

**State Laws and Published Ordinances – New Hampshire**  
Current through Act Chapter 39 of the 2020 Regular Session.

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**Table of Contents**

**Title XII – Public Safety and Welfare**  
**Chapter 159 – Pistols and Revolvers**

Section 159:1. Definition.  
Section 159:3. Convicted Felons.  
Section 159:3-a. Armed Career Criminals.  
Section 159:7. Sales to Felons.  
Section 159:8. License to Sell.  
Section 159:8-a. Sales to Nonresidents; Attorney General.  
Section 159:8-b. Penalties.  
Section 159:10. Sale without License.  
Section 159:11. False Information.  
Section 159:12. Sale to Minors.  
Section 159:13. Changing Marks.  
Section 159:14. Exemption.  
Section 159:17. Exceptions.  
Section 159:18. Felonious Use of Teflon-coated, Armor-piercing and Exploding Bullets and Cartridges.  
Section 159:19-a. Criminal Use of Pistol Cane or Sword Cane.

**State Jurisdiction**

Section 159:26. Firearms, Ammunition, and Knives; Authority of the State.

**Chapter 159-D – Criminal Background Checks**

Section 159-D:1. Sale of Firearms; Criminal History Record and Protective Order Check.  
Section 159-D:2. Confidentiality.  
Section 159-D:3. Penalties for Attempts to Purchase Firearms Illegally.

**Chapter 173-B – Protection of Persons from Domestic Violence**

Section 173-B:1. Definitions. [selections]  
Section 173-B:3. Commencement of Proceedings; Hearing.  
Section 173-B:4. Temporary Relief.  
Section 173-B:10. Protection by Peace Officers.  
Section 173-B:13. Orders Enforceable.

**Title LXII – Criminal Code**

**Chapter 625 – Preliminary**

Section 625:11. General Definitions. [selections]

**Chapter 644 – Breaches of the Peace and Related Offenses**

Section 644:15. Furnishing Arms to Persons Under 16.

**Chapter 650-C – Negligent Storage of Firearms**

Section 650-C:1. Negligent Storage of Firearms.

Concord  
Manchester

**Title XII – Public Safety and Welfare**  
**Chapter 159 – Pistols and Revolvers**

**Section 159:1. Definition.**

Pistol or revolver, as used herein, means any firearm with barrel less than 16 inches in length. It does not include antique pistols, gun canes, or revolvers. An antique pistol, gun cane, or revolver, for the purposes of this chapter means any pistol, gun cane, or revolver utilizing an early type of ignition, including, but not limited to, flintlocks, wheel locks, matchlocks, percussions and pin-fire, but no pistol, gun cane, or revolver which utilizes readily available center fire or rim-fire cartridges which are in common, current use shall be deemed to be an antique pistol, gun cane, or revolver. Nothing in this section shall prevent antique pistols, gun canes, or revolvers from being owned or transferred by museums, antique or arms collectors, or licensed gun dealers at auctions, gun shows, or private premises provided such ownership or transfer does not conflict with federal statutes.

**Section 159:3. Convicted Felons.**

I. A person is guilty of a class B felony if he:

(a) Owns or has in his possession or under his control, a pistol, revolver, or other firearm, or slungshot, □ pistol cane, blackjack, dagger, dirk-knife, or other deadly weapon as defined in RSA 625:11, V; and

(b) Has been convicted in either a state or federal court in this or any other state, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any territory or possession of the United States of:

(1) A felony against the person or property of another; or

(2) A felony under RSA 318-B; or

(3) A felony violation of the laws of any other state, the District of Columbia, the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or any territory or possession of the United States relating to controlled drugs as defined in RSA 318-B.

I-a. A person is guilty of a class B felony if such person completes and signs an application for purchase of a firearm and the person is a convicted felon under the provisions of paragraph I.

II. The state shall confiscate to the use of the state the weapon or weapons of persons convicted under this section.

III. It is an affirmative defense to a charge under this section that a felony of which a defendant has been convicted in another jurisdiction would not have constituted a felony in the state of New Hampshire at the time such felony was committed.

**Section 159:3-a. Armed Career Criminals.**

I. No person who has been convicted of any combination of 3 or more felonies in this state or any other state under homicide, assault, sexual assault, arson, burglary, robbery, extortion, child sexual abuse images, or controlled drug laws, shall own or have in his or her possession or under his or her control, a pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, or any other firearm.

II. Any person who violates paragraph I shall be guilty of a felony and, notwithstanding RSA 651:2, II, shall be sentenced to a minimum mandatory term of 10 years imprisonment and a maximum term of imprisonment of not more than 40 years and shall be fined not more than \$25,000.

III. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, neither the whole, nor any part of the minimum mandatory sentence provided under paragraph II shall be served concurrently with any other term, nor shall the whole or any part of such additional term of imprisonment be suspended or deferred. No action brought to enforce sentencing under this section shall be continued for sentencing, nor shall the provisions of RSA 651:20 relative to suspensions or RSA 651-A relative to parole apply to any sentence of imprisonment imposed.

**Section 159:5. Exceptions.**

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The provisions of [RSA 159:3](#) and 4 shall not apply to marshals, sheriffs, policemen or other duly appointed peace and other law enforcement officers, or bailiffs and court officers responsible for court security; nor to the regular and ordinary transportation of pistols or revolvers as merchandise, nor to members of the armed services of the United States when on duty; nor to the national guard when on duty; nor to organizations by law authorized to purchase or receive such weapons; nor to duly authorized military or civil organizations when parading, or the members thereof when at, or going to or from, their customary places of assembly.

**Section 159:7. Sales to Felons.**

No person shall sell, deliver, or otherwise transfer a pistol, revolver or any other firearm, to a person who has been convicted, in any jurisdiction, of a felony. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a class B felony.

### **Section 159:8. License to Sell.**

The selectmen of a town and the chief of police of a city may grant licenses, the form of which shall be prescribed by the director of the division of state police, effective for not more than 3 years from date of issue, permitting the licensee to sell at retail pistols and revolvers subject to the following conditions, for breach of any of which the licensee shall be subject to forfeiture:

I. The business shall be carried on only in the building designated in the license or at any organized sporting show or arms collectors' meeting sponsored by a chartered club or organization.

II. The license or a copy thereof, certified by the issuing authority, shall be displayed on the premises where it can easily be read.

III. No pistol, revolver, or other firearm shall be delivered to a purchaser not personally known to the seller or who does not present clear evidence of his identity; nor to a person who has been convicted of a felony.

### **Section 159:8-a. Sales to Nonresidents; Attorney General.**

No person holding a license issued under the provisions of RSA 159:8 shall sell a pistol or revolver to a nonresident unless such nonresident has authority under the laws of the state of his residence, to purchase a pistol or revolver in the state of his residence, or unless the director of the division of state police, for good cause shown, has issued to such nonresident a permit for the purchase of a pistol or revolver. The attorney general shall, at least once annually, file with the secretary of state a summary of the laws of each state of the United States relative to the purchase of pistols and revolvers in such states; and a licensee may rely upon such summary in determining if a nonresident offering to purchase a pistol or revolver has authority to make such purchase under the laws of the state of his residence.

### **Section 159:8-b. Penalties.**

If a licensee shall in any court be found guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of RSA 159:8-a, such court shall, for each such violation, order the suspension of his license for a period of 3 months, and may, in addition, impose a fine not in excess of \$100.

### **Section 159:10. Sale without license.**

Any person who, without being licensed as herein provided, sells, advertises or exposes for sale, or has in his possession with intent to sell, pistols or revolvers shall be guilty of a class B felony if a natural person, or guilty of a felony if any other person.

### **Section 159:11. False information.**

Any person who, in purchasing or otherwise securing delivery of a pistol, revolver, or other firearm, gives false information or offers false evidence of his identity, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor for the first offense, and be guilty of a class B felony for any subsequent offense.

### **Section 159:12. Sale to minors.**

I. Any person who shall sell, barter, hire, lend or give to any minor any pistol or revolver shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

II. This section shall not apply to:

(a) Fathers, mothers, grandparents, guardians, administrators or executors who give a pistol or revolver to their children or wards or to heirs to an estate.

(b) Individuals instructing minors in the safe use of firearms during a supervised firearms training program, provided the minor's parent or legal guardian has granted the minor permission to participate in such program.

(c) Licensed hunters accompanying a minor while lawfully taking wildlife.

(d) Individuals supervising minors using firearms during a lawful shooting event or activity.

### **Section 159:13. Changing marks.**

No person shall change, alter, remove or obliterate the name of the maker, model, manufacturer's number or other mark of identification on any pistol or revolver. Possession of any such firearms upon which the same shall have been changed, altered, removed or obliterated shall be presumptive evidence that such possessor has changed, altered, removed or obliterated the same. Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

### **Section 159:14. Exemption.**

None of the provisions of this chapter shall prohibit an individual not licensed under the provisions thereof who is not engaged in the business of selling pistols or revolvers from selling a pistol or revolver to a person licensed under this chapter or to a person personally known to him.

### **Section 159:18. Felonious Use of Teflon-coated, Armor-piercing and Exploding Bullets and Cartridges.**

I. A person is guilty of a class B felony if he uses or attempts to use any teflon-coated or armor-piercing bullet or cartridge, or any bullet or cartridge which contains any explosive substance in the projectile and is designed to explode upon impact, in the course of committing any misdemeanor or felony.

II. 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.

### **Section 159:19-a. Criminal Use of Pistol Cane or Sword Cane.**

I. Any person who uses a pistol cane or sword cane on another person with intent to commit a crime punishable as a misdemeanor shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

II. Any person who uses a pistol cane or sword cane on 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.

## **State Jurisdiction**

### **Section 159:26. Firearms, Ammunition, and Knives; Authority of the State.**

I. To the extent consistent with federal law, the state of New Hampshire shall have authority and jurisdiction over the sale, purchase, ownership, use, possession, transportation, licensing, permitting, taxation, or other matter pertaining to firearms, firearms components, ammunition, firearms supplies, or knives in the state. Except as otherwise specifically provided by statute, no ordinance or regulation of a political subdivision may regulate the sale, purchase, ownership, use, possession, transportation, licensing, permitting, taxation, or other matter pertaining to firearms, firearms components, ammunition, or firearms supplies in the state. Nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting a political subdivision's right to adopt zoning ordinances for the purpose of regulating firearms or knives businesses in the same manner as other businesses or to take any action allowed under RSA 207:59.

II. Upon the effective date of this section, all municipal ordinances and regulations not authorized under paragraph I relative to the sale, purchase, ownership, use, possession, transportation, licensing, permitting, taxation, or other matter pertaining to firearms, firearm components, ammunition, firearms supplies, or knives shall be null and void.

## **Chapter 159-D – Criminal Background Checks**

### **Section 159-D:1. Sale of Firearms; Criminal History Record and Protective Order Check.**

The department of safety may become the point of contact for the federal government for the purposes of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS).

### **Section 159-D:2. Confidentiality.**

I. If the department of safety conducts criminal background checks under RSA 159-D:1, any records containing information pertaining to a potential buyer or transferee who is not found to be prohibited from receipt or transfer of a firearm by reason of state or federal law, which are created by the department of safety to conduct the criminal background check, shall be confidential and may not be disclosed by the department or any officers or employees to any person or to another agency. The department shall destroy any such records after it communicates the corresponding approval number to the licensee and, in any event, such records shall be destroyed within 1 day after the day of the receipt of the licensee's request.

II. The department shall retain records containing any information pertaining to a potential buyer or transferee who is prohibited from receipt or transfer of a firearm for 3 years.

III. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, the department may maintain only a log of dates of requests for criminal background checks and unique approval numbers corresponding to such dates for an indefinite period.

IV. Nothing in this section shall be construed to allow the department to maintain records containing the names of licensees who receive unique approval numbers or to maintain records of firearm transactions, including the names or other identification of licensees and potential buyers or transferees, including persons not otherwise prohibited by law from the receipt or possession of firearms.

## **Chapter 173-B – Protection of Persons from Domestic Violence**

### **Section 173-B:1. Definitions. [Selections]**

In this chapter:

**VII. "Deadly weapon"** means "deadly weapon" as defined in RSA 625:11, V.

**IX. "Domestic violence"** means abuse as defined in RSA 173-B:1, I.

X "Family or household member" means:

(a) Spouses, ex-spouses, persons cohabiting with each other, and persons who cohabited with each other but who no longer share the same residence.

(b) Parents and other persons related by consanguinity or affinity, other than minor children who reside with the defendant.

**XI. "Firearm"** means any weapon, including a starter gun, which will, is designed to, or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive.

**XV. "Intimate partners"** means persons currently or formerly involved in a romantic relationship, whether or not such relationship was ever sexually consummated.

Section 173-B:3. Commencement of Proceedings; Hearing.

I. Any person may seek relief pursuant to RSA 173-B:5 by filing a petition, in the county or district where the plaintiff or defendant resides, alleging abuse by the defendant. ....

...

**Section 173-B:4. Temporary Relief.**

I. Upon a showing of an immediate and present danger of abuse, the court may enter temporary orders to protect the plaintiff with or without actual notice to defendant. The court may issue such temporary orders by telephone or facsimile. Such telephonically issued orders shall be made by a circuit court judge to a law enforcement officer, shall be valid in any jurisdiction in the state, and shall be effective until the close of the next regular court business day. Such orders shall be returnable to the circuit court where the plaintiff resides or to which the plaintiff has fled, unless otherwise ordered by the issuing judge. If non-telephonic temporary orders are made ex parte, the party against whom such relief is issued may file a written request with the clerk of the court and request a hearing on such orders. Such hearing shall be held no less than 3 business days and no more than 5 business days after the request is received by the clerk. Such hearings may constitute the final hearing described in RSA 173-B:3, VII. Such temporary relief may direct the defendant to relinquish to a peace officer any and all firearms and ammunition in the control, ownership, or possession of the defendant, or any other person on behalf of the defendant for the duration of the protective order. Other temporary relief may include:

(a) Protective orders:

...

(3) Restraining the defendant from withholding items of the plaintiff's personal property which are specified in the order. A peace officer shall accompany the plaintiff in retrieving such property to protect the plaintiff.

...

(9) Directing the defendant to relinquish to the peace officer, in addition to the relief specified in RSA 173-B:4, I, any and all deadly weapons specified in the protective order that are in the control, ownership, or possession of the defendant, or any other person on behalf of the defendant, for the duration of the protective order.

...

II. The defendant may be prohibited from purchasing, receiving, or possessing any deadly weapons and any and all firearms and ammunition for the duration of the order. The court may subsequently issue a search warrant authorizing the peace officer to seize any deadly weapons specified in the protective order and any and all firearms and ammunition, if there is probable cause to believe such firearms and ammunition and specified deadly weapons are kept on the premises or curtilage of the defendant and if the court has reason to believe that all such firearms and ammunition and specified deadly weapons have not been relinquished by the defendant.

**Section 173-B:5. Relief.**

I. A finding of abuse shall mean the defendant represents a credible threat to the safety of the plaintiff. Upon a showing of abuse of the plaintiff by a preponderance of the evidence, the court shall grant such relief as is necessary to bring about a cessation of abuse. Such relief shall direct the defendant to relinquish to the peace officer any and all firearms and ammunition in the control, ownership, or possession of the defendant, or any other person on behalf of the defendant for the duration of the protective order. Other relief may include:

(a) Protective orders:

...

**(6)** Directing the defendant to relinquish to the peace officer, in addition to the relief specified in RSA 173-B:5, I, any and all deadly weapons specified in the protective order that are in the control, ownership, or possession of the defendant, or any other person on behalf of the defendant.

...

**II.** The defendant shall be prohibited from purchasing, receiving, or possessing any deadly weapons and any and all firearms and ammunition for the duration of the order. The court may subsequently issue a search warrant authorizing a peace officer to seize any deadly weapons specified in the protective order and any and all firearms and ammunition, if there is probable cause to believe such firearms and ammunition and specified deadly weapons are kept on the premises or curtilage of the defendant.

...

**VI.** Any order under this section shall be for a fixed period of time not to exceed one year, but may be extended by order of the court upon a motion by the plaintiff, showing good cause, with notice to the defendant, for one year after the expiration of the first order and thereafter each extension may be for up to 5 years, upon the request of the plaintiff and at the discretion of the court. The court shall review the order, and each renewal thereof and shall grant such relief as may be necessary to provide for the safety and well-being of the plaintiff. A defendant shall have the right to a hearing on the extension of any order under this paragraph to be held within 30 days of the extension. The court shall state in writing, at the respondent's request, its reason or reasons for granting the extension. The court shall retain jurisdiction to enforce and collect the financial support obligation which accrued prior to the expiration of the protective order.

...

**IX-a.** If a criminal records check conducted by the department of safety indicates that a potential buyer or transferee is prohibited from receipt or possession of a firearm pursuant to a protective order issued under this chapter, the department of safety shall notify the administrative office of the courts of the denial. The administrative office of the courts shall immediately notify the plaintiff that the defendant has attempted to purchase or obtain a firearm in violation of the protective order.

**X.**

**(a)** Within 15 days prior to the expiration of the protective orders, the defendant may request, by motion to the court, the return of any and all firearms and ammunition and specified deadly weapons held by the law enforcement agency while the protective order was in effect. Upon receipt of such a motion, the court shall schedule a hearing no later than 15 days after the expiration of the order. The court shall provide written notice to the plaintiff who shall have the right to appear and be heard, and to the law enforcement agency which has control of the firearms, ammunition, and specified deadly weapons. The scope of the hearing shall be limited to:

**(1)** Establishing whether the defendant is subject to any state or federal law or court order that precludes the defendant from owning or possessing a firearm; and

**(2)** Under circumstances where the plaintiff has requested an extension of the protective order, whether the plaintiff has established by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant continues to represent a credible threat to the safety of the plaintiff.

**(b)** If the court finds that the defendant is not subject to any state or federal law or court order precluding the ownership or possession of firearms, or if the court denies the plaintiff's request to extend the protective order, the court shall issue a written order directing the law enforcement agency to return the requested firearms, ammunition, or deadly weapon to the defendant.

**(c)** Law enforcement agencies shall not release firearms and ammunition and specified deadly weapons without a court order granting such release. The law enforcement agency may charge the defendant a reasonable fee for the storage of any firearms and ammunition and specified deadly weapons taken pursuant to a protective order. The fee shall not exceed the actual cost incurred by the law enforcement agency for the storage of the firearms and ammunition and specified deadly weapons. The defendant may make alternative arrangements with a federally licensed firearms dealer for the storage of firearms, at the defendant's own expense, upon approval of the court. Such firearms shall be turned over to the appropriate law enforcement agency for transfer to the storage facility. Retrieval of such firearms shall be through the law enforcement agency responsible for their transfer to the storage facility pursuant to a court order as prescribed in this paragraph.

**(d)** No law enforcement agency shall be held liable for alleged damage or deterioration due to storage or transportation to any firearms and ammunition and specified deadly weapons held by a law enforcement agency, so long as due care is used.

## **Section 173-B:10. Protection by Peace Officers.**

I. Whenever any peace officer has probable cause to believe that a person has been abused, as defined in RSA 173-B:1, that officer shall use all means within reason to prevent further abuse including, but not limited to:

(a) Confiscating any deadly weapons involved in the alleged domestic abuse and any firearms and ammunition in the defendant's control, ownership, or possession.

...

## **Title LXII – Criminal Code Chapter 625 – Preliminary**

### **Section 625:11. General Definitions. [Selections]**

The following definitions apply to this code.

V. **"Deadly weapon"** means any firearm, knife or other substance or thing which, in the manner it is used, intended to be used, or threatened to be used, is known to be capable of producing death or serious bodily injury.

## **Chapter 644 – Breaches of the Peace and Related Offenses**

### **Section 644:15. Furnishing arms to persons under 16.**

I. Any person who shall sell, barter, hire, lend, or give to any person under the age of 16 years any cartridges or shotshells suitable for discharging in any rifle, pistol, revolver, or shotgun shall be guilty of a violation.

II. This section shall not apply to:

(a) Fathers, mothers, grandparents, or guardians of such children.

(b) Individuals instructing such children in the safe use of firearms during a supervised firearms training program, provided the child's parent or legal guardian has granted the child permission to participate in such program.

(c) Licensed hunters accompanying such children while lawfully taking wildlife.

(d) Individuals supervising such children using firearms during a lawful shooting event or activity.

## **Chapter 650-C – Negligent Storage of Firearms**

### **Section 650-C:1. Negligent storage of firearms.**

I. Nothing in this section shall be construed to reduce or limit any existing right to purchase and own firearms or ammunition, or both, or to provide authority to any state or local agency to infringe upon the privacy of any family, home or business except by lawful warrant.

II. As used in this section, "**child**," "**juvenile**" or "**youth**" shall mean any person under 16 years of age.

III. Any person who stores or leaves on premises under that person's control a loaded firearm, and who knows or reasonably should know that a child is likely to gain access to the firearm without the permission of the child's parent or guardian, is guilty of a violation if a child gains access to a firearm and:

(a) The firearm is used in a reckless or threatening manner;

(b) The firearm is used during the commission of any misdemeanor or felony; or

(c) The firearm is negligently or recklessly discharged.

IV. Any person who violates paragraph III shall be fined not more than \$1,000.

V. This section shall not apply whenever any of the following occurs:

(a) The child has completed firearm safety instructions by a certified firearms safety instructor or has successfully completed a certified hunter safety course.

(b) The firearm is kept secured in a locked box, gun safe, or other secure locked space, or in a location which a reasonable person would believe to be secure, or is secured with a trigger lock or similar device that prevents the firearm from discharging.

(c) The firearm is carried on the person or within such a close proximity thereto so that the individual can readily retrieve and use the firearm as if carried on the person.

(d) The child obtains or obtains and discharges the firearm in a lawful act of self-defense or defense of another person.

(e) The person who keeps a loaded firearm on any premises which are under such person's custody or control has no reasonable expectation, based on objective facts and circumstances, that a child is likely to be present on the premises.

(f) The child obtains the firearm as a result of an illegal entry of any premises by any person or an illegal taking of the firearm from the premises of the owner without permission of the owner.

VI. A parent or guardian of a child who is injured or who dies of an accidental shooting shall be prosecuted under this section only in those instances in which the parent or guardian behaved in a grossly negligent manner.

VII. Licensees shall conspicuously post at each purchase counter the following warning in bold type not less than one inch in height: "IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THE OWNER OF A FIREARM SEEK FIREARM SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FROM A CERTIFIED FIREARMS INSTRUCTOR AND KEEP FIREARMS SECURED FROM UNAUTHORIZED USE." A licensee failing to display this warning to the purchaser of a firearm shall be guilty of a violation.

### **Concord Municipal Code**

Current through Ordinance No. 3071, enacted May 11, 2020. (Supp. No. 50, Update1)

#### **Chapter 7. Police**

##### **Article 7-1. Crime Prevention**

###### **Section 7-1-2. Background Checks for Handgun License.**

The Chief of Police will charge a Federal Firearms Licensee a processing fee of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) to cover the cost of conducting any background check requested in connection with the purchase or transfer of a handgun.

### **Manchester Municipal Code**

Current through Ordinance passed June 14, 2019. (Supp. No. 2019 S-20)

#### **Title IX – General Regulations**

##### **Chapter 93 – Alarms**

###### **Section 93.18. Protection of certain businesses.**

(A) Any business or any individual, partnership, corporation, or other entity engaged in selling, leasing, maintaining, servicing, repairing, altering, replacing, moving of any firearms, explosives, or ammunition including but not limited to all federal firearms licensed dealers, to be sold, leased, maintained, serviced, repaired, altered, replaced, moved, or installed in or on any building, structure or facility shall be required to install and maintain an Underwriters' Laboratory approved burglar alarm system covering all accessible access points or a combination of interior devices, including but not limited to photoelectric, ultrasonic, microwave, proximity, and sound devices. The method of alarm transmission must be a direct wire or a supervised line to an Underwriters' Laboratory approved central station or a method of transmission to an Underwriters Laboratory approved central station approved by the Chief of Police in keeping with industry standards.

...

(D) Any business operating under the definitions of divisions (A) through (C) of this section must be in compliance by January 1, 1995.

(E) The Chief of Police may require any business to install and maintain an Underwriters' Laboratory burglar alarm system. In making a determination of the necessity for an alarm system, the Chief of Police shall consider such factors as the history of the unlawful entries against the particular establishment and the type of business and the nature and value of the inventory of the particular establishment.

### **Title XI. Business – Regulations**

#### **Chapter 110 – Licensing**

##### **General Provisions**

###### **Section 110.01. Definitions.**

For the purpose of this title, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

**Secondhand Dealer.** Any person, firm, partnership or corporation whose business is the retail buying, selling, buy-back, exchanging, dealing in or dealing with secondhand articles, including but not limited to . . . , firearms, auto accessories and office and store fixtures and related equipment. The term shall not be construed to exclude trade-ins, dealers, or auctioneers in articles of property, the transfer of title to which is required by the laws of the state to be evidenced by written instrument and recorded in all appropriate offices of state or county government.

**Section 110.02. Business license required.**

**(A)** It shall be unlawful for any person to commence or conduct, or propose to commence or conduct, either directly or indirectly, a business within the city and identified by the provisions of this chapter, unless a license therefor, expiring on April 30 annually, has been issued by the City Clerk upon payment of the fee prescribed by the provisions of this chapter. A business or business activity required to file under this chapter shall include: common victualers; dealers in and keepers of shops for the purchase, sale or barter of junk, old metals or second-hand articles; pawnbrokers; hotels, motels, inns, bed and breakfasts; high- impact retail stores; tattoo and body piercing establishments; farmer's markets; food-service establishments; taxicab companies; transportation network companies, companies engaged in towing motor vehicles without the consent or authorization of the owner or operator; employment offices; circuses; carnivals; performers and exhibitors; arcades; dances, dance halls or entertainment places of assembly; peddlers; fairs; and such other activities, devices, or vehicles that may be cited by this chapter.

**(B)** A business required to file under this title shall comply with all applicable municipal rules, regulations, and ordinances including, but not limited to, those issued by the Planning and Community Development, Zoning, Health, Police and Fire Departments and the applicable statutes, rules and regulations of the state or its agencies.

**(C)** As a condition of licensure, and at any time during the license period, a business required to file under this chapter may be subject to additional restrictions or conditions ordered by the Planning and Community Development, Health, Police or Fire Departments as may be warranted by any circumstances pertaining to a specific establishment or to prevent any nuisance related to or caused by the licensed activity. A nuisance, in addition to its common law meaning, is anything that endangers life, health or safety, gives offense to senses, violates common standards of decency or obstructs reasonable and comfortable use of any property.

**Title XIII – General Offenses  
Chapter 130 – General Offenses  
Offenses Against Property**

**Section 130.41. Dangerous weapons in public school buildings and on public school grounds.**

**(A)** No person shall carry or possess a dangerous weapon in any public school building, including appurtenant buildings, or on any public school grounds, including parking lots and recreational or any athletic areas used for school athletics.

**(B)** For the purpose of this section, the following definition shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

**Dangerous Weapon.** Any firearm, knife, blackjack, slingshot, metallic knuckles or other thing which is designed or intended to be used to produce bodily injury.