## SENATE BILL NO. 143–SENATORS GUSTAVSON, GOICOECHEA; AND SETTELMEYER

## FEBRUARY 12, 2015

JOINT SPONSORS: ASSEMBLYMEN FIORE, ELLISON, HANSEN; DICKMAN, JONES, O'NEILL, OSCARSON, TITUS AND WHEELER

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Revises provisions governing concealed firearms. (BDR 15-221)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No. Effect on the State: No.

EXPLANATION - Matter in bolded italics is new; matter between brackets fomitted material; is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to concealed firearms; removing the prohibition against carrying a concealed firearm; repealing certain provisions relating to permits to carry a concealed firearm; deleting certain provisions relating to the registration of firearms capable of being concealed; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

### **Legislative Counsel's Digest:**

Existing law prohibits a person from carrying certain concealed weapons, including firearms, without a permit. (NRS 202.350, 202.3653-202.369) **Section 2** of this bill removes firearms from the list of weapons which a person is prohibited from carrying in a concealed manner. **Section 11** of this bill repeals the provision which requires a person to have a permit to carry a concealed firearm and repeals certain other provisions concerning permits to carry a concealed firearm.

Existing law also requires certain political subdivisions of this State in a county whose population is 700,000 or more (currently Clark County), which adopted ordinances or regulations before June 13, 1989, that require the registration of firearms capable of being concealed, to make certain amendments to such registration provisions. (NRS 244.364, 268.418, 269.222) **Sections 8-10** of this bill delete the provisions requiring certain political subdivisions of this State to make such amendments.





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# THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

**Section 1.** NRS 202.340 is hereby amended to read as follows: 202.340 1. Except as otherwise provided for firearms forfeitable pursuant to NRS 453.301, when any instrument or weapon described in NRS 202.350 *or any firearm* is taken from the possession of any person charged with the commission of any public offense or crime or any child charged with committing a delinquent act, the instrument, [or] weapon *or firearm* must be surrendered to:

- (a) The head of the police force or department of an incorporated city if the possession thereof was detected by any member of the police force of the city; or
- (b) The chief administrator of a state law enforcement agency, for disposal pursuant to NRS 333.220, if the possession thereof was detected by any member of the agency.
- → In all other cases, the instrument, [or] weapon or firearm must be surrendered to the sheriff of the county or the sheriff of the metropolitan police department for the county in which the instrument, [or] weapon or firearm was taken.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, the governing body of the county or city or the metropolitan police committee on fiscal affairs shall at least once a year order the local law enforcement officer to whom any instrument, [or] weapon or firearm is surrendered pursuant to subsection 1 to:
- (a) Retain the confiscated instrument, [or] weapon or firearm for use by the law enforcement agency headed by the officer;
- (b) Sell the confiscated instrument, [or] weapon or firearm to another law enforcement agency;
- (c) Destroy or direct the destruction of the confiscated instrument, [or] weapon or firearm if it is not otherwise required to be destroyed pursuant to subsection 5;
- (d) Trade the confiscated instrument, [or] weapon or firearm to a properly licensed retailer or wholesaler in exchange for equipment necessary for the performance of the agency's duties; or
- (e) Donate the confiscated instrument, [or] weapon or firearm to a museum, the Nevada National Guard or, if appropriate, to another person for use which furthers a charitable or public interest.
  - 3. All proceeds of a sale ordered pursuant to subsection 2 by:
- (a) The governing body of a county or city must be deposited with the county treasurer or the city treasurer and the county treasurer or the city treasurer shall credit the proceeds to the general fund of the county or city.
- (b) A metropolitan police committee on fiscal affairs must be deposited in a fund which was created pursuant to NRS 280.220.



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- 4. Any officer receiving an order pursuant to subsection 2 shall comply with the order as soon as practicable.
- 5. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, the officer to whom a confiscated instrument, [or] weapon or firearm is surrendered pursuant to subsection 1 shall:
- (a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (c), destroy or direct to be destroyed any instrument, [or] weapon or firearm which is determined to be dangerous to the safety of the public.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (c), return any instrument, [or] weapon [,] or firearm which has not been destroyed pursuant to paragraph (a):
- (1) Upon demand, to the person from whom the instrument, weapon *or firearm* was confiscated if the person is acquitted of the public offense or crime of which the person was charged; or
- (2) To the legal owner of the instrument, [or] weapon or firearm if the Attorney General or the district attorney determines that the instrument, [or] weapon or firearm was unlawfully acquired from the legal owner. If retention of the instrument, [or] weapon or firearm is ordered or directed pursuant to paragraph (c), except as otherwise provided in paragraph (a), the instrument, [or] weapon or firearm must be returned to the legal owner as soon as practicable after the order or direction is rescinded.
- (c) Retain the confiscated instrument, [or] weapon or firearm held by the officer pursuant to an order of a judge of a court of record or by direction of the Attorney General or district attorney that the retention is necessary for purposes of evidence, until the order or direction is rescinded.
- (d) Return any instrument, [or] weapon or firearm which was stolen to its rightful owner, unless the return is otherwise prohibited by law.
  - 6. Before any disposition pursuant to subsection 5, the officer who is in possession of the confiscated instrument, [or] weapon or firearm shall submit a full description of the instrument, [or] weapon or firearm to a laboratory which provides forensic services in this State. The director of the laboratory shall determine whether the instrument, [or] weapon [:] or firearm:
- (a) Must be sent to the laboratory for examination as part of a criminal investigation; or
- (b) Is a necessary addition to a referential collection maintained by the laboratory for purposes relating to law enforcement.
  - Sec. 2. NRS 202.350 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 202.350 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 202.355, [and 202.3653 to 202.369, inclusive,] a person within this State shall not:





- (a) Manufacture or cause to be manufactured, or import into the State, or keep, offer or expose for sale, or give, lend or possess any knife which is made an integral part of a belt buckle or any instrument or weapon of the kind commonly known as a switchblade knife, blackjack, slungshot, billy, sand-club, sandbag or metal knuckles;
- (b) Manufacture or cause to be manufactured, or import into the State, or keep, offer or expose for sale, or give, lend, possess or use a machine gun or a silencer, unless authorized by federal law;
- (c) With the intent to inflict harm upon the person of another, possess or use a nunchaku or trefoil; or
  - (d) Carry concealed upon his or her person any:
- (1) Explosive substance, other than ammunition or any components thereof;
  - (2) Dirk, dagger or machete;
- (3) [Pistol, revolver or other firearm, or other dangerous] Dangerous or deadly weapon [;], other than a pistol, revolver or other firearm; or
  - (4) Knife which is made an integral part of a belt buckle.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 202.275 and 212.185, a person who violates any of the provisions of:
  - (a) Paragraph (a) or (c) or subparagraph (2) or (4) of paragraph (d) of subsection 1 is guilty:
    - (1) For the first offense, of a gross misdemeanor.
  - (2) For any subsequent offense, of a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.
- (b) Paragraph (b) or subparagraph (1) or (3) of paragraph (d) of subsection 1 is guilty of a category C felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.
- 3. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the sheriff of any county may, upon written application by a resident of that county showing the reason or the purpose for which a concealed weapon is to be carried, issue a permit authorizing the applicant to carry in this State the concealed weapon described in the permit. The sheriff shall not issue a permit to a person to carry a switchblade knife. This subsection does not authorize the sheriff to issue a permit to a person to carry a pistol, revolver or other firearm.
- 4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, this section does not apply to:
- (a) Sheriffs, constables, marshals, peace officers, correctional officers employed by the Department of Corrections, special police officers, police officers of this State, whether active or honorably retired, or other appointed officers.





- (b) Any person summoned by any peace officer to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace while the person so summoned is actually engaged in assisting such an officer.
- (c) Any full-time paid peace officer of an agency of the United States or another state or political subdivision thereof when carrying out official duties in the State of Nevada.
  - (d) Members of the Armed Forces of the United States when on duty.
  - 5. The exemptions provided in subsection 4 do not include a former peace officer who is retired for disability unless his or her former employer has approved his or her fitness to carry a concealed weapon.
  - 6. The provisions of paragraph (b) of subsection 1 do not apply to any person who is licensed, authorized or permitted to possess or use a machine gun or silencer pursuant to federal law. The burden of establishing federal licensure, authorization or permission is upon the person possessing the license, authorization or permission.
  - 7. This section shall not be construed to prohibit a qualified law enforcement officer or a qualified retired law enforcement officer from carrying a concealed weapon in this State if he or she is authorized to do so pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 926B or 926C.
    - 8. As used in this section:

- (a) "Concealed weapon" means a weapon described in this section that is carried upon a person in such a manner as not to be discernible by ordinary observation.
- (b) "Honorably retired" means retired in Nevada after completion of 10 years of creditable service as a member of the Public Employees' Retirement System. A former peace officer is not "honorably retired" if he or she was discharged for cause or resigned before the final disposition of allegations of serious misconduct.
- (c) "Machine gun" means any weapon which shoots, is designed to shoot or can be readily restored to shoot more than one shot, without manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger.
- (d) "Nunchaku" means an instrument consisting of two or more sticks, clubs, bars or rods connected by a rope, cord, wire or chain used as a weapon in forms of Oriental combat.
- (e) "Qualified law enforcement officer" has the meaning ascribed to it in 18 U.S.C. § 926B(c).
- (f) "Qualified retired law enforcement officer" has the meaning ascribed to it in 18 U.S.C. § 926C(c).
- (g) "Silencer" means any device for silencing, muffling or diminishing the report of a firearm, including any combination of parts, designed or redesigned, and intended for use in assembling or





fabricating a silencer or muffler, and any part intended only for use in such assembly or fabrication.

- (h) "Switchblade knife" means a spring-blade knife, snap-blade knife or any other knife having the appearance of a pocketknife, any blade of which is 2 or more inches long and which can be released automatically by a flick of a button, pressure on the handle or other mechanical device, or is released by any type of mechanism. The term does not include a knife which has a blade that is held in place by a spring if the blade does not have any type of automatic release.
- (i) "Trefoil" means an instrument consisting of a metal plate having three or more radiating points with sharp edges, designed in the shape of a star, cross or other geometric figure and used as a weapon for throwing.
  - **Sec. 3.** NRS 33.018 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 33.018 1. Domestic violence occurs when a person commits one of the following acts against or upon the person's spouse or former spouse, any other person to whom the person is related by blood or marriage, any other person with whom the person is or was actually residing, any other person with whom the person has had or is having a dating relationship, any other person with whom the person has a child in common, the minor child of any of those persons, the person's minor child or any other person who has been appointed the custodian or legal guardian for the person's minor child:
  - (a) A battery.

- (b) An assault.
- (c) Compelling the other person by force or threat of force to perform an act from which the other person has the right to refrain or to refrain from an act which the other person has the right to perform.
  - (d) A sexual assault.
- (e) A knowing, purposeful or reckless course of conduct intended to harass the other person. Such conduct may include, but is not limited to:
  - (1) Stalking.
  - (2) Arson.
  - (3) Trespassing.
  - (4) Larceny.
  - (5) Destruction of private property.
- (6) [Carrying] Unlawfully carrying a concealed weapon. [without a permit.]
  - (7) Injuring or killing an animal.
  - (f) A false imprisonment.





- (g) Unlawful entry of the other person's residence, or forcible entry against the other person's will if there is a reasonably foreseeable risk of harm to the other person from the entry.
- 2. As used in this section, "dating relationship" means frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional or sexual involvement. The term does not include a casual relationship or an ordinary association between persons in a business or social context.
  - **Sec. 4.** NRS 171.1225 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 171.1225 1. When investigating an act of domestic violence, a peace officer shall:
- (a) Make a good faith effort to explain the provisions of NRS 171.137 pertaining to domestic violence and advise victims of all reasonable means to prevent further abuse, including advising each person of the availability of a shelter or other services in the community.
- (b) Provide a person suspected of being the victim of an act of domestic violence with a written copy of the following statements:
- (2) If I have probable cause to believe that a battery has been committed against you, your minor child or the minor child of the person believed to have committed the battery in the last 24 hours by your spouse, your former spouse, any other person to whom you are related by blood or marriage, a person with whom you are or were actually residing, a person with whom you have had or are having a dating relationship or a person with whom you have a child in common, I am required, unless mitigating circumstances exist, to arrest the person suspected of committing the battery.
- (3) If I am unable to arrest the person suspected of committing the battery, you have the right to request that the prosecutor file a criminal complaint against the person. I can provide you with information on this procedure. If convicted, the person who committed the battery may be placed on probation, ordered to see a counselor, put in jail or fined.
- (4) The law provides that you may seek a court order for the protection of you, your minor children or any animal that is owned or kept by you, by the person who committed or threatened the act of domestic violence or by the minor child of either such person against further threats or acts of domestic violence. You do not need to hire a lawyer to obtain such an order for protection.
- (5) An order for protection may require the person who committed or threatened the act of domestic violence against you to:





- 1 (I) Stop threatening, harassing or injuring you or your 2 children;
  - (II) Move out of your residence;

- (III) Stay away from your place of employment;
- (IV) Stay away from the school attended by your children;
- (V) Stay away from any place you or your children regularly go;
- (VI) Avoid or limit all communication with you or your children;
- (VII) Stop physically injuring, threatening to injure or taking possession of any animal that is owned or kept by you or your children, either directly or through an agent; and
- (VIII) Stop physically injuring or threatening to injure any animal that is owned or kept by the person who committed or threatened the act or his or her children, either directly or through an agent.
- (6) A court may make future orders for protection which award you custody of your children and require the person who committed or threatened the act of domestic violence against you to:
- (I) Pay the rent or mortgage due on the place in which you live:
- (II) Pay the amount of money necessary for the support of your children;
- (III) Pay part or all of the costs incurred by you in obtaining the order for protection; and
- (IV) Comply with the arrangements specified for the possession and care of any animal owned or kept by you or your children or by the person who committed or threatened the act or his or her children.
- (7) To get an order for protection, go to room number ...... (state the room number of the office at the court) at the court, which is located at ...... (state the address of the court). Ask the clerk of the court to provide you with the forms for an order of protection.
- (8) If the person who committed or threatened the act of domestic violence against you violates the terms of an order for protection, the person may be arrested and, if:
- (I) The arresting officer determines that such a violation is accompanied by a direct or indirect threat of harm;
- (II) The person has previously violated a temporary or extended order for protection; or
- (III) At the time of the violation or within 2 hours after the violation, the person has a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in the person's blood or breath or an amount of a prohibited





substance in the person's blood or urine that is equal to or greater than the amount set forth in subsection 3 of NRS 484C.110,

- → the person will not be admitted to bail sooner than 12 hours after arrest.
- 2. The failure of a peace officer to carry out the requirements set forth in subsection 1 is not a defense in a criminal prosecution for the commission of an act of domestic violence, nor may such an omission be considered as negligence or as causation in any civil action against the peace officer or the officer's employer.
  - 3. As used in this section:

- (a) "Act of domestic violence" means any of the following acts committed by a person against his or her spouse, former spouse, any other person to whom he or she is related by blood or marriage, a person with whom he or she is or was actually residing, a person with whom he or she has had or is having a dating relationship, a person with whom he or she has a child in common, the minor child of any of those persons or his or her minor child:
  - (1) A battery.
  - (2) An assault.
- (3) Compelling the other by force or threat of force to perform an act from which he or she has the right to refrain or to refrain from an act which he or she has the right to perform.
  - (4) A sexual assault.
- (5) A knowing, purposeful or reckless course of conduct intended to harass the other. Such conduct may include, but is not limited to:
  - (I) Stalking.
  - (II) Arson.
  - (III) Trespassing.
  - (IV) Larceny.
  - (V) Destruction of private property.
- (VI) [Carrying] Unlawfully carrying a concealed weapon [without a permit.]
  - (VII) Injuring or killing an animal.
  - (6) False imprisonment.
- (7) Unlawful entry of the other's residence, or forcible entry against the other's will if there is a reasonably foreseeable risk of harm to the other from the entry.





- (b) "Dating relationship" means frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional or sexual involvement. The term does not include a casual relationship or an ordinary association between persons in a business or social context.
  - Sec. 5. NRS 213.10983 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 213.10983 1. A parole or probation officer shall immediately deliver to the Division any seized, abandoned or unclaimed property, other than an instrument or weapon described in NRS 202.350 [], or a firearm, which the parole or probation officer obtains in the pursuance of his or her duty, unless the parole or probation officer is required to retain the property as evidence pursuant to a court order or directive of the Attorney General or a district attorney. Property retained as evidence must be placed in a secured locker for evidence at a law enforcement agency in this state and when released from evidence must be immediately delivered to the Division.
- 2. The Division shall keep the property for return to the owner and, unless it is contraband, return it to the owner if the owner submits a claim to the Division and establishes his or her ownership within 1 year after the Division comes into possession of it. Contraband includes any property which, if possessed by a parolee or probationer, would constitute a violation of the terms of his or her parole or probation or any federal or state law. Contraband becomes the property of the Division.
- 3. Any contraband consisting of controlled substances or dangerous drugs must be disposed of or destroyed as provided by law.
- 4. If the Division is not able to determine the owner of the property within the 1-year period, the Division acquires title to it and the Chief Parole and Probation Officer shall:
- (a) Sell the property at a public auction at the same times and places that confiscated instruments, [and] weapons and firearms are sold: or
  - (b) Retain the property for the official use of the Division.
- 5. The Division shall keep accurate records of all property governed by this section.
  - **Sec. 6.** NRS 213.10985 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 213.10985 1. A parole or probation officer shall immediately deliver to the Division any seized, abandoned or unclaimed instrument or weapon described in NRS 202.350 *or firearm* which the parole or probation officer obtains in the pursuance of his or her duty, unless the parole or probation officer is required to retain it as evidence pursuant to a court order or directive of the Attorney General or a district attorney. Property retained as evidence must be placed in a secured locker for evidence at a law enforcement agency





in this state and when released from evidence must be immediately delivered to the Division.

2. The Division shall:

- (a) Destroy or direct to be destroyed the instrument, for weapon *or firearm* if it is determined to be dangerous to the safety of the public.
- (b) Return an instrument, [or] weapon or firearm which has not been destroyed pursuant to paragraph (a), upon demand, to any person other than a parolee or probationer:
- (1) From whom it was confiscated if that person is acquitted of the public offense or crime of which that person was charged; or
- (2) Who otherwise claims and establishes ownership of it. Any such instrument, for weapon or firearm which is not destroyed, returned or claimed within 1 year after the Division comes into possession of it becomes the property of the Division.
- 3. The Chief Parole and Probation Officer shall at least once a year order the officers who have custody of such instruments, [and] weapons *and firearms* that have become the property of the Division to:
- (a) Retain the **[instrument or weapon]** instruments, weapons and firearms for official use by the Division.
- (b) Deliver the instruments, [and] weapons and firearms to another custodial officer of the Division to be sold.
- (c) Sell any such instrument, [or] weapon or firearm to another law enforcement agency at a price not less than its prevailing market value.
- (d) Sell all unretained and unsold instruments, [and] weapons and firearms at a public auction to be held at least once in each year, after notice of such public auction describing the [instrument or] instruments, weapons and firearms to be sold is published once a week for 2 weeks immediately preceding the date of the auction in a newspaper of general circulation in the county or city of the sale.
- 4. All proceeds of the sales provided for in subsection 3 must be deposited with the State Treasurer for credit to the State General Fund.
- 5. Any officer receiving an order as provided in subsection 3 shall comply with such order as soon as practicable.
- 6. The Division shall keep accurate records of all instruments, [and] weapons *and firearms* governed by this section.
  - **Sec. 7.** NRS 217.400 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 217.400 As used in NRS 217.400 to 217.475, inclusive, unless the context otherwise requires:
- 1. "Dating relationship" means frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional or sexual





involvement. The term does not include a casual relationship or an ordinary association between persons in a business or social context.

- 2. "Division" means the Division of Child and Family Services of the Department of Health and Human Services.
  - 3. "Domestic violence" means:
- (a) The attempt to cause or the causing of bodily injury to a family or household member or the placing of the member in fear of imminent physical harm by threat of force.
- (b) Any of the following acts committed by a person against a family or household member, a person with whom he or she had or is having a dating relationship or with whom he or she has a child in common, or upon his or her minor child or a minor child of that person:
  - (1) A battery.

- (2) An assault.
- (3) Compelling the other by force or threat of force to perform an act from which he or she has the right to refrain or to refrain from an act which he or she has the right to perform.
  - (4) A sexual assault.
- (5) A knowing, purposeful or reckless course of conduct intended to harass the other. Such conduct may include, without limitation:
  - (I) Stalking.
  - (II) Arson.
  - (III) Trespassing.
  - (IV) Larceny.
  - (V) Destruction of private property.
- (VI) [Carrying] Unlawfully carrying a concealed weapon . [without a permit.]
  - (6) False imprisonment.
- (7) Unlawful entry of the other's residence, or forcible entry against the other's will if there is a reasonably foreseeable risk of harm to the other from the entry.
- 4. "Family or household member" means a spouse, a former spouse, a parent or other adult person who is related by blood or marriage or is or was actually residing with the person committing the act of domestic violence.
- 5. "Participant" means an adult, child or incompetent person for whom a fictitious address has been issued pursuant to NRS 217.462 to 217.471, inclusive.
- 6. "Victim of domestic violence" includes the dependent children of the victim.
- 7. "Victim of human trafficking" means a person who is a victim of





- 1 (a) Involuntary servitude as set forth in NRS 200.463 or 2 00.464.
  - (b) A violation of any provision of NRS 200.465.
  - (c) Trafficking in persons in violation of any provision of NRS 200.467 or 200.468.
  - (d) Sex trafficking in violation of any provision of NRS 201.300.
    - (e) A violation of NRS 201.320.

- 8. "Victim of sexual assault" means a person who has been sexually assaulted as defined in NRS 200.366 or a person upon whom a sexual assault has been attempted.
- 9. "Victim of stalking" means a person who is a victim of the crime of stalking or aggravated stalking as set forth in NRS 200.575.
  - **Sec. 8.** NRS 244.364 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 244.364 1. Except as otherwise provided by specific statute, the Legislature reserves for itself such rights and powers as are necessary to regulate the transfer, sale, purchase, possession, ownership, transportation, registration and licensing of firearms and ammunition in Nevada, and no county may infringe upon those rights and powers. As used in this subsection, "firearm" means any weapon from which a projectile is discharged by means of an explosive, spring, gas, air or other force.
- 2. A board of county commissioners may proscribe by ordinance or regulation the unsafe discharge of firearms.
- [3. If a board of county commissioners in a county whose population is 700,000 or more has required by ordinance or regulation adopted before June 13, 1989, the registration of a firearm capable of being concealed, the board of county commissioners shall amend such an ordinance or regulation to require:
- (a) A period of at least 60 days of residency in the county before registration of such a firearm is required.
  - (b) A period of at least 72 hours for the registration of a pistol by a resident of the county upon transfer of title to the pistol to the resident by purchase, gift or any other transfer.
- 36 4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 1, as] As used in this [section:
  - (a) "Firearm" subsection, "firearm" means any device designed to be used as a weapon from which a projectile may be expelled through the barrel by the force of any explosion or other form of combustion.
  - [(b) "Firearm capable of being concealed" includes all firearms having a barrel less than 12 inches in length.
  - (c) "Pistol" means a firearm capable of being concealed that is intended to be aimed and fired with one hand.





- **Sec. 9.** NRS 268.418 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 268.418 1. Except as otherwise provided by specific statute, the Legislature reserves for itself such rights and powers as are necessary to regulate the transfer, sale, purchase, possession, ownership, transportation, registration and licensing of firearms and ammunition in Nevada, and no city may infringe upon those rights and powers. As used in this subsection, "firearm" means any weapon from which a projectile is discharged by means of an explosive, spring, gas, air or other force.
- 2. The governing body of a city may proscribe by ordinance or regulation the unsafe discharge of firearms.
- [3. If the governing body of a city in a county whose population is 700,000 or more has required by ordinance or regulation adopted before June 13, 1989, the registration of a firearm capable of being concealed, the governing body shall amend such an ordinance or regulation to require:
- (a) A period of at least 60 days of residency in the city before registration of such a firearm is required.
- 19 (b) A period of at least 72 hours for the registration of a pistol 20 by a resident of the city upon transfer of title to the pistol to the 21 resident by purchase, gift or any other transfer.
- 22 4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 1, as] As used in this [section:
  - (a) "Firearm" subsection, "firearm" means any device designed to be used as a weapon from which a projectile may be expelled through the barrel by the force of any explosion or other form of combustion.
  - [(b) "Firearm capable of being concealed" includes all firearms having a barrel less than 12 inches in length.
  - (c) "Pistol" means a firearm capable of being concealed that is intended to be aimed and fired with one hand.]
    - **Sec. 10.** NRS 269.222 is hereby amended to read as follows:
  - 269.222 1. Except as otherwise provided by specific statute, the Legislature reserves for itself such rights and powers as are necessary to regulate the transfer, sale, purchase, possession, ownership, transportation, registration and licensing of firearms and ammunition in Nevada, and no town may infringe upon those rights and powers. As used in this subsection, "firearm" means any weapon from which a projectile is discharged by means of an explosive, spring, gas, air or other force.
- 1 2. A town board may proscribe by ordinance or regulation the unsafe discharge of firearms.
  - [3. If a town board in a county whose population is 700,000 or more has required by ordinance or regulation adopted before June 13, 1989, the registration of a firearm capable of being





- concealed, the town board shall amend such an ordinance or regulation to require:
- (a) A period of at least 60 days of residency in the town before 3 registration of such a firearm is required.
  - (b) A period of at least 72 hours for the registration of a pistol by a resident of the town upon transfer of title to the pistol to the resident by purchase, gift or any other transfer.
- 4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 1, as As used in 8 this <del>[section:</del>
  - (a) "Firearm" subsection, "firearm" means any device designed to be used as a weapon from which a projectile may be expelled through the barrel by the force of any explosion or other form of combustion.
- 14 (b) "Firearm capable of being concealed" includes all firearms 15 having a barrel less than 12 inches in length.
- (c) "Pistol" means a firearm capable of being concealed that is 16 17 intended to be aimed and fired with one hand.]
- 18 **Sec. 11.** NRS 202.3667, 202.3673, 202.3688 and 202.3689 are 19 hereby repealed.

#### LEADLINES OF REPEALED SECTIONS

**202.3667** Permittee to carry permit and proper identification when in possession of concealed firearm; penalty.

202.3673 Permittee authorized to carry concealed firearm while on premises of public building; exceptions; penalty.

202.3688 Circumstances in which holder of permit issued by another state may carry concealed firearm in this State; holder of permit issued by another state subject to same restrictions and requirements as holder of permit issued in this State.

202.3689 Department to prepare list of states that meet certain requirements concerning permits; Department to provide copy of list to law enforcement agencies in this State; Department to make list available to public.





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