

## 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><b><u>Ala. Code § 13A-1-2. Definitions.</u></b></p> <p>(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. The term includes a "vehicle," as that term is defined in subdivision (15).</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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 style="color: blue;">*Various Alabama cities and municipalities may have regulations regarding stun guns and TASER CEWs, including but not limited to: <a href="#">Montgomery</a>. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding the regulations.</p>
Alaska	<p><b><u>Alaska Stat. § 11.81.900. Definitions.</u></b></p> <p>...</p> <p>(b)(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><b><u>Alaska Stat. § 11.61.210. Misconduct involving weapons in the fourth degree</u></b></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;(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 ... (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</p>

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	<p>possession.          . . .          (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>
<p>American Samoa</p>	<p><b><u>American Samoa Title 46 Chapter 42 § 46.4201 Definitions</u></b>          . . .          (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><b><u>American Samoa Title 46 Chapter 42 § 46.4203 Unlawful use of weapons</u></b>          (a) A person commits the crime of unlawful use of weapons if he knowingly: . . .              (4) aims a firearm or projectile weapon at another person in an angry or threatening manner, or possesses a knife, firearm, blackjack, or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use with purpose to unlawfully use the weapon against another person;              (5) possesses or discharges a firearm or projectile weapon while intoxicated;          . . .          (b) Exemptions.              (1) Paragraphs (a) (1), (3), (4), (6), (7) and (8) do not apply to or affect any of the following:                  (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;                  (B) wardens, superintendents and keepers of prisons, jails and other institutions for the detention of persons accused or convicted of crime;                  (C) members of the armed forces while performing their official duty.          . . .          (c) The defendant has the burden of injecting the issue of an exemption under subsection (b).          (d) Unlawful use of weapons is a class D felony unless committed under paragraph (a) (5), (6), (7) or (8), then it is a class B misdemeanor.</p>
<p>Arizona</p>	<p><b><u>Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-105. Definitions</u></b>          . . .          11. "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.          12. "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.          13. "Deadly weapon" means anything designed for lethal use. The term includes a firearm.          . . .          17. "Firearm" means any loaded or unloaded handgun, pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun or other weapon which 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.          . . .          34. "Serious physical injury" includes physical injury which creates a reasonable risk of death, or which causes serious and permanent disfigurement, serious impairment of health or loss or protracted impairment of the function of any bodily organ or limb.</p>

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	<p><b><u>Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3117. Remote stun guns; sales records; use; classification; definitions</u></b></p> <p>A. It is unlawful for a person or entity to do any of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol> <p>...</p> <p>C. The regulation of remote stun guns and authorized remote stun guns is a matter of statewide concern.</p> <p>...</p> <p>E. For the purposes of this section:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. "Authorized remote stun gun" means a remote stun gun that has all of the following:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) An electrical discharge that is less than one hundred thousand volts and less than nine joules of energy per pulse.</li> <li>(b) A serial or identification number on all projectiles that are discharged from the remote stun gun.</li> <li>(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.</li> <li>(d) A training program that is offered by the manufacturer.</li> </ol> </li> <li>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.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1213. Aiming a laser pointer at a peace officer; classification; definition</u></b></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 an operating laser pointer at another person and the person knows or reasonably should know that the other person is a peace officer.</p> <p>B. Aiming a laser pointer at a peace officer is a class 1 misdemeanor.</p> <p>C. For the purposes of this section, "laser pointer" means any device that consists of a high or low powered visible light beam used for aiming, targeting or pointing out features.</p> <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><b><u>Ark. Code Ann. § 5-73-133. Possession of a taser stun gun</u></b></p> <p>(a) As used in this section, "taser stun gun" means any device that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Is powered by an electrical charging unit such as a battery; and</li> <li>(2) Either:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) Emits an electrical charge in excess of twenty thousand (20,000) volts; or</li> <li>(B) Is otherwise capable of incapacitating a person by an electrical charge.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <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> <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>

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	<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><b><u>Ark. Code Ann. § 5-54-132. Targeting law enforcement officer with laser pointer</u></b></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><b><u>Ark. Code Ann. § 5-60-121. Sale of laser light to minor</u></b></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><b><u>Ark. Code Ann. § 5-60-122. Possession of hand-held laser pointers by minors</u></b></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>
California	<p><b><u>Cal. Penal§ 171b. Unauthorized possession of weapons in state or local public building or at public meeting; offense; punishment</u></b></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><b><u>Cal. Penal § 171.5. Airports and passenger vessel terminals; prohibited items</u></b></p> <p>...</p> <p>(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).</p> <p>(c) The following items are unlawful to possess as provided in subdivision (b):</p> <p>(10) Any taser or stun gun, as defined in Section 244.5.</p> <p>(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]</p> <p><b><u>Cal. Penal § 244.5. Stun gun or less lethal weapon; assault; punishment</u></b></p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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</p>

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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 § 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 § 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 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 § 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 § 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

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permanent incapacitation, discomfort, pain, or other injury or disability in order to qualify as a less lethal weapon. . . .

### **Cal Penal § 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 § 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 § 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 § 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. Penal § Cal. Penal § 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 § 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.

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	<p><b><u>Cal. Penal § 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</u></b></p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(f) As used in this section, "laser pointer" has the same meaning as set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 417.25.</p> <p><i>*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.</i></p>
Colorado	<p><b><u>Colo. Rev. Stat. § 18-12-101. Definitions</u></b></p> <p>(i.5) "Stun gun" means a device capable of temporarily immobilizing a person by the infliction of an electrical charge.</p> <p><b><u>Colo. Rev. Stat. § 18-12-106.5. Use of stun guns</u></b></p> <p>A person commits a class 5 felony if he knowingly and unlawfully uses a stun gun in the commission of a criminal offense.</p> <p><i>*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.</i></p>
Connecticut	<p><b><u>Conn. Gen Stat. § 53a-3. Definitions.</u></b></p> <p>...</p> <p>(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.</p> <p><b><u>Conn. Gen. Stat. §53a-216. Criminal use of firearm or electronic defense weapon: Class D felony</u></b></p> <p>(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 pistol, revolver, machine gun, shotgun, rifle or other firearm or 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.</p> <p>(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.</p>

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

(a) A person is guilty of criminal possession of a firearm or electronic defense weapon when such person possesses a firearm or electronic defense weapon and (1) has been convicted of a felony, (2) has been convicted as delinquent for the commission of a serious juvenile offense, as defined in section 46b-120, (3) knows that such person is subject to (A) a restraining or protective order of a court of this state that has been issued against such person, after notice and an opportunity to be heard has been provided to such person, in a case involving the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against another person, or (B) a foreign order of protection, as defined in section 46b-15a, that has been issued against such person in a case involving the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against another person, (4) knows that such person is subject to a firearms seizure order issued pursuant to subsection (d) of section 29-38c after notice and an opportunity to be heard has been provided to such person, or (5) is prohibited from shipping, transporting, possessing or receiving a firearm pursuant to 18 USC 922(g)(4). For the purposes of this section, "convicted" means having a judgment of conviction entered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

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

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

(a) Any person who carries upon one's person any BB. gun, blackjack, metal or brass knuckles, or any dirk knife, or any switch knife, or any knife having an automatic spring release device by which a blade is released from the handle, having a blade of over one and one-half inches in length, or stiletto, or any knife the edged portion of the blade of which is four inches or over in length, any police baton or nightstick, or any martial arts weapon or electronic defense weapon, as defined in section 53a-3, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon or instrument, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than three years or both. 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 officer charged with the preservation of the public peace while engaged in the pursuit of such officer's official duties; (2) the carrying of a baton or nightstick by a security guard while engaged in the pursuit of such guard's official duties; (3) the carrying of a knife, the edged portion of the blade of which is four inches or over in length, by (A) any member of the armed forces of the United States, as defined in section 27-103, or any reserve component thereof, or of the armed forces of this state, as defined in section 27-2, when on duty or going to or from duty, (B) any member of any military organization when on parade or when going to or from any place of assembly, (C) any person while transporting such knife as merchandise or for display at an authorized gun or knife show, (D) any person who is found with any such knife concealed upon one's person while lawfully removing such person's household goods or effects from one place to another, or from one residence to another, (E) any person while actually and peaceably engaged in carrying any such knife from such person's place of abode or business to a place or person where or by whom such knife is to be repaired, or while actually and peaceably returning to such person's place of abode or business with such knife after the same has been repaired, (F) any person holding a valid hunting, fishing or trapping license issued pursuant to chapter 490 or any salt water fisherman carrying such knife for lawful hunting, fishing or trapping activities, or (G) any person while participating in an authorized historic reenactment; (4) the carrying by any person enrolled in or currently attending, or an instructor at, a martial arts school of a martial arts weapon while in a class or at an authorized event or competition or while transporting such weapon to or from such class, event or competition; (5) the carrying of a BB. gun by any person taking part in a supervised event or competition of the Boy Scouts of America or the Girl Scouts of America or in any other authorized event or competition while taking part in such event or competition or while transporting such weapon to or from such event or competition; and (6) the carrying of a BB. gun by any person upon such person's own property or the property of another person provided such other person has authorized the carrying of such weapon on such property, and the transporting of such weapon to or from such property.

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### **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, any pistol or revolver for which a proper permit has not been issued as provided in section 29-28 or any machine gun which has not been registered as required by section 53-202, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than five years or both, and the presence of any such weapon, pistol or revolver, or machine gun 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, means any BB. gun, any blackjack, any metal or brass knuckles, any police baton or nightstick, any dirk knife or switch knife, any knife having an automatic spring release device by which a blade is released from the handle, having a blade of over one and one-half inches in length, any stiletto, any knife the edged portion of the blade of which is four inches or over in length, any martial arts weapon or electronic defense weapon, as defined in section 53a-3, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon or instrument.

(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to: (1) Any officer charged with the preservation of the public peace while engaged in the pursuit of such officer's official duties; (2) any security guard having a baton or nightstick in a vehicle while engaged in the pursuit of such guard's official duties; (3) any person enrolled in and currently attending a martial arts school, with official verification of such enrollment and attendance, or any certified martial arts 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; (4) any person having a BB. gun in a vehicle provided such weapon is unloaded and stored in the trunk of such vehicle or in a locked container other than the glove compartment or console; and (5) any person having a knife, the edged portion of the blade of which is four inches or over in length, in a vehicle if such person is (A) any member of the armed forces of the United States, as defined in section 27-103, or any reserve component thereof, or of the armed forces of this state, as defined in section 27-2, when on duty or going to or from duty, (B) any member of any military organization when on parade or when going to or from any place of assembly, (C) any person while transporting such knife as merchandise or for display at an authorized gun or knife show, (D) any person while lawfully removing such person's household goods or effects from one place to another, or from one residence to another, (E) any person while actually and peaceably engaged in carrying any such knife from such person's place of abode or business to a place or person where or by whom such knife is to be repaired, or while actually and peaceably returning to such person's place of abode or business with such knife after the same has been repaired, (F) any person holding a valid hunting, fishing or trapping license issued pursuant to chapter 490 or any salt water fisherman while having such knife in a vehicle for lawful hunting, fishing or trapping activities, or (G) any person participating in an authorized historic reenactment.

### **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.

(f) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall have committed an infraction.

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	<p><b><u>Conn. Gen Stat. § 53-206e. Limitation on sale and use of laser pointers</u></b></p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(f) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall have committed an infraction.</p> <p><i>*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.</i></p>
Delaware	<p><b><u>Del. Code Ann. tit. 11, § 222. General definitions</u></b></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 disabling chemical spray, as defined in subdivision (6) of this section 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 subdivision (11) of this section, a bomb, a knife of any sort (other than an ordinary pocketknife carried in a closed position), switchblade knife, billy, blackjack, bludgeon, metal knuckles, slingshot, razor, bicycle chain or ice pick or any dangerous instrument, as defined in subdivision (4) of this section, which is used, or attempted to be used, to cause death or serious physical injury. For the purpose of this definition, an ordinary pocketknife shall be a folding knife having a blade not more than 3 inches in length.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(10) "Electronic control device" is a device designed to incapacitate a person, including but not limited to a neuromuscular incapacitation device.</p> <p>(11) "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.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(24) "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.</p> <p><b><u>Del. Code Ann. tit. 11, § 612 Assault in the second degree; class D felony</u></b></p> <p>...</p> <p>(11) The person recklessly or intentionally causes physical injury to a law enforcement officer, security officer, fire policeman, fire fighter, paramedic, or emergency medical technician in the lawful performance of their duties by means of an electronic control device shall be a class C felony.</p>

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	<p>NOTE – The classification as a “dangerous instrument” allows for the misuse of an <b>electronic control device</b> to be a felony offense. While there are appearance of restrictions associated with the possession and use of a dangerous instrument, the following sections of Delaware Code provide justifications for the possession and use of these items by law enforcement and in self defense:</p> <p>§ 463. Justification -- Choice of evils.          § 464. Justification -- Use of force in self-protection.          § 465. Justification -- Use of force for the protection of other persons.          § 466. Justification -- Use of force for the protection of property.          § 467. Justification -- Use of force in law enforcement.          § 468. Justification -- Use of force by persons with special responsibility for care, discipline or safety of others.</p> <p><a href="#">*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.</a></p>
District of Columbia	<p><b><u>D.C. Code § 7-2501.01. Definitions</u></b>          . . .          (7) "Destructive device" means: . . .              (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><b><u>D.C. Code § 7-2502.01. Registration requirements</u></b>          (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 firearm, unless the person or organization holds a valid registration certificate for the firearm. A registration certificate may be issued:</p> <p>    (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;</p> <p>    (2) In the discretion of the Chief of Police, to a police officer who has retired from the Metropolitan Police Department; or          (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.</p> <p>(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</p> <p><b><u>D.C. Code § 7-2504.01. Manufacture of firearms, destructive devices or ammunition prohibited; requirement for dealer's license</u></b>          (a) No person or organization shall manufacture any firearm, destructive device or parts thereof, or ammunition, within the District; provided,</p>

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	<p>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.</p> <p>(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).</p> <p><b><u>D.C. Code § 7-2505.01. Sales and transfers prohibited</u></b></p> <p>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.</p> <p><b><u>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.</u></b></p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(b) No person may loan, borrow, give, or rent to or from another person, any firearm, destructive device, or ammunition.</p>
Florida	<p><b><u>Fla. Stat. § 394.9223. Deadly force (Mental Health - Involuntary Civil Commitment of Sexually Violent Predators)</u></b></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 be employed include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Defending oneself against imminent use of unlawful force;</li> <li>(b) Preventing the escape of a person confined at the secure facility.</li> <li>(c) Preventing damage to property;</li> <li>(d) Quelling a disturbance; or</li> <li>(e) Overcoming physical resistance to a lawful command.</li> </ul> <p>(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. . .</p>

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### **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. § 790.001. Definitions**

...

(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**

(1) Except as provided in subsection (4), a person who 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 person licensed to carry a concealed weapon or a concealed firearm pursuant to the provisions of s. 790.06.

(4) It is not a violation of this section for a person to carry for purposes of lawful self-defense, in a concealed manner:

(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.

(5) 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. § 790.06. 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) No license issued pursuant to this section shall authorize any person to carry a concealed weapon or firearm into any place of nuisance as defined in s. 823.05; any police, sheriff, or highway patrol station; any detention facility, prison, or jail; any courthouse; 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; any polling place; any meeting of the governing body of a county, public school district, municipality, or special district; any meeting of the Legislature or a committee thereof; any school, college, or professional athletic event not related to firearms; any school administration building; 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; any elementary or secondary school facility; any career center; 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; inside 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 any place where the carrying of firearms is prohibited by federal law. Any person who willfully violates any provision of this subsection commits a

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misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

### **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. § 790.22. 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 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) 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.

### **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

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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 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.

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. § 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

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	<p>use of dart-firing stun guns must be a minimum of 1 hour duration.</p> <p><b><u>Fla. Stat. § 985.645. Protective action response (Department of Juvenile Justice)</u></b></p> <p>(1) For purposes of this section, the term:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(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 style="padding-left: 20px;">(a) Establish a Protective Action Response policy that:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">6. Prohibits the use of a Taser on a youth.</p> <p><b><u>Fla. Stat. § 784.062. Misuse of laser lighting devices</u></b></p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(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.</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><b><u>Ga. Code Ann. § 16-5-44.1. Motor vehicle hijacking</u></b></p> <p>(a) As used in this Code section:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(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 style="padding-left: 20px;">(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 weapon by Code Section 16-11-127.1 or as a dangerous weapon by Code Section 16-11-121.</p> <p>(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><b><u>Ga. Code Ann. § 16-11-106. Possession of firearm or knife during commission of or attempt to commit certain crimes</u></b></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</p>

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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 Ann. § 16-11-126. Carrying a concealed weapon** [TASER not mentioned herein unlike Ga. Code Ann. § 16-11-127.1]

(a) A person commits the offense of carrying a concealed weapon when such person knowingly has or carries about his or her person, unless in an open manner and fully exposed to view, any bludgeon, metal knuckles, firearm, knife designed for the purpose of offense and defense, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon or instrument of like character outside of his or her home or place of business, except as permitted under this Code section.

(b) Upon conviction of the offense of carrying a concealed weapon, a person shall be punished as follows:

(1) For the first offense, he or she shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and

(2) For the second offense, and for any subsequent offense, he or she shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned for not less than two years and not more than five years.

(c) This Code section shall not permit, outside of his or her home, motor vehicle, or place of business, the concealed carrying of a pistol, revolver, or concealable firearm by any person unless that person has on his or her person a valid license issued under Code Section 16-11-129 and the pistol, revolver, or firearm may only be carried in a shoulder holster, waist belt holster, any other holster, hipgrip, or any other similar device, in which event the weapon may be concealed by the person's clothing, or a handbag, purse, attache case, briefcase, or other closed container.

Carrying on the person in a concealed manner other than as provided in this subsection shall not be permitted and shall be a violation of this Code section.

(d) This Code section shall not forbid the transportation of any firearm by a person who is not among those enumerated as ineligible for a license under Code Section 16-11-129, provided the firearm is enclosed in a case, unloaded, and separated from its ammunition. This Code section shall not forbid any person who is not among those enumerated as ineligible for a license under Code Section 16-11-129 from transporting a loaded firearm in any private passenger motor vehicle in an open manner and fully exposed to view or in the glove compartment, console, or similar compartment of the vehicle; provided, however, that any person in possession of a valid permit issued pursuant to Code Section 16-11-129 may carry a handgun in any location in a motor vehicle.

**Ga. Code Ann. § 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:

(2) "Weapon" means and includes any pistol, revolver, or any weapon designed or intended to propel a missile of any kind, or any dirk, bowie knife, switchblade knife, ballistic knife, any other knife having a blade of two or more inches, straight-edge razor, razor blade, spring stick, metal knucks, blackjack, any bat, club, or other bludgeon-type weapon, or any flailing instrument consisting of two or more rigid parts connected in such a manner as to allow them to swing freely, which may be known as a nun chahka, nun chuck, nunchaku, shuriken, or fighting chain, or any disc, of whatever configuration, having at least two points or pointed blades which is designed to be thrown or propelled and which may be known as a throwing star or oriental dart, or any weapon of like 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) 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 or at a school building, school function, or school property or on a bus or other transportation furnished by the school any weapon or explosive compound, other than fireworks the possession of which is regulated by Chapter 10 of Title 25. Any person 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; provided, however, that upon conviction of a violation of this subsection involving a firearm as defined in paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of Code Section 16-11-131, or a dangerous weapon or machine gun as defined in Code Section 16-11-121, such person shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000.00 or by imprisonment for a period

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	<p>of not less than five nor more than ten years, or both. A child who violates this subsection shall be subject to the provisions of Code Section 15-11-63.</p> <p><b><u>Ga. Code Ann. § 35-8-26. TASER and electronic control weapons</u></b></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><b><u>GU ST T. 10, § 60100. Firearm Definitions</u></b></p> <p>(a) <i>Firearm</i> means any weapon, the operating force of which is an explosive. This definition includes pistols, revolvers, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, automatic rifles, noxious gas projectors, mortars, bombs, cannon and submachine guns. The specific mention of certain weapons does not exclude from the definition other weapons operated by explosives.</p>
Hawaii	<p><b><u>Haw. Rev. Stat. § 134-1. Definitions</u></b></p> <p>"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.</p> <p><b><u>Haw. Rev. Stat. § 134-16. Restriction on possession, sale, gift, or delivery of electric guns</u></b></p> <p>(a) It shall be unlawful for any person, including a licensed manufacturer, licensed importer, or licensed dealer, to possess, offer for sale, hold for</p>

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	<p>sale, sell, give, lend, or deliver any electric gun.</p> <p>(b) Any electric gun in violation of subsection (a) shall be confiscated and disposed of by the chief of police.</p> <p>(c) This section shall not apply to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Law enforcement officers of county police departments;</li> <li>(2) Law enforcement officers of the department of public safety;</li> <li>(3) Conservation and resources enforcement officers of the department of land and natural resources;</li> <li>(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</li> <li>(5) Vendors providing electric guns to the individuals described in paragraphs (1) through (4);</li> </ol> <p>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.</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(e) The department of land and natural resources and the department of public safety shall ensure that each of their 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.</p> <p>(f) 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 prior to obtaining electric guns, related equipment, and training for the use of the electric guns.</p> <p><b><u>Haw. Rev. Stat. § 134-17. Penalties</u></b></p> <p>...</p> <p>(c) Any person who violates section 134-2, 134-4, 134-10, 134-15, or 134-16(a) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. . . .</p>
Idaho	<p><b><u>Idaho Code Ann. § 18-3302D. Possessing weapons or firearms on school property</u></b></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>(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>(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</p>

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	<p>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><b><u>Idaho Code Ann. § 18-3325. Prohibition--Possession--Use of conducted energy device-- Penalties</u></b></p> <p>(1) It shall be a misdemeanor to possess a conducted energy device by:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(a) Any person found guilty of a felony who is not finally discharged from a sentence of imprisonment, probation or parole; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(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><b><u>Ill. Comp. Stat. § 430 ILCS 65/1. Legislative declaration</u></b></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 1961", 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><b><u>Ill. Comp. Stat. § 430 ILCS 65/2. Firearm Owner's Identification Card required; exceptions</u></b></p> <p>Firearm Owner's Identification Card required; exceptions.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(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.</p> <p>(b) The provisions of this Section regarding the possession of firearms, firearm ammunition, stun guns, and tasers do not apply to:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(1) United States Marshals, while engaged in the operation of their official duties;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(2) Members of the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard, while engaged in the operation of their official duties;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(3) Federal officials required to carry firearms, while engaged in the operation of their official duties;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(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;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(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;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(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;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(7) Nonresidents while on a firing or shooting range recognized by the Department of State Police; however, these persons must at all other</p>

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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; and

(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.

(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.

### **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.

(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. 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 is a petty offense.

(b-5) Any resident may purchase ammunition from a person outside of Illinois. Any resident purchasing ammunition 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

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Section 2 of this Act.

### **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:

(1) Sells, manufactures, purchases, possesses or carries any bludgeon, black-jack, slung-shot, sand-club, sand-bag, metal knuckles, throwing star, or any knife, commonly referred to as a switchblade knife, which has a blade that opens automatically by hand pressure applied to a button, spring or other device in the handle of the knife, or a ballistic knife, which is a device that propels a knifelike blade as a projectile by means of a coil spring, elastic material or compressed gas; or

(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

(3) Carries on or about his person or in any vehicle, a tear gas gun projector or bomb or any object containing noxious liquid gas or substance, other than an object containing a non-lethal noxious liquid gas or substance designed solely for personal defense carried by a person 18 years of age or older; 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

(5) Sets a spring gun; or

(6) Possesses any device or attachment of any kind designed, used or intended for use in silencing the report of any firearm; or

(7) Sells, manufactures, purchases, possesses or carries:

(i) a machine gun, which shall be defined for the purposes of this subsection as any weapon, which shoots, is designed to shoot, or can be readily restored to shoot, automatically more than one shot without manually reloading by a single function of the trigger, including the frame or receiver of any such weapon, or sells, manufactures, purchases, possesses, or carries any combination of parts designed or intended for use in converting any weapon into a machine gun, or any combination or parts from which a machine gun can be assembled if such parts are in the possession or under the control of a person;

(ii) any rifle having one or more barrels less than 16 inches in length or a shotgun having one or more barrels less than 18 inches in length or any weapon made from a rifle or shotgun, whether by alteration, modification, or otherwise, if such a weapon as modified has an overall length of less than 26 inches; or

(iii) any bomb, bomb-shell, grenade, bottle or other container containing an explosive substance of over one-quarter ounce for like purposes, such as, but not limited to, black powder bombs and Molotov cocktails or artillery projectiles; 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

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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.

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

(11) Sells, manufactures or purchases any explosive bullet. For purposes of this paragraph (a) "explosive bullet" means the projectile portion of an ammunition cartridge which contains or carries an explosive charge which will explode upon contact with the flesh of a human or an animal. "Cartridge" means a tubular metal case having a projectile affixed at the front thereof and a cap or primer at the rear end thereof, with the propellant contained in such tube between the projectile and the cap; . . .

### **Ill. Comp. Stat. § 720 ILCS 5/24-1.6. Aggravated unlawful use of a weapon**

(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 of 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 possessed was uncased, loaded and immediately accessible at the time of the offense; or

(B) the firearm possessed was uncased, unloaded and the ammunition for the weapon was immediately accessible at the time of the offense;

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

(F) the person possessing the weapon is a member of a street gang or is engaged in street gang related activity, as defined in Section 10 of the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act; or

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(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 as defined in Section 24-3, 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).

(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) and 24-1(a)(10) 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.

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

(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 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.

(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:

(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

### **Ill. Comp. Stat. § 720 ILCS 5/24-3. Unlawful Sale of Firearms**

(A) A person commits the offense of unlawful sale 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 any rifle, shotgun or other long gun, or a stun gun or taser, incidental to a sale, without withholding delivery of such rifle, shotgun or other long gun, or a 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

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	<p>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.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(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.</p> <p><b><u>Ill. Comp. Stat. § 720 ILCS 5/31A-1.1. Bringing Contraband into a Penal Institution; Possessing Contraband in a Penal Institution.</u></b></p> <p>(c) For the purposes of this Section, the words and phrases listed below shall be defined as follows:</p> <p>(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:</p> <p>(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 incapable of normal functioning, commonly referred to as a stun gun or taser.</p> <p><b><u>Ill. Comp. Stat. § 720 ILCS 5/24.6-5. Definitions</u></b></p> <p>"Laser pointer" means a hand-held device that emits light amplified by the stimulated emission of radiation that is visible to the human eye.</p> <p>"Laser sight" means a laser pointer that can be attached to a firearm and can be used to improve the accuracy of the firearm.</p> <p><b><u>Ill. Comp. Stat. § 720 ILCS 5/24.6-20. Aiming a laser pointer at a peace officer</u></b></p> <p>(a) A person commits aiming a laser pointer at a peace officer when he or she intentionally or knowingly aims an operating laser pointer at a person he or she knows or reasonably should know to be a peace officer.</p> <p>(b) Sentence. Aiming a laser pointer at a peace officer is a Class A misdemeanor.</p> <p><i>*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; Carbondale; Carol Stream; Channahon; Chatham; Cherry Valley; Chicago; Chicago Heights; Chillicothe; 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 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.</i></p>
Indiana	<p><b><u>Ind. Code § 35-41-1-8. Deadly weapon</u></b></p> <p>(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), "deadly weapon" means the following:</p> <p>(1) A loaded or unloaded firearm.</p> <p>(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 is used, or could ordinarily be used, or is intended to be used, is readily capable of causing serious bodily injury.</p> <p>(3) An animal (as defined in IC 35-46-3-3) that is:</p> <p>(A) readily capable of causing serious bodily injury; and</p>

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(B) used in the commission or attempted commission of a crime.

(4) A biological disease, virus, or organism that is capable of causing serious bodily injury.

(b) The term does not include:

- (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;

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

### **Ind. Code § 35-47-2 Carrying of handgun prohibited; exceptions**

Sec. 1. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) and section 2 of this chapter, a person shall not carry a handgun in any vehicle or on or about the person's body, except in the person's dwelling, on the person's property or fixed place of business, without a license issued under this chapter being in the person's possession.

(b) 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 in any vehicle or on or about the person's body in the person's dwelling or on the person's property or fixed place of business.

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

Sec. 2. 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 him 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;
- (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 his possession, using, or carrying a handgun in the usual or ordinary course of that business; or
- (11) any person while carrying a handgun unloaded and in a secure wrapper from the place of purchase to his dwelling or fixed place of business, or to a place of repair or back to his dwelling or fixed place of business, or in moving from one dwelling or business to another.

### **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:

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	<p>(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</p> <p>(2) used for the purpose of temporarily incapacitating a person.</p> <p><b><u>Ind. Code § 35-47-8-3. "Taser" defined</u></b>          As used in this chapter, "taser" means any mechanism that is:</p> <p>(1) Designed to emit an electronic, magnetic, or other type of charge or shock through the use of a projectile; and</p> <p>(2) Used for the purpose of temporarily incapacitating a person.</p> <p><b><u>Ind. Code § 35-47-8-4 Applicability of handgun provisions</u></b>          Sec. 4. IC 35-47-2 applies to an electronic stun weapon or taser.</p> <p><b><u>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®]</u></b></p> <p>(a) A person eighteen (18) years of age or over may purchase or possess a stun gun.</p> <p>(b) A person who 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 uses a stun gun in the commission of a crime commits a Class A misdemeanor.</p> <p>(d) A person who uses a stun gun on a law enforcement officer while the officer is performing the officer's duties commits a Class D felony.</p> <p><b><u>Ind. Code § 35-47-4.5-1 Exceptions (Regulation of Laser Pointers)</u></b>          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><b><u>Ind. Code § 35-47-4.5-2 "Laser pointer" defined</u></b>          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><b><u>Ind. Code § 35-47-4.5-4 Directing laser pointer at public safety officer</u></b>          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><b><u>Iowa Code § 702.7 Dangerous Weapon</u></b>          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, or 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>

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### **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**

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

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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 9, airport fire fighters included under section 97B.49B, emergency rescue technicians, 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 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)**

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, **tazer** 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.

[\\*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.](#)

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Kansas	<p><b><u>Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-4201. Criminal use of weapons.</u></b>            (a) Criminal use of weapons is knowingly:                (1) Selling, manufacturing, purchasing, possessing or carrying any bludgeon, sandclub, metal knuckles or throwing star, or any knife, commonly referred to as a switch-blade, which has a blade that opens automatically by hand pressure applied to a button, spring or other device in the handle of the knife, or any knife having a blade that opens or falls or is ejected into position by the force of gravity or by an outward, downward or centrifugal thrust or movement;                (2) carrying concealed on one's person, or 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, except that an ordinary pocket knife with no blade more than four inches in length shall not be construed to be a dangerous knife, or a dangerous or deadly weapon or instrument;                (4) carrying any pistol, revolver or other firearm concealed on one's person except when on the person's land or in the person's abode or fixed place of business;</p> <p><b><u>Kan. Stat. Ann. § 72-89a01. Definitions. (Weapon-Free Schools)</u></b>            . . .            (h) "Weapon" means . . . (9) any electronic device designed to discharge immobilizing levels of electricity, commonly known as a stun gun. . .</p> <p style="color: blue;">*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><b><u>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 16.220. Public auction of confiscated firearms; disposition of proceeds; Department of Kentucky State Police treatment of transferred firearms</u></b>            (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; 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.            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</p>

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	<p>body armor unless that body armor has been in actual use for a period of five (5) years or longer. . . .</p> <p><b><u>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 500.080. Definitions for Kentucky Penal Code</u></b></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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) A weapon of mass destruction;</li> <li>(b) Any weapon from which a shot, readily capable of producing death or other serious physical injury, may be discharged;</li> <li>(c) Any knife other than an ordinary pocket knife or hunting knife;</li> <li>(d) Billy, nightstick, or club;</li> <li>(e) Blackjack or slapjack;</li> <li>(f) Nunchaku karate sticks;</li> <li>(g) Shuriken or death star; or</li> <li>(h) Artificial knuckles made from metal, plastic, or other similar hard material</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">*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.</a></p>
Louisiana	<p><b><u>La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 14:2 Definitions</u></b></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><b><u>La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 37.3. Unlawful use of a laser on a police officer</u></b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>B. For purposes of this Section the following terms have the following meanings:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p><a href="#">*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.</a></p>
Maine	<p><b><u>Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 17, § 2 Definitions</u></b></p> <p>. . .</p> <p>9. Dangerous Weapon.</p> <p>A. "Use of a dangerous weapon" means the use of a firearm or other 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>B. "Armed with a dangerous weapon" means in actual possession, regardless of whether the possession is visible or concealed, of:</p>

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	<p>(1) A firearm;</p> <p>(2) Any device designed as a weapon and capable of producing death or serious bodily injury; or</p> <p>(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>C. When used in any other context, "dangerous weapon" means a firearm or any device designed as a weapon and capable of producing death or 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><b><u>Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 17, § 1002-A. Criminal use of laser pointers</u></b></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> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">A. Causes bodily injury to that other person. Violation of this paragraph is a Class D crime;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">B. That other person is a law enforcement officer in uniform. Violation of this paragraph is a Class D crime; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">C. Causes a reasonable person to suffer intimidation, annoyance or alarm. Violation of this paragraph is a Class E crime.</p> <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>
Maryland	<p><b><u>Md. Code. Ann., Crim. Law § 4-101. Dangerous weapons</u></b></p> <p>(a) Definitions.</p> <p>(1) In this section the following words have the meanings indicated.</p> <p>(2) "Nunchaku" means a device constructed of two pieces of any substance, including wood, metal, or plastic, connected by any chain, rope, leather, or other flexible material not exceeding 24 inches in length.</p> <p>(3) (i) "Pepper mace" means an aerosol propelled combination of highly disabling irritant pepper-based products.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) "Pepper mace" is also known as oleoresin capsicum (o.c.) spray.</p> <p>(4) "Star knife" means a device used as a throwing weapon, consisting of several sharp or pointed blades arrayed as radially disposed arms about a central disk.</p> <p>(5) (i) "Weapon" includes a dirk knife, bowie knife, switchblade knife, star knife, sandclub, metal knuckles, razor, and nunchaku.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) "Weapon" does not include:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">1. a handgun; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">2. a penknife without a switchblade.</p> <p><b><u>Md. Code. Ann., Crim. Law § 4-109. Electronic Control Device.</u></b></p> <p>(a) Definitions.-</p> <p>(1) In this section the following words have the meanings indicated.</p> <p>(2) "Crime of violence" has the meaning stated in § 14-101 of this article.</p>

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	<p>(3) <b>“Electronic control device” means</b> 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>(b) Requirements for possession or use.- A person may not possess or use an electronic control device unless the person:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Has attained the age of 18 years; and</li> <li>(2) Has never been convicted of a crime of violence or a violation of § 5-602, § 5-603, § 5-604, § 5-605, § 5-606, § 5-613, or § 5-614 of this article.</li> </ol> <p>(c) Prohibitions.- An electronic control device may not be sold and activated in the State unless:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) an instructional manual or audio or audiovisual instructions are provided to the purchaser;</li> <li>(2) the manufacturer maintains a record of the original owner of the electronic control device; and</li> <li>(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.</li> </ol> <p>(d) Access to manufacturer's records.- 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.</p> <p>(e) Penalty</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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.</li> <li>(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.</li> </ol> <p>(f) More stringent requirements by local governments allowed.- 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.</p> <p><b><u>Md. Code. Ann., Crim. Law § 3-806. Misuse of laser pointer</u></b>          "Laser pointer" defined</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>Scope of section</p> <p>(b) This section may not be construed to apply to the use of a laser pointer:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) for educational purposes by individuals engaged in an organized meeting or training class; or</li> <li>(2) during the normal course of work or trade activities.</li> </ol> <p>Prohibited</p> <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> <p>Penalty</p> <p>(d) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to a fine not exceeding \$500.</p> <p><i>*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, Harford County, Howard County, Laurel, Rockville, and Ocean City. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding their regulations.</i></p>
Massachusetts	<p><b><u>Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 140, § 131J. Sale or possession of electrical weapons; penalties</u></b></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</p>

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	<p>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 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 1/2 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>
Michigan	<p><b><u>Mich. Comp. Laws § 28.425f. Possession of license to carry concealed pistol; disclosures to peace officers; offenses and penalties</u></b>          Sec. 5f. (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.          (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.          (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. 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.          . . .  <b><u>Mich. Comp. Laws § 28.425g. Pistol carried in violation of act; seizure and forfeiture</u></b>          Sec. 5g. A pistol or portable device that uses electro-muscular disruption technology carried in violation of this act is subject to seizure and</p>

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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; implied consent to submit to chemical analysis; under influence of alcohol or controlled substance, limitations on carrying concealed pistols**

Sec. 5k. (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. Carrying of concealed pistol on certain premises; carrying of concealed pistol in violation of administrative rule; exceptions; penalties**

Sec. 5o. (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 child 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 licensed under the Michigan liquor control code of 1998, 1998 PA 58, MCL 436.1101 to 436.2303, where the primary source of income of the business is the sale of alcoholic liquor by the glass and consumed on the premises. This subdivision does not apply to an owner or employee of the business. The Michigan liquor control commission shall develop and make available to holders of licenses under the Michigan liquor control code of 1998, 1998 PA 58, MCL 436.1101 to 436.2303, an appropriate sign stating that "This establishment prohibits patrons from carrying concealed weapons". The owner or operator of an establishment licensed under the Michigan liquor control code of 1998, 1998 PA 58, MCL 436.1101 to 436.2303, may, but is not required to, post the sign developed under this subdivision. A record made available by an establishment licensed under the Michigan liquor control code of 1998, 1998 PA 58, MCL 436.1101 to 436.2303, necessary to enforce this subdivision is exempt from disclosure under the freedom of information act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 to 15.246.

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- (e) Any property or facility owned or operated by a church, synagogue, mosque, temple, or other place of worship, unless the presiding official 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 or retired law enforcement officer. The concealed weapon licensing board may require a letter from the law enforcement agency stating that the retired police officer or law enforcement officer retired in good standing.
- (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 under the professional investigator licensure act, 1965 PA 285, MCL 338.821 to 338.851.
- (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. The concealed weapon licensing board may require a state court retired judge to obtain and carry a letter from the judicial tenure commission stating that the state court retired judge is in good standing as authorized under section 30 of article VI of the state constitution of 1963, and rules promulgated under that section, in order to qualify under this subdivision.
- (j) An individual who is licensed under this act and who is a court officer.

...

**Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.224a. Sale, offer for sale, or possession of portable device or weapon employing electrical current to incapacitate, injure, or kill**

Sec. 224a. (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:

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

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However, this subdivision does not apply to a launchable device that is used only by law enforcement agencies.

(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 § 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 Township (Kent County), Jackson, and Westland. Please be sure to check with the local government regarding their regulations.*

Minnesota

**Minn. Stat. § 326.3361. Training (Private Detectives, Protective Agents)**

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:

- (1) for those individuals who are armed with a firearm, training in the proper use of, and the risks and dangers arising from the use of, firearms;
- (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; . . .

**Minn. Stat. § 609.066. Authorized use of deadly force by peace officers**

Subdivision 1. Deadly force defined. For the purposes of this section, "deadly force" means force which the actor uses with the purpose of

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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.

### **Minn. Stat. § 609B.345. Possession of tear gas, tear gas compounds, and electronic incapacitation devices; prohibition**

Section 624.731, subdivision 3, prohibits a person who is prohibited from possessing a pistol pursuant to section 624.713, subdivision 1, paragraphs (b) to (e), from possession of tear gas, tear gas compounds, and electronic incapacitation devices.

### **Minn. Stat. § 609.504. Disarming a Peace Officer.**

Subdivision 1. Definition. As used in this section, 'defensive device' includes a firearm; a dangerous weapon; an authorized tear gas compound, as defined in section 624.731, subdivision 1; an electronic incapacitation device, as defined in section 624.731, subdivision 1; a club or baton; 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. EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2008, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

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

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

(a) "authorized tear gas compound" means a lachrymator or any substance composed of a mixture of a lachrymator including chloroacetophenone, alpha-chloroacetophenone; phenylchloromethylketone, orthochlorobenzalmalononitrile or oleoresin capsicum, commonly known as tear gas; and  
(b) "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. (a) A person may possess and use an authorized tear gas compound in the exercise of reasonable force in defense of the person or the person's property only if it is propelled from an aerosol container, labeled with or accompanied by clearly written instructions as to its use and the dangers involved in its use, and dated to indicate its anticipated useful life.

(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) No person under the age of 16 may possess or use an authorized tear gas compound except by written permission of a parent or guardian, and no 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 (b), may possess or use an authorized tear gas compound or an electronic incapacitation device.

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

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(d) No person shall possess or use tear gas or a tear gas compound other than an authorized tear gas compound.

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

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

(c) Tear gas, a tear gas compound, or an electronic incapacitation device shall legally constitute a weapon when it is used in the commission of a crime.

(d) No person shall use tear gas or a tear gas compound in an immobilizing concentration against another person, except as otherwise permitted by subdivision 2.

Subd. 5. Prohibited sale. Except as permitted by subdivision 6, no person shall knowingly furnish or sell tear gas or a tear gas compound to another person. No person shall knowingly furnish or sell an authorized tear gas compound or an electronic incapacitation device to a person prohibited from possessing it by subdivision 3. No person shall knowingly furnish or sell an authorized tear gas compound or an electronic incapacitation device which fails to meet the requirements of subdivision 2. No tear gas, tear gas compound, authorized tear gas compound, or 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 tear gas, a tear gas compound, authorized tear gas compound, or 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, tear gas, a tear gas compound, an authorized tear gas compound, or 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. 7. Exemption. Tear gas, tear gas compounds, and authorized tear gas compounds shall not be classified as an obnoxious or harmful gas, fluid, or substance under section 624.732.

Subd. 8. Penalties. (a) The following violations of this section shall be considered a felony:

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

(2) Knowingly selling or furnishing of tear gas, a tear gas compound, an authorized tear gas compound, or 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).

(4) The use of tear gas or a tear gas compound as prohibited in subdivision 4, paragraph (d).

(b) The following violations of this section shall be considered a gross misdemeanor: (1) The prohibited use of tear gas, a tear gas compound, or an authorized tear gas compound as specified in subdivision 4, paragraph (a); (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 tear gas, a tear gas compound, an authorized tear gas compound, or 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 authorized tear gas compound or an electronic incapacitation device by a person specified in subdivision 3, paragraph (a) or (c).

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

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	<p>(4) Knowingly selling or furnishing an authorized tear gas compound or an electronic incapacitation device to a person specified in subdivision 3, paragraph (a) or (c).</p> <p>(5) Selling or furnishing of tear gas or a tear gas compound other than an authorized tear gas compound to any person except as allowed by subdivision 6.</p> <p>(6) Selling or furnishing of an authorized tear gas compound or 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.</p> <p>(7) Selling an authorized tear gas compound or an electronic incapacitation device in violation of local licensing requirements.</p> <p>Subd. 9. Local licensing. (a) For purposes of this section, "municipality" means statutory or home rule charter city or town.</p> <p>(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 tear gas, tear gas compounds, authorized tear gas compounds, or 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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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 tear gas, tear gas compounds, authorized tear gas compounds, or electronic incapacitation devices in violation of its licensing requirements.</p> <p>Subd. 10. Local regulation. This section shall be the exclusive regulation of the possession, use, and furnishing of tear gas, tear gas compounds, authorized tear gas compounds, and electronic incapacitation devices in Minnesota. This section shall supersede and preempt all regulation of the possession, use, and furnishing of tear gas, tear gas compounds, authorized tear gas compounds, and electronic incapacitation devices by political subdivisions.</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><b><u>Miss. Code Ann. § 45-9-101. License to Carry Concealed Pistol or Revolver</u></b></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 four (4) 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, provided 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) Is twenty-one (21) years of age or older;</p> <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</p>

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States without having been pardoned for same;

(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;

(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;

(g) Desires a legal means to carry a stun gun, concealed pistol or revolver to defend himself;

(h) Has not been adjudicated mentally incompetent, or has waited five (5) years from the date of his restoration to capacity by court order;

(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;

(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 or own 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 public park unless for the purpose of participating in any authorized firearms-related activity; 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.

...

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	<p>(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, provided that the issuing state authorizes license holders from this state to carry stun guns, concealed pistols or revolvers in such issuing state and the appropriate authority has communicated that fact to the Department of Public Safety.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(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.</p> <p><b><u>Miss. Code Ann. § 97-37-1. Deadly weapons; carrying while concealed; use or attempt to use; penalties</u></b></p> <p>(1) Except as otherwise provided in Section 45-9-101 [Prisons and Prisoners; Probation and Parole], any person who carries, concealed in whole or in part, any bowie knife, dirk knife, butcher knife, switchblade knife, metallic knuckles, blackjack, slingshot, pistol, revolver, or any rifle with a barrel of less than sixteen (16) inches in length, or any shotgun with a barrel of less than eighteen (18) inches in length, machine gun or any fully automatic firearm or deadly weapon, or any muffler or silencer for any firearm, whether or not it is accompanied by a firearm, or uses or attempts to use against another person any imitation firearm, shall upon conviction be punished as follows ...</p> <p>(2) It shall not be a violation of this section for any person over the age of eighteen (18) years to carry a firearm or deadly weapon concealed in whole or in part within the confines of his own home or his place of business, or any real property associated with his home or business or within any motor vehicle.</p> <p>(3) It shall not be a violation of this section for any person to carry a firearm or deadly weapon concealed in whole or in part if the possessor of the weapon is then engaged in a legitimate weapon-related sports activity or is going to or returning from such activity. For purposes of this subsection, "legitimate weapon-related sports activity" means hunting, fishing, target shooting or any other legal sports activity which normally involves the use of a firearm or other weapon.</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><b><u>Mo. Rev. Stat. § 556.061. Code definitions</u></b></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><i>*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.</i></p>
Montana	<p><b><u>Mont. Code Ann. § 45-2-101 General definitions.</u></b></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>

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	<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><b><u>Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-109. Terms, defined</u></b>          (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>*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.</p>
Nevada	<p><b><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></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person shall not have in his possession or under his custody or control any electronic stun device if he:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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 he has received a pardon and the pardon does not restrict his right to bear arms;</li> <li>(b) Is a fugitive from justice;</li> <li>(c) Has been adjudicated as mentally ill or has been committed to any mental health facility; or</li> <li>(d) Is illegally or unlawfully in the United States.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. A child under 18 years of age shall not have in his possession or under his custody or control any electronic stun device.</li> <li>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 has actual knowledge that the other person:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Is a child under 18 years of age;</li> <li>(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 he has received a pardon and the pardon does not restrict his right to bear arms;</li> <li>(c) Is a fugitive from justice;</li> <li>(d) Has been adjudicated as mentally ill or has been committed to any mental health facility; or</li> <li>(e) Is illegally or unlawfully in the United States.</li> </ol> </li> <li>5. A person who violates the provisions of:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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.</li> <li>(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>.</li> </ol> </li> <li>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.</li> <li>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>.</li> <li>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 duties.</li> </ol>

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	<p>9. As used in this section, "electronic stun device" means a device that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Emits an electrical charge or current that is transmitted by projectile, physical contact or other means; and</li> <li>(b) Is designed to disable a person or animal temporarily or permanently.</li> </ul> <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><b><u>N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 159:20. Self-Defense Weapons Defined</u></b>          . . .          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><b><u>N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 159:21. Possession by Felons Prohibited</u></b>          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><b><u>N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 159:22. Restricted Sale</u></b>          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><b><u>N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 159:23. Criminal Use of Electronic Defense or Aerosol Self-Defense Spray Weapons</u></b>          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><b><u>N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 570-A:2. Interception and Disclosure of Telecommunication or Oral Communications Prohibited</u></b>          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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Willfully intercepts, endeavors to intercept, or procures any other person to intercept or endeavor to intercept, any telecommunication or oral communication;</li> <li>(b) Willfully uses, endeavors to use, or procures any other person to use or endeavor to use any electronic, mechanical, or other device to intercept any oral communication when:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Such device is affixed to, or otherwise transmits a signal through, a wire, cable, or other like connection used in telecommunication, or</li> <li>(2) Such device transmits communications by radio, or interferes with the transmission of such communication, or</li> <li>(3) Such use or endeavor to use (A) takes place on premises of any business or other commercial establishment, or (B) obtains or is for the purpose of obtaining information relating to the operations of any business or other commercial establishment; or</li> </ul> </li> <li>(c) Willfully discloses, or endeavors to disclose, to any other person the contents of any telecommunication or oral communication, knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception of a telecommunication or oral communication in violation of this paragraph; or</li> </ul>

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	<p>(d) Willfully uses, or endeavors to use, the contents of any telecommunication or oral communication, knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception of a telecommunication or oral communication in violation of this paragraph.</p> <p>...</p> <p>II. It shall not be unlawful under this chapter for:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(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>
New Jersey	<p><b><u>N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:3-11. Definitions</u></b></p> <p>...</p> <p>f. "Less-lethal ammunition" means ammunition approved by the Attorney General which is designed to stun, temporarily incapacitate or cause temporary discomfort to a person without penetrating the person's body. The term shall also include ammunition approved by the Attorney General which is designed to gain access to a building or structure and is used for that purpose.</p> <p><b><u>N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:39-1. Definitions</u></b></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 (1) firearms, even though not loaded or lacking a clip or other component to render them immediately operable; (2) components which can be readily assembled into a weapon; (3) gravity knives, switchblade knives, daggers, dirks, stilettos, or other dangerous knives, billies, blackjacks, bludgeons, metal knuckles, sandclubs, slingshots, cesti or similar leather bands studded with metal filings or razor blades imbedded in wood; and (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><b><u>N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:39-3. Prohibited weapons and devices</u></b></p> <p>...</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>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><b><u>N.J. Stat. Ann. 2C:12-1. Assault</u></b></p> <p>...</p> <p>b. Aggravated assault. A person is guilty of aggravated assault if he: . . .</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>

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	<p><b><u>N.J. Admin. Code § 8:40-4.11 Personal safety (Emergency Medical Services)</u></b>          . . .          (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><b>NOTE: The New Jersey Attorney General granted limited use of TASER CEWs for law enforcement through a policy memorandum issued in November 2009.</b></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><b><u>N.M. Stat. § 30-1-12. Definitions</u></b>          . . .          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><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><b><u>N.Y. Penal Law § 120.55 Stalking in the second degree</u></b>          A person is guilty of stalking in the second degree when he or she:          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><b><u>N.Y. Penal Law § 265.00. Definitions</u></b>          . . .          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.</p> <p><b><u>N.Y. Penal Law § 265.01. Criminal possession of a weapon in the fourth degree</u></b>          A person is guilty of criminal possession of a weapon in the fourth degree when:          (1) He possesses any firearm, electronic dart gun, electronic stun gun, gravity knife, switchblade knife, pilum ballistic knife, metal knuckle knife, cane sword, billy, blackjack, bludgeon, metal knuckles, chuka stick, sand bag, sandclub, wrist-brace type slingshot or slungshot, shirken or "Kung Fu star";          Criminal possession of a weapon in the fourth degree is a class A misdemeanor</p>

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	<p><b><u>N.Y. Penal Law § 265.20. Exemptions</u></b></p> <p>a. Sections 265.01, 265.02, 265.03, 265.04, 265.05, 265.10, 265.11, 265.12, 265.13, 265.15 and 270.05 shall not apply to:</p> <p>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:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(b) Police officers as defined in subdivision thirty-four of section 1.20 of the criminal procedure law.</p> <p>(c) Peace officers as defined by section 2.10 of the criminal procedure law.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>*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.</i></p>
<p>North Carolina</p>	<p><b><u>N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-269. Carrying concealed weapons</u></b></p> <p>(a) It shall be unlawful for any person willfully and intentionally to carry concealed about his person any bowie knife, dirk, dagger, slung shot, loaded cane, metallic knuckles, razor, shurikin, stun gun, or other deadly weapon of like kind, except when the person is on the person's own premises.</p> <p>(a1) It shall be unlawful for any person willfully and intentionally to carry concealed about his person any pistol or gun except in the following circumstances:</p> <p>(1) The person is on the person's own premises.</p> <p>(2) The deadly weapon is a handgun, and the person has a concealed handgun permit issued in accordance with Article 54B of this Chapter or considered valid under G.S. 14-415.24.</p> <p>(3) The deadly weapon is a handgun and the person is a military permittee as defined under G.S. 14-415.10(2a) who provides to the law enforcement officer proof of deployment as required under G.S. 14-415.11(a).</p> <p>(b) This prohibition shall not apply to the following persons:</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(2) Civil and law enforcement officers of the United States;</p> <p>(3) Officers and soldiers of the militia and the national guard when called into actual service;</p>

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(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;

(4b) Any person who meets all of the following conditions:

a. Is a qualified retired law enforcement officer as defined in G.S. 14-415.10.

b. Is the holder of a concealed handgun permit in accordance with Article 54B of this Chapter.

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.

(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. A second or subsequent offense is punishable as a Class I felony.

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

(b) It shall be a Class I felony for any person 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.

(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 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:

(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;

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	<p>(1a) A person exempted by the provisions of G.S. 14-269(b);</p> <p>(2) Firefighters, emergency service personnel, North Carolina Forest Service personnel, and any private police employed by an educational institution, when acting in the discharge of their official duties;</p> <p>(3) Home schools as defined in G.S. 115C-563(a); or</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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:</p> <p>(1) The person comes into possession of a weapon by taking or receiving the weapon from another person or by finding the weapon.</p> <p>(2) The person delivers the weapon, directly or indirectly, as soon as practical to law enforcement authorities.</p> <p><b><u>N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-34.8. Criminal use of laser device</u></b></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><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><b><u>N.D. Cent. Code § 62.1-01-01. General definitions</u></b></p> <p>1. "Dangerous weapon" includes any switchblade or gravity knife, machete, scimitar, stiletto, sword, dagger, or knife with a blade of five inches [12.7 centimeters] or more; any throwing star, nunchaku, or other martial arts weapon; any billy, blackjack, sap, bludgeon, cudgel, metal knuckles, or sand club; any slungshot; any bow and arrow, crossbow, or spear; any stun gun; 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; and any projector of a bomb or any object containing or capable of producing and emitting any noxious liquid, gas, or substance.</p> <p><b><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></b></p> <p>Any person who enters or remains in that part of the establishment that is set aside for the retail sale in an establishment engaged in the retail sale of alcoholic beverages or used as a gaming site while in the possession of a firearm or dangerous weapon is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. This section does not apply to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A law enforcement officer.</li> <li>2. The proprietor.</li> </ol>

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	<p>3. The proprietor's employee.</p> <p>4. 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.</p> <p>5. Private security personnel while on duty for the purpose of delivering or receiving moneys used at the liquor establishment or gaming site.</p> <p><b><u>N.D. Cent. Code § 62.1-04-02. Carrying concealed firearms or dangerous weapons prohibited</u></b>          No person, other than a law enforcement officer, may carry any firearm or dangerous weapon concealed unless the person is licensed to do so or exempted pursuant to this chapter. For purposes of this chapter, dangerous weapon does not mean a spray or aerosol containing CS (ortho-chlorobenzamalonitrile), CN (alpha-chloroacetophenone), or other irritating agent intended for use in the defense of a person.</p> <p><b><u>N.D. Cent. Code § 62.1-04-03. License to carry a firearm or dangerous weapon concealed</u></b>          1. The chief of the bureau of criminal investigation shall issue a license to carry a firearm or dangerous weapon concealed upon review of an application submitted to the chief if the following criteria are met:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a. The applicant has a valid reason for carrying the firearm or dangerous weapon concealed, including self-protection, protection of others, or work-related needs....</p> <p><b><u>N.D. Admin. Code 10-12-01-02. Permits for multiple types of weapons.</u></b>          If an individual wishes a concealed weapons permit for several different weapons types, i.e., firearm and knife, stun gun and knife, etc., only one written test need be taken and passed. However, the applicant must pass a proficiency test for each weapon type for which a proficiency test is required. The test administrator may charge for each proficiency test, as long as the total charge does not exceed fifty dollars.</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><b><u>Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2923.11. Definitions</u></b>          (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><i>*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.</i></p>
Oklahoma	<p><b><u>Okla. Stat. tit. 21, § 645. Assault, battery, or assault and battery with dangerous weapon</u></b>          Every person who, with intent to do bodily harm and without justifiable or excusable cause, commits any assault, battery, or assault and battery upon the person of another with any sharp or dangerous weapon, or who, without such cause, shoots at another, with any kind of firearm, air gun, conductive energy weapon or other means whatever, with intent to injure any person, although without the intent to kill such person or to commit any felony, upon conviction is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary not exceeding ten (10) years, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one (1) year.</p> <p><b><u>Okla. Stat. tit. 21, § 1272. Unlawful carry [electric dart gun not listed]</u></b>          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 pistol, revolver, shotgun or rifle whether loaded or unloaded or any dagger, bowie knife, dirk knife, switchblade knife, spring-type knife, sword cane, knife having a blade which opens automatically by hand pressure applied to a button, spring, or other device in the handle of the knife, blackjack, loaded cane, billy, hand chain, metal knuckles, or any other offensive weapon, whether such weapon be concealed or unconcealed, except this section shall not prohibit:</p>

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1. The proper use of guns and knives for hunting, fishing, educational or recreational purposes;
2. The carrying or use of weapons in a manner otherwise permitted by statute or authorized by the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act; [\[FN1\]](#)
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; or
4. 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.

### **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, § 1287. Use of firearm while committing a felony**

Any person who, while committing or attempting to commit a felony, possesses a pistol, shotgun or rifle or any other offensive weapon in such commission or attempt, whether the pistol, shotgun or rifle is loaded or not, or who possesses a blank or imitation pistol, shotgun or rifle capable of raising in the mind of one threatened with such device a fear that it is a real pistol, shotgun or rifle, or who possesses an air gun or carbon dioxide or other gas-filled weapon, electronic dart gun, conductive energy weapon, knife, dagger, dirk, switchblade knife, blackjack, ax, loaded cane, billy, hand chain or metal knuckles, in addition to the penalty provided by statute for the felony committed or attempted, upon conviction shall be guilty of a felony for possessing such weapon or device, which shall be a separate offense from the felony committed or attempted and shall be punishable by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for a period of not less than two (2) years nor for more than ten (10) years for the first offense, and for a period of not less than ten (10) years nor more than thirty (30) years for any second or subsequent offense.

### **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. As used in this section:

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; 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. Admin. Code 340:100-5-22.1 (Developmental Disabilities Services Division - Community Residential Supports)**

(12) Dangerous or deadly weapons are not permitted in the home, except as provided in OAC 317:40-5-40. Provider agency staff are prohibited

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	<p>from assisting any service recipient to obtain or possess dangerous or deadly weapons. Dangerous or deadly weapons include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) guns, BB guns, air rifles, or other firearms;</li> <li>(B) crossbows;</li> <li>(C) paint guns;</li> <li>(D) arrows;</li> <li>(E) explosives;</li> <li>(F) stun guns; and</li> <li>(G) knives, except cooking and eating utensils.</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">*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.</a></p>
Oregon	<p><b><u>Or. Rev. Stat. § 161.015. General definitions (Crimes and Punishments)</u></b></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>...</p> <p>(6) "Physical force" includes, but is not limited to, the use of an electrical stun gun, tear gas or mace.</p> <p><b><u>Or. Rev. Stat. § 163.212. Unlawful use of an electrical stun gun, tear gas or mace in the second degree.</u></b></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> <p>(2) Unlawful use of an <b>electrical stun gun</b>, tear gas or mace in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor.</p> <p><b><u>Or. Rev. Stat. § 163.213. Unlawful use of an electrical stun gun, tear gas or mace in the first degree.</u></b></p> <p>(1) A person commits the crime of unlawful use of an <b>electrical stun gun</b>, 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 technician or paramedic and while the other person is acting in the course of official duty.</p> <p>(2) Unlawful use of an <b>electrical stun gun</b>, tear gas or mace in the first degree is a Class C felony.</p> <p><b><u>Or. Rev. Stat. § 165.540. Obtaining whole or part of communication</u></b></p> <p>(1) Except as otherwise provided in ORS 133.724 or 133.726 or subsections (2) to (7) of this section, a person may not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Obtain or attempt to obtain the whole or any part of a telecommunication or a radio communication to which the person is not a participant, by means of any device, contrivance, machine or apparatus, whether electrical, mechanical, manual or otherwise, unless consent is given by at least one participant.</li> <li>(b) Tamper with the wires, connections, boxes, fuses, circuits, lines or any other equipment or facilities of a telecommunication or radio communication company over which messages are transmitted, with the intent to obtain unlawfully the contents of a telecommunication or radio communication to which the person is not a participant.</li> <li>(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</li> </ul>

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	<p>obtained.</p> <p>(d) Obtain the whole or any part of a conversation, telecommunication or radio communication from any person, while knowing or having good reason to believe that the conversation, telecommunication or radio communication was initially obtained in a manner prohibited by this section.</p> <p>(e) Use or attempt to use, or divulge to others, any conversation, telecommunication or radio communication obtained by any means prohibited by this section.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(5) The prohibitions in subsection (1)(c) of this section do not apply to :</p> <p>(a) A person who records a conversation during a felony that endangers human life;</p> <p>(b) A law enforcement officer who is in uniform and displaying a badge and who is operating a vehicle-mounted video camera that records the scene in front of, within or surrounding a police vehicle, unless the officer has reasonable opportunity to inform participants in the conversation that the conversation is being obtained; or</p> <p>(c) 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.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(9) As used in this section:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p><b><u>Or. Rev. Stat. § 166.360. Definitions (Possession of Weapon or Destructive Device in Public Building or Court Facility)</u></b></p> <p>...</p> <p>(5) "Weapon" means:</p> <p>(d) An electrical <b>stun</b> gun or any similar instrument;</p> <p><b><u>Or. Rev. Stat. § 163.709. Unlawful directing of light from a laser pointer</u></b></p> <p>(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:</p> <p>(a) A peace officer as defined in ORS 161.015 who is acting in the course of official duty; or</p> <p>(b) A uniformed private security professional as defined in ORS 181.870 who is on duty.</p> <p>(2) The offense described in this section, unlawful directing of light from a laser pointer, is a Class A misdemeanor.</p> <p>(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.</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><b><u>Pa. Cons. Stat. § 908. Prohibited offensive weapons</u></b></p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(b) EXCEPTIONS.--</p>

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- (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...
- (2) This section does not apply to police forensic firearms experts or police forensic firearms laboratories...
- (3) This section shall not apply to any person who makes, repairs, sells or otherwise deals in, uses or possesses any firearm for purposes not prohibited by the laws of this Commonwealth.
- (c) DEFINITIONS.-- As used in this section, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings given to them in this subsection:  
"Firearm." Any weapon which is designed to or may readily be converted to expel any projectile by the action of an explosive or the frame or receiver of any such weapon.  
"Offensive weapons." Any bomb, grenade, machine gun, sawed-off shotgun with a barrel less than 18 inches, firearm specially made or specially adapted for concealment or silent discharge, any blackjack, sandbag, metal knuckles, dagger, knife, razor or cutting instrument, the blade of which is exposed in an automatic way by switch, push-button, spring mechanism, or otherwise, 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.
- Pa. Cons. Stat. § 908.1. Use or possession of electric or electronic incapacitation device**
- (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 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. § 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><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><b><u>Puerto Rico Title 25 Chapter 51A § 455 Definitions</u></b></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><b><u>Puerto Rico Title 25 Chapter 51A § 456a Definitions</u></b></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"> <li>(1) Has reached the age of twenty-one (21) years.</li> <li>(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.</li> <li>(3) Is not habitually inebriated or addicted to controlled substances.</li> <li>(4) Has not been declared mentally incompetent by a court.</li> <li>(5) Has not incurred or belonged to organizations involved in acts of violence, or directed to the overthrow of the constituted government.</li> <li>(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.</li> <li>(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.</li> <li>(8) Is a citizen of the United States, or a legal resident of Puerto Rico.</li> <li>(9) Is not a person who, having been a citizen of the United States at a given time, has renounced said citizenship.</li> <li>(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.</li> <li>(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.</li> <li>(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.</li> <li>(13) Has submitted the completed application, under oath, before a notary, accompanied by an impression of his/her fingerprints, taken by a 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.</li> <li>(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.</li> </ol>

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Rhode Island	<p><b><u>R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-47-2. Definitions</u></b> ...</p> <p>(3) "Firearm" includes any machine gun, pistol, rifle, air rifle, air pistol, "blank gun," "BB gun," or other instrument from which steel or metal projectiles are propelled, or which may readily be converted to expel a projectile, except recurve, compound, or longbows, and except instruments propelling projectiles which are designed or normally used for a primary purpose other than as a weapon. The frame or receiver of the weapon shall be construed as a firearm under the provisions of this section.</p> <p><b><u>R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-47-42. Weapons other than firearms prohibited</u></b></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 blackjack, slingshot, billy, sandclub, sandbag, metal knuckles, slap glove, bludgeon, stun-gun, or the so called "Kung-Fu" weapons, nor shall any person, with intent to use unlawfully against another, carry or possess a dagger, dirk, stiletto, sword-in-cane, bowie knife, or other similar weapon designed to cut and stab another, nor shall any person 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. Any person violating the provisions of this subsection shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$ 1,000) or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, and the weapon so found shall be confiscated.</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 stink bomb, blackjack, slingshot, bill, sandclub, sandbag, metal knuckles, slap glove, bludgeon, stun-gun, paint ball gun, so called "kung-fu" weapons, dagger, dirk, stiletto, sword-in-cane, bowie knife, razor... 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><b><u>R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-47-43. Collectors and police officers exempt from § 11-47-42</u></b></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><b><u>R.I. Gen. Laws § 23-1-39.1. Laser pointing device</u></b></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 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</p>
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	<p>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><b><u>S.C. Code Ann. § 16-23-10. Definitions.</u></b>          (1) "Handgun" means any firearm designed to expel a projectile and designed to be fired from the hand, but shall not include any firearm generally recognized or classified as an antique, curiosity, or collector's item, or any that does not fire fixed cartridges.</p> <p><b><u>S.C. Code Ann. § 16-23-405. Definition of "weapon"; confiscation and disposition of weapons used in commission or in furtherance of crime.</u></b>          (1) 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 knife with a blade over two inches long, 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><b><u>S.C. Code Ann. § 16-23-415. Taking firearm or other weapon from law enforcement officer.</u></b>          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:          (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;          (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;          (3) the individual takes the weapon without consent of the law enforcement officer or corrections officer;          (4) the law enforcement officer is authorized by his employer to carry the weapon in the line of duty; and          (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><b><u>S.C. Code Ann. § 16-23-460. Carrying concealed weapons; forfeiture of weapons.</u></b>          Any 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. Nothing herein contained may be construed to apply to (1) persons carrying concealed weapons upon their own premises or pursuant to and in compliance with Article 4 of Chapter 31 of Title 23, or (2) peace officers in the actual discharge of their duties. The provisions of this section do not apply to rifles, shotguns, dirks, slingshots, metal knuckles, or razors unless they are used with the intent to commit a crime or in furtherance of a crime.</p> <p><i>*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.</i></p>
<p>South Dakota</p>	<p><b><u>S.D. Codified Laws § 22-1-2. Definition of terms</u></b>          . . .          (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</p>

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	<p>serious bodily harm; . . .</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><b><u>S.D. Codified Laws § 13-32-7. Possession of firearms on elementary or secondary school premises or vehicle as misdemeanor--Exceptions</u></b>  Any person, other than a law enforcement officer, 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><b><u>S.D. Codified Laws § 22-14-23. Possession in county courthouse--Misdemeanor</u></b>  Except as provided in § 22-14-24, any person who knowingly possesses or causes to be present any firearm or other dangerous weapon, in any county courthouse, or attempts to do so, is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.</p> <p><i>*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.</i></p>
Tennessee	<p><b><u>Tenn. Code Ann. §39-11-106. Definitions</u></b>  (a)(5) "Deadly weapon" means:  (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> <p><b><u>Tenn. Code Ann. § 62-35-118. Registration cards; training; examination (private protective services)</u></b>  . . .</p> <p>(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.</p> <p><b><u>Tenn. Code Ann. § 62-35-125. Weapons; rules and regulations (private protective services)</u></b>  An armed security officer/guard may carry only such types of firearms as the commissioner shall, by rules and regulations, prescribe in the performance of such person's duties. A security officer/guard may carry a firearm only if certified to carry such firearm. With proper certification, an unarmed or armed security officer/guard may carry any other type weapon to include, but not be limited to, clubs/batons, stun guns, the chemical spray known as "mace," or any other tool or weapon that the commissioner may prescribe.</p> <p><b><u>Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-16-515. Activation and pointing of laser at law enforcement officer; penalty</u></b>  (a) It is an offense to knowingly activate and point a laser pointer or other device utilizing a laser beam at a person known to be a law enforcement officer while the officer is in the performance of the officer's official duties with the intent to place the officer in fear of serious bodily injury or death.  (b) In order for subsection (a) to apply:</p>

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	<p>(1) The law enforcement officer must actually be placed in fear of serious bodily injury or death;</p> <p>(2) The fear must be real or honestly believed to be real at the time; and</p> <p>(3) Based upon the facts and circumstances surrounding the defendant's conduct, the fear must be founded upon reasonable grounds.</p> <p>(c) A violation of this section is a Class A misdemeanor.</p> <p><b><u>Tenn. Comp. R. &amp; Regs. 0780-5-2-.02. DEFINITIONS (PRIVATE PROTECTIVE SERVICES)</u></b></p> <p>...</p> <p>(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.</p> <p><b><u>Tenn. Comp. R. &amp; Regs. 0780-5-2-.15. AUTHORIZED WEAPONS. (PRIVATE PROTECTIVE SERVICES)</u></b></p> <p>...</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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 rule may continue to use the weapon without undergoing retraining only if:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(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</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(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> <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><b><u>Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 38.14. Taking or Attempting to Take Weapon From Peace Officer, Parole Officer, or Community Supervision and Corrections Department Officer</u></b></p> <p>(a) In this section:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(1) "Firearm" has the meanings assigned by Section 46.01.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(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, parole officer, or community supervision and corrections department officer the officer's firearm, nightstick, <b>stun gun</b>, or personal protection chemical dispensing device with the intention of harming the officer or a third person.</p> <p>(c) The actor is presumed to have known that the peace officer, parole officer, or community supervision and corrections department officer was a peace officer, parole officer, or community supervision and corrections department officer if the officer was wearing a distinctive uniform or badge indicating his employment, or if the officer identified himself as a peace officer, parole officer, or community supervision and corrections department officer.</p> <p>(d) It is a defense to prosecution under this section that the defendant took or attempted to take the weapon from a peace officer, parole officer, or</p>

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	<p>community supervision and corrections department officer who was using force against the defendant or another in excess of the amount of force permitted by law.</p> <p>(e) An offense under this section is a felony of the third degree if the defendant took a weapon described by Subsection (b) from an officer described by Subsection (b) and is a state jail felony if the defendant attempted to take the weapon from the officer.</p> <p><b><u>Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 46.05. Prohibited Weapons</u></b></p> <p>(a) A person commits an offense if he intentionally or knowingly possesses, manufactures, transports, repairs, or sells:</p> <p>(1) an explosive weapon;(2) a machine gun; (3) a short-barrel firearm; (4) a firearm silencer; (5) a switchblade knife; (6) knuckles; (7) armor-piercing ammunition; (8) a chemical dispensing device; or (9) a zip gun.</p> <p><b><u>Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 42.13. Use of Laser Pointers</u></b></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> <p><b><u>Tex. Admin. Code tit. 37, § 163.34 Carrying of Weapons (Community Justice Assistance Division Standards)</u></b></p> <p>(f) Each CSCD that elects to authorize CSOs to carry or utilize less than lethal weapons (aerosol sprays, chemical agents, restraining devices, stun guns, etc) must adopt written policies and procedures defining which of its officers have authority to carry same and the limitations that apply to their carrying and use. Such written policies and procedures shall be submitted for review and approval by the TDCJ-CJAD director:</p> <p>(1) the training, qualification and certification requirements;</p> <p>(2) the handling, use, and storage of the particular weapons and devices involved;</p> <p>(3) the types and relevant specifications that apply to the less than lethal weapons that are authorized; and,</p> <p>(4) the process for reporting and investigation of incidents related to the possession or use of less than lethal weapons (aerosol sprays, restraining devices, stun guns, etc).</p> <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 officer hired shall be notified of these policies prior to an offer of employment by the CSCD.</p> <p><b><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></b></p> <p>You may not use any of the following techniques on a child:</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><b><u>Utah Code Ann. § 76-10-501. Definitions</u></b></p> <p>...</p> <p>(5) (a) "Dangerous weapon" means any item that in the manner of its use or intended use is capable of causing death or serious bodily injury. The following factors shall be used in determining whether a knife, or any other item, object, or thing not commonly known as a dangerous weapon is a dangerous weapon:</p>

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	<p>(i) the character of the instrument, object, or thing;  (ii) the character of the wound produced, if any;  (iii) the manner in which the instrument, object, or thing was used; and  (iv) the other lawful purposes for which the instrument, object, or thing may be used.</p> <p><b><u>Utah Code Ann. § 76-10-2501. Unlawful use of a laser pointer -- Definitions -- Penalties</u></b></p> <p>(1) As used in this section:  (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> <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:  (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> <p>(3) It is an affirmative defense to a charge under Subsection (2)(b) that:  (a) the law enforcement officer was:  (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> <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><b><u>Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 13, § 4003. Carrying dangerous weapons</u></b>  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><b><u>Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 13, § 4016. Weapons in court</u></b>  . . .</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><b><u>Va. Code Ann. § 18.2-57.02. Disarming a law-enforcement or correctional officer; penalty</u></b>  Any person who knows or has reason to know a person is a law-enforcement officer as defined in § 18.2-57, a correctional officer as defined in § 53.1-1, 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. However, if the weapon removed or deprived in violation of this section is the officer's firearm or <b>stun</b> weapon, as defined in § 18.2-308.1, he shall be guilty of a Class 6 felony. A</p>

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violation of this section shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

### **Va. Code Ann. § 18.2-283.1. Carrying weapon into courthouse**

It shall be unlawful for any person to possess in or transport into any courthouse in this Commonwealth any (i) gun or other weapon designed or intended to propel a missile or projectile of any kind, (ii) frame, receiver, muffler, silencer, missile, projectile or ammunition designed for use with a dangerous weapon and (iii) any other dangerous weapon, including explosives, tasers, stun weapons and those weapons specified in subsection A of § 18.2-308. Any such weapon shall be subject to seizure by a law-enforcement officer. A violation of this section is punishable as a Class 1 misdemeanor.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to any police officer, sheriff, law-enforcement agent or official, conservation police officer, conservator of the peace, magistrate, court officer, or judge while in the conduct of such person's official duties.

### **Va. Code Ann. § 18.2-287.01. Carrying weapon in air carrier airport terminal**

It shall be unlawful for any person to possess or transport into any air carrier airport terminal in the Commonwealth any (i) gun or other weapon designed or intended to propel a missile or projectile of any kind, (ii) frame, receiver, muffler, silencer, missile, projectile or ammunition designed for use with a dangerous weapon, and (iii) any other dangerous weapon, including explosives, stun weapons, as defined in § 18.2-308.1, and those weapons specified in subsection A of § 18.2-308. Any such weapon shall be subject to seizure by a law-enforcement officer. A violation of this section is punishable as a Class 1 misdemeanor. Any weapon possessed or transported in violation of this section shall be forfeited to the Commonwealth and disposed of as provided in subsection A of § 18.2-308.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to any police officer, sheriff, law-enforcement agent or official, or conservation police officer, or conservator of the peace employed by the air carrier airport, nor shall the provisions of this section apply to any passenger of an airline who, to the extent otherwise permitted by law, transports a lawful firearm, weapon, or ammunition into or out of an air carrier airport terminal for the sole purposes, respectively, of (i) presenting such firearm, weapon, or ammunition to U.S. Customs agents in advance of an international flight, in order to comply with federal law, (ii) checking such firearm, weapon, or ammunition with his luggage, or (iii) retrieving such firearm, weapon, or ammunition from the baggage claim area.

Any other statute, rule, regulation, or ordinance specifically addressing the possession or transportation of weapons in any airport in the Commonwealth shall be invalid, and this section shall control.

### **Va. Code Ann. § 18.2-308.1. Possession of firearm, stun weapon, or other weapon on school property prohibited**

A. If any person 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.

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; or (vii) a person who has a valid concealed handgun permit and possesses a concealed handgun while in a motor vehicle in a parking lot, traffic circle, or other means of vehicular ingress or egress to the 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

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	<p>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.</p> <p><b><u>Va. Code Ann. § 18.2-308.2. Possession or transportation of firearms, stun weapons, tasers or concealed weapons by convicted felons; penalties...</u></b></p> <p>A. It shall be unlawful for (i) any person who has been convicted of a felony or (ii) any person under the age of 29 who was found guilty 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, whether such conviction or adjudication occurred under the laws of this Commonwealth, or any other state, the District of Columbia, the United States or any territory thereof, to knowingly and intentionally possess or transport any firearm or stun weapon as defined by § 18.2-308.1 or to knowingly and intentionally carry about his person, hidden from common observation, any weapon described in subsection A of § 18.2-308. However, such person may possess in his residence or the curtilage thereof a stun weapon as defined by § 18.2-308.1. Any person who violates this section shall be guilty of a Class 6 felony. However, any person who violates this section by knowingly and intentionally possessing or transporting any firearm and who was previously convicted of a violent felony as defined in § 17.1-805 shall not be eligible for probation, and shall be sentenced to a minimum, mandatory term of imprisonment of five years. Any person who violates this section by knowingly and intentionally possessing or transporting any firearm and who was previously convicted of any other felony shall not be eligible for probation, and shall be sentenced to a minimum, mandatory term of imprisonment of two years. The minimum, mandatory terms of imprisonment prescribed for violations of this section shall not be suspended in whole or in part and shall be served consecutively with any other sentence. Any firearm or stun weapon as defined by § 18.2-308.1, or any concealed weapon possessed, transported or carried in violation of this section shall be forfeited to the Commonwealth and disposed of as provided in § 18.2-310.</p> <p>C. Any person prohibited from possessing, transporting or carrying a firearm or stun weapon under subsection A, may petition the circuit court of the jurisdiction in which he resides for a permit to possess or carry a firearm or stun weapon...</p> <p><b><u>Va. Code Ann. § 18.2-57.01. Pointing laser at law-enforcement officer unlawful; penalty</u></b></p> <p>If any person, knowing or having reason to know another person is a law-enforcement officer as defined in § 18.2-57, a probation or parole officer appointed pursuant to § 53.1-143, a correctional officer as defined in § 53.1-1, 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><i>*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.</i></p>
Washington	<p><b><u>Wash. Rev. Code § 9.41.280</u></b></p> <p>(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:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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</p>

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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.

(2) Any such person violating subsection (1) of this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. If any person is convicted of a violation of subsection (1)(a) of this section, the person shall have his or her concealed pistol license, if any revoked for a period of three years. Anyone convicted under this subsection is prohibited from applying for a concealed pistol license for a period of three years. The court shall send notice of the revocation to the department of licensing, and the city, town, or county which issued the license. Any violation of subsection (1) of this section by elementary or secondary school students constitutes grounds for expulsion from the state's public schools in accordance with RCW 28A.600.010. An appropriate school authority shall promptly notify law enforcement and the student's parent or guardian regarding any allegation or indication of such violation.

(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 p. 3 ESSB 5263.SL 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;

(d) Any person while the person is participating in a firearms or air gun competition approved by the school or school district;

(e) Any person in possession of a pistol who has been issued a license under RCW 9.41.070, or is exempt from the licensing requirement 14 by RCW 9.41.060, while picking up or dropping off a student;

(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;

(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

(h) Any law enforcement officer of the federal, state, or local government agency.

(4) Subsections (1)(c) and (d) of this section do not apply to any person who possesses nun-chu-ka sticks, throwing stars, or other dangerous weapons to be used in martial arts classes authorized to be conducted on the school premises.

(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.

(6) Except as provided in subsection (3)(b), (c), (f), and (h) of this section, firearms are not permitted in a public or private school building.

### **Wash. Rev. Code § 9A.04.110. Definitions**

...

(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;

### **Wash. Rev. Code § 9A.36.031. Assault in the third degree**

(1) A person is guilty of assault in the third degree if he or she, under circumstances not amounting to assault in the first or second degree:

...

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(h) Assaults a peace officer with a projectile **stun** gun

### **Wash. Rev. Code § 9A.49.010. Definitions (Lasers)**

...

(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.

### **Wash. Rev. Code § 9A.49.020. Unlawful discharge of a laser in the first degree**

(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 fire fighter 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 fire fighter 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.

(2) Except as provided in RCW 9A.49.040, unlawful discharge of a laser in the first degree is a class C felony.

### **Wash. Rev. Code § 9A.49.030. Unlawful discharge of a laser in the second degree**

(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:

(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.

(2) Except as provided in RCW 9A.49.040, unlawful discharge of a laser in the second degree is a gross misdemeanor.

### **Wash. Admin. Code 308-19-101. Applying for a bail bond recovery agent license or endorsement to a bail bond agent license.**

An applicant for a bail bond recovery agent license endorsement must first meet the requirements stated in the bail bond agents law, RCW

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	<p>18.185.020, and be in good standing with the department. The following materials must be submitted by all applicants for a bail bond recovery agent license or endorsement:</p> <p>(6) Proof of training certification in the following tools: Taser X/M26, baton either expandable, straight stick, or side handle, and oleo capsicum resin sprays or foams rated at 100,000 to 2,000,000 Scoville Heat Units.</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><b><u>W. Va. Code § 61-7-2. Definitions.</u></b></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>
Wisconsin	<p><b><u>Wis. Stat. § 165.81. Disposal of evidence</u></b></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 <b>electric weapons</b> under s. 941.295(2).</p> <p><b><u>Wis. Stat. § 939.22. Words and phrases defined (Crimes – general provisions)</u></b></p> <p>...</p> <p>(10) "Dangerous weapon" means any firearm, whether loaded or unloaded; any device designed as a weapon and capable of producing death or great bodily harm; any ligature or other instrumentality used on the throat, neck, nose, or mouth of another person to impede, partially or completely, breathing or circulation of blood; any electric weapon, as defined in s. 941.295(4); 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><b><u>Wis. Stat. § 941.295. Possession of electric weapon</u></b></p> <p>(1m) Whoever sells, transports, manufactures, possesses or goes armed with any electric weapon is guilty of a Class H felony.</p> <p>(1c) In this section:</p> <p>(a) "Electronic weapon" means any device which is designed, redesigned, used or intended to be used, offensively or defensively, to immobilize persons by the use of electronic current.</p> <p>(b) "Licensee" means an individual holding a valid license to carry a concealed weapon issued under this section. §175.60(1)(d)</p> <p>(c) "Out-of-state licensee" means an individual who is 21 years of age or over, who is not a Wisconsin resident, and who has been issued an out-of-state license. §175.60(1)(g)</p> <p>(2) Subsection (1m) does not apply to:</p>

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- (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 electronic weapons, unless the manufacturer or seller engages in the conduct described in sub. (1m) with the intent to provide electric weapon to someone other than 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 electronic 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 electronic 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 electronic 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 electronic 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.
- (4) In this section, "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.
- Wis. Stat. § 948.60. Possession of a dangerous weapon by a person under 18**
- (1) In this section, "dangerous weapon" means any firearm, loaded or unloaded; any electric weapon, as defined in s. 941.295(1c)(a); metallic knuckles or knuckles of any substance which could be put to the same use with the same or similar effect as metallic knuckles; a nunchaku or any similar weapon consisting of 2 sticks of wood, plastic or metal connected at one end by a length of rope, chain, wire or leather; a cestus or similar material weighted with metal or other substance and worn on the hand; a shuriken or any similar pointed star-like object intended to injure a person when thrown; or a manrikigusari or similar length of chain having weighted ends.
- (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.
- (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.
- Wis. Stat. § 948.61. Dangerous weapons other than firearms on school premises**
- (1)(a) "Dangerous weapon" has the meaning specified in s. 939.22(10), except "dangerous weapon" does not include any firearm and does include any beebee or pellet-firing gun that expels a projectile through the force of air pressure or any starter pistol.
- (2) Any person who knowingly possesses or goes armed with a dangerous weapon on school premises is guilty of:
- (a) A Class A misdemeanor.
  - (b) A Class I felony, if the violation is the person's 2nd or subsequent violation of this section within a 5-year period, as measured from the dates the violations occurred.
- (3) This section does not apply to any person who:
- (a) Uses a weapon solely for school-sanctioned purposes.
  - (b) Engages in military activities, sponsored by the federal or state government, when acting in the discharge of his or her official duties.

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	<p>(c) Is a law enforcement officer 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><b><u>Wis. Stat. § 941.299. Restrictions on the use of laser pointers</u></b></p> <p>(1) In this section:</p> <p>(a) "Correctional officer" has the meaning given in s. 941.237(1)(b).</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(c) "Law enforcement officer" means a Wisconsin law enforcement officer, as defined in s. 175.46(1)(g), or a federal law enforcement officer, as defined in s. 175.40(7)(a)1.</p> <p>(2) No person may do any of the following:</p> <p>(a) Intentionally direct a beam of light from a laser pointer at any part of the body of a correctional officer or law enforcement officer without the officer's consent, if the person knows or has reason to know that the victim is a correctional officer or law enforcement officer who is acting in an official capacity.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(3)(a) Whoever violates sub. (2)(a) is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.</p> <p>(b) Whoever violates sub. (2)(b), (c) or (d) is subject to a Class B forfeiture.</p> <p>(c) A person may be charged with a violation of sub. (2)(a) or (b) or both for an act involving the same victim. If the person is charged with violating both sub. (2)(a) and (b) with respect to the same victim, the charges shall be joined. If the person is found guilty of both sub. (2)(a) and (b) for an act involving the same victim, the charge under sub. (2)(b) shall be dismissed and the person may be sentenced only under sub. (2)(a).</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><b><u>Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 6-1-104. Definitions</u></b></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><b><u>36 C.F.R. § 1.4(a). What terms do I need to know?</u></b></p> <p>"Firearm" means a loaded or unloaded pistol, rifle, shotgun or other weapon which is designed to, or may be readily converted to, expel a projectile by the ignition of a propellant.</p>

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	<p>...</p> <p>“Weapon” means a firearm, compressed gas or spring-powered pistol or rifle, bow and arrow, crossbow, blowgun, speargun, hand-thrown spear, slingshot, irritant gas device, explosive device, or 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><b><u>36 C.F.R. § 2.4. Weapons, traps and nets.</u></b></p> <p>(a)(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section and Parts 7 (special regulations) and 13 (Alaska regulations), the following are prohibited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Possessing a weapon, trap or net</li> <li>(ii) Carrying a weapon, trap or net</li> <li>(iii) Using a weapon, trap or net</li> </ul> <p>...</p> <p>(e) Authorized Federal, State and local law enforcement officers may carry firearms in the performance of their official duties.</p> <p>(f) The carrying or possessing of a weapon, trap or net in violation of applicable Federal and State laws is prohibited.</p> <p>(g) 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><b><u>14 V.I.C. § 2251 Carrying or using dangerous weapons</u></b></p> <p>(a) Whoever-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) has, possesses, bears, transports, carries or has under his proximate control any instrument or weapon of the kind commonly known as a blackjack, billy, sandclub, metal knuckles, bludgeon, switchblade knife or gravity knife or electric weapon or device; or</li> <li>(2) with intent to use the same unlawfully against another, has, possesses, bears, transports, carries or has under his proximate control, a dagger, dirk, dangerous knife, razor, stiletto, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon shall-             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) be fined \$5,000 and imprisoned not more than five (5) years; or</li> <li>(B) if he has previously been convicted of a felony, or has, possesses, bears, transports, carries or has under his proximate control, any such weapon during the commission or attempted commission of a crime of violence (as defined in section 2253(d)(1) hereof) shall be fined \$10,000 and imprisoned not more than fifteen (15) years, which penalty shall be in addition to the penalty provided for the commission of, or attempt to commit, the crime of violence.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>(b) For purposes of subsection (a) of this section, the term 'switchblade knife' means any knife which has a blade which opens automatically by hand pressure applied to a button, spring, or other device in the handle of the knife; and the term 'gravity knife' means any knife which has a blade which is released from the handle or sheath thereof by the force of gravity or the application of centrifugal force which, when released, is locked in place by means of a button, spring, lever or other device; and 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><b><u>14 V.I.C. § 2252 Confiscation of illegally held weapons</u></b></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>

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U.S. Mariana Islands	<p><b><u>6 CMC § 102. Definitions</u></b></p> <p>...</p> <p>(e) “Dangerous Device” means any explosive, incendiary or poison gas bomb, grenade, mine or similar device, ...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 automatic weapon, dangerous device, firearm, gun, handgun, long gun, semiautomatic weapon, knife, machete, or other thing by which a fatal wound or injury may be inflicted...</p> <p><b><u>6 CMC § 2202. Manufacture, Sale or Possession of Firearms and Dangerous Devices.</u></b></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><b><u>6 CMC § 2203. Exemptions from Provisions of this Article.</u></b></p> <p>This article does not apply to:</p> <p>(a) Law enforcement officers while engaged in official duty except to the extent that particular provisions are expressly made applicable to them.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(e) Patrons of shooting galleries, while on the premises of the shooting gallery.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p><b><u>6CMC §2204. Identification Cards.</u></b></p> <p>(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.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(c) 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).</p> <p>...</p> <p>(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 request of any law enforcement official.</p> <p>(i) 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 the renewal thereof.</p> <p><b><u>6 CMC § 2205. Identification Card Prerequisite to Purchase, Possession, and Use; Prima Facie Evidence of Possession.</u></b></p> <p>(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.</p> <p><b><u>6 CMC § 2208. Law Enforcement Officers.</u></b></p> <p>(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</p>
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## State Statutes Regarding or Relating to TASER® Brand Conducted Electrical Weapons

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, form, corporation, 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. . . .