occupied by the person, except in his or her dwelling house, place of business, or on other land possessed by the person, without a license to carry the pistol as provided by law and if licensed, shall not carry the pistol in a place or manner inconsistent with any restrictions upon such license.
- (3) A person who violates this section is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or by a fine of not more than \$2,500.00.

Mich. Comp. Laws § 777.11b. Application of chapter to Michigan Compiled Laws chapter 28; enumerated felonies

Sec. 11b. This chapter applies to the following felonies enumerated in chapter 28 of the Michigan Compiled Laws: . . .

M.C.L.	Category	Class	Description	Stat Max
28.425o(6)(c)	Pub saf	F	Carrying concealed pistol or electro-muscular disruption device in prohibited place — third or subsequent offense	4

Mich. Comp. Laws § 777.16m. Application of chapter to Michigan Compiled Laws chapter 750, sections 750.223 to 750.237; enumerated felonies

Sec. 16m. This chapter applies to the following felonies enumerated in chapter 750 of the Michigan Compiled Laws: . . .

M.C.L.	Category	Class	Description	Stat Max
750.224a(6)	Pub saf	G	Improper use of electro-muscular disruption device	2

*Various Michigan cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: [Byron](#)

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	Township (Kent County), Jackson, and Westland. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding their regulations.
Minnesota	<p><u>Minn. Stat. § 326.3361. Training [Private Detectives, Protective Agents]</u> Subdivision 1. Rules. The board shall, by rule, prescribe the requirements, duration, contents, and standards for successful completion of certified training programs for license holders, qualified representatives, Minnesota managers, partners, and employees, including: . . . (2) for those individuals who are armed with a weapon, training in the proper use of, and the risks and dangers arising from the use of, weapons other than firearms, including, but not limited to, bludgeons, nightsticks, batons, chemical weapons, and electronic incapacitation devices, and restraint or immobilization techniques; . . . (3) for those individuals who are armed with a firearm or armed with a weapon, training in first aid and alternatives to the use of force, including advantages to not using force and specifically when force should not be used; (4) for those individuals who are armed with a firearm or armed with a weapon, training in the legal limitations on the justifiable use of force and deadly force . . . ; (5) standards for weapons and equipment issued to or carried or used by those individuals; (6) preassignment or on-the-job training, or its equivalent, required before applicants may be certified as having completed training; and (7) continuing training for license holders, qualified representatives, Minnesota managers, partners, employees, individuals armed with a firearm, and individuals armed with a weapon. Subd. 2. Required contents. The rules adopted by the board must require: . . . [Requirements] An individual may not carry or use a weapon while undergoing on-the-job training under this subdivision. Subd. 3. Use of weapons; certified training required. The rules must provide that no license holder, qualified representative, Minnesota manager, partner, or employee may carry or use a weapon or immobilizing or restraint technique without having successfully completed certified training as directed by the board. <u>Minn. Stat. § 609.02. Definitions</u> Subd. 6. Dangerous weapon. "Dangerous weapon" means . . . any device designed as a weapon and capable of producing death or great bodily harm, any . . . other device or instrumentality that, in the manner it is used or intended to be used, is calculated or likely to produce death or great bodily harm, or any fire that is used to produce death or great bodily harm. <u>Minn. Stat. § 609.066. Authorized use of deadly force by peace officers</u> Subdivision 1. Deadly force defined. For the purposes of this section, "deadly force" means force which the actor uses with the purpose of causing, or which the actor should reasonably know creates a substantial risk of causing, death or great bodily harm. The intentional discharge of a firearm, other than a firearm loaded with less lethal munitions and used by a peace officer within the scope of official duties, in the direction of another person, or at a vehicle in which another person is believed to be, constitutes deadly force. "Less lethal munitions" means projectiles which are designed to stun, temporarily incapacitate, or cause temporary discomfort to a person. "Peace officer" has the meaning given in section 626.84, subdivision 1. <u>Minn. Stat. § 609B.345. Possession of tear gas, tear gas compounds, and electronic incapacitation devices; prohibition</u> Section 624.731, subdivision 3, prohibits a person who is prohibited from possessing a pistol pursuant to section 624.713, subdivision 1, clauses (2) to (5), from possession of tear gas, tear gas compounds, and electronic incapacitation devices. <u>Minn. Stat. § 609.504. Disarming a Peace Officer.</u></p>

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Subdivision 1. Definition. As used in this section, "defensive device" includes a firearm; a dangerous weapon; . . . an electronic incapacitation device, as defined in section 624.731, subdivision 1; . . . and any item issued by a peace officer's employer to the officer to assist in the officer's protection.

Subd. 2. Crime described. Whoever intentionally takes possession of a defensive device being carried by a peace officer or from the area within the officer's immediate control, without the officer's consent while the officer is engaged in the performance of official duties, is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 3.

Subd. 3. Penalty. A person who violates this section is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years, payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

Minn. Stat. § 609.66. Dangerous weapons

Subdivision 1. Misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor crimes.

(a) Whoever does any of the following is guilty of a crime and may be sentenced as provided in paragraph (b):

(1) recklessly handles or uses a gun or other dangerous weapon or explosive so as to endanger the safety of another;

. . .

Subd. 1c. Felony; furnishing dangerous weapon. Whoever recklessly furnishes a person with a dangerous weapon in conscious disregard of a known substantial risk that the object will be possessed or used in furtherance of a felony crime of violence is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$20,000, or both.

Subd. 1d. Possession on school property; penalty. (a) Except as provided under paragraphs (d) and (f), whoever possesses, stores, or keeps a dangerous weapon while knowingly on school property is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

Minn. Stat. § 609.665. Spring guns

Whoever sets a spring gun, pitfall, deadfall, snare, or other like dangerous weapon or device may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than six months or to payment of a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both.

Minn. Stat. § 609.857. Discharging a laser at an aircraft

Subdivision 1. Definitions. (a) As used in this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Aircraft" means any contrivance now known or hereafter invented, used, or designed for navigation of or flight in the air, but excluding parachutes.

(c) "Laser" means both of the following:

(1) any device that utilizes the natural oscillations of atoms or molecules between energy levels for generating coherent electromagnetic radiation in the ultraviolet, visible, or infrared region of the spectrum and when discharged exceeds one milliwatt continuous wave;

(2) any device designed or used to amplify electromagnetic radiation by simulated emission that is visible to the human eye.

Subd. 2. Crime. Whoever knowingly aims and discharges a laser or other device that creates visible light into the cockpit of an aircraft that is in the process of taking off or landing or is in flight is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Subd. 3. Exceptions. This section does not apply to the following individuals who aim and discharge a laser or other device at an aircraft:

(1) an authorized individual in the conduct of research and development or flight test operations conducted by an aircraft manufacturer, the Federal Aviation Administration, or any other person authorized by the Federal Aviation Administration to conduct such research and development or flight test operations; or

(2) members or elements of the Department of Defense or Department of Homeland Security acting in an official capacity for the purpose of research, development, operations, testing, or training.

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Subd. 4. Defense. It is an affirmative defense to a charge under this section if the defendant proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant intended to send an emergency distress signal.

Minn. Stat. § 624.731. Tear gas and tear gas compounds; electronic incapacitation devices

Subdivision 1. Definitions. For the purposes of this section:

...

(2) "electronic incapacitation device" means a portable device which is designed or intended by the manufacturer to be used, offensively or defensively, to temporarily immobilize or incapacitate persons by means of electric pulse or current, including devices operating by means of carbon dioxide propellant. "Electronic incapacitation device" does not include cattle prods, electric fences, or other electric devices when used in agricultural, animal husbandry, or food production activities.

Subd. 2. Authorized possession; use.

...

(b) A person may possess and use an electronic incapacitation device in the exercise of reasonable force in defense of the person or the person's property only if the electronic incapacitation device is labeled with or accompanied by clearly written instructions as to its use and the dangers involved in its use.

Subd. 3. Prohibited possession; use. (a) . . . [N]o person under the age of 18 may possess or use an electronic incapacitation device.

(b) No person prohibited from possessing a pistol pursuant to section 624.713, subdivision 1, clause (2), may possess or use . . . an electronic incapacitation device.

(c) No person prohibited from possessing a pistol pursuant to section 624.713, subdivision 1, clauses (3) to (5), may possess or use . . . an electronic incapacitation device, except that the certificate or other proof required for possession of a handgun shall not apply. . . .

Subd. 4. Prohibited use. (a) No person shall knowingly, or with reason to know, use . . . an electronic incapacitation device on or against a peace officer who is in the performance of duties.

(b) No person shall use . . . an electronic incapacitation device except as authorized in subdivision 2 or 6.

(c) . . . [A]n electronic incapacitation device shall legally constitute a weapon when it is used in the commission of a crime. . . .

Subd. 5. Prohibited sale. . . . No person shall knowingly furnish or sell . . . an electronic incapacitation device to a person prohibited from possessing it by subdivision 3. No person shall knowingly furnish or sell . . . an electronic incapacitation device which fails to meet the requirements of subdivision 2. No . . . electronic incapacitation device shall be sold or furnished on premises where 3.2 percent malt liquor as defined in section 340A.101, subdivision 19, is sold on an on-sale basis or where intoxicating liquor as defined in section 340A.101, subdivision 13, is sold on an on-sale or off-sale basis. No person shall sell . . . [an] electronic incapacitation device in violation of local licensing requirements.

Subd. 6. Exceptions. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the possession or use of by, or the sale or furnishing of, . . . electronic incapacitation device to, a law enforcement agency, peace officer, the national guard or reserves, or a member of the national guard or reserves for use in their official duties, except that counties and municipalities may impose licensing requirements on sellers pursuant to subdivision 9.

...

Subd. 8. Penalties.

(a) The following violations of this section shall be considered a felony:

(1) The possession or use of . . . an electronic incapacitation device by a person specified in subdivision 3, paragraph (b).

(2) Knowingly selling or furnishing of . . . an electronic incapacitation device to a person specified in subdivision 3, paragraph (b).

(3) The use of an electronic incapacitation device as prohibited in subdivision 4, paragraph (a).

...

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(b) The following violations of this section shall be considered a gross misdemeanor: . . . (2) the use of an electronic incapacitation device except as allowed by subdivision 2 or 6.

(c) The following violations of this section shall be considered a misdemeanor:

(1) The possession or use of . . . an electronic incapacitation device which fails to meet the requirements of subdivision 2 by any person except as allowed by subdivision 6.

(2) The possession or use of . . . an electronic incapacitation device by a person specified in subdivision 3, paragraph (a) or (c).

(3) The use of . . . an authorized tear gas compound except as allowed by subdivision 2 or 6.

(4) Knowingly selling or furnishing . . . an electronic incapacitation device to a person specified in subdivision 3, paragraph (a) or (c).

. . .

(6) Selling or furnishing of . . . an electronic incapacitation device on premises where intoxicating liquor is sold on an on-sale or off-sale basis or where 3.2 percent malt liquor is sold on an on-sale basis.

(7) Selling . . . an electronic incapacitation device in violation of local licensing requirements.

Subd. 9. Local licensing.

(a) For purposes of this section, "municipality" means statutory or home rule charter city or town.

(b) There is hereby conferred upon the governing body of each county, statutory or home rule charter city and town in the state the authority to license the business of vendors of . . . electronic incapacitation devices within their respective jurisdictions, to impose a license fee therefor, to impose qualifications for obtaining a license, the duration of licenses and to restrict the number of licenses the governing body will issue.

(c) Every person desiring a license from a local governing body shall file with the clerk of the municipality or the county board in the case of application to a county, a verified written application in the form to be prescribed by the local governing body.

(d) The local governing body may establish the grounds, notice and hearing procedures for revocation of licenses issued pursuant to this section. The local governing body may also establish penalties for sale of . . . electronic incapacitation devices in violation of its licensing requirements.

Subd. 10. Local regulation. This section shall be the exclusive regulation of the possession, use, and furnishing of . . . electronic incapacitation devices in Minnesota. This section shall supersede and preempt all regulation of the possession, use, and furnishing of . . . electronic incapacitation devices by political subdivisions.

Minn. Stat. § 625.16. Carrying dangerous weapons

Whoever shall go armed with a . . . dangerous weapon, without reasonable cause to fear an assault or other injury or violence to person, family, or property, may, on complaint of any other person having reasonable cause to fear an injury or breach of the peace, be required to find sureties for keeping the peace, for a term not exceeding six months, with the right of appealing as before provided.

Minn. Stat. § 626.52. Suspicious wounds; reporting by health professionals

Subdivision 1. Definition. As used in this section, "health professional" means a physician, surgeon, person authorized to engage in the practice of healing, superintendent or manager of a hospital, nurse, or pharmacist.

Subd. 2. Health professionals required to report. . . . A health professional shall report to the proper police authorities any wound that the reporter has reasonable cause to believe has been inflicted on a perpetrator of a crime by a dangerous weapon other than a firearm as defined under section 609.02, subdivision 6.

Minn. Stat. § 629.715. Release in cases involving crimes against persons; surrender of firearms

. . .

Subd. 2. Surrender of firearms. The judge may order as a condition of release that the person surrender to the local law enforcement agency all firearms, destructive devices, or dangerous weapons owned or possessed by the person, and may not live in a residence where others possess firearms. Any firearm, destructive device, or dangerous weapon surrendered under this subdivision shall be inventoried and retained, with due

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	<p>care to preserve its quality and function, by the local law enforcement agency, and must be returned to the person upon the person's acquittal, when charges are dismissed, or if no charges are filed.</p> <p><i>*Various Minnesota cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: Bayport, Blue Earth County, Carver, Delano, East Bethel, Elk River, Fairmont, Falcon Heights, Hutchinson, Jordan, Madison Lake, Minnetonka, North Saint Paul, Osseo, Stillwater, Victoria, and Woodbury. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding their regulations.</i></p>
Mississippi	<p><u>Miss. Code § 45-9-101. License to Carry Concealed Pistol or Revolver</u></p> <p>(1)(a) The Department of Public Safety is authorized to issue licenses to carry stun guns, concealed pistols or revolvers to persons qualified as provided in this section. Such licenses shall be valid throughout the state for a period of five (5) years from the date of issuance. Any person possessing a valid license issued pursuant to this section may carry a stun gun, concealed pistol or concealed revolver.</p> <p>(b) The licensee must carry the license, together with valid identification, at all times in which the licensee is carrying a stun gun, concealed pistol or revolver and must display both the license and proper identification upon demand by a law enforcement officer. A violation of the provisions of this paragraph (b) shall constitute a noncriminal violation with a penalty of Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00) and shall be enforceable by summons.</p> <p>(2) The Department of Public Safety shall issue a license if the applicant:</p> <p>(a) Is a resident of the state and has been a resident for twelve (12) months or longer immediately preceding the filing of the application. However, this residency requirement may be waived if the applicant possesses a valid permit from another state, is active military personnel stationed in Mississippi, or is a retired law enforcement officer establishing residency in the state;</p> <p>(b) (i) Is twenty-one (21) years of age or older; or</p> <p>(ii) Is at least eighteen (18) years of age but not yet twenty-one (21) years of age and the applicant:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Is a member or veteran of the United States Armed Forces, including National Guard or Reserve; and2. Holds a valid Mississippi driver's license or identification card issued by the Department of Public Safety; <p>(c) Does not suffer from a physical infirmity which prevents the safe handling of a stun gun, pistol or revolver;</p> <p>(d) Is not ineligible to possess a firearm by virtue of having been convicted of a felony in a court of this state, of any other state, or of the United States without having been pardoned for same;</p> <p>(e) Does not chronically or habitually abuse controlled substances to the extent that his normal faculties are impaired. It shall be presumed that an applicant chronically and habitually uses controlled substances to the extent that his faculties are impaired if the applicant has been voluntarily or involuntarily committed to a treatment facility for the abuse of a controlled substance or been found guilty of a crime under the provisions of the Uniform Controlled Substances Law or similar laws of any other state or the United States relating to controlled substances within a three-year period immediately preceding the date on which the application is submitted;</p> <p>(f) Does not chronically and habitually use alcoholic beverages to the extent that his normal faculties are impaired. It shall be presumed that an applicant chronically and habitually uses alcoholic beverages to the extent that his normal faculties are impaired if the applicant has been voluntarily or involuntarily committed as an alcoholic to a treatment facility or has been convicted of two (2) or more offenses related to the use of alcohol under the laws of this state or similar laws of any other state or the United States within the three-year period immediately preceding the date on which the application is submitted;</p> <p>(g) Desires a legal means to carry a stun gun, concealed pistol or revolver to defend himself;</p> <p>(h) Has not been adjudicated mentally incompetent, or has waited five (5) years from the date of his restoration to capacity by court order;</p> <p>(i) Has not been voluntarily or involuntarily committed to a mental institution or mental health treatment facility unless he possesses a certificate from a psychiatrist licensed in this state that he has not suffered from disability for a period of five (5) years;</p>

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(j) Has not had adjudication of guilt withheld or imposition of sentence suspended on any felony unless three (3) years have elapsed since probation or any other conditions set by the court have been fulfilled;

(k) Is not a fugitive from justice; and

(l) Is not disqualified to possess a weapon based on federal law

...

(13) No license issued pursuant to this section shall authorize any person to carry a stun gun, concealed pistol or revolver into any place of nuisance as defined in Section 95-3-1, Mississippi Code of 1972; any police, sheriff or highway patrol station; any detention facility, prison or jail; any courthouse; any courtroom, except that nothing in this section shall preclude a judge from carrying a concealed weapon or determining who will carry a concealed weapon in his courtroom; any polling place; any meeting place of the governing body of any governmental entity; any meeting of the Legislature or a committee thereof; any school, college or professional athletic event not related to firearms; any portion of an establishment, licensed to dispense alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises, that is primarily devoted to dispensing alcoholic beverages; any portion of an establishment in which beer or light wine is consumed on the premises, that is primarily devoted to such purpose; any elementary or secondary school facility; any junior college, community college, college or university facility unless for the purpose of participating in any authorized firearms-related activity; inside the passenger terminal of any airport, except that no person shall be prohibited from carrying any legal firearm into the terminal if the firearm is encased for shipment, for purposes of checking such firearm as baggage to be lawfully transported on any aircraft; any church or other place of worship; or any place where the carrying of firearms is prohibited by federal law. In addition to the places enumerated in this subsection, the carrying of a stun gun, concealed pistol or revolver may be disallowed in any place in the discretion of the person or entity exercising control over the physical location of such place by the placing of a written notice clearly readable at a distance of not less than ten (10) feet that the "carrying of a pistol or revolver is prohibited." No license issued pursuant to this section shall authorize the participants in a parade or demonstration for which a permit is required to carry a stun gun, concealed pistol or revolver.

(14) A law enforcement officer as defined in Section 45-6-3, chiefs of police, sheriffs and persons licensed as professional bondsmen pursuant to Chapter 39, Title 83, Mississippi Code of 1972, shall be exempt from the licensing requirements of this section. The licensing requirements of this section do not apply to the carrying by any person of a stun gun, pistol or revolver, knife, or other deadly weapon that is not concealed as defined in Section 97-37-1.

...

(19) Any person holding a valid unrevoked and unexpired license to carry stun guns, concealed pistols or revolvers issued in another state shall have such license recognized by this state to carry stun guns, concealed pistols or revolvers. The Department of Public Safety is authorized to enter into a reciprocal agreement with another state if that state requires a written agreement in order to recognize licenses to carry stun guns, concealed pistols or revolvers issued by this state.

...

(21) For the purposes of this section, the term "stun gun" means a portable device or weapon from which an electric current, impulse, wave or beam may be directed, which current, impulse, wave or beam is designed to incapacitate temporarily, injure, momentarily stun, knock out, cause mental disorientation or paralyze.

...

(24) No license shall be required under this section for a loaded or unloaded pistol or revolver carried in a purse, handbag, satchel, other similar bag or briefcase or fully enclosed case.

Miss. Code. § 47-5-193. Furnishing or taking prohibited items

It is unlawful for any officer or employee of the department, of any county sheriff's department, of any private correctional facility in this state in

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	<p>which offenders are confined, of any municipal or other correctional facility in this state, or for any other person or offender to possess, furnish, attempt to furnish, or assist in furnishing to any offender confined in this state any weapon, deadly weapon, unauthorized electronic device, contraband item, or cell phone or any of its components or accessories to include, but not limited to, Subscriber Information Module (SIM) cards or chargers. It is unlawful for any person or offender to take, attempt to take, or assist in taking any weapon, deadly weapon, unauthorized electronic device, contraband item, cell phone or any of its components or accessories to include, but not limited to, Subscriber Information Module (SIM) cards or chargers on property within the state belonging to the department, a county, a municipality, or other entity that is occupied or used by offenders, except as authorized by law.</p> <p><u>Miss. Code. § 97-3-117. Carjacking, violations and punishment</u></p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) Whoever commits the offense of carjacking while armed with or having readily available . . . any object capable of inflicting death or serious bodily harm, shall be guilty of armed carjacking.</p> <p><u>Miss. Code. § 97-37-13. Providing weapons to minors or intoxicated persons</u></p> <p>It shall not be lawful for any person to sell, give or lend to any minor under eighteen (18) years of age or person intoxicated, knowing him to be a minor under eighteen (18) years of age or in a state of intoxication, any deadly weapon, or other weapon the carrying of which concealed is prohibited, or pistol cartridge; and, on conviction thereof, he shall be punished by a fine not more than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00), or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one (1) year, or both.</p> <p><u>Miss. Code. § 97-35-49. Focusing laser beam at uniformed officer</u></p> <p>(1) It shall be unlawful for a person intentionally and without legal justification to focus, point or aim a laser beam directly or indirectly at a law enforcement officer, fire fighter or any emergency personnel who is in uniform and engaged in the performance of official duty in such a manner as to harass, annoy or injure such law enforcement officer, fire fighter or emergency personnel.</p> <p>(2) A person who violates this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00).</p> <p><i>*Various Mississippi cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: Corinth, Gautier, Greenwood, Meridian, Oxford, Pearl, and Vicksburg. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding their regulations.</i></p>
Missouri	<p><u>Mo. Stat. § 556.061. Code definitions</u></p> <p>...</p> <p>(9) "Dangerous instrument" means any instrument, article or substance, which, under the circumstances in which it is used, is readily capable of causing death or other serious physical injury;</p> <p>(10) "Deadly weapon" means any firearm, loaded or unloaded, or any weapon from which a shot, readily capable of producing death or serious physical injury, may be discharged, or a switchblade knife, dagger, billy, blackjack or metal knuckles; . . .</p> <p><u>Mo. Stat. § 565.082. Assault of a law enforcement officer, corrections officer, emergency personnel, highway worker, utility worker, cable worker, or probation and parole officer in the second degree, definitions, penalty</u></p> <p>1. A person commits the crime of assault of a law enforcement officer, corrections officer, emergency personnel, highway worker in a construction zone or work zone, utility worker, cable worker, or probation and parole officer in the second degree if such person:</p> <p>(1) Knowingly causes or attempts to cause physical injury to a law enforcement officer, corrections officer, emergency personnel, highway worker in a construction zone or work zone, utility worker, cable worker, or probation and parole officer by means of a deadly weapon or</p>

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dangerous instrument;

(2) Knowingly causes or attempts to cause physical injury to a law enforcement officer, corrections officer, emergency personnel, highway worker in a construction zone or work zone, utility worker, cable worker, or probation and parole officer by means other than a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument;

...

(5) Acts with criminal negligence to cause physical injury to a law enforcement officer, corrections officer, emergency personnel, highway worker in a construction zone or work zone, utility worker, cable worker, or probation and parole officer by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument;

Mo. Stat. § 571.010. Definitions

As used in this chapter, the following terms shall mean:

...

(15) “Projectile weapon”, any bow, crossbow, pellet gun, slingshot or other weapon that is not a firearm, which is capable of expelling a projectile that could inflict serious physical injury or death by striking or piercing a person; . . .

Mo. Stat. § 571.030. Unlawful use of weapons--exceptions--penalties

1. A person commits the crime of unlawful use of weapons if he or she knowingly:

(1) Carries concealed upon or about his or her person a knife, a firearm, a blackjack or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use; or

...

(4) Exhibits, in the presence of one or more persons, any weapon readily capable of lethal use in an angry or threatening manner; or

(5) Has a firearm or projectile weapon readily capable of lethal use on his or her person, while he or she is intoxicated, and handles or otherwise uses such firearm or projectile weapon in either a negligent or unlawful manner or discharges such firearm or projectile weapon unless acting in self-defense; or

...

(8) Carries a firearm or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use into any church or place where people have assembled for worship, or into any election precinct on any election day, or into any building owned or occupied by any agency of the federal government, state government, or political subdivision thereof; or

...

(10) Carries a firearm, whether loaded or unloaded, or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use into any school, onto any school bus, or onto the premises of any function or activity sponsored or sanctioned by school officials or the district school board; or . . .

...

3. Subdivisions (1), (5), (8), and (10) of subsection 1 of this section do not apply when the actor is transporting such weapons in a nonfunctioning state or in an unloaded state when ammunition is not readily accessible or when such weapons are not readily accessible. Subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section does not apply to any person nineteen years of age or older or eighteen years of age or older and a member of the United States Armed Forces, or honorably discharged from the United States Armed Forces, transporting a concealable firearm in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle, so long as such concealable firearm is otherwise lawfully possessed, nor when the actor is also in possession of an exposed firearm or projectile weapon for the lawful pursuit of game, or is in his or her dwelling unit or upon premises over which the actor has possession, authority or control, or is traveling in a continuous journey peaceably through this state. . . .

Mo. Stat. § 578.435. Weapon defined--weapons owned or in possession of gang members may be confiscated--weapon deemed a nuisance and destroyed by court order, when

1. As used in this section and section 578.437, the term “weapon” means any firearm, concealable firearm, blackjack, explosive weapon, gas gun,

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	<p>knife, knuckles, machine gun, projectile weapon, rifle, short barrel, shotgun, or switchblade knife, as defined in section 571.010.</p> <p>2. Any weapon which is owned or possessed by a member of a criminal street gang for the purposes of the commission of an offense enumerated in subdivision (2) of section 578.421 may be confiscated by any law enforcement agency or peace officer as defined in section 590.100. If the law enforcement agency or peace officer believes that the return of the weapon confiscated has been or will be used in criminal street gang activity or that the return of the weapon would be likely to result in endangering the safety of others, the law enforcement agency or peace officer may initiate a petition in circuit court to determine if the weapon should be returned or declared a nuisance. If the court declares such weapon to be a nuisance, the weapon shall be destroyed.</p> <p>*Various Missouri cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: Arnold, Belton, Clinton, Creve Coeur, Des Peres, Grandview, Independence, Jackson, Joplin, Kansas City, Kirksville, Ladue, Lee's Summit, Licking, Maryland Heights, Olivette, Raytown, Springfield, Sunset Hills, and West Plains. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding their regulations.</p>
Montana	<p><u>Mont. Code § 45-2-101. General definitions.</u></p> <p>...</p> <p>(79) "Weapon" means an instrument, article, or substance that, regardless of its primary function, is readily capable of being used to produce death or serious bodily injury.</p> <p><u>Mont. Code § 45-5-201. Assault</u></p> <p>(1) A person commits the offense of assault if the person:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) negligently causes bodily injury to another with a weapon;</p> <p><u>Mont. Code § 45-5-210. Assault on peace officer or judicial officer</u></p> <p>(1) A person commits the offense of assault on a peace officer or judicial officer if the person purposely or knowingly causes:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) reasonable apprehension of serious bodily injury in a peace officer or judicial officer by use of a weapon;</p> <p>(c) bodily injury to a peace officer or judicial officer with a weapon;</p> <p><u>Mont. Code § 45-5-213. Assault with weapon</u></p> <p>(1) A person commits the offense of assault with a weapon if the person purposely or knowingly causes:</p> <p>(a) bodily injury to another with a weapon; or</p> <p>(b) reasonable apprehension of serious bodily injury in another by use of a weapon or what reasonably appears to be a weapon.</p> <p>*Various Montana cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: Great Falls. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding their regulations.</p>
Nebraska	<p><u>Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-109. Terms, defined</u></p> <p>...</p> <p>(7) Deadly weapon shall mean any firearm, knife, bludgeon, or other device, instrument, material, or substance, whether animate or inanimate, which in the manner it is used or intended to be used is capable of producing death or serious bodily injury</p> <p><u>Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-1202. Carrying concealed weapon; penalty; affirmative defense</u></p> <p>(1) (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, any person who carries a weapon or weapons concealed on or about his or her person, such as a handgun, a knife, brass or iron knuckles, or any other deadly weapon, commits the offense of carrying a concealed weapon.</p>

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	<p>(b) It is an affirmative defense that the defendant was engaged in any lawful business, calling, or employment at the time he or she was carrying any weapon or weapons and the circumstances in which such person was placed at the time were such as to justify a prudent person in carrying the weapon or weapons for the defense of his or her person, property, or family.</p> <p>(2) This section does not apply to a person who is the holder of a valid permit issued under the Concealed Handgun Permit Act if the concealed weapon the defendant is carrying is a handgun.</p> <p><i>*Various Nebraska cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: Omaha. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding their regulations.</i></p>
Nevada	<p><u>Nev. Rev. Stat. §202.357. Electronic stun device: Use prohibited except for self-defense; possession by certain persons prohibited; sale, gift or other provision to certain persons prohibited; penalties</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person shall not use an electronic stun device on another person for any purpose other than self-defense. 2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person shall not have in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control any electronic stun device if the person: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Has been convicted of a felony in this State or any other state, or in any political subdivision thereof, or of a felony in violation of the laws of the United States of America, unless the person has received a pardon and the pardon does not restrict his or her right to bear arms; (b) Is a fugitive from justice; (c) Has been adjudicated as mentally ill or has been committed to any mental health facility; or (d) Is illegally or unlawfully in the United States. 3. A child under 18 years of age shall not have in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control any electronic stun device. 4. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person within this State shall not sell, give or otherwise provide an electronic stun device to another person if he or she has actual knowledge that the other person: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Is a child under 18 years of age; (b) Has been convicted of a felony in this State or any other state, or in any political subdivision thereof, or of a felony in violation of the laws of the United States of America, unless the other person has received a pardon and the pardon does not restrict his or her right to bear arms; (c) Is a fugitive from justice; (d) Has been adjudicated as mentally ill or has been committed to any mental health facility; or (e) Is illegally or unlawfully in the United States. 5. A person who violates the provisions of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Subsection 1 or paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection 2 is guilty of a category B felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 6 years, and may be further punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000. (b) Paragraph (c) or (d) of subsection 2 is guilty of a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in <u>NRS 193.130</u>. 6. A child who violates subsection 3 commits a delinquent act and the court may order the detention of the child in the same manner as if the child had committed an act that would have been a felony if committed by an adult. 7. A person who violates the provisions of subsection 4 is guilty of a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in <u>NRS 193.130</u>. 8. The provisions of subsections 1, 2 and 4 do not apply to a peace officer who possesses or uses or sells, gives or otherwise provides to another person an electronic stun device within the scope of his or her duties. 9. As used in this section, "electronic stun device" means a device that:

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	<p>(a) Emits an electrical charge or current that is transmitted by projectile, physical contact or other means; and (b) Is designed to disable a person or animal temporarily or permanently.</p> <p><i>*Various Nevada cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: Clark County, Henderson, Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Reno and Winnemucca. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding their regulations.</i></p>
New Hampshire	<p><u>N.H. Rev. Stat. § 159:20. Self-Defense Weapons Defined</u> . . . I. "Electronic defense weapon" means an electronically activated non-lethal device which is designed for or capable of producing an electrical charge of sufficient magnitude to immobilize or incapacitate a person temporarily.</p> <p><u>N.H. Rev. Stat. § 159:21. Possession by Felons Prohibited</u> Any person who has been convicted of a felony in this or any other state who possesses an electronic defense weapon away from the premises where he resides shall be guilty of a class B felony. Neither the whole nor any part of a sentence of imprisonment imposed for a violation of this section shall be served concurrently with any other term of imprisonment.</p> <p><u>N.H. Rev. Stat. § 159:22. Restricted Sale</u> Any person who knowingly sells an electronic defense weapon to a person under 18 years of age shall be guilty of a violation.</p> <p><u>N.H. Rev. Stat. § 159:23. Criminal Use of Electronic Defense or Aerosol Self-Defense Spray Weapons</u> I. Any person who uses an electronic defense or aerosol self-defense spray weapon on a law enforcement officer or another person with intent to commit a crime punishable as a misdemeanor shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. II. Any person who uses an electronic defense or aerosol self-defense spray weapon on a law enforcement officer or another person with intent to commit a crime punishable as a felony shall be guilty of a class B felony. III. Neither the whole nor any part of a sentence of imprisonment imposed for a violation of this section shall be served concurrently with any other term of imprisonment.</p> <p><u>N.H. Rev. Stat. § 570-A:2. Interception and Disclosure of Telecommunication or Oral Communications Prohibited</u> I. A person is guilty of a class B felony if, except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter or without the consent of all parties to the communication, the person: (a) Willfully intercepts, endeavors to intercept, or procures any other person to intercept or endeavor to intercept, any telecommunication or oral communication; . . . II. It shall not be unlawful under this chapter for: . . . (1) A law enforcement officer in the ordinary course of the officer's duties using any device capable of making an audio or video recording, or both, and which is attached to and used in conjunction with a TASER or other similar electroshock device. Any person who is the subject of such recording shall be informed of the existence of the audio or video recording, or both, and shall be provided with a copy of such recording at his or her request.</p> <p><u>N.H. Rev. Stat. § 625:11. General Definitions</u> The following definitions apply to this code. . . . V. "Deadly weapon" means any firearm, knife or other substance or thing which, in the manner it is used, intended to be used, or threatened to be</p>

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	<p>used, is known to be capable of producing death or serious bodily injury.</p> <p><u>N.H. Rev. Stat. § 631:3-a. Conduct Involving Laser Pointing Devices</u></p> <p>I. Any person who knowingly shines the beam of a laser pointing device at an occupied motor vehicle, window, or person shall be guilty of a violation and the laser pointing device shall be forfeited upon conviction.</p> <p>II. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph I, any person who knowingly shines the beam of a laser pointing device at a law enforcement officer or law enforcement vehicle shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor and the laser pointing device shall be forfeited upon conviction.</p> <p>III. It shall be an affirmative defense under this section if the laser pointing device was used in an organized meeting or training class by the instructor or speaker. Nothing in this section shall be construed so as to limit the use of medical lasers by qualified medical personnel, or construction lasers used by construction personnel, or laser devices utilized by law enforcement personnel in the performance of their official duties.</p>
New Jersey	<p><u>N.J. Stat. § 2C:11-1. Definitions</u></p> <p>In chapters 11 through 15 [Homicide, Assault, Kidnapping, Sexual Offenses, and Robbery], unless a different meaning plainly is required:</p> <p>...</p> <p>c. "Deadly weapon" means any firearm or other weapon, device, instrument, material or substance, whether animate or inanimate, which in the manner it is used or is intended to be used, is known to be capable of producing death or serious bodily injury or which in the manner it is fashioned would lead the victim reasonably to believe it to be capable of producing death or serious bodily injury;</p> <p><u>N.J. Stat. § 2C:39-1. Definitions</u></p> <p>...</p> <p>r. "Weapon" means anything readily capable of lethal use or of inflicting serious bodily injury. The term includes, but is not limited to, all . . . (4) stun guns; and any weapon or other device which projects, releases, or emits tear gas or any other substance intended to produce temporary physical discomfort or permanent injury through being vaporized or otherwise dispensed in the air.</p> <p>...</p> <p>t. "Stun gun" means any weapon or other device which emits an electrical charge or current intended to temporarily or permanently disable a person.</p> <p><u>N.J. Stat. § 2C:39-3. Prohibited weapons and devices</u></p> <p>...</p> <p>g. . . . Nothing in subsection h. of this section shall apply to any law enforcement officer who is exempted from the provisions of that subsection by the Attorney General. . . .</p> <p>h. Stun guns. Any person who knowingly has in his possession any stun gun is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree.</p> <p><u>N.J. Stat. § 2C:12-1. Assault</u></p> <p>...</p> <p>b. Aggravated assault. A person is guilty of aggravated assault if he: . . .</p> <p>...</p> <p>(11) Uses or activates a laser sighting system or device, or a system or device which, in the manner used, would cause a reasonable person to believe that it is a laser sighting system or device, against a law enforcement officer acting in the performance of his duties while in uniform or exhibiting evidence of his authority. As used in this paragraph, "laser sighting system or device" means any system or device that is integrated with or affixed to a firearm and emits a laser light beam that is used to assist in the sight alignment or aiming of the firearm.</p> <p><u>N.J. Admin. Code § 8:40-4.11 Personal safety (Emergency Medical Services)</u></p>

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	<p>...</p> <p>(b) Crewmembers shall not wear or carry any weapons or explosives while on duty. For the purpose of this chapter, the terms "weapons" and "explosives" include not only offensive weapons, but also defensive weapons such as stun guns, stun batons, air tasers, pepper spray, mace defensive spray and/or telescopic steel batons.</p> <p>NOTE: The New Jersey Attorney General granted limited use of TASER CEWs for law enforcement through a policy memorandum issued in November 2009.</p> <p><i>*Various New Jersey cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: Elizabeth. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding their regulations.</i></p>
New Mexico	<p><u>N.M. Stat. § 30-1-12. Definitions</u></p> <p>...</p> <p>B. "deadly weapon" means any firearm, whether loaded or unloaded; or any weapon which is capable of producing death or great bodily harm, including but not restricted to any types of daggers, brass knuckles, switchblade knives, bowie knives, poniards, butcher knives, dirk knives and all such weapons with which dangerous cuts can be given, or with which dangerous thrusts can be inflicted, including swordcanes, and any kind of sharp pointed canes, also slingshots, slung shots, bludgeons; or any other weapons with which dangerous wounds can be inflicted.</p> <p><u>N.M. Stat. § 30-7-1. "Carrying a deadly weapon"</u></p> <p>"Carrying a deadly weapon" means being armed with a deadly weapon by having it on the person, or in close proximity thereto, so that the weapon is readily accessible for use.</p> <p><u>N.M. Stat. § 30-7-2. Unlawful carrying of a deadly weapon</u></p> <p>A. Unlawful carrying of a deadly weapon consists of carrying a concealed loaded firearm or any other type of deadly weapon anywhere, except in the following cases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) in the person's residence or on real property belonging to him as owner, lessee, tenant or licensee; (2) in a private automobile or other private means of conveyance, for lawful protection of the person's or another's person or property; (3) by a peace officer in accordance with the policies of his law enforcement agency who is certified pursuant to the Law Enforcement Training Act; (4) by a peace officer in accordance with the policies of his law enforcement agency who is employed on a temporary basis by that agency and who has successfully completed a course of firearms instruction prescribed by the New Mexico law enforcement academy or provided by a certified firearms instructor who is employed on a permanent basis by a law enforcement agency; or (5) by a person in possession of a valid concealed handgun license issued to him by the department of public safety pursuant to the provisions of the Concealed Handgun Carry Act. . . . <p>C. Whoever commits unlawful carrying of a deadly weapon is guilty of a petty misdemeanor.</p> <p><u>N.M. Stat. § 30-7-2.1. Unlawful carrying of a deadly weapon on school premises</u></p> <p>A. Unlawful carrying of a deadly weapon on school premises consists of carrying a deadly weapon on school premises except by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) a peace officer; (2) school security personnel; (3) a student, instructor or other school-authorized personnel engaged in army, navy, marine corps or air force reserve officer training corps programs or state-authorized hunter safety training instruction; (4) a person conducting or participating in a school-approved program, class or other activity involving the carrying of a deadly weapon; or

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	<p>(5) a person older than nineteen years of age on school premises in a private automobile or other private means of conveyance, for lawful protection of the person's or another's person or property.</p> <p>B. As used in this section, "school premises" means:</p> <p>(1) the buildings and grounds, including playgrounds, playing fields and parking areas and any school bus of any public elementary, secondary, junior high or high school in or on which school or school-related activities are being operated under the supervision of a local school board; or</p> <p>(2) any other public buildings or grounds, including playing fields and parking areas that are not public school property, in or on which public school-related and sanctioned activities are being performed.</p> <p>C. Whoever commits unlawful carrying of a deadly weapon on school premises is guilty of a fourth degree felony.</p> <p><u>N.M. Stat. § 30-7-4. Negligent use of a deadly weapon</u></p> <p>A. Negligent use of a deadly weapon consists of: . . .</p> <p>(3) endangering the safety of another by handling or using a firearm or other deadly weapon in a negligent manner; or</p> <p><u>N.M. Stat. § 30-7-13. Carrying weapons prohibited</u></p> <p>A. It is unlawful for any person without prior approval from the company to board or attempt to board a bus while in possession of a firearm or other deadly weapon upon his person or effects and readily accessible to him while on the bus. Any person who violates the provisions of this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor.</p> <p>B. Subsection A of this section does not apply to duly elected or appointed law enforcement officers or commercial security personnel in the lawful discharge of their duties.</p> <p><i>*Various New Mexico cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: Bernalillo County. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding their regulations.</i></p>
New York	<p><u>N.Y. Penal Law § 10.00. Definitions of terms of general use in this chapter</u></p> <p>Except where different meanings are expressly specified in subsequent provisions of this chapter, the following terms have the following meanings:</p> <p>. . .</p> <p>12. "Deadly weapon" means any loaded weapon from which a shot, readily capable of producing death or other serious physical injury, may be discharged, or a switchblade knife, gravity knife, pilum ballistic knife, metal knuckle knife, dagger, billy, blackjack, plastic knuckles, or metal knuckles.</p> <p><u>N.Y. Penal Law § 120.55 Stalking in the second degree</u></p> <p>A person is guilty of stalking in the second degree when he or she:</p> <p>1. Commits the crime of stalking in the third degree as defined in subdivision three of section 120.50 of this article and in the course of and in furtherance of the commission of such offense: (i) displays, or possesses and threatens the use of, a firearm, pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, machine gun, electronic dart gun, electronic stun gun, cane sword, billy, blackjack, bludgeon, metal knuckles, chuka stick, sand bag, sandclub, slingshot, slungshot, shirken, "Kung Fu Star", dagger, dangerous knife, dirk, razor, stiletto, imitation pistol, dangerous instrument, deadly instrument or deadly weapon; or (ii) displays what appears to be a pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, machine gun or other firearm; or . . .</p> <p><u>N.Y. Penal Law § 240.76. Directing a laser at an aircraft in the second degree</u></p> <p><u>A person is guilty of directing a laser at an aircraft in the second degree when, with intent to disrupt safe air travel, he or she directs the beam of a laser:</u></p> <p><u>1. onto a specific aircraft intending to thereby disrupt or interfere with such aircraft in the special aircraft jurisdiction of the United States; or</u></p>

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2. in the immediate vicinity of an aircraft in the special aircraft jurisdiction of the United States, and . . .

...

4. This section does not prohibit directing a laser beam at an aircraft, or in the immediate vicinity of an aircraft, by:

- (a) an authorized individual in the conduct of research and development or flight test operations conducted by an aircraft manufacturer, the FAA, or any other person authorized by the FAA to conduct such research and development or flight test operations; or
- (b) members or elements of the United States department of defense or the United States department of homeland security acting in an official capacity for the purpose of research, development, operations, testing or training; or
- (c) an individual in an emergency situation using a laser to attract the attention of an aircraft for bona fide rescue purposes; or
- (d) an individual whose laser operations have been submitted to and reviewed by the FAA, when:
 - (i) the FAA has issued a letter not objecting to the laser use; and
 - (ii) the laser is operated in conformity with the FAA submission.

Directing a laser at an aircraft is a class A misdemeanor.

N.Y. Penal Law § 240.77. Directing a laser at an aircraft in the first degree

A person is guilty of directing a laser at an aircraft in the first degree when he or she commits the crime of directing a laser at an aircraft in the second degree in violation of section 240.76 of this article and thereby causes a significant change of course or other serious disruption to the safe travel of an aircraft that threatens the physical safety of the aircraft's passengers or crew.

Directing a laser at an aircraft in the first degree is a class E felony.

N.Y. Penal Law § 265.00. Definitions

...

15-a. "Electronic dart gun" means any device designed primarily as a weapon, the purpose of which is to momentarily stun, knock out or paralyze a person by passing an electrical shock to such person by means of a dart or projectile. . . .

15-c. "Electronic stun gun" means any device designed primarily as a weapon, the purpose of which is to stun, cause mental disorientation, knock out or paralyze a person by passing a high voltage electrical shock to such person.

N.Y. Penal Law § 265.01. Criminal possession of a weapon in the fourth degree

(1) He or she possesses any firearm, electronic dart gun, electronic stun gun, . . . ; or

(2) He possesses any dagger, dangerous knife, dirk, razor, stiletto, imitation pistol, or any other dangerous or deadly instrument or weapon with intent to use the same unlawfully against another; or . . .

(8) . . . Criminal possession of a weapon in the fourth degree is a class A misdemeanor.

N.Y. Penal Law § 265.05. Unlawful possession of weapons by persons under sixteen

It shall be unlawful for any person under the age of sixteen to possess any air-gun, spring-gun or other instrument or weapon in which the propelling force is a spring or air, or any gun or any instrument or weapon in or upon which any loaded or blank cartridges may be used, or any loaded or blank cartridges or ammunition therefor, or any dangerous knife; provided that the possession of rifle or shotgun or ammunition therefor by the holder of a hunting license or permit issued pursuant to article eleven of the environmental conservation law and used in accordance with said law shall not be governed by this section.

A person who violates the provisions of this section shall be adjudged a juvenile delinquent.

N.Y. Penal Law § 265.06. Unlawful possession of a weapon upon school grounds

It shall be unlawful for any person age sixteen or older to knowingly possess any air-gun, spring-gun or other instrument or weapon in which the propelling force is a spring, air, piston or CO2 cartridge in or upon a building or grounds, used for educational purposes, of any school, college or university, without the written authorization of such educational institution. Unlawful possession of a weapon upon school grounds is a violation.

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N.Y. Penal Law § 265.20. Exemptions

a. Paragraph (h) of subdivision twenty-two of section 265.00 and sections 265.01, 265.01-a, subdivision one of section 265.01-b, 265.02, 265.03, 265.04, 265.05, 265.10, 265.11, 265.12, 265.13, 265.15, 265.36, 265.37 and 270.05 shall not apply to:

1. Possession of any of the weapons, instruments, appliances or substances specified in sections 265.01, 265.02, 265.03, 265.04, 265.05 and 270.05 by the following:

(a) Persons in the military service of the state of New York when duly authorized by regulations issued by the adjutant general to possess the same.

(b) Police officers as defined in subdivision thirty-four of section 1.20 of the criminal procedure law.

(c) Peace officers as defined by section 2.10 of the criminal procedure law.

(d) Persons in the military or other service of the United States, in pursuit of official duty or when duly authorized by federal law, regulation or order to possess the same.

(e) Persons employed in fulfilling defense contracts with the government of the United States or agencies thereof when possession of the same is necessary for manufacture, transport, installation and testing under the requirements of such contract.

...

9. The regular and ordinary transport of firearms as merchandise, provided that the person transporting such firearms, where he knows or has reasonable means of ascertaining what he is transporting, notifies in writing the police commissioner, police chief or other law enforcement officer performing such functions at the place of delivery, of the name and address of the consignee and the place of delivery, and withholds delivery to the consignee for such reasonable period of time designated in writing by such police commissioner, police chief or other law enforcement officer as such official may deem necessary for investigation as to whether the consignee may lawfully receive and possess such firearms.

10. Engaging in the business of gunsmith or dealer in firearms by a person to whom a valid license therefor has been issued pursuant to section 400.00.

N.Y. Town Law § 130. Town ordinances

The town board after a public hearing may enact, amend and repeal ordinances, rules and regulations not inconsistent with law, for the following purposes in addition to such other purposes as may be contemplated by the provisions of this chapter or other laws. In order to accomplish the regulation and control of such purposes, the town board may include in any such ordinance, rule or regulation provision for the issuance and revocation of a permit or permits, for the appointment of any town officers or employees to enforce such ordinance, rule or regulation and/or the terms and conditions of any permit issued thereunder, and for the collection of any reasonable uniform fee in connection therewith. The town clerk shall give notice of such hearing by the publication of a notice in at least one newspaper circulating in the town, specifying the time when and the place where such hearing will be held, and in general terms describing the proposed ordinance. Such notice shall be published once at least ten days prior to the day specified for such hearing.

...

26. Air guns. Regulating or prohibiting the possession, sale and use of air guns, spring guns or other instruments or weapons in which the propelling force consists of springs or air.

*Various New York cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: Long Beach and New York City. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding their regulations.

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North Carolina	<p><u>N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-34.8. Criminal use of laser device</u></p> <p>(a) For purposes of this section, the term "laser" means light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation.</p> <p>(b) It is unlawful intentionally to point a laser device at a law enforcement officer, or at the head or face of another person, while the device is emitting a laser beam.</p> <p>(c) A violation of this section is an infraction.</p> <p>(d) This section does not apply to a law enforcement officer who uses a laser device in discharging or attempting to discharge the officer's official duties. This section does not apply to a health care professional who uses a laser device in providing services within the scope of practice of that professional nor to any other person who is licensed or authorized by law to use a laser device or uses it in the performance of the person's official duties.</p> <p>(e) This section does not apply to laser tag, paintball guns, and other similar games and devices using light emitting diode (LED) technology.</p> <p><u>N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-269. Carrying concealed weapons</u></p> <p>(a) It shall be unlawful for any person willfully and intentionally to carry concealed about his person any . . . stun gun, or other deadly weapon of like kind, except when the person is on the person's own premises. . . .</p> <p>(b) This prohibition shall not apply to the following persons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) Officers and enlisted personnel of the armed forces of the United States when in discharge of their official duties as such and acting under orders requiring them to carry arms and weapons;(2) Civil and law enforcement officers of the United States;(3) Officers and soldiers of the militia and the national guard when called into actual service;(4) Officers of the State, or of any county, city, town, or company police agency charged with the execution of the laws of the State, when acting in the discharge of their official duties;(4a) Any person who is a district attorney, an assistant district attorney, or an investigator employed by the office of a district attorney and who has a concealed handgun permit issued in accordance with Article 54B of this Chapter or considered valid under G.S. 14-415.24; provided that the person shall not carry a concealed weapon at any time while in a courtroom or while consuming alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance or while alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance remains in the person's body. The district attorney, assistant district attorney, or investigator shall secure the weapon in a locked compartment when the weapon is not on the person of the district attorney, assistant district attorney, or investigator; [Addition effective December 1, 2015: "Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, a district attorney may carry a concealed weapon while in a courtroom."](4b) Any person who is a qualified retired law enforcement officer as defined in G.S. 14-415.10 and meets any one of the following conditions:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Is the holder of a concealed handgun permit in accordance with Article 54B of this Chapter.b. Is exempt from obtaining a permit pursuant to G.S. 14-415.25.c. Is certified by the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission pursuant to G.S. 14-415.26;(4c) Detention personnel or correctional officers employed by the State or a unit of local government who park a vehicle in a space that is authorized for their use in the course of their duties may transport a firearm to the parking space and store that firearm in the vehicle parked in the parking space, provided that: (i) the firearm is in a closed compartment or container within the locked vehicle, or (ii) the firearm is in a locked container securely affixed to the vehicle;(5) Sworn law-enforcement officers, when off-duty, provided that an officer does not carry a concealed weapon while consuming alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance or while alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance remains in the officer's body;(4d) Any person who is a North Carolina district court judge, North Carolina superior court judge, or a North Carolina magistrate and who has
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a concealed handgun permit issued in accordance with Article 54B of this Chapter or considered valid under G.S. 14-415.24; provided that the person shall not carry a concealed weapon at any time while consuming alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance or while alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance remains in the person's body. The judge or magistrate shall secure the weapon in a locked compartment when the weapon is not on the person of the judge or magistrate;

(4e) Any person who is serving as a clerk of court or as a register of deeds and who has a concealed handgun permit issued in accordance with Article 54B of this Chapter or considered valid under G.S. 14-415.24; provided that the person shall not carry a concealed weapon at any time while consuming alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance or while alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance remains in the person's body. The clerk of court or register of deeds shall secure the weapon in a locked compartment when the weapon is not on the person of the clerk of court or register of deeds. This subdivision does not apply to assistants, deputies, or other employees of the clerk of court or register of deeds;

(5) Sworn law-enforcement officers, when off-duty, provided that an officer does not carry a concealed weapon while consuming alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance or while alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance remains in the officer's body;

(6) State probation or parole certified officers, when off-duty, provided that an officer does not carry a concealed weapon while consuming alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance or while alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance remains in the officer's body.

[Effective December 1, 2015] (7) A person employed by the Department of Public Safety who has been designated in writing by the Secretary of the Department, who has a concealed handgun permit issued in accordance with Article 54B of this Chapter or considered valid under G.S. 14-415.24, and has in the person's possession written proof of the designation by the Secretary of the Department, provided that the person shall not carry a concealed weapon at any time while consuming alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance or while alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance remains in the person's body.

[Effective December 1, 2015] (8) Any person who is an administrative law judge described in Article 60 of Chapter 7A of the General Statutes and who has a concealed handgun permit issued in accordance with Article 54B of this Chapter or considered valid under G.S. 14-415.24, provided that the person shall not carry a concealed weapon at any time while consuming alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance or while alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance remains in the person's body.

(c) Any person violating the provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall be guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor. Any person violating the provisions of subsection (a1) of this section shall be guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor for the first offense and a Class H felony for a second or subsequent offense. A violation of subsection (a1) of this section punishable under G.S. 14-415.21(a) is not punishable under this section.

N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-269.2. Weapons on campus or other educational property

(a) The following definitions apply to this section:

. . .

(4) Weapon. -- Any device enumerated in subsection (b), (b1), or (d) of this section.

(b) It shall be a Class I felony for any person knowingly to possess or carry, whether openly or concealed, any gun, rifle, pistol, or other firearm of any kind on educational property or to a curricular or extracurricular activity sponsored by a school. Unless the conduct is covered under some other provision of law providing greater punishment, any person who willfully discharges a firearm of any kind on educational property is guilty of a Class F felony. However, this subsection does not apply to a BB gun, stun gun, air rifle, or air pistol. . . .

(c) It shall be a Class I felony for any person to cause, encourage, or aid a minor who is less than 18 years old to possess or carry, whether openly or concealed, any gun, rifle, pistol, or other firearm of any kind on educational property. However, this subsection does not apply to a BB gun, stun gun, air rifle, or air pistol. . . .

(d) It shall be a Class 1 misdemeanor for any person to possess or carry, whether openly or concealed, any BB gun, stun gun, air rifle, air pistol, bowie knife, dirk, dagger, slungshot, leaded cane, switchblade knife, blackjack, metallic knuckles, razors and razor blades (except solely for

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personal shaving), firework, or any sharp-pointed or edged instrument except instructional supplies, unaltered nail files and clips and tools used solely for preparation of food, instruction, and maintenance, on educational property.

(e) It shall be a Class 1 misdemeanor for any person to cause, encourage, or aid a minor who is less than 18 years old to possess or carry, whether openly or concealed, any BB gun, stun gun, air rifle, air pistol, bowie knife, dirk, dagger, slungshot, leaded cane, switchblade knife, blackjack, metallic knuckles, razors and razor blades (except solely for personal shaving), firework, or any sharp-pointed or edged instrument except instructional supplies, unaltered nail files and clips and tools used solely for preparation of food, instruction, and maintenance, on educational property. . . .

(g) This section shall not apply to any of the following:

(1) A weapon used solely for educational or school-sanctioned ceremonial purposes, or used in a school-approved program conducted under the supervision of an adult whose supervision has been approved by the school authority.

(1a) A person exempted by the provisions of G.S. 14-269(b).

(2) Firefighters, emergency service personnel, North Carolina Forest Service personnel, detention officers employed by and authorized by the sheriff to carry firearms, and any private police employed by a school, when acting in the discharge of their official duties.(3) Home schools as defined in G.S. 115C-563(a).

(4) Weapons used for hunting purposes on the Howell Woods Nature Center property in Johnston County owned by Johnston Community College when used with the written permission of Johnston Community College or for hunting purposes on other educational property when used with the written permission of the governing body of the school that controls the educational property.

(5) A person registered under Chapter 74C of the General Statutes as an armed armored car service guard or an armed courier service guard when acting in the discharge of the guard's duties and with the permission of the college or university.

(6) A person registered under Chapter 74C of the General Statutes as an armed security guard while on the premises of a hospital or health care facility located on educational property when acting in the discharge of the guard's duties with the permission of the college or university.

(7) A volunteer school safety resource officer providing security at a school pursuant to an agreement as provided in G.S. 115C-47(61) and either G.S. 162-26 or G.S. 160A-288.4, provided that the volunteer school safety resource officer is acting in the discharge of the person's official duties and is on the educational property of the school that the officer was assigned to by the head of the appropriate local law enforcement agency.

(h) No person shall be guilty of a criminal violation of this section with regard to the possession or carrying of a weapon so long as both of the following apply:

(1) The person comes into possession of a weapon by taking or receiving the weapon from another person or by finding the weapon.

(2) The person delivers the weapon, directly or indirectly, as soon as practical to law enforcement authorities.

N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-277.2. Weapons at parades, etc., prohibited

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person participating in, affiliated with, or present as a spectator at any parade, funeral procession, picket line, or demonstration upon any private health care facility or upon any public place owned or under the control of the State or any of its political subdivisions to willfully or intentionally possess or have immediate access to any dangerous weapon. Violation of this subsection shall be a Class 1 misdemeanor. It shall be presumed that any rifle or gun carried on a rack in a pickup truck at a holiday parade or in a funeral procession does not violate the terms of this act.

(b) For the purposes of this section the term "dangerous weapon" shall include those weapons specified in G.S. 14-269, 14-269.2, [both statutes include "stun gun"] or any other object capable of inflicting serious bodily injury or death when used as a weapon.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to a person exempted by the provisions of G.S. 14-269(b) or to persons authorized by State or federal law to carry dangerous weapons in the performance of their duties or to any person who obtains a permit to carry a dangerous weapon at a

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	<p>parade, funeral procession, picket line, or demonstration from the sheriff or police chief, whichever is appropriate, of the locality where such parade, funeral procession, picket line, or demonstration is to take place.</p> <p>(d) The provisions of this section shall not apply to concealed carry of a handgun at a parade or funeral procession by a person with a valid permit issued in accordance with Article 54B of this Chapter, with a permit considered valid under G.S. 14-415.24, or who is exempt from obtaining a permit pursuant to G.S. 14-415.25. This subsection shall not be construed to permit a person to carry a concealed handgun on any premises where the person in legal possession or control of the premises has posted a conspicuous notice prohibiting the carrying of a concealed handgun on the premises in accordance with G.S. 14-415.11(c).</p> <p><u>N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-280.2. Use of a laser device towards an aircraft</u></p> <p>(a) Any person who, willfully points a laser device at an aircraft, while the device is emitting a laser beam, and while the aircraft is taking off, landing, in flight, or otherwise in motion, is guilty of a Class H felony.</p> <p>(b) The following definitions apply to this section:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) "Aircraft" is as defined in G.S. 63-1. (2) "Laser" is as defined in G.S. 14-34.8. <p>(c) This section shall not apply where the laser use had been approved by a State or federal agency.</p> <p><i>*Various North Carolina cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASERCEWs, including but not limited to: Brevard, Charlotte, Cherokee Indians Eastern Band, China Grove, Clemmons, Durham, Durham County, Holly Ridge, Jacksonville, Liberty, Orange County, Raleigh, and Wendell. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding their regulations.</i></p>
North Dakota	<p><u>N.D. Cent. Code § 12.1-01-04. General Definitions [Title 12.1. Criminal Code]</u></p> <p>As used in this title, unless a different meaning plainly is required: . . .</p> <p>6. "Dangerous weapon" means, but is not limited to, . . . any weapon which will expel, or is readily capable of expelling, a projectile by the action of a spring, compressed air, or compressed gas including any such weapon, loaded or unloaded, commonly referred to as a BB gun, air rifle, or CO2 gun</p> <p><u>N.D. Cent. Code § 62.1-01-01. General definitions [Title 62.1. Weapons]</u></p> <p>1. "Dangerous weapon" includes . . . any weapon that will expel, or is readily capable of expelling, a projectile by the action of a spring, compressed air, or compressed gas, including any such weapon, loaded or unloaded, commonly referred to as a BB gun, air rifle, or CO2 gun</p> <p><u>N.D. Cent. Code § 62.1-02-04. Possession of firearm or dangerous weapon in liquor establishment or gaming site prohibited -- Penalty -- Exceptions</u></p> <p>1. An individual who enters or remains in that part of the establishment that is set aside for the retail sale of alcoholic beverages or used as a gaming site at which bingo is the primary gaming activity while in the possession of a firearm or dangerous weapon is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.</p> <p>2. This section does not apply to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A law enforcement officer. b. The proprietor. c. The proprietor's employee. d. A designee of the proprietor when the designee is displaying an unloaded firearm or dangerous weapon as a prize or sale item in a raffle or auction. e. Private security personnel while on duty for the purpose of delivering or receiving moneys used at the liquor establishment or at the gaming site at which bingo is the primary gaming activity.

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f. The restaurant part of an establishment if an individual under twenty-one years of age is not prohibited in that part of the establishment.

N.D. Cent. Code § 62.1-02-05. Possession of a firearm or dangerous weapon at a public gathering--Penalty—Application

1. An individual who possesses a firearm or dangerous weapon at a public gathering is guilty of a class B misdemeanor. For the purpose of this section, “public gathering” includes athletic or sporting events, schools or school functions, churches or church functions, political rallies or functions, musical concerts, and individuals in publicly owned parks where hunting is not allowed by proclamation and publicly owned or operated buildings.

2. This section does not apply to:

- a. A law enforcement officer;
- b. A member of the armed forces of the United States or national guard, organized reserves, state defense forces, or state guard organizations, when on duty;
- c. A competitor participating in an organized sport shooting event;
- d. A gun or antique show;
- e. A participant using a blank cartridge firearm at a sporting or theatrical event;
- f. A firearm or dangerous weapon carried in a temporary residence or motor vehicle;
- g. A student and an instructor at a hunter safety class;
- h. Private security personnel while on duty;
- i. A state or federal park;
- j. An instructor, a test administrator, an official, or a participant in educational, training, cultural, or competitive events involving the authorized use of a dangerous weapon if the event occurs with permission of the person or entity with authority over the function or premises in question;
- k. An individual possessing a valid class 1 concealed weapons license from this state or who has reciprocity under section 62.1-04-03.1 authorizing the individual to carry a dangerous weapon concealed if the individual is in a church building or other place of worship and has the approval to carry in the church building or other place of worship by a primary religious leader of the church or other place of worship or the governing body of the church or other place of worship. If a church or other place of worship authorizes an individual to carry a concealed weapon, local law enforcement must be informed of the name of the authorized individual; and
- l. A municipal court judge, a district court judge, a staff member of the office of attorney general, and a retired North Dakota law enforcement officer, if the individual maintains the same level of firearms proficiency as is required by the peace officer standards and training board for law enforcement officers. A local law enforcement agency shall issue a certificate of compliance under this section to an individual who is proficient.

3. This section does not prevent any political subdivision from enacting an ordinance that is less restrictive than this section relating to the possession of firearms or dangerous weapons at a public gathering. An enacted ordinance supersedes this section within the jurisdiction of the political subdivision.

N.D. Cent. Code § 62.1-04-01. Definition of concealed

A firearm or dangerous weapon is concealed if it is carried in such a manner as to not be discernible by the ordinary observation of a passerby. There is no requirement that there be absolute invisibility of the firearm or dangerous weapon, merely that it not be ordinarily discernible. A firearm or dangerous weapon is considered concealed if it is not secured, and is worn under clothing or carried in a bundle that is held or carried by the individual, or transported in a vehicle under the individual's control or direction and available to the individual, including beneath the seat or in a glove compartment. A firearm or dangerous weapon is not considered concealed if it is:

1. Carried in a belt holster which is wholly or substantially visible or carried in a case designed for carrying a firearm or dangerous weapon

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	<p>and which is wholly or substantially visible;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Locked in a closed trunk or luggage compartment of a motor vehicle; 3. Carried in the field while lawfully engaged in hunting, trapping, or target shooting, whether visible or not; or 4. Carried by any person permitted by law to possess a handgun unloaded and in a secure wrapper from the place of purchase to that person's home or place of business, or to a place of repair, or back from those locations. 5. A bow and arrow, an unloaded rifle or shotgun, or an unloaded weapon that will expel, or is readily capable of expelling, a projectile by the action of a spring, compressed air, or compressed gas including any such weapon commonly referred to as a BB gun, air rifle, or CO2 gun, while carried in a motor vehicle. <p><u>N.D. Cent. Code § 62.1-04-02. Carrying concealed firearms or dangerous weapons prohibited</u></p> <p>An individual, other than a law enforcement officer, may not carry any firearm or dangerous weapon concealed unless the individual is licensed to do so or exempted under this chapter. For purposes of this chapter, the term “dangerous weapon” does not include . . . any stun gun or device that uses direct contact to deliver voltage for the defense of an individual.</p> <p><i>*Various North Dakota cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: Fargo and Grand Forks. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding their regulations.</i></p>
Ohio	<p><u>Ohio Rev. Code § 2923.11. Definitions</u></p> <p>(A) "Deadly weapon" means any instrument, device, or thing capable of inflicting death, and designed or specially adapted for use as a weapon, or possessed, carried, or used as a weapon.</p> <p><u>Ohio Rev. Code § 2923.12. Carrying concealed weapons; affirmative defenses</u></p> <p>(A) No person shall knowingly carry or have, concealed on the person's person or concealed ready at hand, any of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A deadly weapon other than a handgun; (2) A handgun other than a dangerous ordnance; (3) A dangerous ordnance. <p>...</p> <p>(C)(1) This section does not apply to any of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) An officer, agent, or employee of this or any other state or the United States, or to a law enforcement officer, who is authorized to carry concealed weapons or dangerous ordnance or is authorized to carry handguns and is acting within the scope of the officer's, agent's, or employee's duties; (b) Any person who is employed in this state, who is authorized to carry concealed weapons or dangerous ordnance or is authorized to carry handguns, and who is subject to and in compliance with the requirements of section 109. 801 of the Revised Code, unless the appointing authority of the person has expressly specified that the exemption provided in division (C)(1)(b) of this section does not apply to the person; (c) A person's transportation or storage of a firearm, other than a firearm described in divisions (G) to (M) of section 2923.11 of the Revised Code, in a motor vehicle for any lawful purpose if the firearm is not on the actor's person; (d) A person's storage or possession of a firearm, other than a firearm described in divisions (G) to (M) of section 2923.11 of the Revised Code, in the actor's own home for any lawful purpose. . . . <p>(D) It is an affirmative defense to a charge under division (A)(1) of this section of carrying or having control of a weapon other than a handgun and other than a dangerous ordnance that the actor was not otherwise prohibited by law from having the weapon and that any of the following applies:</p>

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(1) The weapon was carried or kept ready at hand by the actor for defensive purposes while the actor was engaged in or was going to or from the actor's lawful business or occupation, which business or occupation was of a character or was necessarily carried on in a manner or at a time or place as to render the actor particularly susceptible to criminal attack, such as would justify a prudent person in going armed.

(2) The weapon was carried or kept ready at hand by the actor for defensive purposes while the actor was engaged in a lawful activity and had reasonable cause to fear a criminal attack upon the actor, a member of the actor's family, or the actor's home, such as would justify a prudent person in going armed.

(3) The weapon was carried or kept ready at hand by the actor for any lawful purpose and while in the actor's own home.

(E) No person who is charged with a violation of this section shall be required to obtain a concealed handgun license as a condition for the dismissal of the charge.

...

(G) If a law enforcement officer stops a person to question the person regarding a possible violation of this section, for a traffic stop, or for any other law enforcement purpose, if the person surrenders a firearm to the officer, either voluntarily or pursuant to a request or demand of the officer, and if the officer does not charge the person with a violation of this section or arrest the person for any offense, the person is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing the firearm, and the firearm is not contraband, the officer shall return the firearm to the person at the termination of the stop. If a court orders a law enforcement officer to return a firearm to a person pursuant to the requirement set forth in this division, division (B) of section 2923.163 of the Revised Code applies.

Ohio Rev. Code § 2923.122. Conveyance or possession of deadly weapons or dangerous ordnance in school safety zone

(A) No person shall knowingly convey, or attempt to convey, a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance into a school safety zone.

(B) No person shall knowingly possess a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in a school safety zone.

(C) No person shall knowingly possess an object in a school safety zone if both of the following apply:

(1) The object is indistinguishable from a firearm, whether or not the object is capable of being fired.

(2) The person indicates that the person possesses the object and that it is a firearm, or the person knowingly displays or brandishes the object and indicates that it is a firearm.

(D)(1) This section does not apply to any of the following:

(a) An officer, agent, or employee of this or any other state or the United States, or a law enforcement officer, who is authorized to carry deadly weapons or dangerous ordnance and is acting within the scope of the officer's, agent's, or employee's duties, a security officer employed by a board of education or governing body of a school during the time that the security officer is on duty pursuant to that contract of employment, or any other person who has written authorization from the board of education or governing body of a school to convey deadly weapons or dangerous ordnance into a school safety zone or to possess a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in a school safety zone and who conveys or possesses the deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in accordance with that authorization;

(b) Any person who is employed in this state, who is authorized to carry deadly weapons or dangerous ordnance, and who is subject to and in compliance with the requirements of section 109.801 of the Revised Code, unless the appointing authority of the person has expressly specified that the exemption provided in division (D)(1)(b) of this section does not apply to the person.

(2) Division (C) of this section does not apply to premises upon which home schooling is conducted. Division (C) of this section also does not apply to a school administrator, teacher, or employee who possesses an object that is indistinguishable from a firearm for legitimate school purposes during the course of employment, a student who uses an object that is indistinguishable from a firearm under the direction of a school administrator, teacher, or employee, or any other person who with the express prior approval of a school administrator possesses an object that is indistinguishable from a firearm for a legitimate purpose, including the use of the object in a ceremonial activity, a play, reenactment, or other dramatic presentation, or a ROTC activity or another similar use of the object.

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(3) This section does not apply to a person who conveys or attempts to convey a handgun into, or possesses a handgun in, a school safety zone if, at the time of that conveyance, attempted conveyance, or possession of the handgun, all of the following apply:

(a) The person does not enter into a school building or onto school premises and is not at a school activity.

(b) The person is carrying a valid concealed handgun license.

(c) The person is in the school safety zone in accordance with 18 U.S.C. 922(q)(2)(B).

(d) The person is not knowingly in a place described in division (B)(1) or (B)(3) to (10) of section 2923.126 of the Revised Code.

(4) This section does not apply to a person who conveys or attempts to convey a handgun into, or possesses a handgun in, a school safety zone if at the time of that conveyance, attempted conveyance, or possession of the handgun all of the following apply:

(a) The person is carrying a valid concealed handgun license.

(b) The person is the driver or passenger in a motor vehicle and is in the school safety zone while immediately in the process of picking up or dropping off a child.

(c) The person is not in violation of section 2923.16 of the Revised Code.

(E)(1) Whoever violates division (A) or (B) of this section is guilty of illegal conveyance or possession of a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in a school safety zone. Except as otherwise provided in this division, illegal conveyance or possession of a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in a school safety zone is a felony of the fifth degree. If the offender previously has been convicted of a violation of this section, illegal conveyance or possession of a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in a school safety zone is a felony of the fourth degree.

(2) Whoever violates division (C) of this section is guilty of illegal possession of an object indistinguishable from a firearm in a school safety zone. Except as otherwise provided in this division, illegal possession of an object indistinguishable from a firearm in a school safety zone is a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the offender previously has been convicted of a violation of this section, illegal possession of an object indistinguishable from a firearm in a school safety zone is a felony of the fifth degree.

(F)(1) In addition to any other penalty imposed upon a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of this section and subject to division (F)(2) of this section, if the offender has not attained nineteen years of age, regardless of whether the offender is attending or is enrolled in a school operated by a board of education or for which the state board of education prescribes minimum standards under section 3301.07 of the Revised Code, the court shall impose upon the offender a class four suspension of the offender's probationary driver's license, restricted license, driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, or probationary commercial driver's license that then is in effect from the range specified in division (A)(4) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code and shall deny the offender the issuance of any permit or license of that type during the period of the suspension.

If the offender is not a resident of this state, the court shall impose a class four suspension of the nonresident operating privilege of the offender from the range specified in division (A)(4) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code.

(2) If the offender shows good cause why the court should not suspend one of the types of licenses, permits, or privileges specified in division

(F)(1) of this section or deny the issuance of one of the temporary instruction permits specified in that division, the court in its discretion may choose not to impose the suspension, revocation, or denial required in that division, but the court, in its discretion, instead may require the offender to perform community service for a number of hours determined by the court.

(G) As used in this section, "object that is indistinguishable from a firearm" means an object made, constructed, or altered so that, to a reasonable person without specialized training in firearms, the object appears to be a firearm.

[*Various Ohio cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: Akron, Canal Fulton, Independence, Lakewood, Maumee, Rocky River, Sandusky, Sheffield Lake, University Heights and Valley View. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding their regulations.](#)

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Oklahoma

Okla. Stat. tit. 21, § 1272. Unlawful carry [electric dart gun not listed]

A. It shall be unlawful for any person to carry upon or about his or her person, or in a purse or other container belonging to the person, . . . any other offensive weapon, whether such weapon be concealed or unconcealed, except this section shall not prohibit: . . .

2. The carrying or use of weapons in a manner otherwise permitted by statute or authorized by the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act;
3. The carrying, possession and use of any weapon by a peace officer or other person authorized by law to carry a weapon in the performance of official duties and in compliance with the rules of the employing agency;
4. The carrying or use of weapons in a courthouse by a district judge, associate district judge or special district judge within this state, who is in possession of a valid handgun license issued pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act and whose name appears on a list maintained by the Administrative Director of the Courts; or
5. The carrying and use of firearms and other weapons provided in this subsection when used for the purpose of living history reenactment. For purposes of this paragraph, “living history reenactment” means depiction of historical characters, scenes, historical life or events for entertainment, education, or historical documentation through the wearing or use of period, historical, antique or vintage clothing, accessories, firearms, weapons, and other implements of the historical period.

[Whether the instrument is an “offensive weapon” is a question for the jury. *Shattuck v. State*, 731 P.2d 1388, 1390 (Ok. Cr. Ct. 1987) (quoting *Beeler v. State*, 334 P.2d 799, 806 (1959)) (“Some weapons, under particular circumstances, are so clearly lethal that the court may declare them to be such as a matter of law. Of this class are the weapons falling within the category of Title 21 O.S.A. § 1271, *supra*; all others are lethal or not, according to their capability to produce death or great bodily harm in the manner in which they are used, and the jury must be the judge. It is a question of fact, the determination of which properly belongs to them.”). Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals is Oklahoma’s highest court for criminal cases.]

Okla. Stat. tit. 21, § 1272.3. Unlawful discharge of stun gun or deleterious agent--Penalties

It is unlawful for any person to knowingly discharge, or cause to be discharged, any electrical stun gun, tear gas weapon, mace, tear gas, pepper mace or any similar deleterious agent against another person knowing the other person to be a peace officer, corrections officer, probation or parole officer, firefighter, or an emergency medical technician or paramedic who is acting in the course of official duty. Any person violating the provisions of this section, upon conviction, shall be guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for a term of not exceeding ten (10) years, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term of not exceeding one (1) year.

Okla. Stat. tit. 21, § 1280.1. Possession of firearm on school property

A. It shall be unlawful for any person to have in his or her possession on any public or private school property or while in any school bus or vehicle used by any school for transportation of students or teachers any firearm or weapon designated in Section 1272 of this title, except as provided in subsection C of this section or as otherwise authorized by law. . . .

C. Firearms and weapons are allowed on school property and deemed not in violation of subsection A of this section as follows: . . .

3. Weapons in the possession of any peace officer or other person authorized by law to possess a weapon in the performance of his or her duties and responsibilities;
4. A concealed or unconcealed weapon carried onto private school property or in any school bus or vehicle used by any private school for transportation of students or teachers by a person who is licensed pursuant to the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act, provided a policy has been adopted by the governing entity of the private school that authorizes the possession of a weapon on private school property or in any school bus or vehicle used by a private school. Except for acts of gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct, a governing entity of a private school that adopts a policy which authorizes the possession of a weapon on private school property, a school bus or vehicle used by the private school shall be immune from liability for any injuries arising from the adoption of the policy. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to claims pursuant to the Workers' Compensation Code;

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5. A gun, knife, bayonet or other weapon in the possession of a member of a veterans group, the national guard, active military, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) or Junior ROTC, in order to participate in a ceremony, assembly or educational program approved by the principal or chief administrator of a school or school district where the ceremony, assembly or educational program is being held; provided, however, the gun or other weapon that uses projectiles is not loaded and is inoperable at all times while on school property; . . .

D. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not to exceed Two Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$250.00).

Okla. Stat. tit. 21, § 1992. Short title--Penalties--Definitions

A. This section shall be known and may be cited as the "Laser Safety Act".

B. Any person who knowingly and maliciously projects a laser, as defined in this section, on or at a law enforcement officer without the consent of the officer while the officer is acting within the scope of the official duties of the officer shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00). Any person who commits a second or subsequent violation of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00), a term of imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

C. Anyone who knowingly aims the beam of a laser pointer at an aircraft in flight or at the flight path of an aircraft shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00). Any person who commits a second or subsequent violation of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00), a term of imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

D. This section does not prohibit aiming a beam of a laser pointer at an aircraft, or the flight path of such an aircraft by:

1. An authorized individual in the conduct of research and development or flight test operations conducted by an aircraft manufacturer, the Federal Aviation Administration, or any other person authorized by the Federal Aviation Administration to conduct research and development or flight test operations;
2. Members or elements of the Department of Defense or Department of Homeland Security acting in an official capacity for the purpose of research, development, operations, testing or training; or
3. By an individual using a laser emergency signaling device to send an emergency distress signal.

E. As used in this section:

1. "Laser" or "laser pointer" means any device designed or used to amplify electromagnetic radiation by stimulated emission that emits a beam designed to be used by the operator as a pointer or highlighter to indicate, mark or identify a specific position, place, item or object; and
2. "Law enforcement officer" means any police officer, peace officer, sheriff, deputy sheriff, correctional officer, probation or parole officer, emergency management employee, judge, magistrate, or any employee of a governmental agency who is authorized by law to engage in the investigation, arrest, prosecution, or supervision of the incarceration of any person for any violation of law and has statutory powers of arrest.

Okla. Stat. tit. 59, § 1350.1. Definitions

As used in the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act:

1. "Armed bail enforcer" means a bail enforcer having a valid license issued by the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training authorizing the holder to carry an approved pistol or weapon in the recovery of a defendant pursuant to the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act; . . .
8. "Weapon" means taser, stun gun, baton, night stick or any other device used to subdue a defendant, or any noxious substances as defined in paragraph 10 of this subsection;

Okla. Stat. tit. 59, § 1350.6. Prohibition of breaking and entering

A. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, it shall be unlawful for a bail enforcer to break into and enter the dwelling house of any defendant

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	<p>or third-party for purposes of recovery or attempted recovery of a defendant either: . . .</p> <p>2. By breaking in any other manner, being armed with a weapon or being assisted or aided by one or more persons then actually present; or</p> <p><u>Okla. Stat. tit. 59, § 1350.13. Restrictions on bail enforcers</u></p> <p>No person licensed as a bail enforcer shall:</p> <p>...</p> <p>6. Carry any firearm or weapon in the recovery of a defendant without a valid armed bail enforcer license, or carry any firearm or weapon when wearing bail enforcer apparel and not actively engaged in the recovery of a defendant;</p> <p>7. Point, display or discharge a firearm or weapon or administer a noxious substance as defined by the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act in the recovery of a defendant without lawful authority and training as provided by the rules promulgated by the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training;</p> <p><u>Okla. Stat. tit. 59, § 1350.18. Firearm training</u></p> <p>...</p> <p>B. The Council shall approve the standards and curriculum for approved training schools on training and use of tasers, stun guns and other approved weapons and the administration of noxious substances as defined in the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act. No bail enforcer shall be permitted to carry a weapon or administer noxious substances in the recovery of a defendant without successful completion of the training requirement established by the Council for bail enforcers.</p> <p><u>Okla. Admin. Code 340:100-5-22.1. Community residential supports (Developmental Disabilities Services Division)</u></p> <p>(c) Homes. Community residential supports are provided in the service recipient's home. The provider agency ensures:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) Dangerous or deadly weapons are not permitted in the home, except as provided in OAC 317:40-5-40. Provider agency staff are prohibited from assisting any service recipient to obtain or possess dangerous or deadly weapons. Dangerous or deadly weapons include but are not limited to: . . .</p> <p>(F) stun guns; . . .</p> <p><i>*Various Oklahoma cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: Alva, Anadarko, Ardmore, Chandler, Duncan, Durant, Fort Gibson, Grove, Harrah, Jones City, Lindsay, Marlow, McAlester, Moore, Mustang, Newcastle, Nichols Hills, Nicoma Park, Norman, Okemah, Oklahoma City, Poteau, Pryor, Sallisaw, Wewoka and Woodward. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding their regulations.</i></p>
Oregon	<p><u>Or. Rev. Stat. § 161.015. General definitions (Crimes and Punishments)</u></p> <p>(1) "Dangerous weapon" means any weapon, device, instrument, material or substance which under the circumstances in which it is used, attempted to be used or threatened to be used, is readily capable of causing death or serious physical injury.</p> <p>(2) "Deadly weapon" means any instrument, article or substance specifically designed for and presently capable of causing death or serious physical injury.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(6) "Physical force" includes, but is not limited to, the use of an electrical stun gun, tear gas or mace.</p> <p><u>Or. Rev. Stat. § 163.212. Unlawful use of an electrical stun gun, tear gas or mace in the second degree.</u></p> <p>(1) A person commits the crime of unlawful use of an electrical stun gun, tear gas or mace in the second degree if the person recklessly discharges an electrical stun gun, tear gas weapon, mace, tear gas, pepper mace or any similar deleterious agent against another person.</p>

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(2) Unlawful use of an electrical stun gun, tear gas or mace in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor.

Or. Rev. Stat. § 163.213. Unlawful use of an electrical stun gun, tear gas or mace in the first degree.

(1) A person commits the crime of unlawful use of an **electrical stun gun**, tear gas or mace in the first degree if the person knowingly discharges or causes to be discharged any electrical stun gun, tear gas weapon, mace, tear gas, pepper mace or any similar deleterious agent against another person, knowing the other person to be a peace officer, corrections officer, parole and probation officer, firefighter or emergency medical services provider and while the other person is acting in the course of official duty.

(2) Unlawful use of an electrical stun gun, tear gas or mace in the first degree is a Class C felony.

Or. Rev. Stat. § 163.709. Unlawful directing of light from a laser pointer

(1) A person commits the offense of unlawful directing of light from a laser pointer if the person knowingly directs light from a laser pointer at another person without the consent of the other person and the other person is:

(a) A peace officer as defined in ORS 161.015 who is acting in the course of official duty; or

(b) A uniformed private security professional as defined in ORS 181.870 who is on duty.

(2) The offense described in this section, unlawful directing of light from a laser pointer, is a Class A misdemeanor.

(3) As used in this section, "laser pointer" means a device that emits light amplified by the stimulated emission of radiation that is visible to the human eye.

Or. Rev. Stat. § 165.540. Obtaining whole or part of communication

(1) Except as otherwise provided in ORS 133.724 or 133.726 or subsections (2) to (7) of this section, a person may not:

...

(c) Obtain or attempt to obtain the whole or any part of a conversation by means of any device, contrivance, machine or apparatus, whether electrical, mechanical, manual or otherwise, if not all participants in the conversation are specifically informed that their conversation is being obtained.

...

(5) The prohibitions in subsection (1)(c) of this section do not apply to :

...

(e) A law enforcement officer who, acting in the officer's official capacity, deploys an Electro-Muscular Disruption Technology device that contains a built-in monitoring system capable of recording audio or video, for the duration of that deployment.

...

(10) As used in this section:

(a) "Electro-Muscular Disruption Technology device" means a device that uses a high-voltage, low power charge of electricity to induce involuntary muscle contractions intended to cause temporary incapacitation. "Electro-Muscular Disruption Technology device" includes devices commonly known as tasers.

Or. Rev. Stat. § 166.270. Possession of weapons by felons

(2) Any person who has been convicted of a felony under the law of this state or any other state, or who has been convicted of a felony under the laws of the Government of the United States, who owns or has in the person's possession or under the person's custody or control any instrument or weapon . . . or an Electro-Muscular Disruption Technology device as defined in ORS 165.540, or who carries a dirk, dagger or stiletto, commits the crime of felon in possession of a restricted weapon.

Or. Rev. Stat. § 166.360. Definitions (Possession of Weapon or Destructive Device in Public Building or Court Facility)

As used in ORS 166.360 to 166.380, unless the context requires otherwise:

...

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	<p>(5) "Weapon" means: . . . (d) An electrical stun gun or any similar instrument; <u>Or. Rev. Stat. § 837.995. Prohibited acts involving drones; criminal penalties</u> (1) A person commits a Class A felony if the person possesses or controls a drone and intentionally causes, or attempts to cause, the drone to: . . . (b) Direct a laser at an aircraft while the aircraft is in the air; . . . (2) A person who intentionally interferes with, or gains unauthorized control over, a drone licensed by the Federal Aviation Administration, or operated by the Armed Forces of the United States as defined in ORS 351.642, an agency of the United States or a federal, state or local law enforcement agency, commits a Class C felony.</p> <p><i>*Various Oregon cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: Albany, Bandon, Carlton, Cave Junction, Central Point, Cornelius, Cottage Grove, Dundee, Elgin, Hillsboro, Lebanon, Newberg, Newport, Roseburg and Troutdale. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding their regulations.</i></p>
Pennsylvania	<p><u>Pa. Cons. Stat. tit. 18 § 907. Possessing instruments of crime</u> (a) Criminal instruments generally.--A person commits a misdemeanor of the first degree if he possesses any instrument of crime with intent to employ it criminally. (b) Possession of weapon.--A person commits a misdemeanor of the first degree if he possesses a firearm or other weapon concealed upon his person with intent to employ it criminally. (c) Unlawful body armor.--A person commits a felony of the third degree if in the course of the commission of a felony or in the attempt to commit a felony he uses or wears body armor or has in his control, custody or possession any body armor. (d) Definitions.--As used in this section, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings given to them in this subsection: . . . "Weapon." Anything readily capable of lethal use and possessed under circumstances not manifestly appropriate for lawful uses which it may have. The term includes a firearm which is not loaded or lacks a clip or other component to render it immediately operable, and components which can readily be assembled into a weapon. <u>Pa. Cons. Stat. tit. 18 § 908. Prohibited offensive weapons</u> (a) OFFENSE DEFINED.--A person commits a misdemeanor of the first degree if, except as authorized by law, he makes repairs, sells, or otherwise deals in, uses, or possesses any offensive weapon. (b) EXCEPTIONS.-- (1) It is a defense under this section for the defendant to prove by a preponderance of evidence that he possessed or dealt with the weapon solely as a curio or in a dramatic performance, . . . or that he possessed it briefly in consequence of having found it or taken it from an aggressor, or under circumstances similarly negating any intent or likelihood that the weapon would be used unlawfully. (2) This section does not apply to police forensic firearms experts or police forensic firearms laboratories. . . . (c) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings given to them in this subsection: . . . "Offensive weapons." Any . . . stun gun, stun baton, taser or other electronic or electric weapon or other implement for the infliction of serious bodily injury which serves no common lawful purpose. <u>Pa. Cons. Stat. tit. 18 § 908.1. Use or possession of electric or electronic incapacitation device</u> (a) OFFENSE DEFINED.--Except as set forth in subsection (b), a person commits an offense if the person does any of the following: (1) Uses an electric or electronic incapacitation device on another person for an unlawful purpose. (2) Possesses, with intent to violate paragraph (1), an electric or electronic incapacitation device. (b) SELF DEFENSE.--A person may possess and use an electric or electronic incapacitation device in the exercise of reasonable force in defense</p>

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of the person or the person's property pursuant to Chapter 5 (relating to general principles of justification) if the electric or electronic incapacitation device is labeled with or accompanied by clearly written instructions as to its use and the damages involved in its use.

(c) PROHIBITED POSSESSION.--No person prohibited from possessing a firearm pursuant to section 6105 (relating to persons not to possess, use, manufacture, control, sell or transfer firearms) may possess or use an electric or electronic incapacitation device.

(d) GRADING.--An offense under subsection (a) shall constitute a felony of the second degree if the actor acted with the intent to commit a felony. Otherwise any offense under this section is graded as a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(e) EXCEPTIONS.--Nothing in this section shall prohibit the possession or use by, or the sale or furnishing of any electric or electronic incapacitation device to, a law enforcement agency, peace officer, employee of a correctional institution, county jail or prison or detention center, the National Guard or reserves or a member of the National Guard or reserves for use in their official duties.

(f) DEFINITION.--As used in this section, the term "electric or electronic incapacitation device" means a portable device which is designed or intended by the manufacturer to be used, offensively or defensively, to temporarily immobilize or incapacitate persons by means of electric pulse or current, including devices operating by means of carbon dioxide propellant. The term does not include cattle prods, electric fences or other electric devices when used in agricultural, animal husbandry or food production activities.

Pa. Cons. Stat. tit. 18 § 912. Possession of weapon on school property

(a) Definition.--Notwithstanding the definition of "weapon" in section 907 (relating to possessing instruments of crime), "weapon" for purposes of this section shall include but not be limited to any knife, cutting instrument, cutting tool, nun-chuck stick, firearm, shotgun, rifle and any other tool, instrument or implement capable of inflicting serious bodily injury.

(b) Offense defined.--A person commits a misdemeanor of the first degree if he possesses a weapon in the buildings of, on the grounds of, or in any conveyance providing transportation to or from any elementary or secondary publicly-funded educational institution, any elementary or secondary private school licensed by the Department of Education or any elementary or secondary parochial school.

(c) Defense.--It shall be a defense that the weapon is possessed and used in conjunction with a lawful supervised school activity or course or is possessed for other lawful purpose.

Pa. Cons. Stat. tit. 18 § 2301. Definitions

Subject to additional definitions contained in subsequent provisions of this article which are applicable to specific chapters or other provisions of this article, the following words and phrases, when used in this article shall have, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the meanings given to them in this section: . . .

"Deadly weapon." Any firearm, whether loaded or unloaded, or any device designed as a weapon and capable of producing death or serious bodily injury, or any other device or instrumentality which, in the manner in which it is used or intended to be used, is calculated or likely to produce death or serious bodily injury.

Pa. Cons. Stat. tit. 18 § 2702. Aggravated assault

(a) Offense defined.--A person is guilty of aggravated assault if he:

. . .

(7) uses tear or noxious gas as defined in section 2708(b) (relating to use of tear or noxious gas in labor disputes) or uses an electric or electronic incapacitation device against any officer, employee or other person enumerated in subsection (c) while acting in the scope of his employment; . . .

(d) Definitions.--As used in this section, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings given to them in this subsection:

"Electric or electronic incapacitation device." A portable device which is designed or intended by the manufacturer to be used, offensively or defensively, to temporarily immobilize or incapacitate persons by means of electric pulse or current, including devices operated by means of carbon dioxide propellant. The term does not include cattle prods, electric fences or other electric devices when used in agricultural, animal

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	<p>husbandry or food production activities.</p> <p><u>Pa. Cons. Stat. tit. 18 § 4416. Carrying deadly weapons</u></p> <p>(a) Whoever carries any firearm, . . . or any other deadly weapon, concealed upon his person, . . . with the intent therewith unlawfully and maliciously to do injury to any other person, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500), or undergo imprisonment not exceeding one (1) year, or both. The jury trying the case may infer such intent from the fact the defendant carried such weapon.</p> <p><i>*Various Pennsylvania cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: Philadelphia. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding their regulations.</i></p>
Puerto Rico	<p><u>Puerto Rico Title 25 Chapter 51A § 455 Definitions</u></p> <p>. . .</p> <p>(c) Weapon.— Means any firearm, blade, or any other type of weapon regardless of its denomination.</p> <p>. . .</p> <p>(g) Pneumatic weapon.— Means any weapon, regardless of the name by which it is known, that through the discharge of gas or a mixture of compressed gases, is capable of firing one (1) or more projectiles. . .</p> <p><u>Puerto Rico Title 25 Chapter 51A § 456a Definitions</u></p> <p>(a) The Superintendent shall issue a weapons license to any petitioner who meets the following requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Has reached the age of twenty-one (21) years. (2) Has a negative criminal record certificate issued not later than thirty (30) days prior to the date of the application and has not been accused of, nor is pending or in the process of trial for any of the crimes listed in § 456j of this title or its equivalent, in Puerto Rico, the United States or abroad. (3) Is not habitually inebriated or addicted to controlled substances. (4) Has not been declared mentally incompetent by a court. (5) Has not incurred or belonged to organizations involved in acts of violence, or directed to the overthrow of the constituted government. (6) Has not been dishonorably discharged from the Armed Forces, or removed from any of the law enforcement agencies of the Government of Puerto Rico or its municipalities. (7) Is not under a court order which prohibits harassing, stalking, threatening, or proximity to an intimate partner, the children of the latter or to any person, and who does not have a record of violence. (8) Is a citizen of the United States, or a legal resident of Puerto Rico. (9) Is not a person who, having been a citizen of the United States at a given time, has renounced said citizenship. (10) Has submitted a sworn statement attesting to compliance with fiscal laws; it being established that it shall be grounds to deny the issue of the license applied for or to revoke the same if the petitioner has failed to comply with the fiscal laws of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. (11) Has purchased a one hundred dollar (\$100) internal revenue stamp payable to the Puerto Rico Police; Provided, That in those cases whereby the license is denied, the amount paid shall not be reimbursed. (12) Has submitted, together with the application, one (1) sworn statement from three (3) persons that are not related by consanguinity or affinity to the petitioner and that under penalty of perjury, attest to the fact that the petitioner enjoys a good reputation in the community, that he/she does not have a tendency to commit acts of violence, and that therefore they have no objection to the petitioner owning firearms. This statement shall be made in the form provided by the Superintendent along with the application for a weapons license. (13) Has submitted the completed application, under oath, before a notary, accompanied by an impression of his/her fingerprints, taken by a

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	<p>technician of the Puerto Rico Police or a competent federal or state government agency, and that includes two (2) color photographs, two (2) inches by two (2) inches in size, sufficiently recent as to depict the petitioner in his/her true aspect at the time of the application.</p> <p>(14) Has submitted a negative certification of debt from the Child Support Administration, issued not later than thirty (30) days prior to the date of the application.</p>
Rhode Island	<p><u>R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-47-2. Definitions</u></p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) "Firearm" includes any . . . instrument from which steel or metal projectiles are propelled, or which may readily be converted to expel a projectile</p> <p><u>R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-47-42. Weapons other than firearms prohibited</u></p> <p>(a)(1) No person shall carry or possess or attempt to use against another any instrument or weapon of the kind commonly known as a . . . stun-gun</p> <p>(3) No person shall wear or carry concealed upon his person, any of the above-mentioned instruments or weapons, or any razor, or knife of any description having a blade of more than three (3) inches in length measuring from the end of the handle where the blade is attached to the end of the blade, or other weapon of like kind or description.</p> <p>(b) No person shall sell to a person under eighteen (18) years of age, without the written authorization of the minor's parent or legal guardian, any . . . stun-gun . . . Any person violating the provisions of this subsection shall be punished by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars (\$ 1,000) nor more than three thousand dollars (\$ 3,000), or by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than five (5) years, or both, and the weapons so found shall be confiscated.</p> <p><u>R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-47-43. Collectors and police officers exempt from § 11-47-42</u></p> <p>The provisions of § 11-47-42, so far as they forbid the possession of certain instruments or weapons, shall not apply to any person who possesses or is making a collection of the weapons as curios or for educational, professional, scientific, or any other lawful purpose, without intent to use the instrument or weapon unlawfully. Nor shall the provisions of § 11-47-42, so far as they relate to the possession or carrying of any billy, apply to sheriffs, constables, police, or other officers or guards whose duties require them to arrest or to keep and guard prisoners or property, nor to any person summoned by those officers to aid them in the discharge of their duties while actually engaged in their duties.</p> <p><u>R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-47-60. Possession of firearms on school grounds</u></p> <p>(a)(1) No person shall have in his or her possession any firearm or other weapons on school grounds.</p> <p><u>R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-47-60.2. Possession of weapons on school grounds--Notification</u></p> <p>(a) If a student is found to be carrying a weapon, as defined in section 11-47-42, a firearm or replica of a firearm, or commits an aggravated assault on school grounds as defined in section 11-47-60, the principal or designee shall immediately notify the student's parents and the local police and turn the weapon over, if any, to the local enforcement agency.</p> <p><u>R.I. Gen. Laws § 23-1-39.1. Laser pointing device</u></p> <p>(a) For purposes of this section, "laser pointing device" means any hand held device that emits light amplified by the stimulated emission of radiation which is visible to the human eye.</p> <p>(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to focus, point, or shine a laser beam on another person or an animal in a manner that is intended to alarm, annoy, harass, or harm the person or animal.</p> <p>(c) No person, firm, corporation, or association shall sell, offer to sell, lease, give, or otherwise provide a laser pointing device to any person under eighteen (18) years of age.</p> <p>(d) No person, firm, corporation or association engaged in the sale of laser pointing devices shall display, hold, store, or offer for sale laser pointing devices unless these devices are securely contained within a sealed or locked case, or located behind a service counter, or stored in any</p>

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	<p>other manner which restricts access to the laser pointing devices by customers and/or the general public.</p> <p>(e) Any person who violates the provisions of subsection (b) or any person, firm, corporation, or association who violates subsection (c) of this section shall, upon a first conviction, be deemed guilty of a violation and fined not more than five hundred dollars (\$500), and upon a second or subsequent conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a petty misdemeanor and fined not more than five hundred dollars (\$500) and/or imprisoned for not more than six (6) months. Any person, firm, corporation, or association who violates the provisions of subsection (d) shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars (\$100).</p> <p>(f) This section shall not apply to members of the Rhode Island state police or to members of any city or town police department or any state or federal law enforcement officer in the performance of their official duties.</p>
<p>South Carolina</p>	<p><u>S.C. Code § 16-23-405. Definition of "weapon"; confiscation and disposition of weapons used in commission or in furtherance of crime</u></p> <p>(A) Except for the provisions relating to rifles and shotguns in § 16-23-460, as used in this chapter, "weapon" means firearm (rifle, shotgun, pistol, or similar device that propels a projectile through the energy of an explosive), a blackjack, a metal pipe or pole, or any other type of device, or object which may be used to inflict bodily injury or death.</p> <p><u>S.C. Code § 16-23-415. Taking firearm or other weapon from law enforcement officer</u></p> <p>An individual who takes a firearm, stun gun, or taser device from the person of a law enforcement officer or a corrections officer is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be imprisoned for not more than five years, or fined not more than five thousand dollars, or both, if all of the following circumstances exist at the time the firearm is taken:</p> <p>(1) the individual knows or has reason to believe the person from whom the weapon is taken is a law enforcement officer or a corrections officer;</p> <p>(2) the law enforcement officer or corrections officer is performing his duties as a law enforcement officer or a corrections officer, or the individual's taking of the weapon is directly related to the law enforcement officer's or corrections officer's professional responsibilities;</p> <p>(3) the individual takes the weapon without consent of the law enforcement officer or corrections officer;</p> <p>(4) the law enforcement officer is authorized by his employer to carry the weapon in the line of duty; and</p> <p>(5) the law enforcement officer or corrections officer is authorized by his employer to carry the weapon while off duty and has identified himself as a law enforcement officer.</p> <p><u>S.C. Code § 16-23-460. Carrying concealed weapons; forfeiture of weapons</u></p> <p>(A) A person carrying a deadly weapon usually used for the infliction of personal injury concealed about his person is guilty of a misdemeanor, must forfeit to the county, or, if convicted in a municipal court, to the municipality, the concealed weapon, and must be fined not less than two hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days.</p> <p>(B) The provisions of this section do not apply to:</p> <p>(1) A person carrying a concealed weapon upon his own premises or pursuant to and in compliance with Article 4, Chapter 31 of Title 23; or</p> <p>(2) peace officers in the actual discharge of their duties.</p> <p>(C) The provisions of this section also do not apply to rifles, shotguns, dirks, slingshots, metal knuckles, knives, or razors unless they are used with the intent to commit a crime or in furtherance of a crime.</p> <p><u>S.C. Code § 55-3-130. Pointing, aiming, or discharge of laser device at aircraft; penalties</u></p> <p>The pointing, aiming, or discharge of a laser device at an aircraft in flight or on the ground while occupied is unlawful. A person who wilfully and maliciously discharges a laser at an aircraft, whether stopped, in motion or in flight, while occupied, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year or by a fine of two thousand dollars, or both. For a second or subsequent violation of this section a person is guilty of a felony punishable and must be imprisoned for not more than three years, or fined not more than five thousand dollars, or both. . . .</p> <p>A person who, with the intent to interfere with the operation of an aircraft, wilfully shines a light or other bright device, of an intensity capable of</p>

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	<p>impairing the operation of an aircraft, at an aircraft, must be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.</p> <p>As used in this section, "laser" means a device that utilizes the natural oscillations of atoms or molecules between energy levels for generating coherent electromagnetic radiation in the ultraviolet, visible, or infrared region of the spectrum, and when discharged exceeds one milliwatt continuous wave.</p> <p>*Various South Carolina cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: Beaufort, Camden, Mt. Pleasant, North Charleston, Port Royal, and West Columbia. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding their regulations.</p>
South Dakota	<p><u>S.D. Codified Laws § 22-1-2. Definition of terms</u></p> <p>Terms used in this title mean:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(10) "Dangerous weapon" or "deadly weapon," any firearm, stun gun, knife, or device, instrument, material, or substance, whether animate or inanimate, which is calculated or designed to inflict death or serious bodily harm, or by the manner in which it is used is likely to inflict death or serious bodily harm;</p> <p>...</p> <p>(50) "Stun gun," any battery-powered, pulsed electrical device of high voltage and low or no amperage that can disrupt the central nervous system and cause temporary loss of voluntary muscle control of a person; . . .</p> <p><u>S.D. Codified Laws § 13-32-7. Possession of firearms on elementary or secondary school premises or vehicle as misdemeanor--Exceptions</u></p> <p>Any person, other than a law enforcement officer or school sentinel acting pursuant to § 13-64-1, who intentionally carries, has in his possession, stores, keeps, leaves, places, or puts into the possession of another person, any firearm, or air gun, whether or not the firearm or air gun is designed, adapted, used, or intended primarily for imitative or noisemaking purposes, or any dangerous weapon, on or in any elementary or secondary school premises, vehicle, or building or any premises, vehicle, or building used or leased for elementary or secondary school functions, whether or not any person is endangered by such actions, is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. This section does not apply to starting guns while in use at athletic events, firearms, or air guns at firing ranges, gun shows, and supervised schools or sessions for training in the use of firearms. This section does not apply to the ceremonial presence of unloaded weapons at color guard ceremonies.</p> <p>*Various South Dakota cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: Rapid City, and Vermillion. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding their regulations.</p>
Tennessee	<p><u>Tenn. Code § 39-11-106. Definitions</u></p> <p>(a) As used in this title, unless the context requires otherwise:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(5) "Deadly weapon" means:</p> <p>(A) A firearm or anything manifestly designed, made or adapted for the purpose of inflicting death or serious bodily injury; or</p> <p>(B) Anything that in the manner of its use or intended use is capable of causing death or serious bodily injury;</p> <p><u>Tenn. Code § 39-16-515. Activation and pointing of laser at law enforcement officer; penalty</u></p> <p>(a) It is an offense for a person to knowingly activate and point a laser pointer or other device utilizing a laser beam at an individual known to be a law enforcement officer, firefighter, emergency medical technician or other emergency service personnel while the individual is in the performance of the individual's official duties, with the intent to place the individual in fear of serious bodily injury or death.</p>

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(b) In order for subsection (a) to apply:

- (1) The law enforcement officer, firefighter, emergency medical technician, or other emergency service personnel must actually be placed in fear of serious bodily injury or death;
- (2) The fear must be real or honestly believed to be real at the time; and
- (3) Based upon the facts and circumstances surrounding the defendant's conduct, the fear must be founded upon reasonable grounds.

(c) A violation of this section is a Class A misdemeanor.

Tenn. Code § 49-6-4219. Electronic control devices

Any law enforcement agency providing a school resource officer, school security officer or other law enforcement officer providing security at a school shall have a policy regulating the use of electronic control devices, which policy shall address training in the proper use of such devices, as well as investigation, documentation and review of such use, to include final approval of any report documenting such use by the agency's chief executive officer or sheriff.

Tenn. Code § 62-35-118. Registration cards; training; examination (private protective services)

...

(3) For applicants for private security officer/guard registration who will carry a club, stun gun, chemical spray, night stick or other less than lethal device, the commissioner shall require appropriate training specific to the device by a certified trainer who is certified to instruct for the specific device. It shall be the employers' responsibility to keep training records of their employees for each specific device. The security officer/guard shall also have in the person's possession a certification card issued by an instructor/trainer who is certified to instruct/train in the legal use of the specific device and shall exhibit the card upon demand by the commissioner, the commissioner's duly authorized agent or any full-time law enforcement officer.

Tenn. Code § 62-35-125. Weapons; rules and regulations (Private Protective Services)

An armed security officer/guard may carry only the types of firearms that the commissioner prescribes, by rules and regulations, in the performance of the person's duties. A security officer/guard may carry a firearm only if certified to carry the firearm. With proper certification, an unarmed or armed security officer/guard may carry any other type weapon, including, but not be limited to, clubs or batons, stun guns, the chemical spray known as mace or any other tool or weapon that the commissioner may prescribe.

Tenn. Code § 70-4-119. Nongame aquatic life; commercial fishing; crimes and offenses

...

(c)(1) It is unlawful to use or possess dynamite, an electrical device, explosives, chemicals, lime or poison to kill or stun fish, or to attempt to do so.

Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0780-5-2-.02. DEFINITIONS (Private Protective Services)

...

(c) "Stun gun" means a hand-held device designed and manufactured for self defense which emits an electrical spark which may momentarily disable a person.

Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0780-5-2-.15. AUTHORIZED WEAPONS. (Private Protective Services)

...

(5) Prior to carrying a stun gun, a security guard/officer shall complete a minimum of four (4) hours of training administered by a trainer who has been certified by the Commissioner to train security guards/officers in the use of stun guns. Such training shall consist of instruction in the proper use of a stun gun and the liabilities associated with the use of the stun gun.

(6) A security guard/officer who after November 1, 1994 received four (4) hours of training covering the use a nonlethal weapon identified in this

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	<p>rule may continue to use the weapon without undergoing retraining only if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The trainer who provided the training is approved by the Commissioner to administer the type of weapons training provided to the security guard/officer; and (b) The trainer, after having been approved by the Commissioner to administer the type of training provided to the security guard/officer, furnishes the security guard/officer with a card on which the trainer certifies that the security guard/officer has received the training required by this rule to carry the weapon. <p>(7) A security guard/officer may not possess any type of weapon that is not provided for by this rule while acting as a security guard/officer.</p> <p><i>*Various Tennessee cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: Kingsport, Knoxville, Memphis, Metro Government of Nashville and Davidson County. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding their regulations.</i></p>
Texas	<p><u>Tex. Penal Code § 1.07. Definitions</u></p> <p>(a) In this code:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(17) "Deadly weapon" means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) a firearm or anything manifestly designed, made, or adapted for the purpose of inflicting death or serious bodily injury; or (B) anything that in the manner of its use or intended use is capable of causing death or serious bodily injury. <p><u>Tex. Penal Code § 38.14. Taking or Attempting to Take Weapon From Peace Officer, Parole Officer, or Community Supervision and Corrections Department Officer</u></p> <p>(a) In this section:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) "Stun gun" means a device designed to propel darts or other projectiles attached to wires that, on contact, will deliver an electrical pulse capable of incapacitating a person. . . .</p> <p>(b) A person commits an offense if the person intentionally or knowingly and with force takes or attempts to take from a peace officer, federal special investigator, employee or official of a correctional facility, parole officer, community supervision and corrections department officer, or commissioned security officer the officer's, investigator's, employee's, or official's firearm, nightstick, stun gun, or personal protection chemical dispensing device with the intention of harming the officer, investigator, employee, or official or a third person.</p> <p>(c) The actor is presumed to have known that the peace officer, federal special investigator, employee or official of a correctional facility, parole officer, community supervision and corrections department officer, or commissioned security officer was a peace officer, federal special investigator, employee or official of a correctional facility, parole officer, community supervision and corrections department officer, or commissioned security officer if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the officer, investigator, employee, or official was wearing a distinctive uniform or badge indicating his employment; or (2) the officer, investigator, employee, or official identified himself as a peace officer, federal special investigator, employee or official of a correctional facility, parole officer, community supervision and corrections department officer, or commissioned security officer. <p><u>Tex. Penal Code § 42.13. Use of Laser Pointers</u></p> <p>(a) A person commits an offense if the person knowingly directs a light from a laser pointer at a uniformed safety officer, including a peace officer, security guard, firefighter, emergency medical service worker, or other uniformed municipal, state, or federal officer.</p> <p>(b) In this section, "laser pointer" means a device that emits a visible light amplified by the stimulated emission of radiation.</p> <p>(c) An offense under this section is a Class C misdemeanor.</p>

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	<p><u>Tex. Admin. Code tit. 37, § 163.34. Carrying of Weapons (Community Justice Assistance Division Standards)</u></p> <p>...</p> <p>(f) Each CSCD that elects to authorize CSOs to carry or use less than lethal weapons, such as aerosol sprays, chemical agents, restraining devices, or stun guns, shall adopt written policies and procedures defining which of its CSOs have authority to carry such weapons and the limitations that apply to their carrying and use. The CSCDs shall submit written policies and procedures for review by the TDCJ CJAD director. The policies and procedures shall specify:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The training, qualification, and certification requirements; (2) The handling, use, and storage of the particular weapons and devices involved; (3) The types and relevant specifications that apply to the less than lethal weapons that are authorized; and (4) The process for reporting and investigating incidents related to the possession or use of less than lethal weapons, such as aerosol sprays, restraining devices, or stun guns. <p>(g) CSCDs that elect not to authorize CSOs to carry firearms or use less than lethal weapons in the performance of their duties shall adopt a written policy statement disallowing such practices, as applicable. Each new CSO shall be notified of these policies prior to an offer of employment by the CSCD.</p> <p><u>Tex. Admin. Code tit. 40, § 748.1119. What techniques am I prohibited from using on a child? (General Residential Operations and Residential Treatment Centers – Child Rights)</u></p> <p>You may not use any of the following techniques on a child:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(6) Tazor or stun guns.</p> <p><i>*Various Texas cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: Addison, Alice, Dallas County, Duncanville, Flower Mound, Freeport, Kilgore and The Colony. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding their regulations.</i></p>
Utah	<p><u>Utah Code § 76-10-501. Definitions (Chapter 10. Offenses Against Public Health, Safety, Welfare, and Morals)</u></p> <p>...</p> <p>(6)(a) “Dangerous weapon” means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a firearm; or (ii) an object that in the manner of its use or intended use is capable of causing death or serious bodily injury. <p>(b) The following factors are used in determining whether any object, other than a firearm, is a dangerous weapon:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the location and circumstances in which the object was used or possessed; (ii) the primary purpose for which the object was made; (iii) the character of the wound, if any, produced by the object's unlawful use; (iv) the manner in which the object was unlawfully used; (v) whether the manner in which the object is used or possessed constitutes a potential imminent threat to public safety; and (vi) the lawful purposes for which the object may be used. <p><u>Utah Code § 76-1-601. Definitions (Chapter 1. General Provisions)</u></p> <p>Unless otherwise provided, the following terms apply to this title:</p> <p>...</p>

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	<p>(5) “Dangerous weapon” means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any item capable of causing death or serious bodily injury; or (b) a facsimile or representation of the item, if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the actor’s use or apparent intended use of the item leads the victim to reasonably believe the item is likely to cause death or serious bodily injury; or (ii) the actor represents to the victim verbally or in any other manner that he is in control of such an item. <p><u>Utah Code § 76-10-2501. Unlawful use of a laser pointer -- Definitions -- Penalties</u></p> <p>(1) As used in this section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) "Laser light" means light that is amplified by stimulated emission of radiation. (b) "Laser pointer" means any portable device that emits a visible beam of laser light that may be directed at a person. (c) "Law enforcement officer" means an officer under Section 53-13-103. <p>(2) A person is guilty of unlawful use of a laser pointer if the person directs a beam of laser light from a laser pointer at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a moving motor vehicle or its occupants; or (b) one whom the person knows or has reason to know is a law enforcement officer. <p>(3) It is an affirmative defense to a charge under Subsection (2)(b) that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the law enforcement officer was: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) not in uniform; (ii) not traveling in a vehicle identified as a law enforcement vehicle; and (iii) not otherwise engaged in an activity that would give the person reason to know him to be a law enforcement officer; and (b) the law enforcement officer was not otherwise known by the person to be a law enforcement officer. <p>(4) Violation of Subsection (2)(a) is an infraction. Violation of Subsection (2)(b) is a class C misdemeanor.</p> <p>(5) If the violation of this section constitutes an offense subject to a greater penalty under another provision of Title 76, Utah Criminal Code, than is provided under this section, this section does not prohibit the prosecution and sentencing for the offense subject to a greater penalty.</p>
Vermont	<p><u>Vt. Stat. tit. 13, § 1021. Definitions</u></p> <p>For the purpose of this chapter:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) “Deadly weapon” means any firearm, or other weapon, device, instrument, material or substance, whether animate or inanimate which in the manner it is used or is intended to be used is known to be capable of producing death or serious bodily injury.</p> <p><u>Vt. Stat. tit. 13, § 4003. Carrying dangerous weapons</u></p> <p>A person who carries a dangerous or deadly weapon, openly or concealed, with the intent or avowed purpose of injuring a fellow man, or who carries a dangerous or deadly weapon within any state institution or upon the grounds or lands owned or leased for the use of such institution, without the approval of the warden or superintendent of the institution, shall be imprisoned not more than two years or fined not more than \$200.00, or both.</p> <p><u>Vt. Stat. tit. 13, § 4004. Possession of dangerous or deadly weapon in a school bus or school building or on school property</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) No person shall knowingly possess a firearm or a dangerous or deadly weapon while within a school building or on a school bus. . . . (b) No person shall knowingly possess a firearm or a dangerous or deadly weapon on any school property with the intent to injure another person. <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) This section shall not apply to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A law enforcement officer while engaged in law enforcement duties.

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	<p>(2) Possession and use of firearms or dangerous or deadly weapons if the board of school directors, or the superintendent or principal if delegated authority to do so by the board, authorizes possession or use for specific occasions or for instructional or other specific purposes.</p> <p>(d) As used in this section: . . .</p> <p>(3) “Dangerous or deadly weapon” has the meaning defined in section 4016 of this title.</p> <p><u>Vt. Stat. tit. 13, § 4016. Weapons in court</u></p> <p>(a) As used in this section:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) "Dangerous or deadly weapon" means any firearm, or other weapon, device, instrument, material or substance, whether animate or inanimate, which in the manner it is used or is intended to be used is known to be capable of producing death or serious bodily injury.</p>
Virginia	<p><u>Va. Code § 5.1-22. Interference with operation of aircraft; penalties; venue</u></p> <p>...</p> <p>Any person who knowingly and intentionally projects a point of light from a laser, laser gun sight, or any other device that simulates a laser at an aircraft is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.</p> <p><u>Va. Code § 18.2-57.01. Pointing laser at law-enforcement officer unlawful; penalty</u></p> <p>If any person, knowing or having reason to know another person is a law-enforcement officer . . . , a probation or parole officer . . . , a correctional officer . . . , or a person employed by the Department of Corrections directly involved in the care, treatment or supervision of inmates in the custody of the Department engaged in the performance of his public duties as such, intentionally projects at such other person a beam or a point of light from a laser, a laser gun sight, or any device that simulates a laser, shall be guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor.</p> <p><u>Va. Code § 18.2-57.02. Disarming a law-enforcement or correctional officer; penalty</u></p> <p>Any person who knows or has reason to know a person is a law-enforcement officer . . . , a correctional officer . . . , or a person employed by the Department of Corrections directly involved in the care, treatment or supervision of inmates in the custody of the Department, who is engaged in the performance of his duties as such and, with the intent to impede or prevent any such person from performing his official duties, knowingly and without the person's permission removes a chemical irritant weapon or impact weapon from the possession of the officer or deprives the officer of the use of the weapon is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. . . .</p> <p><u>Va. Code § 18.2-308.1. Possession of firearm, stun weapon, or other weapon on school property prohibited</u></p> <p>A. If any person knowingly possesses any (i) stun weapon as defined in this section; (ii) knife, except a pocket knife having a folding metal blade of less than three inches; or (iii) weapon, including a weapon of like kind, designated in subsection A of § 18.2-308, other than a firearm; upon (a) the property of any public, private or religious elementary, middle or high school, including buildings and grounds; (b) that portion of any property open to the public and then exclusively used for school-sponsored functions or extracurricular activities while such functions or activities are taking place; or (c) any school bus owned or operated by any such school, he shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. . . .</p> <p>The exemptions set out in § 18.2-308 shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to the provisions of this section. The provisions of this section shall not apply to (i) persons who possess such weapon or weapons as a part of the school's curriculum or activities; (ii) a person possessing a knife customarily used for food preparation or service and using it for such purpose; (iii) persons who possess such weapon or weapons as a part of any program sponsored or facilitated by either the school or any organization authorized by the school to conduct its programs either on or off the school premises; (iv) any law-enforcement officer; (v) any person who possesses a knife or blade which he uses customarily in his trade; (vi) a person who possesses an unloaded firearm that is in a closed container, or a knife having a metal blade, in or upon a motor vehicle, or an unloaded shotgun or rifle in a firearms rack in or upon a motor vehicle; (vii) a person who has a valid concealed handgun permit and possesses a concealed</p>

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handgun while in a motor vehicle in a parking lot, traffic circle, or other means of vehicular ingress or egress to the school; or (viii) an armed security officer . . . hired by a private or religious school for the protection of students and employees as authorized by such school. For the purposes of this paragraph, "weapon" includes a knife having a metal blade of three inches or longer and "closed container" includes a locked vehicle trunk.

As used in this section:

"Stun weapon" means any device that emits a momentary or pulsed output, which is electrical, audible, optical or electromagnetic in nature and which is designed to temporarily incapacitate a person.

Va. Code § 18.2-308.2. Possession or transportation of firearms, stun weapons, tasers or concealed weapons by convicted felons; penalties...

A. It shall be unlawful for (i) any person who has been convicted of a felony; (ii) any person adjudicated delinquent as a juvenile 14 years of age or older at the time of the offense of murder . . . , kidnapping . . . , robbery . . . , or rape . . . ; or (iii) any person under the age of 29 who was adjudicated delinquent as a juvenile 14 years of age or older at the time of the offense of a delinquent act which would be a felony if committed by an adult, other than those felonies set forth in clause (ii), whether such conviction or adjudication occurred under the laws of the Commonwealth, or any other state, the District of Columbia, the United States or any territory thereof, to knowingly and intentionally possess or transport . . . any stun weapon as defined by § 18.2-308.1 . . . However, such person may possess in his residence or the curtilage thereof a stun weapon . . .

...

C. Any person prohibited from possessing, transporting, or carrying . . . or a stun weapon under subsection A may petition the circuit court of the jurisdiction in which he resides or, if the person is not a resident of the Commonwealth, the circuit court of any county or city where such person was last convicted of a felony or adjudicated delinquent of a disqualifying offense pursuant to subsection A, for a permit to possess or carry . . . a stun weapon; however, no person who has been convicted of a felony shall be qualified to petition for such a permit unless his civil rights have been restored by the Governor or other appropriate authority. . . . The court shall conduct a hearing if requested by either party. The court may, in its discretion and for good cause shown, grant such petition and issue a permit. The provisions of this section relating to . . . stun weapons shall not apply to any person who has been granted a permit pursuant to this subsection.

Va. Code § 18.2-57.01. Pointing laser at law-enforcement officer unlawful; penalty

If any person, knowing or having reason to know another person is a law-enforcement officer . . . , a probation or parole officer . . . , a correctional officer . . . , or a person employed by the Department of Corrections directly involved in the care, treatment or supervision of inmates in the custody of the Department engaged in the performance of his public duties as such, intentionally projects at such other person a beam or a point of light from a laser, a laser gun sight, or any device that simulates a laser, shall be guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor.

Va. Code § 19.2-386.29. Forfeiture of certain weapons used in commission of criminal offense

All . . . stun weapons, and other weapons used by any person in the commission of a criminal offense, shall, upon conviction of such person, be forfeited to the Commonwealth by order of the court trying the case. The court shall dispose of such weapons as it deems proper by entry of an order of record. Such disposition may include the destruction of the weapons or, subject to any registration requirements of federal law, sale of the firearms to a licensed dealer

*Various Virginia cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASERCEWs, including but not limited to: Norfolk, Norton, Petersburg, and Portsmouth. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding their regulations.

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Washington	<p><u>Wash. Rev. Code § 9A.04.110. Definitions</u> In this title unless a different meaning plainly is required: ... (6) "Deadly weapon" means any explosive or loaded or unloaded firearm, and shall include any other weapon, device, instrument, article, or substance, including a "vehicle" as defined in this section, which, under the circumstances in which it is used, attempted to be used, or threatened to be used, is readily capable of causing death or substantial bodily harm; ... (21) "Projectile stun gun" means an electronic device that projects wired probes attached to the device that emit an electrical charge and that is designed and primarily employed to incapacitate a person or animal;</p> <p><u>Wash. Rev. Code § 9A.49.010. Definitions (Lasers)</u> The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise. ... (2) "Laser" means any device designed or used to amplify electromagnetic radiation by simulated [stimulated] emission which is visible to the human eye. (3) "Laser sighting system or device" means any system or device which is integrated with or affixed to a firearm and which emits a laser light beam that is used by the shooter to assist in the sight alignment of that firearm.</p> <p><u>Wash. Rev. Code § 9A.49.020. Unlawful discharge of a laser in the first degree</u> (1) A person is guilty of unlawful discharge of a laser in the first degree if he or she knowingly and maliciously discharges a laser, under circumstances not amounting to malicious mischief in the first degree: (a) At a law enforcement officer or other employee of a law enforcement agency who is performing his or her official duties in uniform or exhibiting evidence of his or her authority, and in a manner that would support that officer's or employee's reasonable belief that he or she is targeted with a laser sighting device or system; or (b) At a law enforcement officer or other employee of a law enforcement agency who is performing his or her official duties, causing an impairment of the safety or operation of a law enforcement vehicle or causing an interruption or impairment of service rendered to the public by negatively affecting the officer or employee; or (c) At a pilot, causing an impairment of the safety or operation of an aircraft or causing an interruption or impairment of service rendered to the public by negatively affecting the pilot; or (d) At a firefighter or other employee of a fire department, county fire marshal's office, county fire prevention bureau, or fire protection district who is performing his or her official duties, causing an impairment of the safety or operation of an emergency vehicle or causing an interruption or impairment of service rendered to the public by negatively affecting the firefighter or employee; or (e) At a transit operator or driver of a public or private transit company while that person is performing his or her official duties, causing an impairment of the safety or operation of a transit vehicle or causing an interruption or impairment of service rendered to the public by negatively affecting the operator or driver; or (f) At a school bus driver employed by a school district or private company while the driver is performing his or her official duties, causing an impairment of the safety or operation of a school bus or causing an interruption or impairment of service by negatively affecting the bus driver. ...</p> <p><u>Wash. Rev. Code § 9A.49.030. Unlawful discharge of a laser in the second degree</u> (1) A person is guilty of unlawful discharge of a laser in the second degree if he or she knowingly and maliciously discharges a laser, under circumstances not amounting to unlawful discharge of a laser in the first degree or malicious mischief in the first or second degree:</p>
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- (a) At a person, not described in RCW 9A.49.020(1)(a) through (f), who is operating a motor vehicle at the time, causing an impairment of the safety or operation of a motor vehicle by negatively affecting the driver; or
- (b) At a person described in RCW 9A.49.020(1)(b) through (f), causing a substantial risk of an impairment or interruption as described in RCW 9A.49.020(1)(b) through (f); or
- (c) At a person in order to intimidate or threaten that person. . . .

Wash. Rev. Code § 9.41.270. Weapons apparently capable of producing bodily harm--Unlawful carrying or handling--Penalty--Exceptions

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person to carry, exhibit, display, or draw any firearm, dagger, sword, knife or other cutting or stabbing instrument, club, or any other weapon apparently capable of producing bodily harm, in a manner, under circumstances, and at a time and place that either manifests an intent to intimidate another or that warrants alarm for the safety of other persons.

. . .

(3) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to or affect the following:

- (a) Any act committed by a person while in his or her place of abode or fixed place of business;
- (b) Any person who by virtue of his or her office or public employment is vested by law with a duty to preserve public safety, maintain public order, or to make arrests for offenses, while in the performance of such duty;
- (c) Any person acting for the purpose of protecting himself or herself against the use of presently threatened unlawful force by another, or for the purpose of protecting another against the use of such unlawful force by a third person;
- (d) Any person making or assisting in making a lawful arrest for the commission of a felony; or
- (e) Any person engaged in military activities sponsored by the federal or state governments.

Wash. Rev. Code § 9.41.280

(1) It is unlawful for a person to carry onto, or to possess on, public or private elementary or secondary school premises, school-provided transportation, or areas of facilities while being used exclusively by public or private schools:

. . .

- (e) Any air gun, including any air pistol or air rifle, designed to propel a BB, pellet, or other projectile by the discharge of compressed air, carbon dioxide, or other gas; or
- (f)(i) Any portable device manufactured to function as a weapon and which is commonly known as a stun gun, including a projectile stun gun which projects wired probes that are attached to the device that emit an electrical charge designed to administer to a person or an animal an electric shock, charge, or impulse; or
 - (ii) Any device, object, or instrument which is used or intended to be used as a weapon with the intent to injure a person by an electric shock, charge, or impulse.

. . .

(3) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to:

- (a) Any student or employee of a private military academy when on the property of the academy;
- (b) Any person engaged in military, law enforcement, or school district security activities. However, a person who is not a commissioned law enforcement officer and who provides school security services under the direction of a school administrator may not possess a device listed in subsection (1)(f) of this section unless he or she has successfully completed training in the use of such devices that is equivalent to the training received by commissioned law enforcement officers;
- (c) Any person who is involved in a convention, showing, demonstration, lecture, or firearms safety course authorized by school authorities in which the firearms of collectors or instructors are handled or displayed; . . .

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	<p>(f) Any nonstudent at least eighteen years of age legally in possession of a firearm or dangerous weapon that is secured within an attended vehicle or concealed from view within a locked unattended vehicle while conducting legitimate business at the school;</p> <p>(g) Any nonstudent at least eighteen years of age who is in lawful possession of an unloaded firearm, secured in a vehicle while conducting legitimate business at the school; or</p> <p>(h) Any law enforcement officer of the federal, state, or local government agency.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(5) Subsection (1)(f)(i) of this section does not apply to any person who possesses a device listed in subsection (1)(f)(i) of this section, if the device is possessed and used solely for the purpose approved by a school for use in a school authorized event, lecture, or activity conducted on the school premises. . . .</p> <p><u>Wash. Admin. Code 308-19-305. Minimum prelicense training requirements and exceptions for bail bond recovery agents</u></p> <p>(1) Applicants for a license or an endorsement as a bail bond recovery agent must complete not less than thirty-two hours of prelicense training in field operations and self-study in the following subjects, except as otherwise provided in this section.</p> <p>(a) Prelicense training in civil or criminal law can be achieved through public or private instruction or self-study and must include the following training topics: . . .</p> <p>(b) Prelicense training in procedures for field operations can be achieved through public or private instruction and must include the following training and certifications: . . .</p> <p>(viii) Certification in the following defensive tools: Taser X/M26, . . . within twelve months of applying for a license or endorsement.</p> <p><i>*Various Washington cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASERCEWs, including but not limited to: Airway Heights, Burlington, Cheney, Issaquah, Pacifica, Redmond, Richland, Ruston, Tacoma, Westport, Yakima, Yakima County, and Yelm. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding their regulations.</i></p>
West Virginia	<p><u>W. Va. Code § 61-7-2. Definitions.</u></p> <p>As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(9) "Deadly weapon" means an instrument which is designed to be used to produce serious bodily injury or death or is readily adaptable to such use. The term "deadly weapon" shall include, but not be limited to, the instruments defined in subdivisions (1) through (8), inclusive, of this section or other deadly weapons of like kind or character which may be easily concealed on or about the person. For the purposes of section one-a, article five, chapter eighteen-a of this code and section eleven-a, article seven of this chapter, in addition to the definition of "knife" set forth in subdivision (3) of this section, the term "deadly weapon" also includes any instrument included within the definition of "knife" with a blade of three and one-half inches or less in length. Additionally, for the purposes of section one-a, article five, chapter eighteen-a of this code and section eleven-a, article seven of this chapter, the term "deadly weapon" includes explosive, chemical, biological and radiological materials. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the term "deadly weapon" does not include any item or material owned by the school or county board, intended for curricular use, and used by the student at the time of the alleged offense solely for curricular purposes.</p> <p><u>W. Va. Code § 61-7-3. Carrying deadly weapon without license or other authorization; penalties</u></p> <p>(a) Any person who carries a concealed deadly weapon, without a state license or other lawful authorization established under the provisions of this code, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars and may be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than twelve months for the first offense; but upon conviction of a second or subsequent offense, he or she shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one</p>

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nor more than five years and fined not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars.

W. Va. Code § 61-7-6. Exceptions as to prohibitions against carrying concealed handguns; exemptions from licensing fees

(a) The licensure provisions set forth in this article do not apply to:

(1) Any person:

(A) Carrying a deadly weapon upon his or her own premises; . . .

(3) Any law-enforcement officer or law-enforcement official . . . ;

(4) Any employee of the West Virginia Division of Corrections . . . while the employee is on duty;

(5) Any member of the armed forces of the United States or the militia of this state while the member is on duty;

(6) Any resident of another state who holds a valid permit or license to possess or carry a handgun issued by a state or a political subdivision subject to the provisions and limitations set forth in section six-a of this article;

(7) Any federal law-enforcement officer or federal police officer authorized to carry a weapon in the performance of the officer's duty; and

(8) Any parole officer . . . in the performance of their duties.

W. Va. Code § 61-7-10. Display of deadly weapons for sale or hire; sale to prohibited persons; penalties

(a) A person may not publicly display and offer for rent or sale, or, where the person is other than a natural person, knowingly permit an employee thereof to publicly display and offer for rent or sale, to any passersby on any street, road or alley, any deadly weapon

W. Va. Code § 61-7-11a. Possessing deadly weapons on premises of educational facilities; reports by school principals; suspension of driver's license; possessing deadly weapons on premises housing courts of law and family law courts

. . .

(b)(1) It is unlawful for a person to possess a . . . deadly weapon on a school bus . . . , or in or on a public or private primary or secondary education building, structure, facility or grounds including a vocational education building, structure, facility or grounds where secondary vocational education programs are conducted or at a school-sponsored function.

(2) This subsection does not apply to:

(A) A law-enforcement officer employed by a federal, state, county or municipal law enforcement agency;

(B) A retired law-enforcement officer who:

(i) Is employed by a state, county or municipal law enforcement agency;

(ii) Is covered for liability purposes by his or her employer;

(iii) Is authorized by a county board of education and the school principal to serve as security for a school;

(iv) Meets all the requirements to carry a firearm as a qualified retired law-enforcement officer under the Law Enforcement Officer Safety Act of 2004, as amended, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 926C(c); and

(v) Meets all of the requirements for handling and using a firearm established by his or her employer, and has qualified with his or her firearm to those requirements;

(C) A person specifically authorized by the board of education of the county or principal of the school where the property is located to conduct programs with valid educational purposes;

(D) A person who, as otherwise permitted by the provisions of this article, possesses an unloaded firearm or deadly weapon in a motor vehicle or leaves an unloaded firearm or deadly weapon in a locked motor vehicle;

(E) Programs or raffles conducted with the approval of the county board of education or school which include the display of unloaded firearms;

(F) The official mascot of West Virginia University, commonly known as the Mountaineer, acting in his or her official capacity; or

(G) The official mascot of Parkersburg South High School, commonly known as the Patriot, acting in his or her official capacity. . . .

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	<p>(f)(1) It is unlawful for a parent, guardian or custodian of a person less than eighteen years of age who knows that the person is in violation of subsection (b) of this section or has reasonable cause to believe that the person's violation of subsection (b) is imminent, to fail to immediately report his or her knowledge or belief to the appropriate school or law-enforcement officials. . . .</p> <p>(g)(1) It is unlawful for a person to possess a . . . other deadly weapon on the premises of a court of law, including family courts.</p> <p>(2) This subsection does not apply to:</p> <p>(A) A law-enforcement officer acting in his or her official capacity; and</p> <p>(B) A person exempted from the provisions of this subsection by order of record entered by a court with jurisdiction over the premises or offices. . . .</p>
Wisconsin	<p><u>Wis. Stat. § 165.81. Disposal of evidence</u></p> <p>. . .</p> <p>(2) Any electric weapon, as defined in s. 941.295(4), in the possession of the laboratories shall either be destroyed or turned over to an agency authorized to have electric weapons under s. 941.295(2).</p> <p><u>Wis. Stat. § 175.60. License to carry a concealed weapon</u></p> <p>(1) Definitions. In this section:</p> <p>. . .</p> <p>(j) "Weapon" means . . . an electric weapon, as defined in s. 941.295(1c)(a)</p> <p>(2) Issuance and scope of license.</p> <p>(a) The department shall issue a license to carry a concealed weapon to any individual who is not disqualified under sub. (3) and who completes the application process specified in sub. (7). A license to carry a concealed weapon issued under this section shall meet the requirements specified in sub. (2m).</p> <p>(b) The department may not impose conditions, limitations, or requirements that are not expressly provided for in this section on the issuance, scope, effect, or content of a license.</p> <p>(c) Unless expressly provided in this section, this section does not limit an individual's right to carry a firearm that is not concealed.</p> <p>(d) For purposes of 18 USC 922(q)(2)(B)(ii), an out-of-state licensee is licensed by this state. . . .</p> <p>(3) Restrictions on issuing a license. The department shall issue a license under this section to an individual who submits an application under sub. (7) unless any of the following applies:</p> <p>(a) The individual is less than 21 years of age.</p> <p>(b) The individual is prohibited under federal law from possessing a firearm that has been transported in interstate or foreign commerce.</p> <p>(c) The individual is prohibited from possessing a firearm under s. 941.29.</p> <p>(d) The court has prohibited the individual from possessing a dangerous weapon under s. 969.02(3)(c) or 969.03(1)(c).</p> <p>(e) The individual is on release under s. 969.01 and the individual may not possess a dangerous weapon as a condition of the release.</p> <p>(f) The individual is not a Wisconsin resident.</p> <p>(g) The individual has not provided proof of training as described under sub. (4)(a).</p> <p><u>Wis. Stat. § 939.22. Words and phrases defined (Crimes – general provisions)</u></p> <p>. . .</p> <p>(10) "Dangerous weapon" means . . . any device designed as a weapon and capable of producing death or great bodily harm; . . . any electric weapon, as defined in s. 941.295(1c)(a); or any other device or instrumentality which, in the manner it is used or intended to be used, is calculated or likely to produce death or great bodily harm.</p> <p><u>Wis. Stat. § 941.295. Possession of electric weapon</u></p>

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(1c) In this section:

(a) "Electric weapon" means any device which is designed, redesigned, used or intended to be used, offensively or defensively, to immobilize or incapacitate persons by the use of electric current. . . .

(1m) Whoever sells, transports, manufactures, possesses or goes armed with any electric weapon is guilty of a Class H felony.

(2) Subsection (1m) does not apply to:

(a) Any peace officer. . . .

(b) Any armed forces or national guard personnel while on official duty.

(c) Any corrections personnel in a county or in the department of corrections while on official duty.

(d) Any manufacturer or seller of electric weapons, unless the manufacturer or seller engages in the conduct described in sub. (1m) with the intent to provide an electric weapon to someone other than one of the following:

1. A person specified in pars. (a) to (c), a licensee, or an out-of-state licensee.

2. A person for use in his or her dwelling or place of business or on land that he or she owns, leases, or legally occupies.

(e) Any common carrier transporting electric weapons.

(2g) The prohibition in sub. (1m) on possessing or going armed with an electric weapon does not apply to any of the following:

(a) A licensee or an out-of-state licensee.

(b) An individual who goes armed with an electric weapon in his or her own dwelling or place of business or on land that he or she owns, leases, or legally occupies.

(2r) The prohibition in sub. (1m) on transporting an electric weapon does not apply to any of the following:

(a) A licensee or an out-of-state licensee.

(b) An individual who is not a licensee or an out-of-state licensee who transports an electric weapon if the electric weapon is enclosed within a carrying case.

(3) During the first 30 days after May 7, 1982, the electric weapons may be surrendered to any peace officer. Peace officers shall forward electric weapons to the crime laboratories if the retention of those weapons is not necessary for criminal prosecution purposes.

Wis. Stat. § 941.299. Restrictions on the use of laser pointers

(1) In this section: . . .

(b) "Laser pointer" means a hand-held device that uses light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation to emit a beam of light that is visible to the human eye. . . .

(2) No person may do any of the following:

(a) Intentionally direct a beam of light from a laser pointer at any part of the body of a correctional officer, law enforcement officer, or commission warden without the officer's consent, if the person knows or has reason to know that the victim is a correctional officer, law enforcement officer, or commission warden who is acting in an official capacity.

(b) Intentionally and for no legitimate purpose direct a beam of light from a laser pointer at any part of the body of any human being.

(c) Intentionally direct a beam of light from a laser pointer in a manner that could reasonably be expected to alarm, intimidate, threaten or terrify another person.

(d) Intentionally direct a beam of light from a laser pointer in a manner that, under the circumstances, tends to disrupt any public or private event or create or provoke a disturbance. . . .

Wis. Stat. § 948.60. Possession of a dangerous weapon by a person under 18

(1) In this section, "dangerous weapon" means . . . any electric weapon, as defined in s. 941.295(1c)(a); . . .

(2)(a) Any person under 18 years of age who possesses or goes armed with a dangerous weapon is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

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	<p>(b) Except as provided in par. (c), any person who intentionally sells, loans or gives a dangerous weapon to a person under 18 years of age is guilty of a Class I felony. . . .</p> <p>(3)(a) This section does not apply to a person under 18 years of age who possesses or is armed with a dangerous weapon when the dangerous weapon is being used in target practice under the supervision of an adult or in a course of instruction in the traditional and proper use of the dangerous weapon under the supervision of an adult. This section does not apply to an adult who transfers a dangerous weapon to a person under 18 years of age for use only in target practice under the adult's supervision or in a course of instruction in the traditional and proper use of the dangerous weapon under the adult's supervision.</p> <p>(b) This section does not apply to a person under 18 years of age who is a member of the armed forces or national guard and who possesses or is armed with a dangerous weapon in the line of duty. This section does not apply to an adult who is a member of the armed forces or national guard and who transfers a dangerous weapon to a person under 18 years of age in the line of duty.</p> <p><u>Wis. Stat. § 948.61. Dangerous weapons other than firearms on school premises</u></p> <p>(1) In this section:</p> <p>(a) "Dangerous weapon" has the meaning specified in s. 939.22(10), except "dangerous weapon" does not include any firearm and does not include any beebee or pellet-firing gun that expels a projectile through the force of air pressure or any starter pistol.</p> <p>(2) [Classification] . . .</p> <p>(3) This section does not apply to any person who:</p> <p>(a) Uses a weapon solely for school-sanctioned purposes.</p> <p>(b) Engages in military activities, sponsored by the federal or state government, when acting in the discharge of his or her official duties.</p> <p>(c) Is a law enforcement officer or state-certified commission warden acting in the discharge of his or her official duties.</p> <p>(d) Participates in a convocation authorized by school authorities in which weapons of collectors or instructors are handled or displayed.</p> <p>(e) Drives a motor vehicle in which a dangerous weapon is located onto school premises for school-sanctioned purposes or for the purpose of delivering or picking up passengers or property. The weapon may not be removed from the vehicle or be used in any manner.</p> <p><i>*Various Wisconsin cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: Evansville, Germantown, Milwaukee, Neenah, Omro, Sun Prairie, Waunakee, and Waushara. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding their regulations.</i></p>
Wyoming	<p><u>Wyo. Stat. § 6-1-104. Definitions</u></p> <p>(a) As used in W.S. 6-1-101 through 6-10-203 unless otherwise defined:</p> <p>. . .</p> <p>(iv) "Deadly weapon" means but is not limited to a firearm, explosive or incendiary material, motorized vehicle, an animal or other device, instrument, material or substance, which in the manner it is used or is intended to be used is reasonably capable of producing death or serious bodily injury; . . .</p>
U.S. Federal Parks	<p><u>36 C.F.R. § 1.4(a). What terms do I need to know?</u></p> <p>(a) The following definitions shall apply to this chapter, unless modified by the definitions for a specific part or regulation:</p> <p>. . .</p> <p>Weapon means . . . any other implement designed to discharge missiles, and includes a weapon the possession of which is prohibited under the laws of the State in which the park area or portion thereof is located.</p> <p><u>36 C.F.R. § 2.4. Weapons, traps and nets</u></p>

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	<p>(a) None of the provisions in this section or any regulation in this chapter may be enforced to prohibit an individual from possessing a firearm, including an assembled or functional firearm, in any National Park System unit if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The individual is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing the firearm; and (2) The possession of the firearm is in compliance with the law of the State in which the National Park System unit is located. <p>(b)(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section and Parts 7 (special regulations) and 13 (Alaska regulations), the following are prohibited:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Possessing a weapon, trap or net (ii) Carrying a weapon, trap or net (iii) Using a weapon, trap or net <p>...</p> <p>(f) Authorized Federal, State and local law enforcement officers may carry firearms in the performance of their official duties.</p> <p>(g) The carrying or possessing of a weapon, trap or net in violation of applicable Federal and State laws is prohibited.</p> <p>(h) The regulations contained in this section apply, regardless of land ownership, on all lands and waters within a park area that are under the legislative jurisdiction of the United States.</p>
U.S. Virgin Islands	<p><u>14 V.I.C. § 2251 Carrying or using dangerous weapons</u></p> <p>(a) Whoever-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) has, possesses, bears, transports, carries or has under his proximate control any instrument or weapon of the kind commonly known as a . . . electric weapon or device; or (2) with intent to use the same unlawfully against another, has, possesses, bears, transports, carries or has under his proximate control, . . . any other dangerous or deadly weapon shall <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(A)-(B) [Penalty] . . .</p> <p>(b) For purposes of subsection (a) of this section, . . . the term 'electric weapon or device' means any device which, through the application or use of electric current, including battery operated devices, is designed, redesigned, used, or intended to be used for offensive or defensive purposes, the destruction of life, or the infliction of injury.</p> <p>(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, nothing contained herein shall prohibit the use of electric weapons or devices by peace officers in the conduct of their lawful duties.</p> <p><u>14 V.I.C. § 2252 Confiscation of illegally held weapons</u></p> <p>Whoever violates the provisions of sections 298, 2251 or 2253 of this title, or any other provision of law prohibiting the possession, bearing, transporting, carrying or effective control of a firearm, ammunition or other weapon shall, in addition to the punishment therein prescribed, also have said firearm, ammunition or other weapon confiscated to the Government of the Virgin Islands.</p>
U.S. Mariana Islands	<p><u>6 CMC § 102. Definitions</u></p> <p>The definitions in this and the following section apply throughout this title, unless otherwise specified or a different meaning is plainly required:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(e) "Dangerous Device" means . . . any instrument designed or redesigned for use as a weapon, or any other instrument which can be used for the purpose of inflicting bodily harm and which under the circumstances of its possession serves no lawful purpose.</p> <p>(f) "Dangerous Weapon" means any . . . other thing by which a fatal wound or injury may be inflicted . . .</p> <p><u>6 CMC § 2202. Manufacture, Sale or Possession of Firearms and Dangerous Devices</u></p> <p>No person may manufacture, purchase, sell, possess or carry any firearm, dangerous device or ammunition other than as provided by this article.</p> <p><u>6 CMC § 2203. Exemptions from Provisions of this Article</u></p> <p>This article does not apply to:</p>

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(a) Law enforcement officers while engaged in official duty except to the extent that particular provisions are expressly made applicable to them.

...

(d) Persons in the armed forces of the United States, whenever such persons are engaged in official duty except to the extent that particular provisions of this article are expressly made applicable to them.

(e) Patrons of shooting galleries while on the premises of the shooting gallery and engaged in target shooting.

(f) Parole officers while engaged in official duty except to the extent that particular provisions are expressly made applicable to them. Parole officers shall comply with all laws and regulations applicable to Department of Public Safety law enforcement officers relating to the training, carrying, and use of firearms.

6 CMC § 2204. Identification Cards

(a) No person may acquire or possess any firearm, dangerous device or ammunition unless the person holds an identification card issued pursuant to this article. The identification card is evidence of the holder's eligibility to possess and use or carry firearms, dangerous devices, or ammunition.

...

(d) Mandatory Firearms Safety Education Class. Prior to the issuance of Identification Cards by the Department of Public Safety, applicants applying for an identification card for the first time are required to attend a Mandatory Firearms Safety Education class ("MFSEC"). . . .

(f) No person may be issued an identification card if the person has been:

(1) Acquitted of any criminal charge by reason of insanity.

(2) Adjudicated mentally incompetent.

(3) Treated in a hospital for mental illness, drug addiction or alcoholism.

(4) Convicted of a crime of which actual or attempted personal injury or death is an element.

(5) Convicted of a crime in connection with which firearms or dangerous devices were used or found in his or her possession.

(6) Convicted of a crime of which the use, possession or sale of narcotics or dangerous drugs is an element.

(g) No person may be issued an identification card if the person has a physical condition or impairment which makes the person unable to use a firearm or dangerous device with proper control.

(h) Any person suffering from a physical or mental defect, condition, illness or impairment which would make him ineligible for an identification card pursuant to this section may submit the certificate of a physician licensed to practice in the Commonwealth to the issuing agency or officer. If the certificate states that it is the subscribing physician's best opinion that the defect, condition, illness or impairment does not make the applicant incapable of possessing and using a firearm or dangerous device without danger to the public safety, the identification card may be issued. . . .

(j) The holder of an identification card shall have it on or about his or her person at all times when carrying or using a firearm or dangerous device and shall display the card upon the request of any law enforcement official. . . .

(l) Only a person who is a permanent resident of the Commonwealth or a United States citizen or a United States national and a bona fide resident of the Commonwealth is eligible for an identification card or for renewal thereof.

6 CMC § 2205. Identification Card Prerequisite to Purchase, Possession, and Use; Prima Facie Evidence of Possession

(a) No person may purchase, possess or use a firearm, dangerous device, or ammunition unless he is the holder of an identification card issued pursuant to this article evidencing the eligibility of such person to purchase, possess and use a firearm, dangerous device, or ammunition. That person shall be at least 21 years of age.

(b) Where a firearm, dangerous device, or ammunition is found in a vehicle or vessel, it shall be prima facie evidence that the firearm, dangerous device, or ammunition is in the possession of the occupant if there is but one. If there is more than one occupant, it shall be prima facie evidence

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that it is in the possession of all, except under the following circumstances:

- (1) Where it is found upon the person of one of the occupants;
- (2) Where the vehicle or vessel is not a stolen one and the firearm, dangerous device, or ammunition is out of view in a glove compartment, automobile trunk, or other enclosed customary depository, in which case it is prima facie evidence that the firearm, dangerous device, or ammunition is in the possession of the occupant or occupants who own or have authority to operate the vehicle or vessel;
- (3) Where, in the case of a taxicab, the firearm, dangerous device, or ammunition is found in the passengers' portion of the vehicle, it shall be prima facie evidence that it is in the possession of all the passengers, if there are any, and, if not, that it is in the possession of the driver.

6 CMC § 2208. Law Enforcement Officers

(a) Possession, use and carriage of firearms, ammunition and dangerous devices by law enforcement officers derives from the laws governing the powers, functions and organization of the police and other organized forces of peace officers. Eligibility of law enforcement officers to possess, use and carry firearms, ammunition or dangerous devices while on duty is not subject the holding of identification cards or any other qualifications prescribed in this article or in regulations pursuant thereto.

(b) Transfer of any firearm from or to law enforcement officer or agency shall, except as provided in subsection (a) of this section, be subject to the provisions of this article and regulations made pursuant thereto.

(c) The head of a law enforcement agency of the Commonwealth shall furnish to the Department of Public Safety the names, ranks and the badge numbers or similar identification of each person on his force who is authorized to possess use and carry firearms in the course of official duty. Upon the occurrence of any changes in personnel to whom this subsection applies, the head of the law enforcement agency shall inform the Department of Public Safety.

(d) Whenever a law enforcement officer is not engaged in official duties, this article shall be applicable to him in the same manner and to the same extent as to any other person.

6 CMC § 2209. License for Transfer

(a) No dealer, manufacturer or wholesaler may transfer firearms, dangerous devices or ammunition except pursuant to a license as provided in this section.

(b) Any person, firm, corporation, association or other entity proposing to engage in the business of selling firearms, ammunition, and dangerous devices at retail may apply for a dealer's license. . . .

6 CMC § 2215. Private Sales or Transfers

No person other than a manufacturer, wholesaler or dealer licensed pursuant to this article may transfer a firearm or dangerous device to any person other than a manufacturer, wholesaler or dealer without first ascertaining that the transferee is a holder of an identification card issued pursuant to this article. Prior to any transfer, the transferor shall furnish the Department of Public Safety in person or by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, a properly completed form approved by the Department of Public Safety providing information equivalent to that required to be furnished by a dealer upon the transfer by him of a firearm or dangerous weapon.

6 CMC § 2220. Shipment and Delivery of Firearms, Dangerous Devices, and Ammunition

(a) No person may ship, transport or deliver any firearm, dangerous device or ammunition to anyone other than a licensed manufacturer, wholesaler, dealer, or person who possesses a valid identification card. . . .