

State Laws and Published Ordinances – Nevada

Current through all the legislation from the 80th Regular Session (2019), the 31st Special Session (2020), and the 32nd Special Session (2020). Legislation from the Special Sessions is subject to revision by the Legislative Counsel.



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Title 3 – Remedies; Special Actions and Proceedings.

Chapter 33 – Injunctions.

Orders for Protection against Domestic Violence

Section 33.031. Extended order may prohibit possession of firearm by adverse party; factors for court to consider in determining whether to prohibit possession of firearm; exception; penalty.

1. A court may include in an extended order issued pursuant to NRS 33.030:

(a) A requirement that the adverse party surrender, sell or transfer any firearm in the adverse party's possession or under the adverse party's custody or control in the manner set forth in NRS 33.033; and

(b) A statement that, unless the provisions of subsection 3 apply, the adverse party is prohibited from possessing or having under the adverse party's custody or control any firearm while the order is in effect, pursuant to NRS 202.360.

2. In determining whether to include the provisions set forth in subsection 1 in an extended order, the court must consider, without limitation, whether the adverse party:

(a) Has a documented history of domestic violence;

(b) Has used or threatened to use a firearm to injure or harass the applicant, a minor child or any other person; and

(c) Has used a firearm in the commission or attempted commission of any crime.

3. If a court includes the provisions set forth in subsection 1 in an extended order, the court may include a limited exception from the prohibition to possess or have under the adverse party's custody or control any firearm if the adverse party establishes that:

(a) The adverse party is employed by an employer who requires the adverse party to use or possess a firearm as an integral part of the adverse party's employment;

(b) The adverse party only uses or possesses the firearm in the course of such employment; and

(c) The employer will provide for the storage of any such firearm during any period when the adverse party is not working.

4. An adverse party who violates any provision included in an extended order pursuant to this section concerning the surrender, sale, transfer, possession, custody or control of a firearm 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. The court must include in the order a statement that violation of such a provision in the order is 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.

Section 33.033. Requirements for surrender, sale or transfer of firearm in possession of adverse party; authorization to charge fee for collection and storage of firearm.

1. If a court orders an adverse party to surrender, sell or transfer any firearm pursuant to NRS 33.031, the adverse party shall, not later than 24 hours after service of the order:

(a) Surrender any firearm in the adverse party's possession or under the adverse party's custody or control to the appropriate local law enforcement agency designated by the court in the order;

(b) Surrender any firearm in the adverse party's possession or under the adverse party's custody or control to a person designated by the court in the order;

(c) Sell or transfer any firearm in the adverse party's possession or under the adverse party's custody or control to a licensed firearm dealer; or

(d) Submit an affidavit:

(1) Informing the court that he or she currently does not have any firearm in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control; and

(2) Acknowledging that failure to surrender, sell or transfer any firearm in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control is a violation of the extended order and state law.

2. If the court orders the adverse party to surrender any firearm to a local law enforcement agency pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1, the law enforcement agency shall provide the adverse party with a receipt which includes a description of each firearm surrendered and the serial number of each firearm surrendered. The adverse party shall, not later than 72 hours or 1 business day, whichever is later, after surrendering any such firearm, provide the receipt to the court.

3. If the court orders the adverse party to surrender any firearm to a person designated by the court pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 1, the adverse party shall, not later than 72 hours or 1 business day, whichever is later, after the adverse party surrenders any firearm to such person, provide to the court and the appropriate local law enforcement agency the name and address of the person designated in the order and a written description of each firearm surrendered and the serial number of each firearm surrendered to such person.

4. If the adverse party sells or transfers any firearm to a licensed firearm dealer pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 1:

(a) The licensed firearm dealer shall provide the adverse party with a receipt which includes a description of each firearm sold or transferred, the serial number of each firearm sold or transferred and, if the firearm was transferred, whether the transfer is permanent or temporary; and

(b) The adverse party shall, not later than 72 hours or 1 business day, whichever is later, after such sale or transfer, provide the receipt to the court and the appropriate local law enforcement agency.

5. If there is probable cause to believe that the adverse party has not surrendered, sold or transferred any firearm in the adverse party's possession or under the adverse party's custody or control within 24 hours after service of the order, the court may issue and deliver to any law enforcement officer a search warrant which authorizes the law enforcement officer to enter and search any place where there is probable cause to believe any firearm is located and seize the firearm.

6. A local law enforcement agency may charge and collect a fee from the adverse party for the collection and storage of a firearm pursuant to this section. The fee must not exceed the cost incurred by the local law enforcement agency to provide the service.

7. A licensed firearm dealer may charge and collect a fee from the adverse party for the storage of a firearm pursuant to this section.

8. As used in this section, "**licensed firearm dealer**" means a person licensed pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 923(a).

Title 15 – Crimes and Punishments.
Chapter 202 – Crimes Against Public Health and Safety.
Weapons
General Provisions

Section 202.253. Definitions.

As used in NRS 202.253 to 202.369, inclusive:

1. **"Explosive or incendiary device"** means any explosive or incendiary material or substance that has been constructed, altered, packaged or arranged in such a manner that its ordinary use would cause destruction or injury to life or property.
2. **"Firearm"** means any device designed to be used as a weapon from which a projectile may be expelled through the barrel by the force of any explosion or other form of combustion.
3. **"Firearm capable of being concealed upon the person"** applies to and includes all firearms having a barrel less than 12 inches in length.
4. **"Machine gun"** means any weapon which shoots, is designed to shoot or can be readily restored to shoot more than one shot, without manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger.
5. **"Motor vehicle"** means every vehicle that is self-propelled.
6. **"Semiautomatic firearm"** means any firearm that:
 - (a) Uses a portion of the energy of a firing cartridge to extract the fired cartridge case and chamber the next shell or round;
 - (b) Requires a separate function of the trigger to fire each cartridge; and
 - (c) Is not a machine gun.

The Background Check Act

Section 202.2544 Short Title. [Effective January 2, 2020.] NRS 202.2544 to 202.2549, inclusive, may be cited as The Background Check Act.

Section 202.2545 Legislative declaration. [Effective January 2, 2020.] The Legislature representing the People of the State of Nevada hereby finds and declares that:

1. To promote public safety, federal law currently prohibits felons, domestic abusers, the severely mentally ill and other dangerous people from buying or possessing firearms;
2. Federally licensed firearms dealers are required to run background checks on their prospective buyers to ensure they are not prohibited from buying or possessing firearms;
3. Criminals and other dangerous people can avoid background checks by buying guns from unlicensed firearms sellers, whom they can easily meet online or at gun shows and who are not legally required to run background checks before selling or transferring firearms;
4. Due to this loophole, millions of guns exchange hands each year in the United States without a background check;
5. Most Nevadans live within 10 miles of a licensed gun dealer;
6. We have the right to bear arms, but with rights comes responsibilities, including the responsibility to keep guns out of the hands of the convicted felons and domestic abusers; and
7. To promote public safety and protect our communities, and to create a fair level playing field for all gun sellers, the people of the State of Nevada approved The Background Check Initiative in the 2016 General Election with the intent to more effectively enforce currently law prohibiting dangerous persons from purchasing and possessing firearms by requiring more background checks on all firearms sales and transfers, with reasonable exceptions, including for immediate family members, hunting and self-defense.

Section 202.2546 Definitions. [Effective January 2, 2020.] As used in NRS 202.2544 to 202.2549, inclusive, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. **"Central Repository"** has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 179A.045.
2. **"Hunting"** has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 501.050.
3. **"Licensed dealer"** means a person who holds a license as a dealer in firearms issued pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 923(a).
4. **"Transferee"** means an unlicensed person who wishes or intends to receive a firearm from another unlicensed person.
5. **"Transferor"** means an unlicensed person who wishes or intends to transfer a firearm to another unlicensed person.
6. **"Trapping"** has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 501.090.

7. “**Unlicensed person**” means a person who does not hold a license as a dealer, importer or manufacturer in firearms issued pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 923(a).

Section 202.2547. Background check required for certain sales or transfers of firearms between unlicensed persons; procedure. [Effective January 2, 2020.]

1. Except as otherwise provided in [NRS 202.2548](#), an unlicensed person shall not sell or transfer a firearm to another unlicensed person unless a licensed dealer first conducts a background check on the buyer or transferee in compliance with this section.
2. The seller or transferor and buyer or transferee shall appear jointly with the firearm and request that a licensed dealer conduct a background check on the buyer or transferee.
3. A licensed dealer who agrees to conduct a background check pursuant to this section shall comply with all requirements of federal and state law as though the licensed dealer were selling or transferring the firearm from his or her own inventory to the buyer or transferee, including, but not limited to, all recordkeeping requirements. For the purpose of determining whether the buyer or transferee is eligible to purchase and possess firearms under state and federal law, the licensed dealer shall contact the same agency as though the licensed dealer were selling or transferring the firearm from his or her own inventory to the buyer or transferee.
4. Upon receiving a request for a background check from a licensed dealer pursuant to this section, the Central Repository or any other state or local agency described in subsection 3 shall, in the same manner as it would for the sale of a firearm from the licensed dealer’s inventory, perform a background check on the buyer or transferee and notify the licensed dealer of the results of the background check.
5. The seller or transferor may remove the firearm from the business premises while the background check is being conducted if, before the seller or transferor sells or transfers the firearm to the buyer or transferee, the seller or transferor and the buyer or transferee return to the licensed dealer who takes possession of the firearm to complete the sale or transfer.
6. A licensed dealer who agrees to conduct a background check pursuant to this section shall inform the seller or transferor and the buyer or transferee of the response from the agency described in subsection 3. If the response indicates that the buyer or transferee is ineligible to purchase or possess the firearm, the licensed dealer shall return the firearm to the seller or transferor and the seller or transferor shall not sell or transfer the firearm to the buyer or transferee.
7. A licensed dealer may charge a reasonable fee for conducting a background check and facilitating a firearm transfer between unlicensed persons pursuant to this section.

Section 202.2548. Exceptions to requirement of background check. [Effective January 2, 2020.] The provisions of NRS 202.2547 do not apply to:

1. The sale or transfer of a firearm by or to any law enforcement agency and, to the extent he or she is acting within the course and scope of his or her employment and official duties, any peace officer, security guard entitled to carry a firearm under [NAC 648.345](#), member of the armed forces or federal official.
2. The sale or transfer of an antique firearm, as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 921 (a)(16).
3. The sale or transfer of a firearm between immediate family members, which for the purposes of this section means spouses and domestic partners and any of the following relations, whether by whole or half blood, adoption, or step-relation: parents, children, siblings, grandparents, grandchildren, aunts, uncles, nieces and nephews.
4. The transfer of a firearm to an executor, administrator, trustee or personal representative of an estate or a trust that occurs by operation of law upon the death of the former owner of the firearm.
5. A temporary transfer of a firearm to a person who is not prohibited from buying or possessing firearms under state or federal law if such transfer:
 - (a) Is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm; and
 - (b) Lasts only as long as immediately necessary to prevent such imminent death or great bodily harm.
6. A temporary transfer of a firearm if:
 - (a) The transferor has no reason to believe that the transferee is prohibited from buying or possessing firearms under state or federal law;
 - (b) The transferor has no reason to believe that the transferee will use or intends to use the firearm in the commission of a crime; and
 - (c) Such transfer occurs and the transferee’s possession of the firearm following the transfer is exclusively:
 - (1) At an established shooting range authorized by the governing body of the jurisdiction in which such range is located;
 - (2) At a lawful organized competition involving the use of a firearm;

(3) While participating in or practicing for a performance by an organized group that uses firearms as a part of the public performance;

(4) While hunting or trapping if the hunting or trapping is legal in all places where the transferee possesses the firearm and the transferee holds all licenses or permits required for such hunting or trapping; or

(5) While in the presence of the transferor.

Section 202.2549. Penalties for violations. [Effective January 2, 2020.] An unlicensed person who sells or voluntarily transfers one or more firearms to another unlicensed person in violation of NRS 202.2547:

1. For a first offense involving the sale or transfer of one or more firearms, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor; and

2. For a second or subsequent offense involving the sale or transfer of one or more firearms, is guilty of a category C felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

Dangerous Weapons and Firearms

Section 202.257. Possession of firearm when under influence of alcohol, controlled substance or other intoxicating substance; administration of evidentiary test; penalty; forfeiture of firearm.

1. It is unlawful for a person who:

(a) Has a concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his or her blood or breath; or

(b) Is under the influence of any controlled substance, or is under the combined influence of intoxicating liquor and a controlled substance, or any person who inhales, ingests, applies or otherwise uses any chemical, poison or organic solvent, or any compound or combination of any of these, to a degree which renders him or her incapable of safely exercising actual physical control of a firearm, to have in his or her actual physical possession any firearm. This prohibition does not apply to the actual physical possession of a firearm by a person who was within the person's personal residence and had the firearm in his or her possession solely for self-defense.

2. Any evidentiary test to determine whether a person has violated the provisions of subsection 1 must be administered in the same manner as an evidentiary test that is administered pursuant to NRS 484C.160 to 484C.250, inclusive, except that submission to the evidentiary test is required of any person who is requested by a police officer to submit to the test. If a person to be tested fails to submit to a required test as requested by a police officer, the officer may apply for a warrant or court order directing that reasonable force be used to the extent necessary to obtain the samples of blood from the person to be tested, if the officer has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be tested was in violation of this section.

3. Any person who violates the provisions of subsection 1 is guilty of a misdemeanor.

4. A firearm is subject to forfeiture pursuant to NRS 179.1156 to 179.1205, inclusive, only if, during the violation of subsection 1, the firearm is brandished, aimed or otherwise handled by the person in a manner which endangered others.

5. As used in this section, the phrase "concentration of alcohol of 0.08 or more in his or her blood or breath" means 0.08 gram or more of alcohol per 100 milliliters of the blood of a person or per 210 liters of his or her breath.

Section 202.265. Possession of dangerous weapon on property or in vehicle of school or child care facility; penalty; exceptions.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person shall not carry or possess while on the property of the Nevada System of Higher Education, a private or public school or child care facility, or while in a vehicle of a private or public school or child care facility:

(a) An explosive or incendiary device;

(f) A pistol, revolver or other firearm; or

2. Any person who violates subsection 1 is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

3. This section does not prohibit the possession of a weapon listed in subsection 1 on the property of

(a) A private or public school or child care facility by a:

(1) Peace officer;

(2) School security guard; or

(3) Person having written permission from the president of a branch or facility of the Nevada System of Higher Education or the principal of the school or the person designated by a child care facility to give permission to carry or possess the weapon.

(b) A child care facility which is located at or in the home of a natural person by the person who owns or operates the facility so long as the person resides in the home and the person complies with any laws governing the possession of such a weapon.

4. The provisions of this section apply to a child care facility located at or in the home of a natural person only during the normal hours of business of the facility.

5. For the purposes of this section:

(a) "**Child care facility**" means any child care facility that is licensed pursuant to chapter 432A of NRS or licensed by a city or county.

(f) "**Vehicle**" has the meaning ascribed to "school bus" in NRS 484A.230.

Section 202.273. Unlawful manufacture or sale of certain metal-penetrating bullets: Exceptions; penalty.

1. Except as provided in subsection 2, it is unlawful to manufacture or sell any metal-penetrating bullet capable of being fired from a handgun.

2. A person may manufacture and sell metal-penetrating bullets pursuant to an agreement with a law enforcement agency for the sale of such bullets to that agency.

3. A person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

4. As used in this section, "metal-penetrating bullet" means a bullet whose core:

(a) Reduces the normal expansion of the bullet upon impact; and

(b) Is at least as hard as the maximum hardness attainable using solid red metal alloys,

and which can be used in a handgun. The term does not include any bullet with a copper or brass jacket and a core of lead or a lead alloy, or a bullet made of lead or lead alloys.

Section 202.274. Unlawful import, sale, manufacture, transfer, receipt or possession of certain semi-automatic firearms, devices or parts that modify semiautomatic firearms: Penalties; exceptions.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, a person shall not import, sell, manufacture, transfer, receive or possess:

(a) Any manual, power-driven or electronic device that is designed such that when the device is attached to a semiautomatic firearm, the device eliminates the need for the operator of a semiautomatic firearm to make a separate movement for each individual function of the trigger and:

(1) Materially increases the rate of fire of the semiautomatic firearm; or

(2) Approximates the action or rate of fire of a machine gun;

(b) Any part or combination of parts that is designed and functions to eliminate the need for the operator of a semiautomatic firearm to make a separate movement for each individual function of the trigger and:

(1) Materially increases the rate of fire of a semiautomatic firearm; or

(2) Approximates the action or rate of fire of a machine gun; or

(c) Any semiautomatic firearm that has been modified in any way that eliminates the need for the operator of the semiautomatic firearm to make a separate movement for each individual function of the trigger and:

(1) Materially increases the rate of fire of the semiautomatic firearm; or

(2) Approximates the action or rate of fire of a machine gun.

2. A person who violates any provision of this section is guilty of a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

3. This section does not apply to:

(a) Any employee of a federal, state or local law enforcement agency carrying out official duties.

(b) Any member of the Armed Forces of the United States carrying out official duties.

Section 202.275. Possession, manufacture or disposition of short-barreled rifle or short-barreled shotgun: Penalty; exceptions.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, a person who knowingly or willfully possesses, manufactures or disposes of any short-barreled rifle or short-barreled shotgun is guilty of a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

2. For purposes of this section:

(a) "**Short-barreled rifle**" means:

(1) A rifle having one or more barrels less than 16 inches in length; or

(2) Any weapon made from a rifle, whether by alteration, modification or other means, with an overall length of less than 26 inches.

(b) "Short-barreled shotgun" means:

(1) A shotgun having one or more barrels less than 18 inches in length; or

(2) Any weapon made from a shotgun, whether by alteration, modification or other means, with an overall length of less than 26 inches.

3. This section does not prohibit:

(a) The possession or use of any short-barreled rifle or short-barreled shotgun by any peace officer when authorized to do so in the performance of official duties;

(b) The possession of any short-barreled rifle or short-barreled shotgun by a person who is licensed as a firearms importer, manufacturer, collector or dealer by the United States Department of the Treasury, or by a person to whom such a rifle or shotgun is registered with the United States Department of the Treasury; or

(c) The possession of any short-barreled rifle or short-barreled shotgun that has been determined to be a collector's item pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Chapter 53 or a curio or relic pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Chapter 44.

Section 202.277. Changing, altering, removing or obliterating serial number of firearm prohibited; possession of firearm with serial number changed, altered, removed or obliterated prohibited; penalties.

1. A person shall not intentionally change, alter, remove or obliterate the serial number upon any firearm. Any person who violates the provisions of this subsection is guilty of a category C felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

2. A person shall not knowingly possess a firearm on which the serial number has been intentionally changed, altered, removed or obliterated. Any person who violates the provisions of this subsection is guilty of a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

Section 202.300. Use or possession of firearm by child under age of 18 years; unlawful to aid or permit child to commit violation; penalties; child 14 years of age or older authorized to possess firearm under certain circumstances.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a child under the age of 18 years shall not handle or have in his or her possession or under his or her control, except while accompanied by or under the immediate charge of his or her parent or guardian or an adult person authorized by his or her parent or guardian to have control or custody of the child, any firearm of any kind for hunting or target practice or for other purposes. A child who violates this subsection 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.

2. A person who aids or knowingly permits a child to violate subsection 1:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b), for the first offense, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(b) For a first offense, if the person knows or has reason to know that there is a substantial risk that the child will use the firearm to commit a violent act, is guilty of a category C felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

(c) For a second or any subsequent offense, 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.

3. A person does not aid or knowingly permit a child to violate subsection 1 if:

(a) The firearm was stored in a securely locked container or at a location which a reasonable person would have believed to be secure;

(b) The child obtained the firearm as a result of an unlawful entry by any person in or upon the premises where the firearm was stored;

(c) The injury or death resulted from an accident which was incident to target shooting, sport shooting or hunting; or

(d) The child gained possession of the firearm from a member of the military or a law enforcement officer, while the member or officer was performing his or her official duties.

4. The provisions of subsection 1 do not apply to a child who is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States.

5. Unless a greater penalty is provided by law, a person is guilty of a misdemeanor who:

(a) Negligently stores or leaves a firearm at a location under his or her control; and

(b) Knows or has reason to know that there is a substantial risk that a child prohibited from handling or having in his or her possession or under his or her control any firearm pursuant to this section may obtain such a firearm.

6. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 9, a child who is 14 years of age or older, who has in his or her possession a valid license to hunt, may handle or have in his or her possession or under his or her control, without being accompanied by his or her parent or guardian or an adult person authorized by his or her parent or guardian to have

control or custody of the child:

(a) A rifle or shotgun that is not a fully automatic firearm, if the child is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing the rifle or shotgun and the child has the permission of his or her parent or guardian to handle or have in his or her possession or under his or her control the rifle or shotgun; or

(b) A firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, if the child has the written permission of his or her parent or guardian to handle or have in his or her possession or under his or her control such a firearm and the child is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing such a firearm,

and the child is traveling to the area in which the child will be hunting or returning from that area and the firearm is not loaded, or the child is hunting pursuant to that license.

7. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 8, a child who is 14 years of age or older may handle or have in his or her possession or under his or her control a rifle or shotgun that is not a fully automatic firearm if the child is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing the rifle or shotgun, without being accompanied by his or her parent or guardian or an adult person authorized by his or her parent or guardian to have control or custody of the child, if the child has the permission of his or her parent or guardian to handle or have in his or her possession or under his or her control the rifle or shotgun and the child is:

(a) Attending a course of instruction in the responsibilities of hunters or a course of instruction in the safe use of firearms;

(b) Practicing the use of a firearm at an established firing range or at any other area where the discharge of a firearm is permitted;

(c) Participating in a lawfully organized competition or performance involving the use of a firearm;

(d) Within an area in which the discharge of firearms has not been prohibited by local ordinance or regulation and the child is engaging in a lawful hunting activity in accordance with chapter 502 of NRS for which a license is not required;

(e) Traveling to or from any activity described in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d), and the firearm is not loaded;

(f) On real property that is under the control of an adult, and the child has the permission of that adult to possess the firearm on the real property; or

(g) At his or her residence.

8. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 9, a child who is 14 years of age or older may handle or have in his or her possession or under his or her control, for the purpose of engaging in any of the activities listed in paragraphs (a) to (g), inclusive, of subsection 7, a firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, without being accompanied by his or her parent or guardian or an adult person authorized by his or her parent or guardian to have control or custody of the child, if the child:

(a) Has the written permission of his or her parent or guardian to handle or have in his or her possession or under his or her control such a firearm for the purpose of engaging in such an activity; and

(b) Is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing such a firearm.

9. A child shall not handle or have in his or her possession or under his or her control a loaded firearm if the child is:

(a) An occupant of a motor vehicle;

(b) Within any residence, including his or her residence, or any building other than a facility licensed for target practice, unless possession of the firearm is necessary for the immediate defense of the child or another person; or

(c) Within an area designated by a county or municipal ordinance as a populated area for the purpose of prohibiting the discharge of weapons, unless the child is within a facility licensed for target practice.

Section 202.310. Sale of firearms to minors; penalty.

Any person in this state who sells or barter to a child who is under the age of 18 years, with reckless disregard of whether the child is under the age of 18 years, or with knowledge or reason to know that the child is under the age of 18 years, a pistol, revolver or a firearm capable of being concealed upon the person 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.

Section 202.350. Manufacture, importation, possession or use of dangerous weapon or silencer; carrying concealed weapon without permit; penalties; issuance of permit to carry concealed weapon; exceptions.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 202.3653 to 202.369, inclusive, a person within this State shall not:

(b) Manufacture or cause to be manufactured, or import into the State, or keep, offer or expose for sale, or give, lend, possess or use a machine gun or a silencer, unless authorized by federal law;

- 2 Except as otherwise provided in NRS 202.275 and 212.185, a person who violates any of the provisions of
- (b) Paragraph (b) or subparagraph (1) or (3) of paragraph (d) of subsection 1 is guilty of a category C felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.
- 4 Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, this section does not apply to:
- (a) Sheriffs, constables, marshals, peace officers, correctional officers employed by the Department of Corrections, special police officers, police officers of this State, whether active or honorably retired, or other appointed officers.
 - (b) Any person summoned by any peace officer to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace while the person so summoned is actually engaged in assisting such an officer.
 - (c) Any full-time paid peace officer of an agency of the United States or another state or political subdivision thereof when carrying out official duties in the State of Nevada.
 - (d) Members of the Armed Forces of the United States when on duty.
- 5 The exemptions provided in subsection 4 do not include a former peace officer who is retired for disability unless his or her former employer has approved his or her fitness to carry a concealed weapon.
- 6 The provisions of paragraph (b) of subsection 1 do not apply to any person who is licensed, authorized or permitted to possess or use a machine gun or silencer pursuant to federal law. The burden of establishing federal licensure, authorization or permission is upon the person possessing the license, authorization or permission.
- 8 As used in this section:
- (a) "**Concealed weapon**" means a weapon described in this section that is carried upon a person in such a manner as not to be discernible by ordinary observation.
 - (b) "**Honorably retired**" means retired in Nevada after completion of 10 years of creditable service as a member of the Public Employees' Retirement System. A former peace officer is not "honorably retired" if he or she was discharged for cause or resigned before the final disposition of allegations of serious misconduct.
 - (e) "**Qualified law enforcement officer**" has the meaning ascribed to it in 18 U.S.C. § 926C(c).
 - (g) "**Silencer**" means any device for silencing, muffling or diminishing the report of a firearm, including any combination of parts, designed or redesigned, and intended for use in assembling or fabricating a silencer or muffler, and any part intended only for use in such assembly or fabrication.

Section 202.360. Ownership or possession of firearm by certain persons prohibited; penalties.

1. A person shall not own or have in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control any firearm if the person:
- (a) Has been convicted in this State or any other state of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(33);
 - (b) Has been convicted of a felony in this or any other state, or in any political subdivision thereof, or of a felony in violation of the laws of the United States of America, unless the person has received a pardon and the pardon does not restrict his or her right to bear arms;
 - (c) Has been convicted of a violation of NRS 200.575 or a law of any other state that prohibits the same or substantially similar conduct and the court entered a finding in the judgment of conviction or admonishment of rights pursuant to subsection 5 of NRS 200.575;
 - (d) Except as otherwise provided in NRS 33.031, is currently subject to:
 - (1) An extended order for protection against domestic violence pursuant to NRS 33.017 to 33.100, inclusive, which includes a statement that the adverse party is prohibited from possessing or having under his or her custody or control any firearm while the order is in effect; or
 - (2) An equivalent order in any other state;
 - (e) Is a fugitive from justice;
 - (f) Is an unlawful user of, or addicted to, any controlled substance; or
 - (g) Is otherwise prohibited by federal law from having a firearm in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control.

A person who violates the provisions of this subsection 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.

- 2 A person shall not own or have in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control any firearm if the person:
- (a) Has been adjudicated as mentally ill or has been committed to any mental health facility by a court of this State, any other state or the United States;

- (b) Has entered a plea of guilty but mentally ill in a court of this State, any other state or the United States;
- (c) Has been found guilty but mentally ill in a court of this State, any other state or the United States;
- (d) Has been acquitted by reason of insanity in a court of this State, any other state or the United States; or
- (e) Is illegally or unlawfully in the United States.

A person who violates the provisions of this subsection is guilty of a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

3. As used in this section:

- (a) "**Controlled substance**" has the meaning ascribed to it in 21 U.S.C. § 802(6).
- (b) "**Firearm**" includes any firearm that is loaded or unloaded and operable or inoperable.

Section 202.361. Surrender, sale or transfer of firearm by person prohibited from owning or possessing firearm; fee for collection of firearm by local law enforcement agency.

1. If a person is prohibited from owning, possessing or having under his or her custody or control a firearm pursuant to NRS 202.360, the court in which the person is convicted shall order the person to surrender any firearm that the person owns or that is in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control to a designated law enforcement agency, a person designated by court order or a licensed firearm dealer, and the person shall, not later than 24 hours after service of the order:

- (a) Surrender any firearm that the person owns or that is in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control to the appropriate local law enforcement agency designated by the court in the order;
- (b) Surrender any firearm that the person owns or that is in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control to a person designated by the court in the order;
- (c) Sell or transfer any firearm that the person owns or that is in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control to a licensed firearm dealer; or
- (d) Submit an affidavit:
 - (1) Informing the court that he or she currently does not own or have any firearm in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control; and
 - (2) Acknowledging that failure to surrender, sell or transfer any firearm that he or she owns or has in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control is a violation of the order and state law.

2. If the court orders a person to surrender any firearm to a local law enforcement agency pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1, the law enforcement agency shall provide the person with a receipt which includes a description of each firearm surrendered and the serial number of each firearm surrendered. The person shall, not later than 72 hours or 1 business day, whichever is later, after surrendering any such firearm, provide the receipt to the court.

3. If a person surrenders any firearm to a person designated by the court pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 1, the person who surrenders the firearm shall, not later than 72 hours or 1 business day, whichever is later, after the person surrenders any firearm to such person, provide to the court and the appropriate local law enforcement agency the name and address of the person designated in the order and a written description of each firearm surrendered and the serial number of each firearm surrendered to such person

4. If a person sells or transfers any firearm to a licensed firearm dealer pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 1:

- (a) The licensed firearm dealer shall provide the person with a receipt which includes a description of each firearm sold or transferred and the serial number of each firearm sold or transferred; and
- (b) The person shall, not later than 72 hours or 1 business day, whichever is later, after such sale or transfer, provide the receipt to the court and the appropriate local law enforcement agency.

5. If there is probable cause to believe that the person has not surrendered, sold or transferred any firearm that the person owns or in the person's possession or under the person's custody or control within 24 hours after service of the order, the court may issue and deliver to any law enforcement officer a search warrant which authorizes the law enforcement officer to enter and search any place where there is probable cause to believe any firearm is located and seize the firearm.

6. A local law enforcement agency may charge and collect a fee from the person for the collection of a firearm pursuant to this section. The fee must not exceed the cost incurred by the local law enforcement agency to provide the service.

7. As used in this section, "**licensed firearm dealer**" means a person licensed pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 923(a).

Section 202.362. Sale, transfer, or disposal of firearm or ammunition to certain persons prohibited; purchase of firearm on behalf of certain persons prohibited; penalty; exceptions.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, a person within this State shall not sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of any firearm or ammunition to another person or purchase a firearm on behalf of or for another person with the intent to

transfer the firearm to that person if he or she has reasonable cause to believe that the other person:

(a) Is under indictment for, or has been convicted of, a felony in this or any other state, or in any political subdivision thereof, or of a felony in violation of the laws of the United States of America, unless the other person has received a pardon and the pardon does not restrict his or her right to bear arms;

(b) Is prohibited from possessing a firearm pursuant to NRS 202.360; or

(c) Is a known member of a criminal gang as defined in NRS 193.168.

2. A person who violates the provisions of subsection 1 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 10 years, and may be further punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000.

3. This section does not apply to a person who sells or disposes of any firearm or ammunition to:

(a) A licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer or licensed collector who, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 925(b), is not precluded from dealing in firearms or ammunition; or

(b) A person who has been granted relief from the disabilities imposed by federal laws pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 925(c) or NRS 179A.163.

4. For purposes of this section, a person has "**reasonable cause to believe**" if, in light of all the surrounding facts and circumstances which are known or which reasonably should be known to the person at the time, a reasonable person would believe, under those facts and circumstances, that an act, transaction, event, situation or condition exists, is occurring or has occurred.

Concealed Firearms

Section 202.3653. Definitions.

As used in NRS 202.3653 to 202.369, inclusive, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "**Concealed firearm**" means a loaded or unloaded handgun which is carried upon a person in such a manner as not to be discernible by ordinary observation.

2. "**Department**" means the Department of Public Safety.

3. "**Handgun**" has the meaning ascribed to it in 18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(29).

4. "**Permit**" means a permit to carry a concealed firearm issued pursuant to the provisions of NRS 202.3653 to 202.369, inclusive.

Section 202.3657. Application for permit; eligibility; denial or revocation of permit.

1. Any person who is a resident of this State may apply to the sheriff of the county in which he or she resides for a permit on a form prescribed by regulation of the Department. Any person who is not a resident of this State may apply to the sheriff of any county in this State for a permit on a form prescribed by regulation of the Department. Application forms for permits must be furnished by the sheriff of each county upon request.

2. A person applying for a permit may submit one application and obtain 1 permit to carry all handguns owned by the person. The person must not be required to list and identify on the application each handgun owned by the person. A permit is valid for any handgun which is owned or thereafter obtained by the person to whom the permit is issued.

3. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the sheriff shall issue a permit to any person who is qualified to possess a handgun under state and federal law, who submits an application in accordance with the provisions of this section and who:

(a) Is:

(1) Twenty-one years of age or older; or

(2) At least 18 years of age but less than 21 years of age if the person:

(I) Is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, a reserve component thereof or the National Guard; or

(II) Was discharged or released from service in the Armed Forces of the United States, a reserve component thereof or the National Guard under honorable conditions;

(b) Is not prohibited from possessing a firearm pursuant to NRS 202.360; and

(c) Demonstrates competence with handguns by presenting a certificate or other documentation to the sheriff which shows that the applicant:

(1) Successfully completed a course in firearm safety approved by a sheriff in this State; or

(2) Successfully completed a course in firearm safety offered by a federal, state or local law enforcement agency,

community college, university or national organization that certifies instructors in firearm safety.

Such a course must include instruction in the use of handguns and in the laws of this State relating to the use of a firearm. A sheriff may not approve a course in firearm safety pursuant to subparagraph (1) unless the sheriff determines that the course meets any standards that are established by the Nevada Sheriffs' and Chiefs' Association or, if the Nevada Sheriffs' and Chiefs' Association ceases to exist, its legal successor.

4. The sheriff shall deny an application or revoke a permit if the sheriff determines that the applicant or permittee:
 - (a) Has an outstanding warrant for his or her arrest.
 - (b) Has been judicially declared incompetent or insane.
 - (c) Has been voluntarily or involuntarily admitted to a mental health facility during the immediately preceding 5 years.
 - (d) Has habitually used intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance to the extent that his or her normal faculties are impaired. For the purposes of this paragraph, it is presumed that a person has so used intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance if, during the immediately preceding 5 years, the person has been:
 - (1) Convicted of violating the provisions of NRS 484C.110; or
 - (2) Participated in a program of treatment pursuant to NRS 176A.230 to 176A.245, inclusive.
 - (e) Has been convicted of a crime involving the use or threatened use of force or violence punishable as a misdemeanor under the laws of this or any other state, or a territory or possession of the United States at any time during the immediately preceding 3 years.
 - (f) Has been convicted of a felony in this State or under the laws of any state, territory or possession of the United States.
 - (g) Has been convicted of a crime involving domestic violence or stalking, or is currently subject to a restraining order, injunction or other order for protection against domestic violence.
 - (h) Is currently subject to an ex parte or extended order for protection against high-risk behavior issued pursuant to NRS 33.570 or 33.580.
 - (i) Is currently on parole or probation from a conviction obtained in this State or in any other state or territory or possession of the United States.
 - (j) Has, within the immediately preceding 5 years, been subject to any requirements imposed by a court of this State or of any other state or territory or possession of the United States, as a condition to the court's:
 - (1) Withholding of the entry of judgment for a conviction of a felony; or
 - (2) Suspension of sentence for the conviction of a felony.
 - (k) Has made a false statement on any application for a permit or for the renewal of a permit.
 - (l) Has been discharged or released from service in the Armed Forces of the United States, a reserve component thereof or the National Guard under conditions other than honorable conditions and is less than 21 years of age.
5. The sheriff may deny an application or revoke a permit if the sheriff receives a sworn affidavit stating articulable facts based upon personal knowledge from any natural person who is 18 years of age or older that the applicant or permittee has or may have committed an offense or engaged in any other activity specified in subsection 4 which would preclude the issuance of a permit to the applicant or require the revocation of a permit pursuant to this section.
6. If the sheriff receives notification submitted by a court or law enforcement agency of this or any other state, the United States or a territory or possession of the United States that a permittee or an applicant for a permit has been charged with a crime involving the use or threatened use of force or violence, the conviction for which would require the revocation of a permit or preclude the issuance of a permit to the applicant pursuant to this section, the sheriff shall suspend the person's permit or the processing of the person's application until the final disposition of the charges against the person. If a permittee is acquitted of the charges, or if the charges are dropped, the sheriff shall restore his or her permit without imposing a fee.
7. An application submitted pursuant to this section must be completed and signed under oath by the applicant. The applicant's signature must be witnessed by an employee of the sheriff or notarized by a notary public. The application must include:
 - (a) The name, address, place and date of birth, social security number, occupation and employer of the applicant and any other names used by the applicant;
 - (b) A complete set of the applicant's fingerprints taken by the sheriff or his or her agent;
 - (c) A front-view colored photograph of the applicant taken by the sheriff or his or her agent;
 - (d) If the applicant is a resident of this State, the driver's license number or identification card number of the applicant issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles;

- (e) If the applicant is not a resident of this State, the driver's license number or identification card number of the applicant issued by another state or jurisdiction
- (f) If the applicant is a person described in subparagraph (2) of paragraph (a) of subsection 3, proof that the applicant:
 - (1) Is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, a reserve component thereof or the National Guard, as evidenced by his or her current military identification card; or
 - (2) Was discharged or released from service in the Armed Forces of the United States, a reserve component thereof or the National Guard under honorable conditions, as evidenced by his or her DD Form 214, "Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty," or other document of honorable separation issued by the United States Department of Defense;
- (g) A nonrefundable fee equal to the nonvolunteer rate charged by the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to obtain the reports required pursuant to subsection 1 of NRS 202.366; and
- (h) A nonrefundable fee set by the sheriff not to exceed \$60.

Section 202.3663 Judicial review of denial of application for permit.

If an application for a permit is denied by a sheriff, the applicant who submitted the application may seek a judicial review of the denial by filing a petition in the district court for the county in which the applicant filed the application for a permit. A judicial review conducted pursuant to this section must be limited to a determination of whether the denial was arbitrary, capricious or otherwise characterized by an abuse of discretion and must be conducted in accordance with the procedures set forth in chapter 233B of NRS for reviewing a final decision of an agency.

Section 202.3665 Duties of sheriff upon receiving notification that applicant or permittee has been charged with or convicted of crime involving use or threatened use of force or violence.

1. If a sheriff who is processing an application for a permit receives notification pursuant to NRS 202.3657 that the applicant has been:
 - (a) Charged with a crime involving the use or threatened use of force or violence, the sheriff shall notify any victim of the crime of the fact that the sheriff has, pursuant to NRS 202.3657:
 - (1) Suspended the processing of the application until the final disposition of the charges against the applicant; or
 - (2) Resumed the processing of the application following the dropping of charges against the applicant or the acquittal of the applicant.
 - (b) Convicted of a crime involving the use or threatened use of force or violence, the sheriff shall notify any victim of the crime of the fact that the sheriff has, pursuant to NRS 202.3657, denied the application.
2. If a sheriff who has issued a permit to a permittee receives notification pursuant to NRS 202.3657 that the permittee has been:
 - (a) Charged with a crime involving the use or threatened use of force or violence, the sheriff shall notify any victim of the crime of the fact that the sheriff has, pursuant to NRS 202.3657:
 - (1) Suspended the permit of the permittee until the final disposition of the charges against the permittee; or
 - (2) Restored the permit of the permittee following the dropping of charges against the permittee or the acquittal of the permittee.
 - (b) Convicted of a crime involving the use or threatened use of force or violence, the sheriff shall notify any victim of the crime of the fact that the sheriff has, pursuant to NRS 202.3657, revoked the permit of the permittee.
3. The sheriff shall notify a victim pursuant to subsection 1 or 2 not later than 10 days after the date on which the sheriff performs one of the actions listed in subsection 1 or 2 concerning an application or a permit.

Section 202.367 Duplicate permit; notification to sheriff of recovered permit; penalty.

1. A permittee shall notify the sheriff who issued his or her permit in writing within 30 days if the permittee's:
 - (a) Permanent address changes; or
 - (b) Permit is lost, stolen or destroyed.
2. The sheriff shall issue a duplicate permit to a permittee if the permittee:
 - (a) Submits a written statement to the sheriff, signed under oath, stating that his or her permit has been lost, stolen or destroyed; and
 - (b) Pays a nonrefundable fee of \$15.

3. If any permittee subsequently finds or recovers his or her permit after being issued a duplicate permit pursuant to this section, the permittee shall, within 10 days:

- (a) Notify the sheriff in writing; and
- (b) Return the duplicate permit to the sheriff.

4. A permittee who fails to notify a sheriff pursuant to the provisions of this section is subject to a civil penalty of \$25.

Section 202.3677 Application for renewal of permit; fees; demonstrated continued competence required.

1. If a permittee wishes to renew his or her permit, the permittee must:

- (a) Complete and submit to the sheriff who issued the permit an application for renewal of the permit; and
- (b) Undergo an investigation by the sheriff pursuant to NRS 202.366 to determine if the permittee is eligible for a permit.

2. An application for the renewal of a permit must:

- (a) Be completed and signed under oath by the applicant;
- (b) Contain a statement that the applicant is eligible to receive a permit pursuant to NRS 202.3657;
- (c) Be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee equal to the non-volunteer rate charged by the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to obtain the reports required pursuant to subsection 1 of NRS 202.366; and
- (d) Be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee of \$25.

If a permittee fails to renew his or her permit on or before the date of expiration of the permit, the application for renewal must include an additional nonrefundable late fee of \$15.

3. No permit may be renewed pursuant to this section unless the permittee has demonstrated continued competence with handguns by successfully completing a course prescribed by the sheriff renewing the permit.

Section 202.3687 Temporary permits.

1. The provisions of NRS 202.3653 to 202.369, inclusive, do not prohibit a sheriff from issuing a temporary permit. A temporary permit may include, but is not limited to, provisions specifying the period for which the permit is valid.

2. Each sheriff who issues a permit pursuant to the provisions of NRS 202.3653 to 202.369, inclusive, shall provide such information concerning the permit and the person to whom it is issued to the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History.

**Title 20 – Counties and Townships: Formation, Government and Officers
Chapter 244 – Counties: Government
Health and Safety**

Section 244.364. State control over regulation of firearms, firearm accessories and ammunition; limited regulatory authority of county; conflicting ordinance or regulation void; records of ownership of firearms; civil action by person adversely affected by enforcement of conflicting ordinance or regulation.

1. The Legislature hereby declares that:

- (a) The purpose of this section is to establish state control over the regulation of and policies concerning firearms, firearm accessories and ammunition to ensure that such regulation and policies are uniform throughout this State and to ensure the protection of the right to keep and bear arms, which is recognized by the United States Constitution and the Nevada Constitution.
- (b) The regulation of the transfer, sale, purchase, possession, carrying, ownership, transportation, storage, registration and licensing of firearms, firearm accessories and ammunition in this State and the ability to define such terms is within the exclusive domain of the Legislature, and any other law, regulation, rule or ordinance to the contrary is null and void.
- (c) This section must be liberally construed to effectuate its purpose.

2. Except as otherwise provided by specific statute, the Legislature reserves for itself such rights and powers as are necessary to regulate the transfer, sale, purchase, possession, carrying, ownership, transportation, storage, registration and licensing of firearms, firearm accessories and ammunition in Nevada and to define such terms. No county may infringe upon those rights and powers.

4. Any ordinance or regulation which is inconsistent with this section or which is designed to restrict or prohibit the sale, purchase, transfer, manufacture or display of firearms, firearm accessories or ammunition that is otherwise lawful under the laws of this State is null and void, and any official action taken by an employee or agent of a county in violation of this section is void.

5. A board of county commissioners shall repeal any ordinance or regulation described in subsection 4, and any such ordinance or regulation that is posted within the county must be removed.

6. A board of county commissioners shall cause to be destroyed any ownership records of firearms owned by private persons which are kept or maintained by the county or any county agency, board or commission, including, without limitation, any law enforcement agency, for the purposes of compliance with any ordinance or regulation that is inconsistent with this section. The provisions of this subsection do not apply to the ownership records of firearms purchased and owned by any political subdivision of this State.

8. This section must not be construed to prevent:

(a) A law enforcement agency or correctional institution from promulgating and enforcing its own rules pertaining to firearms, firearm accessories or ammunition that are issued to or used by peace officers in the course of their official duties.

(b) A court or administrative law judge from hearing and resolving a case or controversy or issuing an opinion or order on a matter within its jurisdiction.

(c) A public employer from regulating or prohibiting the carrying or possession of firearms, firearm accessories or ammunition during or in the course of an employee's official duties.

(d) The enactment or enforcement of a county zoning or business ordinance which is generally applicable to businesses within the county and thereby affects a firearms business within the county, including, without limitation, an indoor or outdoor shooting range.

(e) A county from enacting and enforcing rules for the operation and use of any firearm range owned and operated by the county.

(f) A political subdivision from sponsoring or conducting a firearm-related competition or educational or cultural program and enacting and enforcing rules for participation in or attendance at any such competition or program.

(g) A political subdivision or any official thereof with appropriate authority from enforcing any statute of this State.

9. As used in this section:

(a) "**Ammunition**" includes, without limitation, fixed cartridge ammunition and the individual components thereof, shotgun shells and the individual components thereof, projectiles for muzzle-loading firearms and any propellant used in firearms or ammunition.

(b) "**Firearm**" includes, without limitation, a pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, machine gun, submachine gun, black powder weapon, muzzle-loading firearm or any device which is designed to, able to or able to be readily converted to expel a projectile through the barrel by the action of an explosive, other form of combustion or expanding gases.

(c) "**Firearm accessories**" means:

(1) Devices specifically designed or adapted to enable the wearing or carrying of a firearm or the storing in or mounting on a conveyance of a firearm; or

(2) Attachments or devices specifically designed or adapted to be inserted into or affixed on a firearm to enable, alter or improve the functioning or capability of the firearm.

(d) "**Person**" includes, without limitation:

(1) Any person who has standing to bring or maintain an action concerning this section pursuant to the laws of this State.

(2) Any person who:

(I) Can legally possess a firearm under state and federal law;

(II) Owns, possesses, stores, transports, carries or transfers firearms, ammunition or ammunition components within a county; and

(III) Is subject to the county ordinance or regulation at issue.

(3) A membership organization whose members include a person described in subparagraphs (1) and (2) and which is dedicated in whole or in part to protecting the legal, civil or constitutional rights of its members.

(e) "**Political subdivision**" includes, without limitation, a state agency, county, city, town or school district.

(f) "**Public employer**" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 286.070.

Carson City Code of Ordinances

Current through Ordinance Number 2020-07, passed June 4, 2020. (Supplement Number 55, 8-20)

**Title 18 – Zoning
Chapter 18.04 – Use districts**

Section 18.04.150. General industrial (GI).

3. The Conditional Uses in the GI District which require approval of a Special Use Permit are:

Ammunition manufacturing;

Section 18.04.152. General Industrial Airport (GIA).

3. The Conditional Uses in the GIA District which require approval of a Special Use Permit are:

Ammunition manufacturing;

Clark County Code of Ordinances

Current through Ordinance Number 4797, passed August 4, 2020. (Supplemental Number 128)

Section 6.12.557. Gunsmith shop.

Title 6 – Business Licenses Chapter 6.12 – Fees and Related Matters

Any person who repairs firearms or who fits special barrels, stocks, or trigger mechanisms to firearms shall pay a semiannual license fee determined by the amount of semiannual gross revenue as contained in the schedule of Section 6.12.995 of this chapter. This includes the sale of parts and accessories necessary for conducting this business. This license does not permit the business to be conducted as a home occupation or from a warehouse location.

Section 6.12.930. Sporting goods store.

Any person who sells sports related wares and merchandise at retail as a regular course of business, maintaining an inventory commensurate with sales, established in a location with not less than 1,000 square feet dedicated to the display of merchandise, excluding the warehouse and office areas, shall pay a semiannual license fee determined by the amount of semiannual gross revenue as contained in the schedule in Section 6.12.995 of this chapter. This definition does not include a person who makes occasional sales, exchanges, or purchases of sporting goods for the enhancement of a personal collection or for a hobby. Any business operating with a home occupation permit or as a mail order business is prohibited from taking orders for or selling any weapon as defined in Title 29 of this code.

**Title 30 – Unified Development code
30.44 – Uses**

Section 30.44.020. Alternative Standards for Specific Site Development Standards Required With Specific Uses.

Table 30.44-1 Global Use Table	
Home Occupation	Prohibited Home Occupation Uses:
	4. Businesses involving firearms, explosives, ammunition, or gun powder, or any other weapon as regulated by NRS 202.350, except for the training in the use of weapons at an approved off-site facility.

Winnemucca Municipal Code

Current through Ordinance Number 813, enacted February 2, 2016. (Supplement Number 11)

**Title 9 – Public Peace, Morals and Welfare
Chapter 9.20 – Offenses By or Against Minors**

Section 9.20.060. Minors, Furnishing explosives to.

A. It is unlawful to sell or give to any minor any explosive, explosive compound or detonator cap under any conditions.

B. It is unlawful to sell or give to any minor under twelve years of age any small firearms ammunition without a written order or permit from the parent or guardian of such minor.

C. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars or more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the city jail for not less than ten days or more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.