

State Laws and Published Ordinances – New Jersey

Current through New Jersey 218th Second Annual Session, L. 2019, c. 268, and J.R. 22.

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Aberdeen	Atlantic City	Barnegat
Bay Head	Hamilton (Mercer County)	Rahway
Bayonne	Hazlet	Red Bank
Beach Haven	Hoboken	Ridgefield
Bellmawr	Howell	Ridgefield Park
Berkeley	Jackson	River Edge
Bloomfield	Jersey City	Robbinsville
Bound Brook	Kenilworth	Rockaway (Borough)
Brick	Kinnelon	Roseland
Bridgewater	Lacey	Runnemede
Brielle	Lake Como	Saddle Brook
Camden	Lawrence	Seaside Park
Chatham	Little Egg Harbor	Secaucus
Clementon	Long Beach	Ship Bottom
Clifton	Long Branch	Somerdale
Delran	Marlboro	Somers Point
Dunellen	Matawan	Spring Lake
East Brunswick	Merchantville	Stafford
East Hanover	Middlesex	Toms River
East Greenwich	Middletown	Tuckerton
East Newark	Montclair	Upper Saddle River
East Orange	Morristown	Verona
East Rutherford	Mount Laurel	Voorhees
Eastampton	Mount Olive	Wall
Eatontown	Newton	Wanaque
Edison	Northfield	Washington (Township Bergen County)
Elizabeth	Norwood	Washington (Township Warner County)
Ewing	Ocean	West Amwell
Florham Park	Old Bridge	West Long Branch
Freehold	Orange	Westfield
Frelinghuysen	Parsippany-Troy Hills	Westwood
Garwood	Pine Hill	Wharton
Haddon	Piscataway	
Hamilton (Atlantic County)	Pleasantville	
	Plumsted	
	Point Pleasant	
	Point Pleasant Beach	

Title 2C – The New Jersey Code of Criminal Justice
Subtitle 2 – Specific Offenses
Part 3 – Offenses Against Other Persons
Chapter 25 – Domestic Violence

Section 2C:25-19. Definitions.

As used in this act:

a. “Domestic violence” means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts inflicted upon a person protected under this act by an adult or an emancipated minor:

- (1) Homicide N.J.S.2C:11-1 et seq.
- (2) Assault N.J.S.2C:12-1
- (3) Terroristic threats N.J.S.2C:12-3
- (4) Kidnapping N.J.S.2C:13-1
- (5) Criminal restraint N.J.S.2C:13-2
- (6) False imprisonment N.J.S.2C:13-3
- (7) Sexual assault N.J.S.2C:14-2
- (8) Criminal sexual contact N.J.S.2C:14-3
- (9) Lewdness N.J.S.2C:14-4
- (10) Criminal mischief N.J.S.2C:17-3
- (11) Burglary N.J.S.2C:18-2
- (12) Criminal trespass N.J.S.2C:18-3
- (13) Harassment N.J.S.2C:33-4
- (14) Stalking P.L.1992, c.209 (C.2C:12-10)
- (15) Criminal coercion N.J.S.2C:13-5
- (16) Robbery N.J.S.2C:15-1
- (17) Contempt of a domestic violence order pursuant to subsection b. of N.J.S.2C:29-9 that constitutes a crime or disorderly persons offense
- (18) Any other crime involving risk of death or serious bodily injury to a person protected under the “Prevention of Domestic Violence Act of 1991,” P.L.1991, c.261 (C.2C:25-17 et al.)
- (19) Cyber-harassment P.L.2013, c.272 (C.2C:33-4.1)

When one or more of these acts is inflicted by an unemancipated minor upon a person protected under this act, the occurrence shall not constitute “domestic violence,” but may be the basis for the filing of a petition or complaint pursuant to the provisions of section 11 of P.L.1982, c.77 (C.2A:4A-30).

b. “Law enforcement agency” means a department, division, bureau, commission, board or other authority of the State or of any political subdivision thereof which employs law enforcement officers.

c. “Law enforcement officer” means a person whose public duties include the power to act as an officer for the detection, apprehension, arrest and conviction of offenders against the laws of this State.

d. “Victim of domestic violence” means a person protected under this act and shall include any person who is 18 years of age or older or who is an emancipated minor and who has been subjected to domestic violence by a spouse, former spouse, or any other person who is a present household member or was at any time a household member. “Victim of domestic violence” also includes any person, regardless of age, who has been subjected to domestic violence by a person with whom the victim has a child in common, or with whom the victim anticipates having a child in common, if one of the parties is pregnant. “Victim of domestic violence” also includes any person who has been subjected to domestic violence by a person with whom the victim has had a dating relationship.

e. “Emancipated minor” means a person who is under 18 years of age but who has been married, has entered military service, has a child or is pregnant or has been previously declared by a court or an administrative agency to be emancipated.

Section 2C:25-27. Conditions of sentencing of defendant found guilty of domestic violence.

c.

(1) When a defendant is found guilty of a crime or offense involving domestic violence, the court shall inform the defendant that the defendant is prohibited from purchasing, owning, possessing, or controlling a firearm pursuant to section 6 of P.L.1979, c.179 (C.2C:39-7) and from receiving or retaining a firearms purchaser identification card or permit to purchase a handgun pursuant to N.J.S.2C:58-3. The court shall order the defendant to arrange for the immediate surrender to a law enforcement officer of any firearm that has not already been seized or surrendered and any firearms purchaser identification card or permit to purchase a handgun possessed by the defendant. No later than five business days after the order is entered, however, the defendant may arrange to sell any surrendered firearm to a licensed retail dealer of firearms who shall be authorized to take possession of that purchased firearm from the law enforcement agency to which it was surrendered no later than 10 business days after the order is entered. Any card or permit issued to the defendant shall be deemed immediately revoked. The court shall establish a process for notifying the appropriate authorities of the conviction requiring the revocation of the card or permit. A law enforcement officer accepting a surrendered firearm shall provide the defendant with a receipt listing the date of surrender, the name of the defendant, and any item that has been surrendered, including the serial number, manufacturer, and model of the surrendered firearm. The defendant shall provide a copy of this receipt to the prosecutor within 48 hours of service of the order, and shall attest under penalty that any firearms owned or possessed at the time of the order have been transferred in accordance with this section and that the defendant currently does not possess any firearms. The defendant alternatively may attest under penalty that he did not own or possess a firearm at the time of the order and currently does not possess a firearm. If the court, upon motion of the prosecutor, finds probable cause that the defendant has failed to surrender any firearm, card, or permit, the court may order a search for and removal of these items at any location where the judge has reasonable cause to believe these items are located. The judge shall state with specificity the reasons for and the scope of the search and seizure authorized by the order.

(2) A law enforcement officer who receives a firearm that is surrendered, but not purchased and taken possession of by a licensed retail dealer of firearms within 10 business days of when the order is entered pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection, may dispose of the surrendered firearm in accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.2C:64-6. A firearm purchased by a licensed retail dealer from a defendant shall become part of the inventory of the dealer.

Section 2C:25-29. Hearing procedure; relief.

b. In proceedings in which complaints for restraining orders have been filed, the court shall grant any relief necessary to prevent further abuse. In addition to any other provisions, any restraining order issued by the court shall bar the defendant from purchasing, owning, possessing or controlling a firearm and from receiving or retaining a firearms purchaser identification card or permit to purchase a handgun pursuant to N.J.S.2C:58-3 during the period in which the restraining order is in effect or two years, whichever is greater. The order shall require the immediate surrender of any firearm or other weapon belonging to the defendant. The order shall include notice to the defendant of the penalties for a violation of any provision of the order, including but not limited to the penalties for contempt of court and unlawful possession of a firearm or other weapon pursuant to N.J.S.2C:39-5.

A law enforcement officer shall accompany the defendant, or may proceed without the defendant if necessary, to any place where any firearm or other weapon belonging to the defendant is located to ensure that the defendant does not gain access to any firearm or other weapon, and a law enforcement officer shall take custody of any firearm or other weapon belonging to the defendant. If the order prohibits the defendant from returning to the scene of domestic violence or other place where firearms or other weapons belonging to the defendant are located, any firearm or other weapon located there shall be seized by a law enforcement officer. The provisions of this subsection requiring the surrender or removal of a firearm, card, or permit shall not apply to any law enforcement officer while actually on duty, or to any member of the Armed Forces of the United States or member of the National Guard while actually on duty or traveling to or from an authorized place of duty. At the hearing the judge of the Family Part of the Chancery Division of the Superior Court may issue an order granting any or all of the following relief:

(16) In addition to the order required by this subsection prohibiting the defendant from possessing any firearm, the court may also issue an order prohibiting the defendant from possessing any other weapon enumerated in subsection r. of N.J.S.2C:39-1 and ordering the search for and seizure of any firearm or other weapon at any location where the judge has reasonable cause to believe the weapon is located. The judge shall state with specificity the reasons for and scope of the search and seizure authorized by the order.

Part 5 – Offenses Against the Public; Public Order, Health and Decency Chapter 39 – Weapons

Section 2C:39-1. Definitions [Effective February 1, 2020]

The following definitions apply to this chapter and to chapter 58:

- a. “Antique firearm”** means any rifle or shotgun and “antique cannon” means a destructive device defined in paragraph (3) of subsection c. of this section, if the rifle, shotgun or destructive device, as the case may be, is incapable of being fired or discharged, or which does not fire fixed ammunition, regardless of date of manufacture, or was manufactured before 1898 for which cartridge ammunition is not commercially available, and is possessed as a curiosity or ornament or for its historical significance or value.
- b. “Deface”** means to remove, deface, cover, alter or destroy the name of the maker, model designation, manufacturer’s serial number or any other distinguishing identification mark or number on any firearm.
- c. “Destructive device”** means any device, instrument or object designed to explode or produce uncontrolled combustion, including (1) any explosive or incendiary bomb, mine or grenade; (2) any rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces or any missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter of an ounce; (3) any weapon capable of firing a projectile of a caliber greater than 60 caliber, except a shotgun or shotgun ammunition generally recognized as suitable for sporting purposes; (4) any Molotov cocktail or other device consisting of a breakable container containing flammable liquid and having a wick or similar device capable of being ignited. The term does not include any device manufactured for the purpose of illumination, distress signaling, line-throwing, safety or similar purposes.
- d. “Dispose of”** means to give, give away, lease, loan, keep for sale, offer, offer for sale, sell, transfer, or otherwise transfer possession.
- e. “Explosive”** means any chemical compound or mixture that is commonly used or is possessed for the purpose of producing an explosion and which contains any oxidizing and combustible materials or other ingredients in such proportions, quantities or packing that an ignition by fire, by friction, by concussion or by detonation of any part of the compound or mixture may cause such a sudden generation of highly heated gases that the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of producing destructive effects on contiguous objects. The term shall not include small arms ammunition, or explosives in the form prescribed by the official United States Pharmacopoeia.
- f. “Firearm”** means any handgun, rifle, shotgun, machine gun, automatic or semi-automatic rifle, or any gun, device or instrument in the nature of a weapon from which may be fired or ejected any solid projectable ball, slug, pellet, missile or bullet, or any gas, vapor or other noxious thing, by means of a cartridge or shell or by the action of an explosive or the igniting of flammable or explosive substances. It shall also include, without limitation, any firearm which is in the nature of an air gun, spring gun or pistol or other weapon of a similar nature in which the propelling force is a spring, elastic band, carbon dioxide, compressed or other gas or vapor, air or compressed air, or is ignited by compressed air, and ejecting a bullet or missile smaller than three-eighths of an inch in diameter, with sufficient force to injure a person.
- g. “Firearm silencer”** means any instrument, attachment, weapon or appliance for causing the firing of any gun, revolver, pistol or other firearm to be silent, or intended to lessen or muffle the noise of the firing of any gun, revolver, pistol or other firearm.
- i. “Machine gun”** means any firearm, mechanism or instrument not requiring that the trigger be pressed for each shot and having a reservoir, belt or other means of storing and carrying ammunition which can be loaded into the firearm, mechanism or instrument and fired therefrom. A machine gun also shall include, without limitation, any firearm with a trigger crank attached.
- j. “Manufacturer”** means any person who receives or obtains raw materials or parts and processes them into firearms or finished parts of firearms, except a person who exclusively processes grips, stocks and other nonmetal parts of firearms. The term does not include a person who repairs existing firearms or receives new and used raw materials or parts solely for the repair of existing firearms.
- k. “Handgun”** means any pistol, revolver or other firearm originally designed or manufactured to be fired by the use of a single hand.
- l. “Retail dealer”** means any person including a gunsmith, except a manufacturer or a wholesale dealer, who sells, transfers or assigns for a fee or profit any firearm or parts of firearms or ammunition which he has purchased or obtained with the intention, or for the purpose, of reselling or reassigning to persons who are reasonably understood to be the ultimate consumers, and includes any person who is engaged in the business of repairing firearms or who sells any firearm to satisfy a debt secured by the pledge of a firearm.
- m. “Rifle”** means any firearm designed to be fired from the shoulder and using the energy of the explosive in a fixed metallic cartridge to fire a single projectile through a rifled bore for each single pull of the trigger.
- n. “Shotgun”** means any firearm designed to be fired from the shoulder and using the energy of the explosive in a fixed shotgun shell to fire through a smooth bore either a number of ball shots or a single projectile for each pull of the trigger, or any firearm designed to be fired from the shoulder which does not fire fixed ammunition.
- o. “Sawed-off shotgun”** means any shotgun having a barrel or barrels of less than 18 inches in length measured from the breech to the muzzle, or a rifle having a barrel or barrels of less than 16 inches in length measured from the breech to

the muzzle, or any firearm made from a rifle or a shotgun, whether by alteration, or otherwise, if such firearm as modified has an overall length of less than 26 inches.

q. "Superintendent" means the Superintendent of the State Police.

r. "Weapon" means anything readily capable of lethal use or of inflicting serious bodily injury. The term includes, but is not limited to, all (1) firearms, even though not loaded or lacking a clip or other component to render them immediately operable; (2) components which can be readily assembled into a weapon; (3) gravity knives, switchblade knives, daggers, dirks, stiletos, or other dangerous knives, billies, blackjacks, bludgeons, metal knuckles, sandclubs, slingshots, cesti or similar leather bands studded with metal filings or razor blades imbedded in wood; and (4) stun guns; and any weapon or other device which projects, releases, or emits tear gas or any other substance intended to produce temporary physical discomfort or permanent injury through being vaporized or otherwise dispensed in the air.

s. "Wholesale dealer" means any person, except a manufacturer, who sells, transfers, or assigns firearms, or parts of firearms, to persons who are reasonably understood not to be the ultimate consumers, and includes persons who receive finished parts of firearms and assemble them into completed or partially completed firearms, in furtherance of such purpose, except that it shall not include those persons dealing exclusively in grips, stocks and other nonmetal parts of firearms.

w. "Assault firearm" means:

(1) The following firearms:

Algimec AGM1 type

Any shotgun with a revolving cylinder such as the "Street Sweeper" or "Striker 12"

Armalite AR-180 type

Australian Automatic Arms SAR

Avtomat Kalashnikov type semi-automatic firearms

Beretta AR-70 and BM59 semi-automatic firearms

Bushmaster Assault Rifle

Calico M-900 Assault carbine and M-900

CETME G3

Chartered Industries of Singapore SR-88 type

Colt AR-15 and CAR-15 series

Daewoo K-1, K-2, Max 1 and Max 2, AR 100 types

Demro TAC-1 carbine type

Encom MP-9 and MP-45 carbine types

FAMAS MAS223 types

FN-FAL, FN-LAR, or FN-FNC type semi-automatic firearms

Franchi SPAS 12 and LAW 12 shotguns

G3SA type

Galil type Heckler and Koch HK91, HK93, HK94, MP5, PSG-1

Intratec TEC 9 and 22 semi-automatic firearms

M1 carbine type

M14S type

MAC 10, MAC 11, MAC 11-9mm carbine type firearms

PJK M-68 carbine type

Plainfield Machine Company Carbine

Ruger K-Mini-14/5F and Mini-14/5RF

SIG AMT, SIG 550SP, SIG 551SP, SIG PE-57 types

SKS with detachable magazine type

Spectre Auto carbine type
Springfield Armory BM59 and SAR-48 type
Sterling MK-6, MK-7 and SAR types
Steyr A.U.G. semi-automatic firearms
USAS 12 semi-automatic type shotgun
Uzi type semi-automatic firearms
Valmet M62, M71S, M76, or M78 type semi-automatic firearms
Weaver Arm Nighthawk.

(2) Any firearm manufactured under any designation which is substantially identical to any of the firearms listed above.

(3) A semi-automatic shotgun with either a magazine capacity exceeding six rounds, a pistol grip, or a folding stock.

(4) A semi-automatic rifle with a fixed magazine capacity exceeding 10 rounds. "Assault firearm" shall not include a semi-automatic rifle which has an attached tubular device and which is capable of operating only with .22 caliber rimfire ammunition.

(5) A part or combination of parts designed or intended to convert a firearm into an assault firearm, or any combination of parts from which an assault firearm may be readily assembled if those parts are in the possession or under the control of the same person.

(6) A firearm with a bump stock attached.

x. "**Semi-automatic**" means a firearm which fires a single projectile for each single pull of the trigger and is self-reloading or automatically chambers a round, cartridge, or bullet.

y. "**Large capacity ammunition magazine**" means a box, drum, tube or other container which is capable of holding more than 10 rounds of ammunition to be fed continuously and directly therefrom into a semi-automatic firearm. The term shall not include an attached tubular device which is capable of holding only .22 caliber rimfire ammunition.

z. "**Pistol grip**" means a well-defined handle, similar to that found on a handgun, that protrudes conspicuously beneath the action of the weapon, and which permits the shotgun to be held and fired with one hand.

aa. "**Antique handgun**" means a handgun manufactured before 1898, or a replica thereof, which is recognized as being historical in nature or of historical significance and either (1) utilizes a match, friction, flint, or percussion ignition, or which utilizes a pin-fire cartridge in which the pin is part of the cartridge or (2) does not fire fixed ammunition or for which cartridge ammunition is not commercially available.

bb. "**Trigger lock**" means a commercially available device approved by the Superintendent of State Police which is operated with a key or combination lock that prevents a firearm from being discharged while the device is attached to the firearm. It may include, but need not be limited to, devices that obstruct the barrel or cylinder of the firearm, as well as devices that immobilize the trigger.

cc. "**Trigger locking device**" means a device that, if installed on a firearm and secured by means of a key or mechanically, electronically or electromechanically operated combination lock, prevents the firearm from being discharged without first deactivating or removing the device by means of a key or mechanically, electronically or electromechanically operated combination lock.

dd. "**Personalized handgun**" means a handgun which incorporates within its design a permanent programmable feature as part of its manufacture that cannot be deactivated and renders the personalized handgun reasonably resistant to being fired except when activated by the lawful owner or other authorized user. No make or model of a handgun shall be deemed to be a "personalized handgun" unless the Personalized Handgun Authorization Commission established pursuant to section 1 of P.L.2019, c.164 (C.2C:58-2.7) has determined in accordance with section 2 of P.L.2019, c.164 (C.2C:58-2.8), that the personalized handgun meets the performance standards and qualifying criteria established pursuant to section 2 of P.L.2019, c.164 (C.2C:58-2.8).

ee. "**Bump stock**" means any device or instrument for a firearm that increases the rate of fire achievable with the firearm by using energy from the recoil of the firearm to generate a reciprocating action that facilitates repeated activation of the trigger.

ff. "**Trigger crank**" means any device or instrument to be attached to a firearm that repeatedly activates the trigger of the firearm through the use of a lever or other part that is turned in a circular motion; provided, however, the term shall not include any weapon initially designed and manufactured to fire through the use of a crank or lever.

gg. "Armor piercing ammunition" means: (1) a projectile or projectile core which may be used in a handgun and is constructed entirely, excluding the presence of traces of other substances, from one or a combination of tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, bronze, beryllium copper, or depleted uranium; or (2) a full jacketed projectile larger than .22 caliber designed and intended for use in a handgun and whose jacket has a weight of more than 25 percent of the total weight of the projectile. "Armor piercing ammunition" shall not include shotgun shot required by federal or State environmental or game regulations for hunting purposes, a frangible projectile designed for target shooting, a projectile which the United States Attorney General finds is primarily intended to be used for sporting purposes, or any other projectile or projectile core which the United States Attorney General finds is intended to be used for industrial purposes, including a charge used in an oil gas well perforating device.

hh. "Covert firearm" means any firearm that is constructed in a shape or configuration such that it does not resemble a handgun, rifle, shotgun, or machine gun including, but not limited to, a firearm that resembles a key-chain, pen, cigarette lighter, cigarette package, cellphone, smart phone, wallet, or cane.

ii. "Undetectable firearm" means a firearm that: (1) after removal of all parts other than major components, is not as detectable as the Security Exemplar, by walk-through metal detectors calibrated and operated to detect the Security Exemplar; or (2) includes a major component which, if the firearm were subjected to inspection by the types of detection devices commonly used at airports for security screening, would not generate an image that accurately depicts the shape of the component. "Undetectable firearm" shall not be construed to include a firearm subject to the provisions of paragraphs (3) through (6) of subsection (p) of 18 U.S.C. § 922.

jj. "Major component" means the slide or cylinder or the frame or receiver of a firearm and, in the case of a rifle or shotgun, also includes the barrel.

kk. "Security Exemplar" means the Security Exemplar fabricated in accordance with subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) of subsection (p) of 18 U.S.C. § 922.

ll. "Authorized user" means the lawful owner of a personalized handgun or a person to whom the owner has given consent to use the personalized handgun.

Section 2C:39-2. Presumptions.

a. Possession of firearms, weapons, destructive devices, silencers, or explosives in a vehicle. When a firearm, weapon, destructive device, silencer, or explosive described in this chapter is found in a vehicle, it is presumed to be in the possession of the occupant if there is but one. If there is more than one occupant in the vehicle, it shall be presumed to be in the possession of all, except under the following circumstances:

(1) When it is found upon the person of one of the occupants, it shall be presumed to be in the possession of that occupant alone;

(2) When the vehicle is not a stolen one and the weapon or other instrument is found out of view in a glove compartment, trunk or other enclosed customary depository, it shall be presumed to be in the possession of the occupant or occupants who own or have authority to operate the vehicle; and

(3) When the vehicle is a taxicab and a weapon or other instrument is found in the passenger's portion of the vehicle, it shall be presumed to be in the possession of all the passengers, if there are any, and if not, in the possession of the driver.

b. Licenses and permits. When the legality of a person's conduct under this chapter depends on his possession of a license or permit or on his having registered with or given notice to a particular person or agency, it shall be presumed that he does not possess such a license or permit or has not registered or given the required notice, until he establishes the contrary.

Section 2C:39-3. Prohibited weapons and devices.

a. Destructive devices. Any person who knowingly has in his possession any destructive device is guilty of a crime of the third degree.

b. Sawed-off shotguns. Any person who knowingly has in his possession any sawed-off shotgun is guilty of a crime of the third degree.

c. Silencers. Any person who knowingly has in his possession any firearm silencer is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree.

d. Defaced firearms. Any person who knowingly has in his possession any firearm which has been defaced, except an antique firearm or an antique handgun, is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree.

f. Dum-dum or body armor penetrating bullets. (1) Any person, other than a law enforcement officer or persons engaged in activities pursuant to subsection f. of N.J.S. 2C:39-6, who knowingly has in his possession any hollow nose or dum-dum bullet, or (2) any person, other than a collector of firearms or ammunition as curios or relics as defined in Title 18, United States Code, § 921 (a)(13) and has in his possession a valid Collector of Curios and Relics License issued by the Bureau

of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, who knowingly has in his possession any armor piercing ammunition, as defined in subsection gg. of N.J.S.2C:39-1, is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree. For purposes of this section, a collector may possess not more than three examples of each distinctive variation of the ammunition described above. A distinctive variation includes a different head stamp, composition, design, or color.

g. Exceptions.

(1)

(a) Nothing in subsection a., b., c., d., e., f., j. or k. of this section shall apply to any member of the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard, or except as otherwise provided, to any law enforcement officer while actually on duty or traveling to or from an authorized place of duty, provided that his possession of the prohibited weapon or device has been duly authorized under the applicable laws, regulations or military or law enforcement orders.

(b) Nothing in subsection j. of this section shall apply to a law enforcement officer who possesses and carries while off-duty a large capacity ammunition magazine capable of holding not more than 17 rounds of ammunition that can be fed continuously and directly into a semi-automatic firearm.

(c) Notwithstanding subparagraph (b) of this paragraph, subsection j. of this section shall not apply to a law enforcement officer who possesses and carries while off-duty a large capacity ammunition magazine capable of holding more than 17 rounds of ammunition that can be fed continuously and directly into a semi-automatic firearm provided the large capacity ammunition magazine is used with a service firearm issued to the officer by the officer's employer for use in the officer's official duties.

(d) Nothing in subsection h. of this section shall apply to any law enforcement officer who is exempted from the provisions of that subsection by the Attorney General. Nothing in this section shall apply to the possession of any weapon or device by a law enforcement officer who has confiscated, seized or otherwise taken possession of said weapon or device as evidence of the commission of a crime or because he believed it to be possessed illegally by the person from whom it was taken, provided that said law enforcement officer promptly notifies his superiors of his possession of such prohibited weapon or device.

(2)

(a) Nothing in paragraph (1) of subsection f. of this section shall be construed to prevent a person from keeping such ammunition at his dwelling, premises or other land owned or possessed by him, or from carrying such ammunition from the place of purchase to said dwelling or land, nor shall paragraph (1) of subsection f. of this section be construed to prevent any licensed retail or wholesale firearms dealer from possessing such ammunition at its licensed premises, provided that the seller of any such ammunition shall maintain a record of the name, age and place of residence of any purchaser who is not a licensed dealer, together with the date of sale and quantity of ammunition sold.

(b) Nothing in paragraph (1) of subsection f. of this section shall be construed to prevent a designated employee or designated licensed agent for a nuclear power plant under the license of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission from possessing hollow nose ammunition while in the actual performance of his official duties, if the federal licensee certifies that the designated employee or designated licensed agent is assigned to perform site protection, guard, armed response or armed escort duties and is appropriately trained and qualified, as prescribed by federal regulation, to perform those duties.

(3) Nothing in paragraph (2) of subsection f. or in subsection j. of this section shall be construed to prevent any licensed retail or wholesale firearms dealer from possessing that ammunition or large capacity ammunition magazine at its licensed premises for sale or disposition to another licensed dealer, the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard, or to a law enforcement agency, provided that the seller maintains a record of any sale or disposition to a law enforcement agency. The record shall include the name of the purchasing agency, together with written authorization of the chief of police or highest ranking official of the agency, the name and rank of the purchasing law enforcement officer, if applicable, and the date, time and amount of ammunition sold or otherwise disposed. A copy of this record shall be forwarded by the seller to the Superintendent of the Division of State Police within 48 hours of the sale or disposition.

(4) Nothing in subsection a. of this section shall be construed to apply to antique cannons as exempted in subsection d. of N.J.S.2C:39-6.

(5) Nothing in subsection c. of this section shall be construed to apply to any person who is specifically identified in a special deer management permit issued by the Division of Fish and Wildlife to utilize a firearm silencer as part of an alternative deer control method implemented in accordance with a special deer management permit issued pursuant to section 4 of P.L.2000, c.46 (C.23:4-42.6), while the person is in the actual performance of the permitted alternative deer control method and while going to and from the place where the permitted alternative deer control method is being utilized. This exception shall not, however, otherwise apply to any person to authorize the purchase or possession of a

firearm silencer. **j.** Any person who knowingly has in his possession a large capacity ammunition magazine is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree unless the person has registered:

(1) an assault firearm pursuant to section 11 of P.L.1990, c.32 (C.2C:58-12) and the magazine is maintained and used in connection with participation in competitive shooting matches sanctioned by the Director of Civilian Marksmanship of the United States Department of the Army; or

(2) a firearm with a fixed magazine capacity or detachable magazine capable of holding up to 15 rounds pursuant to section 7 of P.L.2018, c.39 (C.2C:39-20).

l. Bump stock or trigger crank. Any person who knowingly possesses a bump stock as defined in subsection ee. of N.J.S.2C:39-1 or a trigger crank as defined in subsection ff. of N.J.S.2C:39-1, regardless of whether the person is in possession of a firearm, is guilty of a crime of the third degree.

Notwithstanding the provisions of N.J.S.2C:1-8 or any other provision of law, a conviction arising out of this subsection shall not merge with a conviction for possessing an assault firearm in violation of subsection f. of N.J.S.2C:39-5 or a machine gun in violation of subsection a. of N.J.S.2C:39-5 and a separate sentence shall be imposed upon each conviction. Notwithstanding the provisions of N.J.S.2C:44-5 or any other provisions of law, the sentence imposed pursuant to this subsection shall be served consecutively to that imposed for unlawfully possessing an assault firearm in violation of subsection f. of N.J.S.2C:39-5.

m. Covert or undetectable firearms. Any person who knowingly possesses any covert firearm as defined in subsection hh. of N.J.S.2C:39-1, an undetectable firearm as defined in subsection ii. of N.J.S.2C:39-1, or a firearm enclosed in a container or covering that is designed or modified to allow the firearm to be fired while so enclosed and that disguises or obscures the shape of the firearm such that it does not resemble a handgun, rifle, shotgun, or machine gun is guilty of a crime of the third degree.

n. Firearms without a serial number. Any person who knowingly possesses a firearm manufactured or otherwise assembled using a firearm frame or firearm receiver as defined in subsection k. of N.J.S.2C:39-9 which is not imprinted with a serial number registered with a federally licensed manufacturer including, but not limited to, a firearm manufactured or otherwise assembled from parts purchased or otherwise obtained in violation of subsection k. of N.J.S.2C:39-9, is guilty of a crime of the third degree.

Section 2C:39-4. Possession of weapons for unlawful purposes

a. Firearms.

(1) Any person who has in his possession any firearm with a purpose to use it unlawfully against the person or property of another is guilty of a crime of the second degree.\

(2) Any person who possesses, receives or transfers a community gun is guilty of a crime of the second degree and shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment by the court. The term of imprisonment shall include the imposition of a minimum term. The minimum term shall be fixed at 1/2 of the sentence imposed by the court or 3 years, whichever is greater and during which the defendant shall be ineligible for parole. As used in this paragraph, "community gun" means a firearm that is transferred among, between or within any association of 2 or more persons who, while possessing that firearm, engage in criminal activity or use it unlawfully against the person or property of another.

c. Destructive devices. Any person who has in his possession any destructive device with a purpose to use it unlawfully against the person or property of another is guilty of a crime of the second degree.

d. Other weapons. Any person who has in his possession any weapon, except a firearm, with a purpose to use it unlawfully against the person or property of another is guilty of a crime of the third degree.

Section 2C:39-4.1. Weapons; controlled dangerous substances and other offenses, penalties

a. Any person who has in his possession any firearm while in the course of committing, attempting to commit, or conspiring to commit a violation of N.J.S. 2C:35-3, N.J.S. 2C:35-4, N.J.S. 2C:35-5, section 3 or section 5 of P.L. 1997, c.194 (C.2C:35-5.2 or 2C:35-5.3), N.J.S.2C:35-6, section 1 of P.L. 1987, c. 101 (C. 2C:35-7), section 1 of P.L. 1997, c. 327 (C. 2C:35-7.1), N.J.S.2C:35-11 or N.J.S.2C:16-1 is guilty of a crime of the second degree.

b. Any person who has in his possession any weapon, except a firearm, with a purpose to use such weapon unlawfully against the person or property of another, while in the course of committing, attempting to commit, or conspiring to commit a violation of N.J.S. 2C:35-3, N.J.S. 2C:35-4, N.J.S.2C:35-5, section 3 or 5 of P.L. 1997, c. 194 (C. 2C:35-5.2 or 2C:35-5.3), N.J.S. 2C:35-6, § 1 of P.L. 1987, c. 101 (C. 2C:35-7), section 1 of P.L. 1997,c. 327 (C. 2C:35-7.1), N.J.S. 2C:35-11 or N.J.S. 2C:16-1 is guilty of a crime of the second degree.

c. Any person who has in his possession any weapon, except a firearm, under circumstances not manifestly appropriate for such lawful uses as the weapon may have, while in the course of committing, attempting to commit, or conspiring to commit a violation of N.J.S. 2C:35-3, N.J.S. 2C:35-4, N.J.S. 2C:35-5, section 3 or section 5 of P.L. 1997, c. 194 (C.

2C:35-5.2 or 2C:35-5.3), N.J.S. 2C:35-6, section 1 of P.L. 1987, c. 101 (C.2C:35-7), section 1 of P.L. 1997, c. 327 (C. 2C:35-7.1), N.J.S. 2C:35-11 or N.J.S. 2C:16-1 is guilty of a crime of the second degree.

d. Notwithstanding the provisions of N.J.S. 2C:1-8 or any other provision of law, a conviction arising under this section shall not merge with a conviction for a violation of any of the sections of chapter 35 or chapter 16 referred to in this section nor shall any conviction under those sections merge with a conviction under this section. Notwithstanding the provisions of N.J.S. 2C:44-5 or any other provision of law, the sentence imposed upon a violation of this section shall be ordered to be served consecutively to that imposed for any conviction for a violation of any of the sections of chapter 35 or chapter 16 referred to in this section or a conviction for conspiracy or attempt to violate any of those sections.

e. Nothing herein shall be deemed to preclude, if the evidence so warrants, an indictment and conviction for a violation of N.J.S. 2C:39-4 or N.J.S. 2C:39-5 or any other provision of law.

f. Nothing herein shall prevent the court from also imposing enhanced punishments, pursuant to N.J.S. 2C:35-8, section 2 of P.L. 1997, c. 117 (C. 2C:43-7.2), or any other provision of law, or an extended term.

Section 2C:39-5. Unlawful possession of weapons

a. Machine guns. Any person who knowingly has in his possession a machine gun or any instrument or device adaptable for use as a machine gun, without being licensed to do so as provided in N.J.S.2C:58-5, is guilty of a crime of the second degree.

b. Handguns.

(1) Any person who knowingly has in his possession any handgun, including any antique handgun, without first having obtained a permit to carry the same as provided in N.J.S.2C:58-4, is guilty of a crime of the second degree.

(2) If the handgun is in the nature of an air gun, spring gun or pistol or other weapon of a similar nature in which the propelling force is a spring, elastic band, carbon dioxide, compressed or other gas or vapor, air or compressed air, or is ignited by compressed air, and ejecting a bullet or missile smaller than 3/8 of an inch in diameter, with sufficient force to injure a person it is a crime of the third degree.

c. Rifles and shotguns.

(1) Any person who knowingly has in his possession any rifle or shotgun without having first obtained a firearms purchaser identification card in accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.2C:58-3, is guilty of a crime of the third degree.

(2) Unless otherwise permitted by law, any person who knowingly has in his possession any loaded rifle or shotgun is guilty of a crime of the third degree.

d. Other weapons. Any person who knowingly has in his possession any other weapon under circumstances not manifestly appropriate for such lawful uses as it may have is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree.

e. Firearms or other weapons in educational institutions.

(1) Any person who knowingly has in his possession any firearm in or upon any part of the buildings or grounds of any school, college, university or other educational institution, without the written authorization of the governing officer of the institution, is guilty of a crime of the third degree, irrespective of whether he possesses a valid permit to carry the firearm or a valid firearms purchaser identification card.

(2) Any person who knowingly possesses any weapon enumerated in paragraphs (3) and (4) of subsection r. of N.J.S.2C:39-1 or any components which can readily be assembled into a firearm or other weapon enumerated in subsection r. of N.J.S.2C:39-1 or any other weapon under circumstances not manifestly appropriate for such lawful use as it may have, while in or upon any part of the buildings or grounds of any school, college, university or other educational institution without the written authorization of the governing officer of the institution is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree.

(3) Any person who knowingly has in his possession any imitation firearm in or upon any part of the buildings or grounds of any school, college, university or other educational institution, without the written authorization of the governing officer of the institution, or while on any school bus is a disorderly person, irrespective of whether he possesses a valid permit to carry a firearm or a valid firearms purchaser identification card.

f. Assault firearms. Any person who knowingly has in his possession an assault firearm is guilty of a crime of the second degree except if the assault firearm is licensed pursuant to N.J.S.2C:58-5; registered pursuant to section 11 of P.L.1990, c.32 (C.2C:58-12); or rendered inoperable pursuant to section 12 of P.L.1990, c.32 (C.2C:58-13).

g.

(1) The temporary possession of a handgun, rifle or shotgun by a person receiving, possessing, carrying or using the handgun, rifle, or shotgun under the provisions of section 1 of P.L.1992, c.74 (C.2C:58-3.1) shall not be considered unlawful possession under the provisions of subsection b. or c. of this section.

(2) The temporary possession of a firearm by a person receiving, possessing, carrying or using the firearm under the provisions of section 1 of P.L.1997, c.375 (C.2C:58-3.2) shall not be considered unlawful possession under the provisions of this section.

h. A person who is convicted of a crime under subsection a., b., f. or j. of this section shall be ineligible for participation in any program of intensive supervision; provided, however, that this provision shall not apply to a crime under subsection b. involving only a handgun which is in the nature of an air gun, spring gun or pistol or other weapon of a similar nature in which the propelling force is a spring, elastic band, carbon dioxide, compressed or other gas or vapor, air or compressed air, or is ignited by compressed air, and ejecting a bullet or missile smaller than 3/8 of an inch in diameter, with sufficient force to injure a person.

i. A person convicted of violating subsection a., b. or f. of this section shall be sentenced by the court to a term of imprisonment, which shall include the imposition of a minimum term during which the defendant shall be ineligible for parole, if the court finds that the aggravating circumstance set forth in paragraph (5) of subsection a. of N.J.S.2C:44-1 applies. The minimum term of parole ineligibility shall be fixed at 5 years. The sentencing court shall make a finding on the record as to whether the aggravating circumstance set forth in paragraph (5) of subsection a. of N.J.S.2C:44-1 applies, and the court shall presume that there is a substantial likelihood that the defendant is involved in organized criminal activity if there is a substantial likelihood that the defendant is a member of an organization or group that engages in criminal activity. The prosecution at the sentencing hearing shall have the initial burden of producing evidence or information concerning the defendant's membership in such an organization or group.

j. A violation of subsection a., b., c. or f. of this section by a person who has a prior conviction of any of the crimes enumerated in subsection d. of section 2 of P.L.1997, c.117 (C.2C:43-7.2) is a first degree crime.

Section 2C:39-6. Exemptions

a. Provided a person complies with the requirements of subsection j. of this section, N.J.S.2C:39-5 does not apply to:

(1) Members of the Armed Forces of the United States or of the National Guard while actually on duty, or while traveling between places of duty and carrying authorized weapons in the manner prescribed by the appropriate military authorities;

(2) Federal law enforcement officers, and any other federal officers and employees required to carry firearms in the performance of their official duties;

(3) Members of the State Police and, under conditions prescribed by the superintendent, members of the Marine Law Enforcement Bureau of the Division of State Police;

(4) A sheriff, undersheriff, sheriff's officer, county prosecutor, assistant prosecutor, prosecutor's detective or investigator, deputy attorney general or State investigator employed by the Division of Criminal Justice of the Department of Law and Public Safety, investigator employed by the State Commission of Investigation, inspector of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Enforcement Bureau of the Division of State Police in the Department of Law and Public Safety authorized to carry such weapons by the Superintendent of State Police, State park police officer, or State conservation officer;

(5) Except as hereinafter provided, a State correctional police officer, or a prison or jail warden of any penal institution in this State or the warden's deputies, or an employee of the Department of Corrections engaged in the interstate transportation of convicted offenders, while in the performance of the employee's duties, and when required to possess the weapon by a superior officer, or a correctional police officer or keeper of a penal institution in this State at all times while in the State of New Jersey, provided the person annually passes an examination approved by the superintendent testing the person's proficiency in the handling of firearms;

(6) A civilian employee of the United States Government under the supervision of the commanding officer of any post, camp, station, base or other military or naval installation located in this State who is required, in the performance of his official duties, to carry firearms, and who is authorized to carry such firearms by said commanding officer, while in the actual performance of the employee's official duties;

(7)

(a) A regularly employed member, including a detective, of the police department of any county or municipality, or of any State, interstate, municipal or county park police force or boulevard police force, at all times while in the State of New Jersey;

(b) A special law enforcement officer authorized to carry a weapon as provided in subsection b. of section 7 of P.L.1985, c.439 (C.40A:14-146.14);

(c) An airport security officer or a special law enforcement officer appointed by the governing body of any county or municipality, except as provided in subsection (b) of paragraph (7) of this subsection, or by the commission, board or other body having control of a county park or airport or boulevard police force, while engaged in the actual performance of his official duties and when specifically authorized by the governing body to carry weapons;

(8) A full-time, paid member of a paid or part-paid fire department or force of any municipality who is assigned full-time or part-time to an arson investigation unit created pursuant to section 1 of P.L.1981, c.409 (C.40A:14-7.1) or to the county arson investigation unit in the county prosecutor's office, while either engaged in the actual performance of arson investigation duties or while actually on call to perform arson investigation duties and when specifically authorized by the governing body or the county prosecutor, as the case may be, to carry weapons. Prior to being permitted to carry a firearm, such a member shall take and successfully complete a firearms training course administered by the Police Training Commission pursuant to P.L.1961, c.56 (C.52:17B-66 et seq.), and shall annually qualify in the use of a revolver or similar weapon prior to being permitted to carry a firearm;

(9) A juvenile corrections officer in the employment of the Juvenile Justice Commission established pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1995, c.284 (C.52:17B-170) subject to the regulations promulgated by the commission;

(10) A designated employee or designated licensed agent for a nuclear power plant under license of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, while in the actual performance of his official duties, if the federal licensee certifies that the designated employee or designated licensed agent is assigned to perform site protection, guard, armed response or armed escort duties and is appropriately trained and qualified, as prescribed by federal regulation, to perform those duties. Any firearm utilized by an employee or agent for a nuclear power plant pursuant to this paragraph shall be returned each day at the end of the employee's or agent's authorized official duties to the employee's or agent's supervisor. All firearms returned each day pursuant to this paragraph shall be stored in locked containers located in a secure area;

(11) A county correctional police officer at all times while in the State of New Jersey, provided the officer annually passes an examination approved by the superintendent testing the officer's proficiency in the handling of firearms.

b. Subsections a., b. and c. of N.J.S.2C:39-5 do not apply to:

(1) A law enforcement officer employed by a governmental agency outside of the State of New Jersey while actually engaged in his official duties, provided, however, that he has first notified the superintendent or the chief law enforcement officer of the municipality or the prosecutor of the county in which he is engaged; or

(2) A licensed dealer in firearms and the dealer's registered employees during the course of their normal business while traveling to and from their place of business and other places for the purpose of demonstration, exhibition or delivery in connection with a sale, provided, however, that the weapon is carried in the manner specified in subsection g. of this section.

c. Provided a person complies with the requirements of subsection j. of this section, subsections b. and c. of N.J.S.2C:39-5 do not apply to:

(1) A special agent of the Division of Taxation who has passed an examination in an approved police training program testing proficiency in the handling of any firearm which the agent may be required to carry, while in the actual performance of the agent's official duties and while going to or from the agent's place of duty, or any other police officer, while in the actual performance of the officer's official duties;

(2) A State deputy conservation officer or a full-time employee of the Division of Parks and Forestry having the power of arrest and authorized to carry weapons, while in the actual performance of the officer's official duties;

(4) A court attendant appointed by the sheriff of the county or by the judge of any municipal court or other court of this State, while in the actual performance of the attendant's official duties;

(5) A guard employed by any railway express company, banking or building and loan or savings and loan institution of this State, while in the actual performance of the guard's official duties;

(6) A member of a legally recognized military organization while actually under orders or while going to or from the prescribed place of meeting and carrying the weapons prescribed for drill, exercise or parade;

(7) A municipal humane law enforcement officer, authorized pursuant to subsection d. of section 25 of P.L.2017, c.331 (C.4:22-14.1), or humane law enforcement officer of a county society for the prevention of cruelty to animals authorized pursuant to subsection c. of section 29 of P.L.2017, c.331 (C.4:22-14.5), while in the actual performance of the officer's duties;

(8) An employee of a public utilities corporation actually engaged in the transportation of explosives;

(9) A railway policeman, except a transit police officer of the New Jersey Transit Police Department, at all times while in the State of New Jersey, provided that the person has passed an approved police academy training program consisting of at least 280 hours. The training program shall include, but need not be limited to, the handling of firearms, community relations, and juvenile relations;

(10) A campus police officer appointed under P.L.1970, c.211 (C.18A:6-4.2 et seq.) at all times. Prior to being permitted to carry a firearm, a campus police officer shall take and successfully complete a firearms training course administered by the Police Training Commission, pursuant to P.L.1961, c.56 (C.52:17B-66 et seq.), and shall annually qualify in the use of a revolver or similar weapon prior to being permitted to carry a firearm;

(12) A transit police officer of the New Jersey Transit Police Department, at all times while in the State of New Jersey, provided the officer has satisfied the training requirements of the Police Training Commission, pursuant to subsection c. of section 2 of P.L.1989, c.291 (C.27:25-15.1);

(13) A parole officer employed by the State Parole Board at all times. Prior to being permitted to carry a firearm, a parole officer shall take and successfully complete a basic course for regular police officer training administered by the Police Training Commission, pursuant to P.L.1961, c.56 (C.52:17B-66 et seq.), and shall annually qualify in the use of a revolver or similar weapon prior to being permitted to carry a firearm;

(14) A Human Services police officer at all times while in the State of New Jersey, as authorized by the Commissioner of Human Services;

(15) A person or employee of any person who, pursuant to and as required by a contract with a governmental entity, supervises or transports persons charged with or convicted of an offense;

(16) A housing authority police officer appointed under P.L.1997, c.210 (C.40A:14-146.19 et al.) at all times while in the State of New Jersey; or

(17) A probation officer assigned to the "Probation Officer Community Safety Unit" created by section 2 of P.L.2001, c.362 (C.2B:10A-2) while in the actual performance of the probation officer's official duties. Prior to being permitted to carry a firearm, a probation officer shall take and successfully complete a basic course for regular police officer training administered by the Police Training Commission, pursuant to P.L.1961, c.56 (C.52:17B-66 et seq.), and shall annually qualify in the use of a revolver or similar weapon prior to being permitted to carry a firearm.

d.

(1) Subsections c. and d. of N.J.S.2C:39-5 do not apply to antique firearms, provided that such antique firearms are unloaded or are being fired for the purposes of exhibition or demonstration at an authorized target range or in such other manner as has been approved in writing by the chief law enforcement officer of the municipality in which the exhibition or demonstration is held, or if not held on property under the control of a particular municipality, the superintendent.

(2) Subsection a. of N.J.S.2C:39-3 and subsection d. of N.J.S.2C:39-5 do not apply to an antique cannon that is capable of being fired but that is unloaded and immobile, provided that the antique cannon is possessed by (a) a scholastic institution, a museum, a municipality, a county or the State, or (b) a person who obtained a firearms purchaser identification card as specified in N.J.S.2C:58-3.

(3) Subsection a. of N.J.S.2C:39-3 and subsection d. of N.J.S.2C:39-5 do not apply to an unloaded antique cannon that is being transported by one eligible to possess it, in compliance with regulations the superintendent may promulgate, between its permanent location and place of purchase or repair.

(4) Subsection a. of N.J.S.2C:39-3 and subsection d. of N.J.S.2C:39-5 do not apply to antique cannons that are being loaded or fired by one eligible to possess an antique cannon, for purposes of exhibition or demonstration at an authorized target range or in the manner as has been approved in writing by the chief law enforcement officer of the municipality in which the exhibition or demonstration is held, or if not held on property under the control of a particular municipality, the superintendent, provided that performer has given at least 30 days' notice to the superintendent.

(5) Subsection a. of N.J.S.2C:39-3 and subsection d. of N.J.S.2C:39-5 do not apply to the transportation of unloaded antique cannons directly to or from exhibitions or demonstrations authorized under paragraph (4) of subsection d. of this section, provided that the transportation is in compliance with safety regulations the superintendent may promulgate. Those subsections shall not apply to transportation directly to or from exhibitions or demonstrations authorized under the law of another jurisdiction, provided that the superintendent has been given 30 days' notice and that the transportation is in compliance with safety regulations the superintendent may promulgate.

e. Nothing in subsections b., c. and d. of N.J.S.2C:39-5 shall be construed to prevent a person keeping or carrying about the person's place of business, residence, premises or other land owned or possessed by the person, any firearm, or from carrying the same, in the manner specified in subsection g. of this section, from any place of purchase to the person's residence or place of business, between the person's dwelling and place of business, between one place of business or residence and another when moving, or between the person's dwelling or place of business and place where such

firearms are repaired, for the purpose of repair. For the purposes of this section, a place of business shall be deemed to be a fixed location.

f. Nothing in subsections b., c. and d. of N.J.S.2C:39-5 shall be construed to prevent:

(1) A member of any rifle or pistol club organized in accordance with the rules prescribed by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, in going to or from a place of target practice, carrying firearms necessary for target practice, provided that the club has filed a copy of its charter with the superintendent and annually submits a list of its members to the superintendent and provided further that the firearms are carried in the manner specified in subsection g. of this section;

(2) A person carrying a firearm or knife in the woods or fields or upon the waters of this State for the purpose of hunting, target practice or fishing, provided that the firearm or knife is legal and appropriate for hunting or fishing purposes in this State and the person has in possession a valid hunting license, or, with respect to fresh water fishing, a valid fishing license;

(3) A person transporting any firearm or knife while traveling:

(a) Directly to or from any place for the purpose of hunting or fishing, provided the person has in possession a valid hunting or fishing license; or

(b) Directly to or from any target range, or other authorized place for the purpose of practice, match, target, trap or skeet shooting exhibitions, provided in all cases that during the course of the travel all firearms are carried in the manner specified in subsection g. of this section and the person has complied with all the provisions and requirements of Title 23 of the Revised Statutes and any amendments thereto and all rules and regulations promulgated thereunder; or

(c) In the case of a firearm, directly to or from any exhibition or display of firearms which is sponsored by any law enforcement agency, any rifle or pistol club, or any firearms collectors club, for the purpose of displaying the firearms to the public or to the members of the organization or club, provided, however, that not less than 30 days prior to the exhibition or display, notice of the exhibition or display shall be given to the Superintendent of the State Police by the sponsoring organization or club, and the sponsor has complied with such reasonable safety regulations as the superintendent may promulgate. Any firearms transported pursuant to this section shall be transported in the manner specified in subsection g. of this section;

(4) A person from keeping or carrying about a private or commercial aircraft or any boat, or from transporting to or from the aircraft or boat for the purpose of installation or repair a visual distress signaling device approved by the United States Coast Guard.

g. All weapons being transported under paragraph (2) of subsection b., subsection e., or paragraph (1) or (3) of subsection f. of this section shall be carried unloaded and contained in a closed and fastened case, gunbox, securely tied package, or locked in the trunk of the automobile in which it is being transported, and in the course of travel shall include only such deviations as are reasonably necessary under the circumstances.

j. A person shall qualify for an exemption from the provisions of N.J.S.2C:39-5, as specified under subsections a. and c. of this section, if the person has satisfactorily completed a firearms training course approved by the Police Training Commission.

The exempt person shall not possess or carry a firearm until the person has satisfactorily completed a firearms training course and shall annually qualify in the use of a revolver or similar weapon. For purposes of this subsection, a "firearms training course" means a course of instruction in the safe use, maintenance and storage of firearms which is approved by the Police Training Commission. The commission shall approve a firearms training course if the requirements of the course are substantially equivalent to the requirements for firearms training provided by police training courses which are certified under section 6 of P.L.1961, c.56 (C.52:17B-71). A person who is specified in paragraph (1), (2), (3) or (6) of subsection a. of this section shall be exempt from the requirements of this subsection.

l. Nothing in subsection b. of N.J.S.2C:39-5 shall be construed to prevent a law enforcement officer who retired in good standing, including a retirement because of a disability pursuant to section 6 of P.L.1944, c.255 (C.43:16A-6), section 7 of P.L.1944, c.255 (C.43:16A-7), section 1 of P.L.1989, c.103 (C.43:16A-6.1) or any substantially similar statute governing the disability retirement of federal law enforcement officers, provided the officer was a regularly employed, full-time law enforcement officer for an aggregate of four or more years prior to the officer's disability retirement and further provided that the disability which constituted the basis for the officer's retirement did not involve a certification that the officer was mentally incapacitated for the performance of the officer's usual law enforcement duties and any other available duty in the department which the officer's employer was willing to assign to him or does not subject that retired officer to any of the disabilities set forth in subsection c. of N.J.S.2C:58-3 which would disqualify the retired officer from possessing or carrying a firearm, who semi-annually qualifies in the use of the handgun the officer is permitted to carry in accordance with the requirements and procedures established by the Attorney General pursuant to subsection j. of this section and pays the actual costs associated with those semi-annual qualifications, who is 75 years of age or younger, and who was

regularly employed as a full-time member of the State Police; a full-time member of an interstate police force; a full-time member of a county or municipal police department in this State; a full-time member of a State law enforcement agency; a full-time sheriff, undersheriff or sheriff's officer of a county of this State; a full-time State correctional police officer or county correctional police officer; a full-time State or county park police officer; full-time special agent of the Division of Taxation; a full-time Human Services police officer; a full-time transit police officer of the New Jersey Transit Police Department; a full-time campus police officer exempted pursuant to paragraph (10) of subsection c. of this section; a full-time State conservation officer exempted pursuant to paragraph (4) of subsection a. of this section; a full-time Palisades Interstate Park officer appointed pursuant to R.S.32:14-21; a full-time Burlington County Bridge police officer appointed pursuant to section 1 of P.L.1960, c.168 (C.27:19-36.3); a full-time housing authority police officer exempted pursuant to paragraph (16) of subsection c. of this section; a full-time juvenile correctional police officer exempted pursuant to paragraph (9) of subsection a. of this section; a full-time parole officer exempted pursuant to paragraph (13) of subsection c. of this section; a full-time railway policeman exempted pursuant to paragraph (9) of subsection c. of this section; a full-time county prosecutor's detective or investigator; a full-time federal law enforcement officer; or is a qualified retired law enforcement officer, as used in the federal "Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004," Pub.L.108-277, domiciled in this State from carrying a handgun in the same manner as law enforcement officers exempted under paragraph (7) of subsection a. of this section under the conditions provided herein:

(1) The retired law enforcement officer shall make application in writing to the Superintendent of State Police for approval to carry a handgun for one year. An application for annual renewal shall be submitted in the same manner.

(2) Upon receipt of the written application of the retired law enforcement officer, the superintendent shall request a verification of service from the chief law enforcement officer of the organization in which the retired officer was last regularly employed as a full-time law enforcement officer prior to retiring. The verification of service shall include:

(a) The name and address of the retired officer;

(b) The date that the retired officer was hired and the date that the officer retired;

(c) A list of all handguns known to be registered to that officer;

(d) A statement that, to the reasonable knowledge of the chief law enforcement officer, the retired officer is not subject to any of the restrictions set forth in subsection c. of N.J.S.2C:58-3; and

(e) A statement that the officer retired in good standing.

(3) If the superintendent approves a retired officer's application or reapplication to carry a handgun pursuant to the provisions of this subsection, the superintendent shall notify in writing the chief law enforcement officer of the municipality wherein that retired officer resides. In the event the retired officer resides in a municipality which has no chief law enforcement officer or law enforcement agency, the superintendent shall maintain a record of the approval.

(4) The superintendent shall issue to an approved retired officer an identification card permitting the retired officer to carry a handgun pursuant to this subsection. This identification card shall be valid for one year from the date of issuance and shall be valid throughout the State. The identification card shall not be transferable to any other person. The identification card shall be carried at all times on the person of the retired officer while the retired officer is carrying a handgun. The retired officer shall produce the identification card for review on the demand of any law enforcement officer or authority.

(5) Any person aggrieved by the denial of the superintendent of approval for a permit to carry a handgun pursuant to this subsection may request a hearing in the Superior Court of New Jersey in the county in which he resides by filing a written request for such a hearing within 30 days of the denial. Copies of the request shall be served upon the superintendent and the county prosecutor. The hearing shall be held within 30 days of the filing of the request, and no formal pleading or filing fee shall be required. Appeals from the determination of such a hearing shall be in accordance with law and the rules governing the courts of this State.

(6) A judge of the Superior Court may revoke a retired officer's privilege to carry a handgun pursuant to this subsection for good cause shown on the application of any interested person. A person who becomes subject to any of the disabilities set forth in subsection c. of N.J.S.2C:58-3 shall surrender, as prescribed by the superintendent, the person's identification card issued under paragraph (4) of this subsection to the chief law enforcement officer of the municipality wherein the person resides or the superintendent, and shall be permanently disqualified to carry a handgun under this subsection.

(7) The superintendent may charge a reasonable application fee to retired officers to offset any costs associated with administering the application process set forth in this subsection.

n. Nothing in subsection b., c., d. or e. of N.J.S.2C:39-5 shall be construed to prevent duly authorized personnel of the New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife, while in the actual performance of duties, from possessing, transporting or using hand held pistol-like devices, rifles or shotguns that launch pyrotechnic missiles for the sole purpose of frightening, hazing or aversive conditioning of nuisance or depredating wildlife; from possessing, transporting or using rifles, pistols or similar

devices for the sole purpose of chemically immobilizing wild or non-domestic animals; or, provided the duly authorized person complies with the requirements of subsection j. of this section, from possessing, transporting or using rifles or shotguns, upon completion of a Police Training Commission approved training course, in order to dispatch injured or dangerous animals or for non-lethal use for the purpose of frightening, hazing or aversive conditioning of nuisance or depredate wildlife.

Section 2C:39-7. Certain persons not to have weapons or ammunition.

a. Except as provided in subsection b. of this section, any person, having been convicted in this State or elsewhere of the crime, or an attempt or conspiracy to commit the crime, of aggravated assault, arson, burglary, escape, extortion, homicide, kidnapping, robbery, aggravated sexual assault, sexual assault, bias intimidation in violation of N.J.S. 2C:16-1, carjacking in violation of section 1 of P.L.1993, c.221 (C.2C:15-2), gang criminality on violation of section of P.L.2007, c.341 (C.2C:33-29), racketeering in violation of N.J.S.2C:41-2, terroristic threats in violation of N.J.S.2C:12-3, unlawful possession of a machine gun in violation of subsection a. of N.J.S.2C:39-5, unlawful possession of a handgun in violation of paragraph (1) of subsection b. of N.J.S.2C:39-5, unlawful possession of an assault firearm in violation of subsection f. of N.J.S.2C:39-5, leader of firearms trafficking network in violation of section 1 of P.L.1995, c.405 (C.2C:39-16), or endangering the welfare of a child pursuant to N.J.S. 2C:24-4, whether or not armed with or having in the person's possession any weapon enumerated in subsection r. of N.J.S. 2C:39-1, or any person convicted of a crime, or an attempt or conspiracy to commit a crime, pursuant to the provisions of N.J.S. 2C:39-3, N.J.S. 2C:39-4 or N.J.S. 2C:39-9, or any person who has ever been committed for a mental disorder to any hospital, mental institution or sanitarium unless the person possesses a certificate of a medical doctor or psychiatrist licensed to practice in New Jersey or other satisfactory proof that the person is no longer suffering from a mental disorder which interferes with or handicaps the person in the handling of a firearm, or any person who has been convicted of an offense, or an attempt or conspiracy to commit an offense, for the unlawful use, possession or sale of a controlled dangerous substance as defined in N.J.S.2C:35-2, other than a disorderly persons or petty disorderly persons offense, who purchases, owns, possesses or controls any of the specified weapons or any ammunition as defined in section 2 of P.L.2018, c.35 (C.2C:58-21) is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree.

b.

(1) A person having been convicted in this State or elsewhere of the crime, or an attempt or conspiracy to commit the crime, of aggravated assault, arson, burglary, escape, extortion, homicide, kidnapping, robbery, aggravated sexual assault, sexual assault, bias intimidation in violation of N.J.S. 2C:16-1, carjacking in violation of section 1 of P.L.1993, c.221 (C.2C:15-2), gang criminality in violation of section 1 of P.L.2007, c.341 (C.2C:33-29), racketeering in violation of N.J.S.2C:41-2, terroristic threats in violation of N.J.S.2C:12-3, unlawful possession of a machine gun in violation of subsection a. of N.J.S.2C:39-5, unlawful possession of a handgun in violation of paragraph (1) of subsection b. of N.J.S.2C:39-5, unlawful possession of an assault firearm in violation of subsection f. of N.J.S.2C:39-5, leader of firearms trafficking network in violation of section 1 of P.L.1995, c.405 (C.2C:39-16), endangering the welfare of a child pursuant to N.J.S. 2C:24-4, stalking pursuant to P.L. 1992, c. 209 (C. 2C:12-10) or a crime, or an attempt or conspiracy to commit a crime, involving domestic violence as defined in section 3 of P.L. 1991, c. 261 (C. 2C:25-19), whether or not armed with or having in the person's possession a weapon enumerated in subsection r. of N.J.S. 2C:39-1, or a person having been convicted of a crime, or an attempt or conspiracy to commit a crime, pursuant to the provisions of N.J.S. 2C:35-3 through N.J.S. 2C:35-6, inclusive; section 1 of P.L. 1987, c. 101 (C. 2C:35-7); N.J.S. 2C:35-11; N.J.S. 2C:39-3; N.J.S. 2C:39-4; or N.J.S. 2C:39-9 who purchases, owns, possesses or controls a firearm is guilty of a crime of the second degree and upon conviction thereof, the person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment by the court. The term of imprisonment shall include the imposition of a minimum term, which shall be fixed at five years, during which the defendant shall be ineligible for parole. If the defendant is sentenced to an extended term of imprisonment pursuant to N.J.S. 2C:43-7, the extended term of imprisonment shall include the imposition of a minimum term, which shall be fixed at, or between, one-third and one-half of the sentence imposed by the court or five years, whichever is greater, during which the defendant shall be ineligible for parole.

(2) A person having been convicted in this State or elsewhere of a disorderly persons offense involving domestic violence, whether or not armed with or having in his possession a weapon enumerated in subsection r. of N.J.S. 2C:39-1, who purchases, owns, possesses or controls a firearm is guilty of a crime of the third degree.

(3) A person whose firearm is seized pursuant to the "Prevention of Domestic Violence Act of 1991," P.L. 1991, c. 261 (C. 2C:25-17 et seq.) and whose firearm has not been returned, or who is subject to a court order prohibiting the possession of firearms issued pursuant to the "Prevention of Domestic Violence Act of 1991," P.L. 1991, c. 261 (C. 2C:25-17 et seq.) who purchases, owns, possesses or controls a firearm is guilty of a crime of the third degree, except that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any law enforcement officer while actually on duty, or to any member of the Armed Forces of the United States or member of the National Guard while actually on duty or traveling to or from an authorized place of duty.

(4) A person who is subject to a court order prohibiting the custody, control, ownership, purchase, possession, or receipt of a firearm or ammunition issued pursuant to the "Extreme Risk Protective Order Act of 2018," P.L.2018, c.35

(C.2C:58-20 et al.) who purchases, acquires, owns, possesses, or controls a firearm or ammunition is guilty of a crime of the third degree.

c. Whenever any person shall have been convicted in another state, territory, commonwealth or other jurisdiction of the United States, or any country in the world, in a court of competent jurisdiction, of a crime, or an attempt or conspiracy to commit a crime, which in said other jurisdiction or country is comparable to one of the crimes enumerated in subsection a. or b. of this section, then that person shall be subject to the provisions of this section.

Section 2C:39-9. Manufacture, transport, disposition and defacement of weapons and dangerous instruments and appliances

a. Machine guns. Any person who manufactures, causes to be manufactured, transports, ships, sells or disposes of any machine gun without being registered or licensed to do so as provided in chapter 58 of Title 2C of the New Jersey Statutes is guilty of a crime of the third degree.

b. Sawed-off shotguns. Any person who manufactures, causes to be manufactured, transports, ships, sells or disposes of any sawed-off shotgun is guilty of a crime of the third degree.

c. Firearm silencers. Any person who manufactures, causes to be manufactured, transports, ships, sells or disposes of any firearm silencer is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree.

d. Weapons. Any person who manufactures, causes to be manufactured, transports, ships, sells or disposes of any weapon, ... or, except as otherwise provided in subsection i. of this section, in the case of firearms if he is not licensed or registered to do so as provided in chapter 58 of Title 2C of the New Jersey Statutes, is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree....

e. Defaced firearms. Any person who defaces any firearm is guilty of a crime of the third degree. Any person who knowingly buys, receives, disposes of or conceals a defaced firearm, except an antique firearm or an antique handgun, is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree.

f.

(1) Any person who manufactures, causes to be manufactured, transports, ships, sells, or disposes of any bullet, which is primarily designed for use in a handgun, and which is comprised of a bullet whose core or jacket, if the jacket is thicker than .025 of an inch, is made of tungsten carbide, or hard bronze, or other material which is harder than a rating of 72 or greater on the Rockwell B. Hardness Scale, and is therefore capable of breaching or penetrating body armor and which is intended to be used for any purpose other than for authorized military or law enforcement purposes by duly authorized military or law enforcement personnel, is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree.

(2) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prevent a licensed collector of ammunition as defined in paragraph (2) of subsection f. of N.J.S.2C:39-3 from transporting the bullets defined in paragraph (1) of this subsection from (a) any licensed retail or wholesale firearms dealer's place of business to the collector's dwelling, premises, or other land owned or possessed by him, or (b) to or from the collector's dwelling, premises or other land owned or possessed by him to any gun show for the purposes of display, sale, trade, or transfer between collectors, or (c) to or from the collector's dwelling, premises or other land owned or possessed by him to any rifle or pistol club organized in accordance with the rules prescribed by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice; provided that the club has filed a copy of its charter with the superintendent of the State Police and annually submits a list of its members to the superintendent, and provided further that the ammunition being transported shall be carried not loaded in any firearm and contained in a closed and fastened case, gun box, or locked in the trunk of the automobile in which it is being transported, and the course of travel shall include only such deviations as are reasonably necessary under the circumstances.

g. Assault firearms. Any person who manufactures, causes to be manufactured, transports, ships, sells or disposes of an assault firearm without being registered or licensed to do so pursuant to N.J.S.2C:58-1 et seq. is guilty of a crime of the third degree.

h. Large capacity ammunition magazines. Any person who manufactures, causes to be manufactured, transports, ships, sells or disposes of a large capacity ammunition magazine which is intended to be used for any purpose other than for authorized military or law enforcement purposes by duly authorized military or law enforcement personnel is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree.

i. Transporting firearms into this State for an unlawful sale or transfer. Any person who knowingly transports, ships or otherwise brings into this State any firearm for the purpose of unlawfully selling, transferring, giving, assigning or otherwise disposing of that firearm to another individual is guilty of a crime of the second degree. Any motor vehicle used by a person to transport, ship, or otherwise bring a firearm into this State for unlawful sale or transfer shall be subject to forfeiture in accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.2C:64-1 et seq.; provided however, this forfeiture provision shall not apply to innocent owners, nor shall it affect the rights of a holder of a valid lien.

The temporary transfer of a firearm shall not constitute a violation of this subsection if that firearm is transferred:

- (1) while hunting or target shooting in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of P.L.1992, c.74 (C.2C:58-3.1);
- (2) for shooting competitions sponsored by a licensed dealer, law enforcement agency, legally recognized military organization, or a rifle or pistol club which has filed a copy of its charter with the superintendent in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of P.L.1992, c.74 (C.2C:58-3.1); or
- (3) for participation in a training course conducted by a certified instructor in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of P.L.1997, c.375 (C.2C:58-3.2).

The transfer of any firearm that uses air or carbon dioxide to expel a projectile; or the transfer of an antique firearm shall not constitute a violation of this subsection.

j. Any person who manufactures, causes to be manufactured, transports, ships, sells, or disposes of a bump stock as defined in subsection ee. of N.J.S.2C:39-1 or a trigger crank as defined in subsection ff. of N.J.S.2C:39-1 is guilty of a crime of the third degree.

k. Purchasing firearm parts to manufacture a firearm without a serial number. In addition to any other criminal penalties provided under law, a person who, with the purpose to manufacture or otherwise assemble a firearm and without being registered or licensed do so as provided in chapter 58 of Title 2C of the New Jersey Statutes, purchases or otherwise obtains separately or as part of a kit a firearm frame or firearm receiver which is not imprinted with a serial number registered with a federally licensed manufacturer or any combination of parts from which a firearm without a serial number may be readily manufactured or otherwise assembled, but which does not have the capacity to function as a firearm unless manufactured or otherwise assembled is guilty of a crime of the third degree. Notwithstanding the provisions of N.J.S.2C:1-8 or any other law, a conviction under this subsection shall not merge with a conviction for any other criminal offense and the court shall impose separate sentences upon a violation of this subsection and any other criminal offense.

As used in this subsection, “**firearm frame or firearm receiver**” means the part of a firearm that provides housing for the firearm’s internal components, such as the hammer, bolt or breechblock, action, and firing mechanism, and includes without limitation any object or part which is not a firearm frame or receiver in finished form but is designed or intended to be used for that purpose and which may readily be made into a firearm frame or receiver through milling or other means.

l. Manufacturing or facilitating the manufacture of a firearm using a three-dimensional printer. In addition to any other criminal penalties provided under law it is a third degree crime for:

(1) a person who is not registered or licensed to do so as a manufacturer as provided in chapter 58 of Title 2C of the New Jersey Statutes, to use a three-dimensional printer or similar device to manufacture or produce a firearm, firearm receiver, magazine, or firearm component; or

(2) a person to distribute by any means, including the Internet, to a person in New Jersey who is not registered or licensed as a manufacturer as provided in chapter 58 of Title 2C of the New Jersey Statutes, digital instructions in the form of computer-aided design files or other code or instructions stored and displayed in electronic format as a digital model that may be used to program a three-dimensional printer to manufacture or produce a firearm, firearm receiver, magazine, or firearm component.

As used in this subsection: “**three-dimensional printer**” means a computer or computer-driven machine or device capable of producing a three-dimensional object from a digital model; and “**distribute**” means to sell, or to manufacture, give, provide, lend, trade, mail, deliver, publish, circulate, disseminate, present, exhibit, display, share, advertise, offer, or make available via the Internet or by any other means, whether for pecuniary gain or not, and includes an agreement or attempt to distribute.

m. Covert or undetectable firearms. Any person who manufactures, causes to be manufactured, transports, ships, sells or disposes of any covert firearm as defined in subsection hh. of N.J.S.2C:39-1 or any undetectable firearm as defined in subsection ii. of N.J.S.2C:39-1 is guilty of a crime of the third degree.

n. Transporting a manufactured firearm without a serial number. In addition to any other criminal penalties provided under law, a person who transports, ships, sells, or disposes of a firearm manufactured or otherwise assembled using a firearm frame or firearm receiver as defined in subsection k. of this section which is not imprinted with a serial number registered with a federally licensed manufacturer, including but not limited to a firearm manufactured or otherwise assembled from parts purchased or otherwise obtained in violation of subsection k. of this section, is guilty of a crime of the third degree.

Section 2C:39-10. Violation of the regulatory provisions relating to firearms; false representation in applications

a.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2) and paragraph (4) of this subsection, any person who knowingly violates the regulatory provisions relating to manufacturing or wholesaling of firearms N.J.S.2C:58-1, retailing of firearms N.J.S.2C:58-2, permits to purchase certain firearms N.J.S.2C:58-3, permits to carry certain firearms N.J.S.2C:58-4, licenses to procure machine guns or assault firearms N.J.S.2C:58-5, or incendiary or tracer

ammunition N.J.S.2C:58-10, except acts which are punishable under section N.J.S.2C:58-5 or section N.J.S.2C:58-2, is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree.

(2) A licensed dealer who knowingly violates the provisions of subparagraph (d) of paragraph (5) of subsection a. of N.J.S.2C:58-2 is a disorderly person.

(3) If, upon review, a law enforcement agency determines that a licensed dealer has sold, transferred, assigned, or otherwise disposed of an inordinate number of firearms and that licensed dealer knew, or should have known, that the firearms would be used in the commission of a crime or would be transferred to a person in order for the firearms to be used for an unlawful purpose, that dealer's license shall, after a hearing, be permanently revoked.

(4) A licensed dealer who sells or transfers a firearm to a person knowing that person intends to sell, transfer, assign, or otherwise dispose of that firearm to a person who is disqualified from possessing a firearm under State or federal law is guilty of a crime of the second degree. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary, the sentence imposed for a conviction under this subsection shall include a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 18 months, during which the defendant shall be ineligible for parole; provided however, if the firearm was used in the commission of a crime, the sentence imposed under this subsection shall include a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of 3 years, during which the defendant shall be ineligible for parole. Further, a person convicted under this subsection shall be permanently disqualified from holding a retail license under N.J.S.2C:58-2.

(5) A person who is disqualified from possessing a firearm under State or federal law who knowingly solicits, persuades, encourages, or entices a licensed dealer or other person to sell, give, transfer, or assign a firearm to the disqualified person under circumstances which the disqualified person knows would violate State or federal law is guilty of a crime of the third degree. Notwithstanding the provisions of N.J.S.2C:1-8 or any other law, a conviction under this subsection shall not merge with a conviction for any other criminal offense and the court shall impose separate sentences upon a violation of this subsection and any other criminal offense.

b. Any person who knowingly violates the regulatory provisions relating to notifying the authorities of possessing certain items of explosives N.J.S.2C:58-7, or of certain wounds N.J.S.2C:58-8 is a disorderly person.

c. Any person who gives or causes to be given any false information, or signs a fictitious name or address, in applying for a firearms purchaser identification card, a permit to purchase a handgun, a permit to carry a handgun, a permit to possess a machine gun, a permit to possess an assault firearm, or in completing the certificate or any other instrument required by law in purchasing or otherwise acquiring delivery of any rifle, shotgun, handgun, machine gun, or assault firearm or any other firearm, is guilty of a crime of the third degree.

d. Any person who gives or causes to be given any false information in registering an assault firearm pursuant to section 11 of P.L.1990, c.32 (C.2C:58-12) or in certifying that an assault firearm was rendered inoperable pursuant to section 12 of P.L.1990, c.32 (C.2C:58-13) commits a crime of the fourth degree.

e. Any person who knowingly sells, gives, transfers, assigns or otherwise disposes of a firearm to a person who is under the age of 18 years, except as permitted in section 14 of P.L.1979, c.179 (C.2C:58-6.1), is guilty of a crime of the second degree. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the sentence imposed for a conviction under this subsection shall include a mandatory minimum five-year term of imprisonment, during which the defendant shall be ineligible for parole.

f. Unless the recipient is authorized to possess the handgun in connection with the performance of official duties under the provisions of N.J.S.2C:39-6, any person who knowingly sells, gives, transfers, assigns or otherwise disposes of a handgun to a person who is under the age of 21 years, except as permitted in section 14 of P.L.1979, c.179 (C.2C:58-6.1), is guilty of a crime of the third degree.

g. Any person who knowingly gives or causes to be given any false information or knowingly engages in any other fraudulent conduct in applying for an exemption to purchase more than one handgun in a 30-day period in violation of the provisions of section 4 of P.L.2009, c.186 (C.2C:58-3.4) shall be guilty of a crime of the third degree. The presumption of nonimprisonment set forth in N.J.S.2C:44-1 shall not apply to persons convicted under the provisions of this subsection.

Section 2C:39-11. Pawnbrokers; loaning on firearms

a. Any pawnbroker who sells, offers to sell or to lend or to give away any weapon, destructive device or explosive is guilty of a crime of the third degree.

b. Any person who loans money, the security for which is any handgun, rifle or shotgun is guilty of a disorderly persons offense.

Section 2C:39-12. Voluntary surrender.

No person shall be convicted of an offense under this chapter for possessing any firearms, weapons, destructive devices, large capacity ammunition magazines, silencers or explosives, if after giving written notice of his intention to do so, including the proposed date and time of surrender, he voluntarily surrendered the weapon, device, instrument or

substance in question to the superintendent or to the chief of police in the municipality in which he resides, provided that the required notice is received by the superintendent or chief of police before any charges have been made or complaints filed against such person for the unlawful possession of the weapon, device, instrument or substance in question and before any investigation has been commenced by any law enforcement agency concerning the unlawful possession. Nothing in this section shall be construed as granting immunity from prosecution for any crime or offense except that of the unlawful possession of such weapons, devices, instruments or substances surrendered as herein provided.

Section 2C:39-17. Retired law enforcement officers permitted to possess, carry certain ammunition

Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection j. of N.J.S.2C:39-3, a retired law enforcement officer who is authorized to possess and carry a handgun pursuant to subsection l. of N.J.S.2C:39-6 may possess and carry a large capacity ammunition magazine which is capable of holding up to 15 rounds of ammunition that can be fed continuously and directly into a semi-automatic handgun.

Section 2C:39-18. Inapplicability

The provisions of P.L.2018, c.39 (C.2C:39-17 et al.) shall not apply to the possession of a large capacity ammunition magazine solely used as a prop for a motion picture, television, or video production, provided the large capacity ammunition magazine has been reconfigured to fire blank ammunition and remains under the control of a federal firearms license holder.

Section 2C:39-19. Regulations relative to certain current owners of automatic rifles

Except as provided in section 7 of P.L.2018, c.39 (C.2C:39-20), a person who legally owns a semi-automatic rifle with a fixed magazine capacity exceeding 10 rounds or a large capacity ammunition magazine as defined under subsection y. of N.J.S.2C:39-1 which is capable of holding more than 10 rounds of ammunition on the effective date [June 13, 2018] of P.L.2018, c.39 (C.2C:39-17 et al.) may retain possession of that rifle or magazine for a period not to exceed 180 days after the effective date of this act. During this time period, the owner of the semi-automatic rifle or magazine shall:

- a. Transfer the semi-automatic rifle or magazine to any person or firm lawfully entitled to own or possess that firearm or magazine;
- b. Render the semi-automatic rifle or magazine inoperable or permanently modify a large capacity ammunition magazine to accept 10 rounds or less; or
- c. Voluntarily surrender the semi-automatic rifle or magazine pursuant to the provisions of N.J.S.2C:39-12.

Subtitle 3 – Sentencing

Chapter 58 – Possession of Firearms; Licensing

Section 2C:58-1. Registration of manufacturers and wholesale dealers of firearms

a. Registration.

Every manufacturer and wholesale dealer of firearms shall register with the superintendent as provided in this section. No person shall engage in the business of, or act as a manufacturer or wholesale dealer of firearms, or manufacture or sell at wholesale any firearm, until he has so registered.

Applications for registration shall be made on such forms as shall be prescribed by the superintendent, and the applicant shall furnish such information and other particulars as may be prescribed by law or by any rules or regulations promulgated by the superintendent. Each application for registration or renewal shall be accompanied by a fee of \$150.

The superintendent shall prescribe standards and qualifications for the registration of manufacturers and wholesalers of firearms, for the protection of the public safety, health and welfare. He shall refuse to register any applicant for registration unless he is satisfied that the applicant can be permitted to engage in business as a manufacturer or wholesale dealer of firearms without any danger to the public safety, health or welfare.

The superintendent shall issue a certificate of registration to every person registered under this section, and such certificate shall be valid for a period of 3 years from the date of issuance.

b. Wholesale dealer's agent.

Every registered wholesale dealer of firearms shall cause each of his agents or employees actively engaged in the purchase or sale of firearms to be licensed with the superintendent as a wholesale dealer's agent. Applications for agents' licenses shall be submitted on such forms as shall be prescribed by the superintendent, and shall be signed by the registered wholesale dealer and by the agent. Each application shall be accompanied by a fee of \$5, and each license shall be valid for so long as the agent or employee remains in the employ of the wholesale dealer and the wholesale dealer remains validly registered under this section. The superintendent shall prescribe standards and qualifications for licensed wholesale dealers' agents, for the protection of the public safety, health and welfare.

c. Revocation of certificate of registration or license.

The superintendent may, after reasonable notice to all affected parties and a hearing if requested, revoke any certificate of registration or agent's license if he finds that the registered or licensed person is no longer engaged in the business of manufacturing or wholesaling firearms in this State or that he can no longer be permitted to carry on such business without endangering the public safety, health or welfare. A certificate or license may be canceled at any time at the request of the registered or licensed person.

d. Appeals.

Any person aggrieved by the refusal of the superintendent to register him as a manufacturer or wholesale dealer or a wholesale dealer's agent, or by revocation of his certificate or license, may appeal to the Appellate Division of the Superior Court.

e. Records of sales.

Every manufacturer and wholesale dealer shall keep a detailed record of each firearm sold by him. The record shall include the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, a description of each firearm and the serial number thereof. The records shall be available for inspection at all reasonable times by any law enforcement officer.

Section 2C:58-2. Licensing of retail dealers and their employees [Effective February 1, 2020]

a. Licensing of retail dealers and their employees. No retail dealer of firearms nor any employee of a retail dealer shall sell or expose for sale, or possess with the intent of selling, any firearm unless licensed to do so as hereinafter provided. The superintendent shall prescribe standards and qualifications for retail dealers of firearms and their employees for the protection of the public safety, health and welfare.

Applications shall be made in the form prescribed by the superintendent, accompanied by a fee of \$50 payable to the superintendent, and shall be made to a judge of the Superior Court in the county where the applicant maintains his place of business. The judge shall grant a license to an applicant if he finds that the applicant meets the standards and qualifications established by the superintendent and that the applicant can be permitted to engage in business as a retail dealer of firearms or employee thereof without any danger to the public safety, health and welfare. Each license shall be valid for a period of three years from the date of issuance, and shall authorize the holder to sell firearms at retail in a specified municipality.

In addition, every retail dealer shall pay a fee of \$5 for each employee actively engaged in the sale or purchase of firearms. The superintendent shall issue a license for each employee for whom said fee has been paid, which license shall be valid for so long as the employee remains in the employ of said retail dealer.

No license shall be granted to any retail dealer under the age of 21 years or to any employee of a retail dealer under the age of 18 or to any person who could not qualify to obtain a permit to purchase a handgun or a firearms purchaser identification card, or to any corporation, partnership or other business organization in which the actual or equitable controlling interest is held or possessed by such an ineligible person.

All licenses shall be granted subject to the following conditions, for breach of any of which the license shall be subject to revocation on the application of any law enforcement officer and after notice and hearing by the issuing court:

(1) The business shall be carried on only in the building or buildings designated in the license, provided that repairs may be made by the dealer or his employees outside of such premises.

(2) The license or a copy certified by the issuing authority shall be displayed at all times in a conspicuous place on the business premises where it can be easily read.

(3) No firearm or imitation thereof shall be placed in any window or in any other part of the premises where it can be readily seen from the outside.

(4) No rifle or shotgun, except antique rifles or shotguns, shall be delivered to any person unless such person possesses and exhibits a valid firearms purchaser identification card and furnishes the seller, on the form prescribed by the superintendent, a certification signed by him setting forth his name, permanent address, firearms purchaser identification card number and such other information as the superintendent may by rule or regulation require. The certification shall be retained by the dealer and shall be made available for inspection by any law enforcement officer at any reasonable time.

(5) No handgun shall be delivered to any person unless:

(a) Such person possesses and exhibits a valid permit to purchase a firearm and at least seven days have elapsed since the date of application for the permit;

(b) The person is personally known to the seller or presents evidence of his identity;

(c) The handgun is unloaded and securely wrapped;

(d) The handgun is accompanied by a trigger lock or a locked case, gun box, container or other secure facility; provided, however, this provision shall not apply to antique handguns or personalized handguns included in the roster pursuant to section 2 of P.L.2019, c.164 (C.2C:58-2.8). The exemptions afforded under this subparagraph for antique handguns and personalized handguns shall be narrowly construed, limited solely to the requirements set forth herein and shall not be deemed to afford or authorize any other exemption from the regulatory provisions governing firearms set forth in chapter 39 and chapter 58 of Title 2C of the New Jersey Statutes; and

(e) (Deleted by amendment, P.L.2019, c.164)

(6) The dealer shall keep a true record of every handgun sold, given or otherwise delivered or disposed of, in accordance with the provisions of subsections b. through e. of this section and the record shall note whether a trigger lock, locked case, gun box, container or other secure facility was delivered along with the handgun.

(7) A dealer shall not knowingly deliver more than one handgun to any person within any 30-day period. This limitation shall not apply to:

(a) a federal, State, or local law enforcement officer or agency purchasing handguns for use by officers in the actual performance of their law enforcement duties;

(b) a collector of handguns as curios or relics as defined in Title 18, United States Code, section 921 (a) (13) who has in his possession a valid Collector of Curios and Relics License issued by the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives;

(c) transfers of handguns among licensed retail dealers, registered wholesale dealers and registered manufacturers;

(d) any transaction where the person has purchased a handgun from a licensed retail dealer and has returned that handgun to the dealer in exchange for another handgun within 30 days of the original transaction, provided the retail dealer reports the exchange transaction to the superintendent; or

(e) any transaction where the superintendent issues an exemption from the prohibition in this subsection pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of P.L.2009, c.186 (C.2C:58-3.4).

b. Records. Every person engaged in the retail business of selling, leasing or otherwise transferring a handgun, as a retail dealer or otherwise, shall keep a register in which shall be entered the time of the sale, lease or other transfer, the date thereof, the name, age, date of birth, complexion, occupation, residence and a physical description including distinguishing physical characteristics, if any, of the purchaser, lessee or transferee, the name and permanent home address of the person making the sale, lease or transfer, the place of the transaction, and the make, model, manufacturer's number, caliber and other marks of identification on such handgun and such other information as the superintendent shall deem necessary for the proper enforcement of this chapter. The register shall be retained by the dealer and shall be made available at all reasonable hours for inspection by any law enforcement officer.

c. Forms of register. The superintendent shall prepare the form of the register as described in subsection b. of this section and furnish the same in triplicate to each person licensed to be engaged in the business of selling, leasing or otherwise transferring firearms.

d. Signatures in register. The purchaser, lessee or transferee of any handgun shall sign, and the dealer shall require him to sign his name to the register, in triplicate, and the person making the sale, lease or transfer shall affix his name, in triplicate, as a witness to the signature. The signatures shall constitute a representation of the accuracy of the information contained in the register.

e. Copies of register entries; delivery to chief of police or county clerk. Within five days of the date of the sale, assignment or transfer, the dealer shall deliver or mail by certified mail, return receipt requested, legible copies of the register forms to the office of the chief of police of the municipality in which the purchaser resides, or to the office of the captain of the precinct of the municipality in which the purchaser resides, and to the superintendent. If hand delivered a receipt shall be given to the dealer therefor.

Where a sale, assignment or transfer is made to a purchaser who resides in a municipality having no chief of police, the dealer shall, within five days of the transaction, mail a duplicate copy of the register sheet to the clerk of the county within which the purchaser resides.

Section 2C:58-2.1. Guidelines for delivery of handguns.

The Superintendent of State Police, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall promulgate guidelines to effectuate the purposes of P.L. 1999, c. 233.

Section 2C:58-3. Purchase of firearms.

a. Permit to purchase a handgun.

(1) No person shall sell, give, transfer, assign or otherwise dispose of, nor receive, purchase, or otherwise acquire a handgun unless the purchaser, assignee, donee, receiver or holder is licensed as a dealer under this chapter or has first secured a permit to purchase a handgun as provided by this section.

(2) A person who is not a licensed retail dealer and sells, gives, transfers, assigns, or otherwise disposes of, or receives, purchases or otherwise acquires a handgun pursuant to this section shall conduct the transaction through a licensed retail dealer.

The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply if the transaction is:

(a) between members of an immediate family as defined in subsection n. of this section;

(b) between law enforcement officers;

(c) between collectors of firearms or ammunition as curios or relics as defined in Title 18, U.S.C. section 921 (a) (13) who have in their possession a valid Collector of Curios and Relics License issued by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives; or

(d) a temporary transfer pursuant to section 1 of P.L.1992, c.74 (C.2C:58-3.1) or section 1 of P.L.1997, c.375 (C.2C:58-3.2).

(3) Prior to a transaction conducted pursuant to this subsection, the retail dealer shall complete a National Instant Criminal Background Check of the person acquiring the handgun. In addition:

(a) the retail dealer shall submit to the Superintendent of State Police, on a form approved by the superintendent, information identifying and confirming the background check;

(b) **every retail dealer shall maintain a record of transactions conducted pursuant to this subsection, which shall** be maintained at the address displayed on the retail dealer's license for inspection by a law enforcement officer during reasonable hours;

(c) a retail dealer may charge a fee for a transaction conducted pursuant to this subsection; and

(d) any record produced pursuant to this subsection shall not be considered a public record pursuant to P.L.1963, c.73 (C.47:1A-1 et seq.) or P.L.2001, c.404 (C.47:1A-5 et al.).

b. Firearms purchaser identification card.

(1) No person shall sell, give, transfer, assign or otherwise dispose of nor receive, purchase or otherwise acquire an antique cannon or a rifle or shotgun, other than an antique rifle or shotgun, unless the purchaser, assignee, donee, receiver or holder is licensed as a dealer under this chapter or possesses a valid firearms purchaser identification card, and first exhibits said card to the seller, donor, transferor or assignor, and unless the purchaser, assignee, donee, receiver or holder signs a written certification, on a form prescribed by the superintendent, which shall indicate that he presently complies with the requirements of subsection c. of this section and shall contain his name, address and firearms purchaser identification card number or dealer's registration number. The said certification shall be retained by the seller, as provided in paragraph (4) of subsection a. of N.J.S.2C:58-2, or, in the case of a person who is not a dealer, it may be filed with the chief of police of the municipality in which he resides or with the superintendent.

(2) A person who is not a licensed retail dealer and sells, gives, transfers, assigns, or otherwise disposes of, or receives, purchases or otherwise acquires an antique cannon or a rifle or shotgun pursuant to this section shall conduct the transaction through a licensed retail dealer.

The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply if the transaction is:

(a) between members of an immediate family as defined in subsection n. of this section;

(b) between law enforcement officers;

(c) between collectors of firearms or ammunition as curios or relics as defined in Title 18, U.S.C. section 921 (a) (13) who have in their possession a valid Collector of Curios and Relics License issued by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives; or

(d) a temporary transfer pursuant to section 1 of P.L.1992, c.74 (C.2C:58-3.1) and section 1 of P.L.1997, c.375 (C.2C:58-3.2).

(3) Prior to a transaction conducted pursuant to this subsection, the retail dealer shall complete a National Instant Criminal Background Check of the person acquiring an antique cannon or a rifle or shotgun. In addition:

(a) the retail dealer shall submit to the Superintendent of State Police, on a form approved by the superintendent, information identifying and confirming the background check;

(b) every retail dealer shall maintain a record of transactions conducted pursuant to this section which shall be maintained at the address set forth on the retail dealer's license for inspection by a law enforcement officer during reasonable hours;

(c) a retail dealer may charge a fee for a transaction conducted pursuant to this subsection; and

(d) any record produced pursuant to this subsection shall not be considered a public record pursuant to P.L.1963, c.73 (C.47:1A-1 et seq.) or P.L.2001, c.404 (C.47:1A-5 et al.).

c. Who may obtain.

No person of good character and good repute in the community in which he lives, and who is not subject to any of the disabilities set forth in this section or other sections of this chapter, shall be denied a permit to purchase a handgun or a firearms purchaser identification card, except as hereinafter set forth. No handgun purchase permit or firearms purchaser identification card shall be issued:

(1) To any person who has been convicted of any crime, or a disorderly persons offense involving an act of domestic violence as defined in section 3 of P.L.1991, c.261 (C.2C:25-19), whether or not armed with or possessing a weapon at the time of such offense;

(2) To any drug dependent person as defined in section 2 of P.L.1970, c.226 (C.24:21-2), to any person who is confined for a mental disorder to a hospital, mental institution or sanitarium, or to any person who is presently an habitual drunkard;

(3) To any person who suffers from a physical defect or disease which would make it unsafe for him to handle firearms, to any person who has ever been confined for a mental disorder, or to any alcoholic unless any of the foregoing persons produces a certificate of a medical doctor or psychiatrist licensed in New Jersey, or other satisfactory proof, that he is no longer suffering from that particular disability in such a manner that would interfere with or handicap him in the handling of firearms; to any person who knowingly falsifies any information on the application form for a handgun purchase permit or firearms purchaser identification card;

(4) To any person under the age of 18 years for a firearms purchaser identification card and to any person under the age of 21 years for a permit to purchase a handgun;

(5) To any person where the issuance would not be in the interest of the public health, safety or welfare;

(6) To any person who is subject to a restraining order issued pursuant to the "Prevention of Domestic Violence Act of 1991," P.L.1991, c.261 (C.2C:25-17 et seq.) prohibiting the person from possessing any firearm;

(7) To any person who as a juvenile was adjudicated delinquent for an offense which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a crime and the offense involved the unlawful use or possession of a weapon, explosive or destructive device or is enumerated in subsection d. of section 2 of P.L.1997, c.117 (C.2C:43-7.2);

(8) To any person whose firearm is seized pursuant to the "Prevention of Domestic Violence Act of 1991," P.L.1991, c.261 (C.2C:25-17 et seq.) and whose firearm has not been returned; or

(9) To any person named on the consolidated Terrorist Watchlist maintained by Terrorist Screening Center administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation

(10) To any person who is subject to a court order prohibiting the custody, control, ownership, purchase, possession, or receipt of a firearm or ammunition issued pursuant to the "Extreme Risk Protective Order Act of 2018," P.L.2018, c.35 (C.2C:58-20 et al.).

d. Issuance.

The chief of police of an organized full-time police department of the municipality where the applicant resides or the superintendent, in all other cases, shall upon application, issue to any person qualified under the provisions of subsection c. of this section a permit to purchase a handgun or a firearms purchaser identification card.

Any person aggrieved by the denial of a permit or identification card may request a hearing in the Superior Court of the county in which he resides if he is a resident of New Jersey or in the Superior Court of the county in which his application was filed if he is a nonresident. The request for a hearing shall be made in writing within 30 days of the denial of the application for a permit or identification card. The applicant shall serve a copy of his request for a hearing upon the chief of police of the municipality in which he resides, if he is a resident of New Jersey, and upon the superintendent in all cases. The hearing shall be held and a record made thereof within 30 days of the receipt of the application for such hearing by the judge of the Superior Court. No formal pleading and no filing fee shall be required as a preliminary to such hearing. Appeals from the results of such hearing shall be in accordance with law.

e. Applications.

Applications for permits to purchase a handgun and for firearms purchaser identification cards shall be in the form prescribed by the superintendent and shall set forth the name, residence, place of business, age, date of birth, occupation, sex and physical description, including distinguishing physical characteristics, if any, of the applicant, and shall state whether the applicant is a citizen, whether he is an alcoholic, habitual drunkard, drug dependent person as defined in section 2 of P.L.1970, c.226 (C.24:21-2), whether he has ever been confined or committed to a mental institution or hospital for treatment or observation of a mental or psychiatric condition on a temporary, interim or permanent basis, giving the name and location of the institution or hospital and the dates of such confinement or commitment, whether he has been attended, treated or observed by any doctor or psychiatrist or at any hospital or mental institution on an inpatient or outpatient basis for any mental or psychiatric condition, giving the name and location of the doctor, psychiatrist, hospital or institution and the dates of such occurrence, whether he presently or ever has been a member of any organization which advocates or approves the commission of acts of force and violence to overthrow the Government of the United States or of this State, or which seeks to deny others their rights under the Constitution of either the United States or the State of New Jersey, whether he has ever been convicted of a crime or disorderly persons offense, whether the person is subject to a restraining order issued pursuant to the "Prevention of Domestic Violence Act of 1991," P.L.1991, c.261 (C.2C:25-17 et seq.) prohibiting the person from possessing any firearm, and such other information as the superintendent shall deem necessary for the proper enforcement of this chapter. For the purpose of complying with this subsection, the applicant shall waive any statutory or other right of confidentiality relating to institutional confinement. The application shall be signed by the applicant and shall contain as references the names and addresses of 2 reputable citizens personally acquainted with him.

Application blanks shall be obtainable from the superintendent, from any other officer authorized to grant such permit or identification card, and from licensed retail dealers.

The chief police officer or the superintendent shall obtain the fingerprints of the applicant and shall have them compared with any and all records of fingerprints in the municipality and county in which the applicant resides and also the records of the State Bureau of Identification and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, provided that an applicant for a handgun purchase permit who possesses a valid firearms purchaser identification card, or who has previously obtained a handgun purchase permit from the same licensing authority for which he was previously fingerprinted, and who provides other reasonably satisfactory proof of his identity, need not be fingerprinted again; however, the chief police officer or the superintendent shall proceed to investigate the application to determine whether or not the applicant has become subject to any of the disabilities set forth in this chapter.

f. Granting of permit or identification card; fee; term; renewal; revocation.

The application for the permit to purchase a handgun together with a fee of \$2, or the application for the firearms purchaser identification card together with a fee of \$5, shall be delivered or forwarded to the licensing authority who shall investigate the same and, unless good cause for the denial thereof appears, shall grant the permit or the identification card, or both, if application has been made therefor, within 30 days from the date of receipt of the application for residents of this State and within 45 days for nonresident applicants. A permit to purchase a handgun shall be valid for a period of 90 days from the date of issuance and may be renewed by the issuing authority for good cause for an additional 90 days. A firearms purchaser identification card shall be valid until such time as the holder becomes subject to any of the disabilities set forth in subsection c. of this section, whereupon the card shall be void and shall be returned within 5 days by the holder to the superintendent, who shall then advise the licensing authority. Failure of the holder to return the firearms purchaser identification card to the superintendent within the said 5 days shall be an offense under subsection a. of N.J.S.2C:39-10. Any firearms purchaser identification card may be revoked by the Superior Court of the county wherein the card was issued, after hearing upon notice, upon a finding that the holder thereof no longer qualifies for the issuance of such permit. The county prosecutor of any county, the chief police officer of any municipality or any citizen may apply to such court at any time for the revocation of such card.

There shall be no conditions or requirements added to the form or content of the application, or required by the licensing authority for the issuance of a permit or identification card, other than those that are specifically set forth in this chapter.

g. Disposition of fees.

All fees for permits shall be paid to the State Treasury if the permit is issued by the superintendent, to the municipality if issued by the chief of police, and to the county treasurer if issued by the judge of the Superior Court.

h. Form of permit; quadruplicate; disposition of copies.

The permit shall be in the form prescribed by the superintendent and shall be issued to the applicant in quadruplicate. Prior to the time he receives the handgun from the seller, the applicant shall deliver to the seller the permit in quadruplicate and the seller shall complete all of the information required on the form. Within 5 days of the date of the sale, the seller shall forward the original copy to the superintendent and the second copy to the chief of police of the municipality in which the purchaser resides, except that in a municipality having no chief of police, such copy shall be

forwarded to the superintendent. The third copy shall then be returned to the purchaser with the pistol or revolver and the fourth copy shall be kept by the seller as a permanent record.

i. Restriction on number of firearms person may purchase.

Only one handgun shall be purchased or delivered on each permit and no more than 1 handgun shall be purchased within any 30-day period, but this limitation shall not apply to:

- (1) a federal, State or local law enforcement officer or agency purchasing handguns for use by officers in the actual performance of their law enforcement duties;
- (2) a collector of handguns as curios or relics as defined in Title 18, United States Code, section 921(a)(13) who has in his possession a valid Collector of Curios and Relics License issued by the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives;
- (3) transfers of handguns among licensed retail dealers, registered wholesale dealers and registered manufacturers;
- (4) transfers of handguns from any person to a licensed retail dealer or a registered wholesale dealer or registered manufacturer;
- (5) any transaction where the person has purchased a handgun from a licensed retail dealer and has returned that handgun to the dealer in exchange for another handgun within 30 days of the original transaction, provided the retail dealer reports the exchange transaction to the superintendent; or
- (6) any transaction where the superintendent issues an exemption from the prohibition in this subsection pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of P.L.2009, c.186 (C.2C:58-3.4).

The provisions of this subsection shall not be construed to afford or authorize any other exemption from the regulatory provisions governing firearms set forth in chapter 39 and chapter 58 of Title 2C of the New Jersey Statutes;

A person shall not be restricted as to the number of rifles or shotguns he may purchase, provided he possesses a valid firearms purchaser identification card and provided further that he signs the certification required in subsection b. of this section for each transaction.

j. Firearms passing to heirs or legatees.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this section concerning the transfer, receipt or acquisition of a firearm, a permit to purchase or a firearms purchaser identification card shall not be required for the passing of a firearm upon the death of an owner thereof to his heir or legatee, whether the same be by testamentary bequest or by the laws of intestacy. The person who shall so receive, or acquire said firearm shall, however, be subject to all other provisions of this chapter. If the heir or legatee of such firearm does not qualify to possess or carry it, he may retain ownership of the firearm for the purpose of sale for a period not exceeding 180 days, or for such further limited period as may be approved by the chief law enforcement officer of the municipality in which the heir or legatee resides or the superintendent, provided that such firearm is in the custody of the chief law enforcement officer of the municipality or the superintendent during such period.

k. Sawed-off shotguns.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the purchase or possession of any sawed-off shotgun.

l. Nothing in this section and in N.J.S.2C:58-2 shall apply to the sale or purchase of a visual distress signalling device approved by the United States Coast Guard, solely for possession on a private or commercial aircraft or any boat; provided, however, that no person under the age of 18 years shall purchase nor shall any person sell to a person under the age of 18 years such a visual distress signaling device.

m. The provisions of subsections a. and b. of this section and paragraphs (4) and (5) of subsection a. of N.J.S.2C:58-2 shall not apply to the purchase of firearms by a law enforcement agency for use by law enforcement officers in the actual performance of the officers' official duties, which purchase may be made directly from a manufacturer or from a licensed dealer located in this State or any other state. (As amended 2016, c.74, s.1.)

n. For the purposes of this section, "immediate family" means a spouse, domestic partner as defined in section 3 of P.L.2003, c.246 (C.26:8A-3), partner in a civil union couple as defined in section 2 of P.L.2006, c.103 (C.37:1-29), parent, stepparent, grandparent, sibling, stepsibling, child, stepchild, and grandchild, as related by blood or by law.

Section 2C:58-3.1. Temporary transfer of firearms

a. Notwithstanding the provisions of N.J.S. 2C:39-9, N.J.S. 2C:58-2, N.J.S. 2C:58-3 or any other statute to the contrary concerning the transfer or disposition of firearms, the legal owner, or a dealer licensed under N.J.S. 2C:58-2, may temporarily transfer a handgun, rifle or shotgun to another person who is 18 years of age or older, whether or not the person receiving the firearm holds a firearms purchaser identification card or a permit to carry a handgun. The person to whom a handgun, rifle or shotgun is temporarily transferred by the legal owner of the firearm or a licensed dealer may receive, possess, carry and use that handgun, rifle or shotgun, if the transfer is made upon a firing range operated by a

licensed dealer, by a law enforcement agency, a legally recognized military organization or a rifle or pistol club which has filed a copy of its charter with the superintendent and annually submits to the superintendent a list of its members and if the firearm is received, possessed, carried and used for the sole purpose of target practice, trap or skeet shooting, or competition upon that firing range or instruction and training at any location.

A transfer under this subsection shall be for not more than 8 consecutive hours in any 24-hour period and may be made for a set fee or an hourly charge.

The firearm shall be handled and used by the person to whom it is temporarily transferred only in the actual presence or under the direct supervision of the legal owner of the firearm, the dealer who transferred the firearm or any other person competent to supervise the handling and use of firearms and authorized to act for that purpose by the legal owner or licensed dealer. The legal owner of the firearm or the licensed dealer shall be on the premises or the property of the firing range during the entire time that the firearm is in the possession of the person to whom it is temporarily transferred.

The term "**legal owner**" as used in this subsection means a natural person and does not include an organization, commercial enterprise, or a licensed manufacturer, wholesaler or dealer of firearms.

b. Notwithstanding the provisions of N.J.S. 2C:39-9, N.J.S. 2C:58-2, N.J.S. 2C:58-3 or any other statute to the contrary concerning the transfer and disposition of firearms, a legal owner of a shotgun or a rifle may temporarily transfer that firearm to another person who is 18 years of age or older, whether or not the person receiving the firearm holds a firearms purchaser identification card. The person to whom a shotgun or rifle is temporarily transferred by the legal owner may receive, possess, carry and use that shotgun or rifle in the woods or fields or upon the waters of this State for the purposes of hunting if the transfer is made in the woods or fields or upon the waters of this State, the shotgun or rifle is legal and appropriate for hunting and the person to whom the firearm is temporarily transferred possesses a valid license to hunt with a firearm, and a valid rifle permit if the firearm is a rifle, obtained in accordance with the provisions of chapter 3 of Title 23 of the Revised Statutes.

The transfer of a firearm under this subsection shall be for not more than 8 consecutive hours in any 24-hour period and no fee shall be charged for the transfer.

The legal owner of the firearm which is temporarily transferred shall remain in the actual presence or in the vicinity of the person to whom it was transferred during the entire time that the firearm is in that person's possession.

c. No firearm shall be temporarily transferred or received under the provisions of subsections a. or b. of this section for the purposes described in section 1 of P.L. 1983, c. 229 (C. 2C:39-14).

d. An owner or dealer shall not transfer a firearm to any person pursuant to the provisions of this section if the owner or dealer knows the person does not meet the qualifications set forth in subsection c. of N.J.S. 2C:58-3 for obtaining or holding a firearms purchaser identification card or a handgun purchase permit. A person shall not receive, possess, carry or use a firearm pursuant to the provisions of this section if the person knows he does not meet the qualifications set forth in subsection c. of N.J.S. 2C:58-3 for obtaining or holding a firearms purchaser identification card or a handgun purchase permit.

Section 2C:58-3.2. Temporary transfer of firearm for training purposes

a. Notwithstanding the provisions of N.J.S.2C:39-9, N.J.S.2C:58-2, N.J.S.2C:58-3 or any other statute to the contrary, a person who is certified as an instructor in the use, handling and maintenance of firearms by the Police Training Commission, the Division of Fish, Game and Wildlife and the State Park Service in the Department of Environmental Protection, the Director of Civilian Marksmanship of the United States Department of the Army or by a recognized rifle or pistol association that certifies instructors may transfer a firearm temporarily in accordance with the terms of this section to a person participating in a training course for the use, handling and maintenance of firearms by the Police Training Commission, the Division of Fish, Game and Wildlife, the Director of Civilian Marksmanship or by a recognized rifle or pistol association that certifies instructors. The person to whom a firearm is transferred by a certified instructor in accordance with the terms of this section may receive, possess, carry and use the firearm temporarily during the sessions of the course for the purpose of training and participating in the course.

b. A transfer of a firearm under this section may be made only if:

- (1) the transfer is made upon a firearms range or, if the firearm is unloaded, in an area designated and appropriate for the training;
- (2) the transfer is made during the sessions of the firearms course for the sole purpose of participating in the course;
- (3) the transfer is made for not more than eight consecutive hours in any 24-hour period; and
- (4) the transferred firearm is used and handled only in the actual presence and under the direct supervision of the instructor.

c. The transfer permitted by this section may be made whether or not the person participating in the course holds a firearms license, firearms purchaser identification card or a handgun purchase permit. However, an instructor shall not

knowingly transfer a firearm under the terms of this section to a person who does not meet the qualifications set forth in subsection c. of N.J.S.2C:58-3 for obtaining or holding a firearms purchaser identification card or a handgun purchase permit, and a person who knows that he does not meet such qualifications shall not receive the transferred firearm under the terms of this section.

d. No firearm shall be transferred or received under the provisions of this section for purposes described in section 1 of P.L.1983, c.229 (C.2C:39-14).

Section 2C:58-3.3. "Handgun ammunition" defined; sale, purchase, etc., regulated; violation, fourth degree crime

a. As used in this act, "**handgun ammunition**" means ammunition specifically designed to be used only in a handgun. "Handgun ammunition" shall not include blank ammunition, air gun pellets, flare gun ammunition, nail gun ammunition, paint ball ammunition, or any non-fixed ammunition.

b. No person shall sell, give, transfer, assign or otherwise dispose of, or receive, purchase, or otherwise acquire handgun ammunition unless the purchaser, assignee, donee, receiver or holder is licensed as a manufacturer, wholesaler, or dealer under this chapter or is the holder of and possesses a valid firearms purchaser identification card, a valid copy of a permit to purchase a handgun, or a valid permit to carry a handgun and first exhibits such card or permit to the seller, donor, transferor or assignor.

c. No person shall sell, give, transfer, assign or otherwise dispose of handgun ammunition to a person who is under 21 years of age.

d. The provisions of this section shall not apply to a collector of firearms or ammunition as curios or relics who purchases, receives, acquires, possesses, or transfers handgun ammunition which is recognized as being historical in nature or of historical significance.

e. A person who violates this section shall be guilty of a crime of the fourth degree, except that nothing contained herein shall be construed to prohibit the sale, transfer, assignment or disposition of handgun ammunition to or the purchase, receipt or acceptance of ammunition by a law enforcement agency or law enforcement official for law enforcement purposes.

f. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the transfer of ammunition for use in a lawfully transferred firearm in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of P.L.1992, c.74 (C.2C:58-3.1), section 1 of P.L.1997, c.375 (C.2C:58-3.2) or section 14 of P.L.1979, c.179 (C.2C:58-6.1).

g. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the sale of a de minimis amount of handgun ammunition at a firearms range operated by a licensed dealer; a law enforcement agency; a legally recognized military organization; or a rifle or pistol club which has filed a copy of its charter with the superintendent for immediate use at that range.

Section 2C:58-3.4. Exemption on restriction of purchase of handguns

a. The superintendent may grant an exemption from the restriction on the purchase of handguns set forth in subsection i. of N.J.S.2C:58-3 if the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the superintendent that the applicant's request meets one of the following conditions:

(1) The application is to purchase multiple handguns from a person who obtained the handguns through inheritance or intestacy;

(2) The applicant is a collector of handguns and has a need to purchase or otherwise receive multiple handguns in the same transaction or within a 30-day period in furtherance of the applicant's collecting activities. As used in this paragraph, "**need**" shall include, but not be limited to, situations where there is a reasonable likelihood that the additional handguns sought to be purchased would not be readily available after the 30-day period, that it would not be feasible or practical to purchase the handguns separately, or that prohibiting the purchase of more than one handgun within a 30-day period would have a materially adverse impact on the applicant's ability to enhance his collection. As used in this paragraph, "**collector**" shall include any person who devotes time and attention to acquiring firearms for the enhancement of the person's collection: as curios; for inheritance; for historical, investment, training and competitive, recreational, educational, scientific, or defensive purposes; or any or other lawful related purpose. If an applicant is a member of an organized gun club; firearms competitors organization; firearms collectors organization; or any other organization dedicated to the acquisition, preservation, or use of firearms for historical, investment, training and competitive, recreational, educational, scientific, or defensive purposes, or any other lawful related purpose, such membership shall be considered in determining whether the applicant qualifies as a collector; or

(3) The applicant participates in sanctioned handgun shooting competitions and needs to purchase or otherwise receive multiple handguns in a single transaction or within a 30-day period, and the need is related to the applicant's competitive shooting activities, including use in or training for sanctioned competitions.

b. The applicant shall certify, on a form prescribed by the superintendent, the specific exemption sought and the particular handguns to be purchased. This form shall be submitted to the superintendent at the same time as the permit to purchase

a handgun, along with any pertinent documentation supporting the need for an exemption. If the information concerning the particular handguns to be purchased is not available when the form is submitted, that information shall be provided to the superintendent as soon as practicable thereafter. The superintendent shall consider the veracity, accuracy, and completeness of the information provided in determining whether the applicant meets the requirements for an exemption pursuant to this section. In considering whether an applicant qualifies as a collector under paragraph (2) of subsection a. of this section, the superintendent shall not consider the number of guns in the applicant's collection. In considering an exemption sought under paragraph (2) of subsection a. of this section, the superintendent shall not consider the merit or validity of the applicant's collecting activities.

The superintendent shall not grant an exemption if he finds a reasonable likelihood that the public safety would be endangered by granting the exemption, including but not limited to instances where the applicant may be purchasing a handgun to give, sell or distribute to a person who would not qualify to purchase or otherwise acquire a handgun under the provisions of this chapter.

The exemptions set forth in this section shall not be construed and are not intended to authorize multiple handgun purchases where the sole justification set forth by the applicant is that the seller offers a discount for the purchase of more than one handgun.

c. Any person aggrieved by the denial of a request for an exemption pursuant to this paragraph may request a hearing in the Superior Court. The request for a hearing shall be made within 30 days of the denial of the application for an exemption. The applicant shall serve a copy of his request for a hearing upon the superintendent. The hearing shall be held and a record made thereof within 30 days of the receipt for the application for such a hearing by the judge of the Superior Court. The judge shall grant the request for the exemption if the judge finds that the denial of the applicant's request was an abuse of discretion, arbitrary or capricious, or a misapplication of the requirements for an exemption as a matter of law.

d. Notwithstanding the provisions of the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), the superintendent may adopt, immediately upon filing with the Office of Administrative Law, such temporary regulations as the superintendent deems necessary to implement the provisions of P.L.2009, c.186 (C.2C:58-3.4 et al.). The regulations so adopted shall be effective for a period not to exceed 270 days from the date of the filing, but in no case shall those regulations be in effect one year after the effective date of P.L.2009, c.186 (C.2C:58-3.4 et al.). The regulations may thereafter be amended, adopted or readopted by the superintendent as the superintendent deems necessary in accordance with the requirements of the "Administrative Procedure Act."

Section 2C:58-5. Licenses to possess and carry machine guns and assault firearms.

a. Any person who desires to purchase, possess and carry a machine gun or assault firearm in this State may apply for a license to do so by filing in the Superior Court in the county in which he resides, or conducts his business if a nonresident, a written application setting forth in detail his reasons for desiring such a license. The Superior Court shall refer the application to the county prosecutor for investigation and recommendation. A copy of the prosecutor's report, together with a copy of the notice of the hearing on the application, shall be served upon the superintendent and the chief police officer of every municipality in which the applicant intends to carry the machine gun or assault firearm, unless, for good cause shown, the court orders notice to be given wholly or in part by publication.

b. No license shall be issued to any person who would not qualify for a permit to carry a handgun under section 2C:58-4, and no license shall be issued unless the court finds that the public safety and welfare so require. Any person aggrieved by the decision of the court in granting or denying an application, including the applicant, the prosecutor, or any law enforcement officer entitled to notice under subsection a. who appeared in opposition to the application, may appeal said decision in accordance with law and the rules governing the courts of this State.

c. Upon the issuance of any license under this section, true copies of such license shall be filed with the superintendent and the chief police officer of the municipality where the licensee resides or has his place of business.

d. In issuing any license under this section, the court shall attach thereto such conditions and limitations as it deems to be in the public interest. Unless otherwise provided by court order at the time of issuance, each license shall expire 1 year from the date of issuance, and may be renewed in the same manner and under the same conditions as apply to original applications.

e. Any license may be revoked by the Superior Court, after a hearing upon notice to the holder thereof, if the court finds that the holder is no longer qualified for the issuance of such a license or that revocation is necessary for the public safety and welfare. Any citizen may apply to the court for revocation of a license issued under this section.

f. A filing fee of \$75 shall be required for each application filed pursuant to the provisions of this section.

g. Any license granted pursuant to the provisions of this section shall expire two years from the date of issuance and may be renewed in the same manner and under the same conditions as apply to original applications. If the holder of a license

dies, the holder's heirs or estate shall have 90 days to dispose of that firearm as provided in section 12 of P.L.1990, c.32 (C.2C:58-13).

h. If an assault firearm licensed pursuant to the provisions of this section is used in the commission of a crime, the holder of the license for that assault firearm shall be civilly liable for any damages resulting from that crime. The liability imposed by this subsection shall not apply if the assault firearm used in the commission of the crime was stolen and the license holder reported the theft of the firearm to law enforcement authorities within 24 hours of the license holder's knowledge of the theft.

i. Nothing in P.L.1990, c.32 (C.2C:58-12 et al.) shall be construed to abridge any exemptions provided under N.J.S. 2C:39-6.

Section 2C:58-6.1. Possession of firearms by minors; exceptions.

a. No person under the age of 18 years shall purchase, barter or otherwise acquire a firearm and no person under the age of 21 years shall purchase, barter or otherwise acquire a handgun, unless the person is authorized to possess the handgun in connection with the performance of official duties under the provisions of N.J.S.2C:39-6.

b. No person under the age of 18 years shall possess, carry, fire or use a firearm except as provided under paragraphs (1), (2), (3) and (4) of this subsection; and, unless authorized in connection with the performance of official duties under the provisions of N.J.S.2C:39-6, no person under the age of 21 years shall possess, carry, fire or use a handgun except under the following circumstances:

- (1)** In the actual presence or under the direct supervision of his father, mother or guardian, or some other person who holds a permit to carry a handgun or a firearms purchaser identification card, as the case may be; or
- (2)** For the purpose of military drill under the auspices of a legally recognized military organization and under competent supervision; or
- (3)** For the purpose of competition, target practice, instruction, and training in and upon a firing range approved by the governing body of the municipality in which the range is located or the National Rifle Association and which is under competent supervision at the time of such supervision or target practice or instruction and training at any location; or
- (4)** For the purpose of hunting during the regularly designated hunting season, provided that he possesses a valid hunting license and has successfully completed a hunter's safety course taught by a qualified instructor or conservation officer and possesses a certificate indicating the successful completion of such a course.

c. A person who violates this section shall be guilty of a crime of the fourth degree. For purposes of this section the fact that the act would not constitute a crime if committed by an adult shall not be deemed to prohibit or require waiver of family court jurisdiction pursuant to N.J.S.2C:4-11 or to preclude a finding of delinquency under the "New Jersey Code of Juvenile Justice," P.L.1982, c.77 (C.2A:4A-20 et seq.), P.L.1982, c.79 (C.2A:4A-60 et seq.), P.L.1982, c.80 (C.2A:4A-76 et seq.) and P.L.1982, c.81 (C.2A:4A-70 et seq.).

Section 2C:58-13. Transfer of assault firearm to another; rendering inoperable; voluntarily surrendering.

a. Any person who legally owns an assault firearm on the effective date of this act and who is unable to register or chooses not to register the firearm pursuant to section 11 of P.L.1990, c.32 (C.2C:58-12) may retain possession of that firearm for a period not to exceed 1 year from the effective date of this act. During this time period, the owner of the assault firearm shall either:

- (1)** Transfer the assault firearm to any person or firm lawfully entitled to own or possess such firearm;
- (2)** Render the assault firearm inoperable; or
- (3)** Voluntarily surrender the assault firearm pursuant to the provisions of N.J.S. 2C:39-12.

b. If the owner of an assault firearm elects to render the firearm inoperable, the owner shall file a certification on a form prescribed by the Superintendent of the State Police indicating the date on which the firearm was rendered inoperable. This certification shall be filed with either the chief law enforcement officer of the municipality in which the owner resides or, in the case of an owner who resides outside this State but stores or possesses an assault firearm in this State, with the Superintendent of the State Police.

c. As used in this section, "**inoperable**" means that the firearm is altered in such a manner that it cannot be immediately fired and that the owner or possessor of the firearm does not possess or have control over the parts necessary to make the firearm operable.

Section 2C:58-14.1. Voluntary surrender of certain firearm components.

a. No licensed manufacturer, wholesale dealer of firearms, or retail dealer of firearms in possession of a bump stock as defined in subsection ee. of N.J.S.2C:39-1 or a trigger crank as defined in subsection ff. of N.J.S.2C:39-1 on the effective date [Jan. 16, 2018] of P.L.2017, c.323 (C.2C:58-14.1 et al.) who voluntarily surrenders the bump stock or trigger crank in

accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.2C:39-12 or otherwise lawfully disposes of the bump stock or trigger crank within 30 days of the effective date of P.L.2017, c.323 (C.2C:58-14.1 et al.) shall be convicted of an offense for possession of a bump stock or trigger crank under subsection l. of N.J.S.2C:39-3 or unlawful manufacture, transport, shipment, sale, or disposition of a bump stock or trigger crank under subsection j. of N.J.S.2C:39-9.

b. Except as otherwise provided in subsection a. of this section with respect to licensed manufacturers, wholesale dealers of firearms, and retail dealers of firearms, no person in possession of a bump stock as defined in subsection ee. of N.J.S.2C:39-1 or a trigger crank as defined in subsection ff. of N.J.S.2C:39-1 on the effective date [Jan. 16, 2018] of P.L.2017, c.323 (C.2C:58-14.1 et al.) who voluntarily surrenders the bump stock or trigger crank in accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.2C:39-12 or otherwise lawfully disposes of the bump stock or trigger crank within 90 days of the effective date of P.L.2017, c.323 (C.2C:58-14.1 et al.) shall be convicted of an offense for possession of a bump stock or trigger crank under subsection l. of N.J.S.2C:39-3.

Section 2C:58-15. Minor's access to a loaded firearm; penalty, conditions

a. A person who knows or reasonably should know that a minor is likely to gain access to a loaded firearm at a premises under the person's control commits a disorderly persons offense if a minor gains access to the firearm, unless the person:

- (1) Stores the firearm in a securely locked box or container;
- (2) Stores the firearm in a location which a reasonable person would believe to be secure; or
- (3) Secures the firearm with a trigger lock.

b. This section shall not apply:

- (1) To activities authorized by section 14 of P.L.1979, c.179, (C.2C:58-6.1), concerning the lawful use of a firearm by a minor; or
- (2) Under circumstances where a minor obtained a firearm as a result of an unlawful entry by any person.

c. As used in this act, "minor" means a person under the age of 16.

Section 2C:58-16. Retailer's written warnings; wholesaler's warning; violation, penalty.

a. Upon the retail sale or transfer of any firearm, the retail dealer or his employee shall deliver to the purchaser or transferee the following written warning, printed in block letters not less than 1/4 of an inch in height:
"IT IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE, PUNISHABLE BY A FINE AND IMPRISONMENT, FOR AN ADULT TO LEAVE A LOADED FIREARM WITHIN EASY ACCESS OF A MINOR."

b. Every wholesale and retail dealer of firearms shall conspicuously post at each purchase counter the following warning, printed in block letters not less than 1 inch in height:
"IT IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE TO LEAVE A LOADED FIREARM WITHIN EASY ACCESS OF A MINOR."

c. Violation of this section by any retail or wholesale dealer of firearms is a petty disorderly persons offense.

Section 2C:58-19. Report of loss, theft of firearm within 36 hours; violations, penalties.

The legal owner of a firearm, upon discovering that the firearm is lost or stolen, shall report the loss or theft within 36 hours to the chief law enforcement officer of the municipality in which the loss or theft occurred or, if the municipality does not have a local police force, to the Superintendent of State Police.

A person who violates the provisions of this section shall be liable to a civil penalty of not less than \$500 for a first offense, and not less than \$1,000 for any second or subsequent offense. The civil penalty shall be collected pursuant to the "Penalty Enforcement Law of 1999," P.L.1999, c.274 (C.2A:58-10 et seq.).

Section 2C:58-21. Definitions relative to extreme risk protective orders

As used in P.L.2018, c.35 (C.2C:58-20 et al.):

"Ammunition" means ammunition or cartridge cases, primers, bullets, or propellant powder designed for use in any firearm, but does not include any shotgun shot or pellet not designed for use as the single, complete projectile load for one shotgun hull or casing or any unloaded, non-metallic shotgun hull or casing not having a primer.

"Deadly weapon" shall have the same meaning as in subsection c. of N.J.S.2C:11-1.

"Family or household member" means a spouse, domestic partner as defined in section 3 of P.L.2003, c.246 (C.26:8A-3), partner in a civil union couple as defined in section 2 of P.L.2006, c.103 (C.37:1-29), or former spouse, former domestic partner, or former partner in a civil union couple, or any other person who is a present household member or was at any time a household member; a person with whom the respondent has a child in common, or with whom the respondent anticipates having a child in common if one of the parties is pregnant; or a current or former dating partner.

"Firearm" shall have the same meaning as in N.J.S.2C:39-1.

“Law enforcement agency” means a department, division, bureau, commission, board or other authority of the State or of any political subdivision thereof which employs law enforcement officers.

“Law enforcement officer” means a person whose public duties include the power to act as an officer for the detection, apprehension, arrest, and conviction of offenders against the laws of this State.

“Petitioner” means a family or household member or law enforcement officer.

“Recent” means within six months prior to the date the petition was filed.

Section 2C:58-23. Filing of temporary extreme risk protection order

a. Except as provided in subsection l. of this section, a petitioner may file a petition, as prescribed by the Administrative Director of the Courts, for a temporary extreme risk protective order in the court in accordance with the Rules of Court alleging that the respondent poses a significant danger of bodily injury to self or others by having custody or control of, owning, possessing, purchasing, or receiving a firearm. The petition shall be heard by the court in an expedited manner.

Petition forms shall be readily available at the courts, and at State, county, and municipal law enforcement agencies.

Prior to filing a petition with the court, a family or household member may request assistance from a State, county, or municipal law enforcement agency which shall advise the petitioner of the procedure for completing and signing a petition for a temporary extreme risk protective order. A law enforcement officer from the agency may assist the family or household member in preparing or filing the petition. This assistance may include, but not be limited to, providing information related to the factors set forth in subsection f. of this section, joining in the petition, referring the matter to another law enforcement agency for additional assistance, or filing the officer’s own petition with the court.

Filing a petition pursuant to this section shall not prevent a petitioner from filing a criminal complaint or applying for a restraining order pursuant to the “Prevention of Domestic Violence Act of 1991,” P.L. 1991, c. 261 (C.2C:25-17 et seq.) or prevent any person from taking any action authorized pursuant to P.L.1987, c.116 (C.30:4-27.1 et seq.) based on the circumstances forming the basis of the petition.

A petitioner may apply for relief under this section in accordance with the Rules of Court.

b. A petition for a temporary extreme risk protective order shall include an affidavit setting forth the facts tending to establish the grounds of the petition, or the reason for believing that they exist, and, to the extent available, the number, types, physical description, and locations of any firearms and ammunition currently believed by the petitioner to be controlled or possessed by the respondent.

c. The court shall not charge a fee to file the petition.

d. The court, before issuing a temporary extreme risk protective order, shall examine under oath the petitioner and any witness the petitioner may produce. The court, in lieu of examining the petitioner and any witness, may rely on an affidavit submitted in support of the petition.

e. A judge shall issue the order if the court finds good cause to believe that the respondent poses an immediate and present danger of causing bodily injury to the respondent or others by having custody or control of, owning, possessing, purchasing, or receiving a firearm.

f. The county prosecutor or a designee of the county prosecutor shall produce in an expedited manner any available evidence including, but not limited to, available evidence related to the factors set forth in this section, and the court shall consider whether the respondent:

(1) has any history of threats or acts of violence by the respondent directed toward self or others;

(2) has any history of use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force by the respondent against another person;

(3) is the subject of a temporary or final restraining order or has violated a temporary or final restraining order issued pursuant to the “Prevention of Domestic Violence Act of 1991,” P.L.1991, c.261 (C.2C:25-17 et seq.);

(4) is the subject of a temporary or final protective order or has violated a temporary or final protective order issued pursuant to the “Sexual Assault Survivor Protection Act of 2015,” P.L.2015, c.147 (C.2C:14-13 et al.);

(5) has any prior arrests, pending charges, or convictions for a violent indictable crime or disorderly persons offense, stalking offense pursuant to section 1 of P.L.1992, c.209 (C.2C:12-10), or domestic violence offense enumerated in section 3 of P.L.1991, c.261 (C.2C:25-19);

(6) has any prior arrests, pending charges, or convictions for any offense involving cruelty to animals or any history of acts involving cruelty to animals;

(7) has any history of drug or alcohol abuse and recovery from this abuse; or

(8) has recently acquired a firearm, ammunition, or other deadly weapon.

g. The temporary extreme risk protective order shall prohibit the respondent from having custody or control of, owning, purchasing, possessing, or receiving firearms or ammunition, and from securing or holding a firearms purchaser identification card or permit to purchase a handgun pursuant to N.J.S.2C:58-3, or a permit to carry a handgun pursuant to N.J.S.2C:58-4 during the period the protective order is in effect and shall order the respondent to surrender firearms and ammunition in the respondent's custody or control, or which the respondent possesses or owns, and any firearms purchaser identification card, permit to purchase a handgun, or permit to carry a handgun held by the respondent in accordance with section 7 of P.L.2018, c.35 (C.2C:58-26). Any card or permit issued to the respondent shall be immediately revoked pursuant to subsection f. of N.J.S.2C:58-3.

h. A temporary extreme risk protective order issued under this section shall remain in effect until a court issues a further order.

i. The court that issues the temporary extreme risk protective order shall immediately forward:

- (1)** a copy of the order to the petitioner and county prosecutor in the county in which the respondent resides; and
- (2)** a copy of the order and the petition to the appropriate law enforcement agency in the municipality in which the respondent resides, which shall immediately, or as soon as practicable, serve it on the respondent.

If personal service cannot be effected upon the respondent, the court may order other appropriate substituted service. At no time shall a petitioner who is a family or household member be asked or required to serve any order on the respondent. The law enforcement agency serving the order shall not charge a fee or seek reimbursement from the petitioner for service of the order.

j. Notice of temporary extreme risk protective orders issued pursuant to this section shall be sent by the county prosecutor to the appropriate chiefs of police, members of the State Police, and any other appropriate law enforcement agency or court.

k. Any temporary extreme risk protective order issued pursuant to this section shall be in effect throughout the State, and shall be enforced by all law enforcement officers.

l.

- (1)** A petition for a temporary extreme risk protective order filed against a law enforcement officer shall be filed in the law enforcement agency in which the officer is employed. The law enforcement officer or employee receiving the petition shall advise the petitioner of the procedure for completing and signing a petition.
- (2)** Upon receipt of the petition, the law enforcement officer's employer shall immediately initiate an internal affairs investigation.
- (3)** The disposition of the internal affairs investigation shall immediately be served upon the county prosecutor who shall make a determination whether to refer the matter to the courts.
- (4)** The law enforcement officer's employer shall take appropriate steps to implement any findings set forth in the disposition of the internal affairs investigation.

The law enforcement officer shall not be terminated during the pendency of the internal affairs investigation.

Section 2C:58-24. Final extreme risk protective order.

a. A hearing for a final extreme risk protective order shall be held in the Superior Court in accordance with the Rules of Court within 10 days of the filing of a petition pursuant to subsection a. of section 4 of P.L.2018, c.35 (C.2C:58-23). A copy of the petition shall be served on the respondent in accordance with the Rules of Court.

b. The county prosecutor shall produce in an expedited manner any available evidence including, but not limited to, evidence related to the factors enumerated in subsection f. of section 4 of P.L.2018, c.35 (C.2C:58-23). If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence at the hearing that the respondent poses a significant danger of bodily injury to the respondent's self or others by having custody or control of, owning, possessing, purchasing, or receiving a firearm, the court shall issue an extreme risk protective order.

c. When deciding whether to issue the order, the court shall consider the factors enumerated in subsection f. of section 4 of P.L.2018, c.35 (C.2C:58-23), as well as any other relevant evidence.

d. An extreme risk protective order issued pursuant to this section shall prohibit the respondent from having custody or control of, owning, purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm. A respondent who is a law enforcement officer shall be subject to the provisions of subsection l. of section 4 of P.L.2018, c.35 (C.2C:58-23).

Section 2C:58-25. Termination of final extreme risk protective order.

Upon request of the petitioner or respondent, in a form prescribed by the Administrative Office of the Courts, the court may terminate a final extreme risk protective order issued pursuant to section 5 of P.L.2018, c.35 (C.2C:58-24) if:

- a. the petitioner or respondent, as the case may be, has received notice in accordance with the Rules of Court;
- b. the appropriate law enforcement agency and the county prosecutor have been notified; and
- c. a hearing has been held by the court.

The petition for termination of the order may be filed at any time following the issuance of the order. During the hearing, the court shall consider the factors enumerated in subsection f. of section 4 of P.L.2018, c.35 (C.2C:58-23), as well as any other relevant evidence including, but not limited to, whether the respondent has received, or is receiving, mental health treatment.

If the respondent petitioned for termination, the respondent shall bear the burden at the hearing of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the respondent no longer poses a significant danger of causing bodily injury to the respondent's self or to other persons by having custody or control of, owning, possessing, purchasing, or receiving a firearm.

Section 2C:58-26. Surrender of firearms upon issuance of order.

a. When a temporary or final extreme risk protective order is issued pursuant to section 4 or 5 of P.L.2018, c.35 (C.2C:58-23 or C.2C:58-24), the court shall order the respondent to surrender to the local law enforcement agency all firearms and ammunition in the respondent's custody or control, or which the respondent owns or possesses, and any firearms purchaser identification card, permit to purchase a handgun, or permit to carry a handgun held by the respondent. The court also shall notify the respondent that the respondent is prohibited from purchasing firearms or ammunition or applying for a firearms purchaser identification card, permit to purchase a handgun, or permit to carry a handgun.

b. If the petition for the temporary extreme risk protective order indicates that the respondent owns or possesses any firearms or ammunition, the court shall issue a search warrant with the temporary or final extreme risk protective order and the law enforcement officer who serves the order shall request that all firearms and ammunition immediately be surrendered.

(1) The respondent immediately shall surrender, in a safe manner, all firearms and ammunition in the respondent's custody or control, or which the respondent owns or possesses, and any firearms purchaser identification card, permit to purchase a handgun, or permit to carry a handgun held by the respondent to the control of the law enforcement officer.

(2) The respondent may request that the law enforcement agency sell all firearms and ammunition in a safe manner to a federally licensed firearms dealer pursuant to section 8 of P.L.2018, c.35 (C.2C:58-27).

(3) The law enforcement officer or licensed firearms dealer taking possession of any firearms or ammunition pursuant to this subsection shall issue a receipt identifying all firearms and ammunition that have been surrendered by the respondent. The officer or dealer shall provide a copy of the receipt to the respondent at the time of surrender.

(4) If the respondent surrenders firearms and ammunition to a law enforcement officer pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection or surrenders or sells firearms and ammunition to a licensed dealer pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection, the respondent shall, within 48 hours after being served with the order, file the receipt with the county prosecutor. Failure to timely file the receipt or copy of the receipt shall constitute contempt of the order.

c. The court which issued the protective order may issue a search warrant for a firearm or ammunition that is in the custody or control of, owned, or possessed by a respondent who is subject to a temporary or final protective order issued pursuant to section 4 or 5 of P.L.2018, c.35 (C.2C:58-23 or C.2C:58-24) if the respondent has lawfully been served with that order and has failed to surrender the firearm or ammunition as required by this section.

d. The respondent may petition the agency for the return of any surrendered firearms or ammunition upon termination of an order pursuant to section 6 of P.L.2018, c.35 (C.2C:58-25). Within 30 days of receiving a petition for the return of surrendered firearms or ammunition and after the termination of the order, the agency shall return the firearm or ammunition unless:

(1) the firearm has been reported as stolen; or

(2) the respondent is prohibited from possessing a firearm under State or federal law.

Nothing in this act shall prohibit revocation and seizure of a person's firearms purchaser identification card, permit to purchase a handgun, permit to carry a handgun, and weapons as authorized pursuant to applicable law.

e. If a person other than the respondent claims title to any firearm or ammunition surrendered pursuant to this section, and the law enforcement agency determines that the person is the lawful owner of the firearm or ammunition, the firearm or ammunition shall be returned to that person.

f. If the respondent has surrendered a firearm or ammunition to a federally licensed firearms dealer, after termination of the order, the respondent may request the law enforcement agency, in writing, to authorize the return of the firearm or ammunition from the dealer. The dealer shall transfer the firearm or ammunition to the respondent in accordance with

procedures required when a firearm or ammunition is being sold from the dealer's inventory in accordance with N.J.S.2C:58-2.

Section 2C:58-27. Transfer, sale of surrendered firearms.

A respondent who has surrendered any firearm or ammunition to a law enforcement agency pursuant to P.L.2018, c.35 (C.2C:58-20 et al.) who does not want the firearm or ammunition returned or is no longer eligible to own or possess a firearm or ammunition may sell or transfer title of the firearm or ammunition to a federally licensed firearms dealer. The agency shall transfer possession of the firearm or ammunition to a licensed dealer only after the dealer has displayed written proof of transfer of the firearm or ammunition from the respondent to the dealer and the agency has verified the transfer with the respondent.

Section 2C:58-29. Violations considered offense; contempt proceedings.

A violation by the respondent of an order issued pursuant to section 4 or 5 of P.L.2018, c.35 (C.2C:58-23 or C.2C:58-24) shall constitute an offense under subsection e. of N.J.S.2C:29-9 and each order shall so state. All contempt proceedings conducted pursuant to N.J.S.2C:29-9 involving an extreme risk protective order shall be heard by the Superior Court. All contempt proceedings brought pursuant to P.L.2018, c.35 (C.2C:58-20 et al.) shall be made in accordance with the Rules of Court.

Aberdeen Code of Ordinances Current through September 26, 2019.

Chapter 4 – General Licensing and Business Regulations

Section 4-18.2. Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this section, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods. Used goods such as ... firearms... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this section, "secondhand goods" shall not include goods transacted in the following manner: i) judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators; ii) occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes; iii) auctions of real estate; iv) the occasional sale, purchase, or exchange of coins or stamps by a person at his permanent residence or in any municipally owned building who is engaged in the hobby of collecting coins or stamps and who does not solicit the sale, purchase, or exchange of such coins or stamps to or from the general public by billboard, sign, handbill, newspaper, magazine, radio, television, or other form of printed or electronic advertising.

Section 4-18.3. License Requirement for Dealers.

a. No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license therefor from the Municipal Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Municipal Clerk. The application for a license to the Municipal Clerk shall set forth the name, date of birth, and address of the dealer, whether or not he or she is a citizen of the United States, and whether or not he or she has ever been convicted of any crime(s), disorderly person's offense(s), or municipal ordinance violation(s), and the date(s) thereof, along with information pertaining to the structure and history of the business to be licensed.

Atlantic City Code of Ordinances Current through November 1, 2019.

Chapter 64 – Weapon-Free School Zones **Article II – Restrictions**

Section 64-5 Definitions.

As used in this article, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

Weapon. Anything readily capable of lethal use or of inflicting serious bodily injury. The term includes, but is not limited to, all (1) firearms, even though not loaded or lacking a clip or other component to render them immediately operable; (2) components which can be readily assembled into a weapon; (3) gravity knives, switchblade knives, daggers, dirks, stilettos, or other dangerous knives, billies, blackjacks, bludgeons, metal knuckles, sandclubs, slingshots, leather bands studded with metal filings or razor blades embedded in wood; and (4) stun guns; and any weapon or other device which projects, releases, or emits tear gas or any other substance intended to produce temporary physical discomfort or permanent injury through being vaporized or otherwise dispensed in the air.

Section 64-6 Restrictions on use or possession of weapons.

In addition to, but not in conflict with, the restrictions and penalties imposed under N.J.S.A. 2C:39-2 (Unlawful Possession of Weapons) and other applicable provisions of law, the following additional restrictions and penalties shall be applicable within the corporate boundaries of the City of Atlantic City:

A. No person shall:

(1) Knowingly have in his possession any weapon while in or within 1,000 feet from the outermost boundaries of buildings or grounds owned or leased by any school, college, university or other educational institution used for school purposes; and

(2) Possess that weapon in violation of any law of this state.

B. It shall not be a defense to a prosecution for a violation of this section that the actor was unaware that the prohibited possession took place while in or upon any part of the buildings of any school, college, university or other educational institution or within 1,000 feet from school property. It shall not be a defense to a prosecution under this section that no juveniles or students were present on the school property at the time of the offense or that the school was not in session.

C. In a prosecution under this section, a map produced or reproduced by the City Engineer for the purpose of depicting the location and boundaries of the buildings or grounds owned by or leased to any school, school board, college, university or other educational institution or used for school purposes, or within 1,000 feet from the outermost boundaries of those buildings or grounds, or a true copy of such a map, shall be admissible upon proper authentication, and shall constitute prima facie evidence of the location and boundaries of those areas, provided that the City Council has adopted a resolution or ordinance approving the map as the official finding and record of the location and boundaries of those areas, which areas shall hereinafter be referred to as "Weapons-Free School Zones." Any map approved pursuant to this section may be changed from time to time by the City Council. The original of every map approved or revised pursuant to this section, or a true copy thereof, shall be filed with the Clerk of the City, and shall be maintained as an official record of the City. Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude the prosecution from introducing or relying upon any other evidence or testimony to establish any element of this offense; nor shall this section be construed to preclude the use or admissibility of any map or diagram other than one which has been approved by the City Council, provided that the map or diagram is otherwise admissible pursuant to the rules of evidence.

D. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any person who, in conformance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 2C:39-6, N.J.S.A. 2C:58-4 or any other provisions of law, is permitted or authorized to possess a weapon.

E. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude, if evidence so warrants, an indictment and conviction for a violation of other provisions of law concerning the unlawful possession of a weapon.

Barnegat Code of Ordinances

Current through October 1, 2019.

Chapter 64B – Secondhand Dealers

Section 64B-2 Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein.

Secondhand Goods. Used goods such as ... firearms... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this ordinance, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner: i) judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators; ii) occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes; iii) auctions of real estate; iv) the occasional sale, purchase, or exchange of coins or stamps by a person at his permanent residence or in any municipally owned building who is engaged in the hobby of collecting coins or stamps and who does not solicit the sale, purchase, or exchange of such coins or stamps to or from the general public by billboard, sign, handbill, newspaper, magazine, radio, television, or other form of printed or electronic advertising. Excluded from this definition shall be: garage sales; estate sales any sale held by any organization that is exempt from federal tax under the Federal Tax Code, persons; businesses which only occasionally engage in the purchase of used goods so long as this occasional business does not total more than \$5,000 worth of merchandise in any one calendar year; used book stores; thrift stores; consignment stores; used toys (excluding those focused on gaming systems or electronic games), sporting goods or clothing stores; used automobiles or watercraft; farm equipment; records, CDs; antique stores and malls.

Section 64B-3 License requirement for dealers.

A. No person, partnership, Limited Liability Company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the

municipality, without having first obtained a license therefor from the Township Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Township Clerk.

Bay Head Code of Ordinances
Current through December 3, 2018.

Chapter 147 – Land Use
Article IV – District Regulations

Section 147-10. B-1 General Business Zone.

A. Principal uses and buildings permitted shall be as follows:

(2) Retail stores, shops and markets; provided, however, stores selling firearms or similar weapons are specifically prohibited.

Chapter 181 – Precious Metals and Other Secondhand Goods

Section 181-2. Definitions.

As used in this article, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this article, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods. Used goods such as ... firearms... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this article, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner:

- A.** Judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators;
- B.** Occasional or optional sales of household goods sold from private homes;

Section 181-3. Dealer license required.

No person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license therefor from the Municipal Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Municipal Clerk. The application for a license to the Municipal Clerk shall set forth the name, date of birth, and address of the dealer, whether or not he or she is a citizen of the United States, and whether or not he or she has ever been convicted of any crime(s), disorderly persons offense(s), or municipal ordinance violation(s), and the date(s) thereof. Advertising in any print or electronic media or by sign that any of those articles or secondhand goods referred to in § 181-2 above are being bought in any location within the municipality shall constitute engaging in business as a dealer of secondhand goods for purposes of this article. No person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation or other entity shall place or cause to be placed any advertisement for purchase of such articles or goods without stating in the advertising the license number issued to a person or entity by the municipality. In any print advertisement, the license number shall appear in type no smaller than eight point in the lower right-hand corner of the advertisement. In any advertisement in electronic media, the license number shall be visually or audibly stated. Failure to state or indicate the license number shall be a violation of this article and shall be subject to the penalties established in § 181-9.

Bayonne Code of Ordinances
Current through Ordinance O-18-73, adopted December 19, 2018.

Chapter 35 – Zoning Regulations

Section 35-5.8. C-1 Neighborhood Commercial District.

a. Permitted Uses.

1. Retail commercial not exceeding two thousand (2,000) square feet of ground floor, except that the following are not permitted:

- (b) Shops which offer for sale fire arms and/or ammunition

Beach Haven Code of Ordinances

Current through July 8, 2019.

Chapter 120 – Licenses

Article III – Scrap Metal, Precious Metal and Other Secondhand Goods

Section 120-17. Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: a scrap metal business involving the buying and/or selling of scrap metal as defined herein, including itinerant businesses and transient buyers as defined herein; the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this article, "transient buyers," as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods.

A. Used goods such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles.

B. For the purposes of this article "secondhand goods" shall not include goods transacted in the following manner:

- (1)** Judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators;
- (2)** Occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes;

Section 120-18 License requirement for dealers.

A. No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the scrap metal business or in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license therefor from the Zoning Department, which license shall bear a number issued by the Zoning Department. The application for a license to the Zoning Department shall set forth the name, date of birth, and address of the dealer, whether or not he or she is a citizen of the United States, and whether or not he or she has ever been convicted of any crime(s), disorderly persons offense(s), or municipal ordinance violation(s), and the date(s) thereof. Advertising in any print or electronic media or by sign that any of those articles or secondhand goods referred to in § 120-17 above are being bought in any location within the municipality shall constitute engaging in business as a dealer of secondhand goods for purposes of this article. Advertising in any print or electronic media or by sign regarding the purchase of scrap metal at any location within the municipality shall constitute engaging in business as a dealer of scrap metal within the jurisdiction of the municipality for purposes of this article.

Bellmawr Code of Ordinances

Current through Ordinance 08:17-16, adopted September 22, 2016.

Chapter 260 – Land Use and Development

Article XI – Heavy Industrial District

Section 260-63. Prohibited Uses.

The following uses are specifically prohibited from the Heavy Industrial District:

A. Manufacture or storage of explosives, ammunition, fireworks, matches or pyroclastic plastics.

Berkeley Code of Ordinances

Current through Ordinance 2017-54-OAB, adopted December 29, 2017. (Supplement 20)

Chapter V – General Licensing and Business Regulations

Section 5-9.2. Definitions.

Dealer shall mean any person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this section, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand goods shall mean used goods such as ... firearms... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this section, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner: (i) judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators; (ii) occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes; (iii) auctions of real estate; (iv) the occasional sale, purchase, or exchange of coins or stamps by a person at his permanent residence or in any municipally owned building who is engaged in the hobby of collecting coins or stamps and who does not solicit the sale, purchase, or exchange of such coins or stamps to or from the general public by billboard, sign, handbill, newspaper, magazine, radio, television, or other form of printed or electronic advertising.

Section 5-9.3. License Requirement for Dealers.

No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license therefor from the Municipal Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Municipal Clerk. The application for a license to the Municipal Clerk shall set forth the name, date of birth, and address of the dealer, whether or not he or she is a citizen of the United States, and whether or not he or she has ever been convicted of any crime(s), disorderly persons offense(s), or municipal ordinance violation(s), and the date(s) thereof. Advertising in any print or electronic media or by sign that any of those articles or secondhand goods referred to in subsection 5-9.2 above are being bought in any location within the municipality shall constitute engaging in business as a dealer of secondhand goods for purposes of this section. No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation or other entity shall place or cause to be placed any advertisement for purchase of such articles or goods without stating in the advertising the license number issued to a person or entity by the municipality. In any print advertisement, the license number shall appear in type no smaller than eight point in the lower-right-hand corner of the advertisement. In any advertisement in electronic media, the license number shall be visually or audibly stated. Failure to state or indicate the license number shall be a violation of this section and shall be subject to the penalties established in subsection 5-9.9.

Bloomfield Code of Ordinances

Current through June 24, 2019.

Chapter 315 – Land Development

Article V – Zoning

Section 315-37. Certain permitted and prohibited uses.

D. Temporary offices. Trailers or mobile structures used as temporary offices, workshops or for the storage of equipment and materials in connection with permitted construction of new buildings or structures may be temporarily permitted on the same site during the actual period of construction. To alleviate the possibility that certain uses may be deemed permitted under the rubric of a specified group of permitted uses, the following uses are specifically prohibited:

- (7) The sale of firearms and ammunition;

Bound Brook Code of Ordinances

Current through Ordinance 2019-30, adopted June 25, 2019.

Chapter 4 – General Licensing

Article III – Licensing of Taxicabs and Limousines

4-25 – Secondhand Merchant License

Section 4-15.1A – Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: buying, for purposes of resale, precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For purposes of this section, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods. Used goods such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For purposes of this section, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner: i) judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators; ii) occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes; iii) auctions of real estate; iv) the occasional sale, purchase, or exchange of coins or stamps by a person at his/her permanent residence or in any municipally-owned building who is engaged in the hobby of collecting coins or stamps and who does not solicit the sale, purchase, or exchange of such coins or stamps to or from the general public by billboard, sign, handbill, newspaper, magazine, radio, television, or other form of printed or electronic advertising.

Section 4-25.2. License requirement for dealers.

No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the Borough of Bound Brook, without having first obtained a license therefor from the Municipal Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Municipal Clerk. The application for a license to the Municipal Clerk shall set forth the name, date of birth, and address of the dealer, whether or not he or she is a citizen of the United States, and whether or not he or she has ever been convicted of any crime(s), disorderly persons offense(s), or municipal ordinance violation(s), and the date(s) thereof. Advertising in any print or electronic media or by sign that any of those articles or secondhand goods are being bought in any location within the Borough shall constitute engaging in business as a dealer of Secondhand Goods for purposes of this Section 4-25. No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation or other entity shall place or cause to be placed any advertisement for purchase of such articles or goods without stating in the advertisement the

license number issued to a person or entity by the Borough. In any print advertisement, the license number shall appear in type no smaller than eight point in the lower-right-hand corner of the advertisement. In any advertisement in electronic media, the license number shall be visually or audibly stated. Failure to state or indicate the license number shall be a violation of this Section 4-25 and shall be subject to the penalties established in Subsection 4-25.8.

Brick Code of Ordinances
Current through May 28, 2019.

Chapter 345 – Secondhand Dealers

Section 345-2. Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this chapter, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods. Used goods such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this chapter, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner:

- A. Judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators;
- B. Occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes;

Section 345-3. License requirement.

No person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license therefor from the Township Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Township Clerk. The application for a license to the Township Clerk shall set forth the name, date of birth, and address of the dealer, whether or not he or she is a citizen of the United States, and whether or not he or she has ever been convicted of any crime(s), disorderly persons offense(s), or municipal ordinance violation(s), and the date(s) thereof. Advertising in any print or electronic media or by sign that any of those articles or secondhand goods referred to in § 345-2 above are being bought in any location within the municipality shall constitute engaging in business as a dealer of secondhand goods for purposes of this chapter. No person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation or other entity shall place or cause to be placed any advertisement for purchase of such articles or goods without stating in the advertising the license number issued to a person or entity by the municipality. In any print advertisement, the license number shall appear in type no smaller than eight point in the lower-right-hand corner of the advertisement. In any advertisement in electronic media, the license number shall be visually or audibly stated. Failure to state or indicate the license number shall be a violation of this chapter and shall be subject to the penalties established in § 345-9.

Bridgewater Code of Ordinances
Current through Ordinance 19-09, adopted March 18, 2019.

Chapter 153 – Precious Metals and Secondhand Goods, Dealers of

Section 153-2. Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this chapter, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods. Used goods such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this chapter, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner: 1) judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators; 2) occasional or auction sales of goods sold from private homes; 3) auctions of real estate; 4) the occasional sale, purchase, or exchange of collectibles by a person at his permanent residence or in any municipally owned building who is engaged in the hobby of collecting coins or stamps and who does not solicit the sale, purchase, or exchange of such collectibles to or from the general public by billboard, sign, handbill, newspaper, magazine, radio, television, or other form of printed or electronic advertising.

Section 153-3. License requirements for dealers.

A. No person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation, or other entity (and which meets the definition of a dealer as defined in § 153-2) shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined in § 153-2, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license therefore from the Municipal Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Municipal Clerk.

Brielle Code of Ordinances

Current through Ordinance 1072-2018, enacted May 14, 2018. (Supplement 17)

Chapter IV – General Licensing

**Article VI – Dealers in Precious Metals and Other Secondhand Goods
4-11 Dealers in Precious Metals and Other Secondhand Goods**

Section 4-11.2. Definitions.

Dealer shall mean any person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this ordinance, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand goods shall mean used goods such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this ordinance, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner: i) judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators; ii) occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes; iii) auctions of real estate; iv) the occasional sale, purchase, or exchange of coins or stamps by a person at his permanent residence or in any municipally owned building who is engaged in the hobby of collecting coins or stamps and who does not solicit the sale, purchase, or exchange of such coins or stamps to or from the general public by billboard, sign, handbill, newspaper, magazine, radio, television, or other form of printed or electronic advertising.

Section 4-11.3. License Requirement for Dealers.

No person, partnership, Limited Liability Company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license therefor from the Mercantile License Officer, which license shall bear a number issued by the Mercantile License Officer. The application for a license to the Mercantile License Officer shall set forth the name, date of birth, and address of the dealer, whether or not he or she is a citizen of the United States, and whether or not he or she has ever been convicted of any crime(s), disorderly persons offense(s), or municipal ordinance violation(s), and the date(s) thereof Advertising in any print or electronic media or by sign that any of those articles or secondhand goods referred to in subsection 4-11.2 above are being bought in any location within the municipality shall constitute engaging in business as a dealer of secondhand goods for purposes of this section. No person, partnership, Limited Liability Company, corporation or other entity shall place or cause to be placed any advertisement for purchase of such articles or goods without stating in the advertising the license number issued to a person or entity by the municipality. In any print advertisement, the license number shall appear in type no smaller than eight point in the lower-right-hand corner of the advertisement. In any advertisement in electronic media, the license number shall be visually or audibly stated. Failure to state or indicate the license number shall be a violation of this section and shall be subject to the penalties established in subsection 4-11.10.

Camden Code of Ordinances

Current through Ordinance MC-5196, adopted May 14, 2019.

Chapter 847 – Weapons-Free Zones

Section 847-1. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

Weapon. Anything readily capable of lethal use or of inflicting serious bodily injury. The term includes, but is not limited to:

A. All firearms, even though not loaded or lacking a clip or other component to render them immediately operable;

Section 847-2. Weapons-free zones established; restrictions; map.

In addition to, but not in conflict with, the restrictions and penalties imposed under N.J.S.A. 2C:39-5 (Unlawful possession of weapons) and other applicable provisions of law, the following additional restrictions and penalties shall be applicable within the corporate boundaries of the City of Camden:

A. No person shall:

(1) Knowingly have in his possession any weapon while in or within 1,000 feet from the outermost boundaries of buildings or grounds owned or leased by any:

(a) School, college, university or other educational institution and used for school purposes;

D. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any person who, in conformance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 2C:39-6, N.J.S.A. 2C:58-4 or any other provisions of law, is permitted or authorized to possess a weapon.

Chapter 870 – Zoning and Land Use
Article III – Zoning Districts, Rules and Regulations

Section 870-37. Prohibited uses in all districts.

All uses not expressly permitted by this chapter are prohibited in all districts (unless permitted by conditional use permit as elsewhere in this chapter provided), such prohibition to include but not be limited to the following:

K. Firearms dealers.

Chatham Code of Ordinances
Current through Ordinance 18-12, adopted December 10, 2018.

Chapter 133 – Firearms and Weapons

Section 133-1. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

Firearm. Any gun, shotgun, rifle, pistol, revolver, or other device from which a bullet, shot, ball, slug, pellet, solid projectile or other missile is propelled by means of a cartridge or shell or by the action, explosion or ignition of flammable or explosive substances.

Weapon. Any firearm, air rifle, bow, sling shot, spring gun or similar device or instrument in the nature of a weapon in which the propelling force is a spring, elastic band, carbon dioxide, compressed or other gas, vapor or compressed air, or which is discharged by compressed air, and ejecting a bullet or missile with sufficient force to injure a person.

Section 133-3. Prohibited activities on public property.

B. No person shall carry a loaded firearm or weapon or drawn bow within 450 feet of any school property or public playing field unless such person is a law enforcement officer identified in N.J.S.A. 2C:39-6 in the performance of his or her duties.

Clementon Code of Ordinances
Current through Ordinance 7545-19, adopted September 17, 2019. (Supplement 30)

Chapter 198 – Peace and Good Order

Section 198-1. Prohibited acts and conduct.

A. No person shall, within the limits or bordering the limits of the Borough of Clementon:

(28) Sell, barter, give or distribute any ammunition of an explosive nature for firearms or any pistol, rifle, shotgun or firearm of any description or kind to any person or child under the age of 18 years.

Clifton Code of Ordinances
Current through Ordinance 2019-07, adopted June 18, 2019.

Chapter 429 – Transient Merchants and Pawnbrokers

Section 429-2 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein.

Secondhand Goods. Used merchandise including, but not limited to ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this chapter, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner:

A. Indicial sales or sales by executors or administrators;

B. Occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes;

Section 429-3. License requirement for dealers.

A. No person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, whether from a permanent or temporary location, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a numbered license from the Municipal Clerk.

Delran Code of Ordinances
Current through Ordinance 82017-12, adopted December 5, 2017.

Chapter 355 – Zoning
Article IV – Agricultural Zoning District A-1

Section 355-9. Permitted uses.

D. Home occupations subject to the following requirements:

(13) No firearms may be used in any form in said home occupation use, including repair of nonfunctioning parts.

Article V – Single-Family Residence District R-1

Section 355-15. Permitted uses.

D. Home occupations subject to the following requirements:

(13) No firearms may be used in any form in said home occupation use, including repair of nonfunctioning parts.

Article VI – One-and-Two-Family Residence District R-2

Section 355-20. Permitted uses.

E. Home occupations subject to the following requirements:

(13) No firearms may be used in any form in said home occupation use, including repair of nonfunctioning parts.

Dunellen Code of Ordinances
Current through Ordinance 2019-05, adopted May 6, 2019.

Chapter 227 – Second Hand Stores

Section 227-2. Definitions.

“**Dealer**” means any person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this ordinance, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

“**Secondhand Goods**” means any article previously sold, acquired, exchanged, conveyed, traded or otherwise formally owned, including but not limited to goods such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this ordinance, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner: i) judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators; ii) occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes; iii) auctions of real estate; iv) the occasional sale, purchase, or exchange of coins or stamps by a person at his permanent residence who is engaged in the hobby of collecting coins or stamps and who does not solicit the sale, purchase, or exchange of such coins or stamps to or from the general public by billboard, sign, handbill, newspaper, magazine, radio, television, or other form of printed or electronic advertising.

Section 227-3. License Requirement for dealers.

No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license therefore from the Municipal Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Municipal Clerk. ...

East Brunswick Code of Ordinances
Current through Ordinance 19-23, adopted August 26, 2019. (Supplement 6)

Chapter 135 – Licenses
Article VIII – Regulation of the Selling or Purchases of Gold, Silver, Any Other Precious Metals and Secondhand Dealers

Section 135. Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this ordinance, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods. Used goods such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this ordinance, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner: i) judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators; ii) occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes; iii) auctions of real estate; iv) the occasional sale, purchase, or exchange of coins or stamps by a person at his permanent residence or in any municipally owned building who is engaged in the hobby of collecting coins or stamps and who does not solicit the sale, purchase, or exchange of such coins or stamps to or from the general public by billboard, sign, handbill, newspaper, magazine, radio, television, or other form of printed or electronic advertising.

Section 135-58. License Required.

No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license therefore from the Municipal Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Municipal Clerk.

**Chapter 228 – Zoning
Article I – Title; Interpretation; Intend; Definitions**

Section 228-3. Definitions and word usage.

Cottage Industry.

Sale, display and fabrication or assembly of site-crafted items including silver smithing, metal smithing, fine cabinet work, cloth weaving, ceramics, pottery, leather working and printing subject to the following

D. No firearms may be used in any form in said business including repair of nonfunctioning parts.

Home Occupation.

A. Any lawful use customarily conducted for profit entirely within a dwelling and carried on solely by the inhabitants thereof, which use is clearly incidental and secondary to the use of the dwelling for dwelling purposes and does not change the character thereof, subject to the following:

10. No firearms may be used in any form in said business including repair of non-functioning parts.

**East Hanover Code of Ordinances
Current through Ordinance 11-2019, adopted August 5, 2019.**

**Chapter 95 – Land Use and Zoning
Article II – Definitions**

Section 95-3. Definitions.

Firearm. A weapon from which a shot is discharged, such as a gun, rifle or pistol.

Firearm Shop. A business that sells, rents and/or transfers firearms; that services or repairs firearms; that sells ammunition; and/or that sells firearms accessories (i.e., scopes, lights, mounts, etc.).

Gunsmith. A person who makes, sells, services and/or repairs firearms.

Article VII – Zoning

Section 95-47. Modifications and exceptions.

B. Conditional uses. The following uses are permitted under the standards and procedures herein. Whereas the necessity for certain specific uses is recognized and at the same time appreciating the fact that they or any one of them may be or become inimical to the public health, safety and general welfare of the community if located without due consideration to the existing conditions and surroundings, the following standards and procedure are hereby established. The following standards and procedures are intended to provide the Planning Board or the Zoning Board of Adjustment with a guide for the purpose of reviewing certain uses not otherwise permitted in this article. In approving a site plan, the Planning Board or Zoning Board may act on site plans submitted to it or may, upon request, require modifications, variations and changes thereto which are in the opinion of that Board sound and prudent in nature and will not endanger the health and welfare of the citizens of the Township nor thwart the intent and purpose of this article. A site plan may include, among the features hereinafter specified, such other features or design in general keeping therewith that will further the purpose of these regulations, and such features shall be provided and maintained as a condition of the establishment and maintenance of any use to which they are appurtenant.

(4) Gunsmith and/or firearms shop. A gunsmith and/or firearms shop may be permitted in the B-2 and B-2B Zones, provided that:

(a) Said establishment shall not be located within 1,000 feet of the property of any public school; and

(b) The firearms and ammunition are stored and maintained in cases, containers or display cases that are locked and secured by devices that are suitable for same.

East Greenwich Code of Ordinances

Current through Ordinance 8-2017, enacted December 26, 2017. (Supplement 21)

Title – Health and Safety

Chapter 8.40 – Possess or Discharge of firearms and Other Items in Certain Areas

Section 8.40.020. Public property.

No person shall possess or discharge a loaded firearm, paintball gun, nocked arrow, or a drawn crossbow while on any public street, school property, or any other real property owned or operated by the Township of East Greenwich.

Section 8.40.030. Police.

The provisions set forth in this section of the Township of East Greenwich Code shall not apply to the police or any other law enforcement official while in the course of governmental duty.

East Newark Code of Ordinances

Current through Ordinance 10-17, adopted October 11, 2017.

Chapter III – Police Regulations

3-22 – Weapons-Free School Zones

Section 3-22.1. Definitions.

Weapon shall mean anything readily capable of lethal use or of inflicting serious bodily injury. The term includes, but is not limited to, all (1) firearms, even though not loaded or lacking a clip or other component to render them immediately operable; (2) components which can be readily assembled into a weapon; (3) gravity knives, switchblade knives, daggers, dirks, stilettos, or other dangerous knives, billies, blackjacks, bludgeons, metal knuckles, sandclubs, slingshots, cesti or similar leather bands studded with metal filings or razor blades imbedded in wood; and (4) stun guns; and any weapon or other device which projects, releases, or emits tear gas or any other substance intended to produce temporary physical discomfort or permanent injury through being vaporized or otherwise dispensed in the air.

Section 3-22.2. Weapons-Free School Zones.

In addition to, but not in conflict with, the restrictions and penalties imposed under N.J.S.A. 2C:39-5 (Unlawful Possession of Weapons) and other applicable provisions of law, the following additional restrictions and penalties shall be applicable within the corporate boundaries of the Borough of East Newark:

a. No person shall:

1. Knowingly have in his possession any weapon while in or within one thousand (1,000) feet from the outermost boundaries of buildings or grounds owned or leased by any school, college, university or other educational institution and used for school purposes and;
2. Possesses that weapon in violation of any law of this State.

d. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any person who, in conformance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 2C:39-6, N.J.S.A. 2C:58-4 or any other provisions of the law, is permitted or authorized to possess a weapon.

East Orange Code of Ordinances

Current through Ordinance 28-2019, adopted August 26, 2019.

Chapter 51 – Land Use

Article XIX – Industrial Districts

Section 51-104. IND District (Industrial).

E. Prohibited uses. No building or premises in the IND District shall be used for any purposes not specifically permitted or conditionally permitted. Additionally, the following uses are also expressly prohibited:

- (16) Gun stores and ammunition retailers.

Article XXI – Transit Village District (TVD) Areas

Section 51-111. Use regulations.

In order to further the purposes of the Transit Village District, only the uses set forth in the following sections are allowed in each TVD zoning district as listed below.

A. Village Core.

Retail sales. ... but excluding the following: ... gun, weapon or ammunition establishment...

East Rutherford Code of Ordinances
Current through legislation adopted May 21, 2019.

Chapter 389 – Zoning
Article IV – Use Regulations

Section 389-18. I Light Industrial District.

D. Prohibited uses shall be as follows:

Ammunition manufacture and storage, not including normal stocks for sale at retail and not including handloading for private use.

Eastampton Code of Ordinances
Current through legislation adopted November 26, 2018.

Chapter 540 – Zoning
Article VII – Business and Commercial District Regulations

Section 540-27. BP Business Park District.

F. Prohibited uses:

(2) Industrial uses:

(a) Explosive, ammunition, firework, match or pyroxylin plastic manufacture or storage.

Eatontown Code of Ordinances
Current through legislation adopted May 22, 2019.

Chapter 247 – Precious Metals

Section 247-2. Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this ordinance, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods. Used goods such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles.

A. For the purposes of this chapter, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner: i) judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators; ii) occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes; ...

Section 247-3. License requirement for dealers.

No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license therefor from the Municipal Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Municipal Clerk. ...

Edison Code of Ordinances
Current through legislation adopted October 7, 2019.

Chapter 37 – Zoning

Section 37-20.2. Prohibited Uses.

The following uses, whether as a main use or as an accessory use, are strictly prohibited and shall include, but not be limited to:

c. Ammunition, explosives and fireworks;

Elizabeth City Code of Ordinances
Current through Resolution of February 28, 2017. (Supplement 21)

Title 9 – Public Peace and Welfare
Chapter 9.36 – Weapons
Article I – Firearms

Section 9.36.020. Starter pistols.

It is unlawful for any person, partnership, firm or corporation to sell, distribute, lease, or make available in any manner whatsoever, a starter pistol to a minor under the age of eighteen (18) years.

Ewing Code of Ordinances
Current through legislation adopted October 8, 2019.

Chapter 211 – Sale of Used Goods and Equipment

Section 211-1. Definitions.

Secondhand Dealer

A. Except as provided in Subsection B below, any person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation or other entity who either wholly or in part engages in or operates a trade or business of buying and/or selling used goods or equipment in the Township of Ewing ("Township"), such as ... firearms ... and video game consoles.

B. "Secondhand dealer" shall not be deemed to include:

- (1) Judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators;
- (2) Occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes;

Section 211-2. License required; advertising.

No person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation or other entity shall engage in business as a secondhand dealer without first obtaining a license from the Township Clerk. ...

Florham Park Code of Ordinances
Current through legislation adopted June 13, 2019.

Chapter 250 – Zoning
Article 1 – General Provisions

Section 250-27. Prohibited uses generally.

Any use not specifically permitted in a zoning district established by this chapter is hereby specifically prohibited from that district, and the following uses and activities are specifically prohibited in any zone in the Borough:

R. Firearm and ammunition sales.

Freehold Code of Ordinances
Current through Ordinance 2018/18, passed December 17, 2018. (Supplement 30)

Title 5 – Business Licenses and Regulations
Chapter 5.48 – Jewelry, Precious Metals and Secondhand Goods Dealers

Section 5.48.020 Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

"Secondhand goods" means used goods such as antiques, gold, silver, platinum, or other precious metals, jewelry, coins, gemstones, gift cards, any tools, telephones, typewriters, word processors, GPS devices, computers, computer hardware and software, television sets, radios, record or stereo sets, electronic devices, musical instruments, sporting goods, automotive equipment, collectibles, game cartridges, DVDs, CDs, and other electronically recorded material, firearms, cameras and camera equipment, video equipment, furniture, clothing, and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this chapter, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner:

1. Judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators;
2. Occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes;

"Secondhand dealer," "pawn shop", means any person or business entity who shall engage in or operate the trade or business of purchasing and/or selling used goods such as ... firearms, ... either as a primary business or in connection with another business.

"Secondhand dealer," "pawn shop," "precious metal dealer" shall not be deemed to include:

1. Judicial sales or sales by or on behalf of executors or estate administrators.
2. Occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes.

Section 5.48.030. License requirement.

A. No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license therefore from the municipal clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the municipal clerk. The application for a license to the municipal clerk shall set forth the name, date of birth, and address of the dealer, whether or not he or she is a citizen of the United States, and whether or not he or she has ever been convicted of any crime(s), disorderly person's offense(s), or municipal ordinance violation(s), and the date(s) thereof, along with information pertaining to the structure and history of the business to be licensed.

Frelinghuysen Land Development Ordinance
Current through legislation adopted December 19, 2018.

Section 400 – District Regulations

Section LDO-404. "NC" Neighborhood Commercial.

D. Prohibited Uses.

6. Firearm sales within four hundred feet (400') of any school or day-care facility.

Garwood Code of Ordinances
Current through legislation adopted November 15, 2018.

Chapter 106 – Land Use
Article VIII – Zone Regulations

Section 106-95. Community commercial Zone (CC).

B. Permitted uses. The Borough has utilized the Standard Industrial Code (SIC) to develop categories of uses which are permitted in the CC Zone. The codes used are contained in the 1987 Edition of the Executive Office of the President-Office of Management and Budget's Standard Industrial Classification Manual, a copy of which is available in the Construction Office for review. All uses within these categories are permitted unless specifically excluded. These uses are only permitted when located inside permitted structures.

(1) Retail trade uses, limited to a maximum unit size of 17,000 square feet, unless specifically noted otherwise, as follows: ... including in industry number 5941 (sporting goods and bicycle shops) only those establishments specifically listed excluding ammunition-retail, and firearms retail, and including in industry number 5999 (miscellaneous retail stores, not elsewhere classified), only those establishments specifically listed, excluding the sale of fireworks; Major Group 72, personal services, only the following industry numbers 7221 (photographic studios, portraits), 7231 (beauty shops), 7241 (barber shops), 7251 (shoe repair shops, shoe shine parlors, and hat cleaning shops), and in Major Group 78, motion pictures, industry number 784 (video tape rental) only.

Section 106-97. Industrial/Commercial District - I Zone.

B. Permitted uses. The Borough has utilized the Standard Industrial Code (SIC) to develop categories of uses which are permitted in the I Zone. All uses within these categories are permitted unless specifically excluded. A copy of this manual is available in the Construction Office for review. These uses are only permitted when located inside permitted structures.

(1) Industrial/heavy commercial uses as follows: Major Group 50, wholesale trade-durable goods, including 5041, sporting and recreational goods and supplies except ammunition and firearms; Major Group 51, wholesale trade - non-durable goods, except industry number 5161 (chemical and allied products), group number 517 (petroleum and petroleum products), and industry number 5198 (paints, varnishes and supplies); Major Group 75, automotive repair, services and garages, including group number 753 (automotive repair shops) only, Major Group 54, food stores, provided that the area shall be between 4,001 and 60,000 square feet.

Section 106-98. Light Industrial Zone.

B. Permitted uses. The Borough has utilized the Standard Industrial Code (SIC) to develop categories of uses which are permitted in the LI Zone. The codes used are contained in the 1987 Edition of the Executive Office of the President-Office of Management and Budget's Standard Industrial Classification Manual, a copy of which is available in the Construction

Office for review. All uses within these categories are permitted unless specifically excluded. These uses are only permitted when located inside permitted structures.

(1) Industrial/heavy commercial uses as follows: Major Group 50, wholesale trade-durable goods, including 5091, sporting and recreational goods and supplies, except ammunition and firearms; Major Group 51, wholesale trade-non-durable goods, except 516 (chemical and allied products), Group Number 517 (petroleum and petroleum products), 5198 (paints, varnishes and supplies); Major Group 75, automotive repair, services and garages, including Group Number 753 (automotive repair shops) only.

Haddon Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted July 23, 2019.

Chapter 174 – Pawnbrokers and Dealers in Secondhand Goods Article III – Operation of Secondhand Dealers

Section 174-15. Prohibited purchases.

B. No secondhand dealer shall deal in, buy, sell or display on or in the licensed premises any pistol, revolver, derringer, bowie knife, dirk or other deadly weapon of like character which is capable of being secreted upon a person unless such secondhand dealer shall also possess any and all valid and current licenses or permits regarding same as required by applicable federal, state or local laws, ordinances, rules or regulations.

Hamilton (Atlantic County) Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted July 1, 2019.

Chapter 203 – Land Use and Development Article XVI – Regulations Applicable to All Districts

Section 203-198. Prohibited uses.

The following uses are prohibited in all districts except as otherwise specifically provided below. Without limitation of the following prohibited uses, any use that is not expressly set forth in the specific districts created by the chapter as a permitted or conditionally permitted use therein shall be deemed not to be permitted in each such district.

CC. Explosives manufacturing, including without limitation fireworks, matches, firearms and ammunition, the testing thereof, and the storage or sale of explosives, firearms or ammunition.

Hamilton (Mercer County) Code of Ordinances

Current through Ordinance 19-045, adopted October 1, 2019. (

Chapter 550 – Land Development Article V – Exceptions, Modifications and Development Alternatives

Section 550-161. Conditional uses.

M. Home occupations. Any person may utilize his home for any lawful activity which qualifies as a home occupation, provided that:

(13) No firearms may be used in any form in said business, including repair of nonfunctioning parts.

Hazlet Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted August 7, 2018.

Chapter 331 – Precious Metals and Secondhand Goods

Section 331-2. Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this chapter, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods. Used goods such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this chapter, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner:

- A.** Judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators;
- B.** Occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes;

Section 331-3. License requirement for dealers.

A. No person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license therefor from the Municipal Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Municipal Clerk.

Hoboken Code of Ordinances
Current through legislation adopted December 4, 2019.

Chapter 98 – Firearms

Section 98-1. License to purchase.

Any person desiring to purchase any revolver, pistol or other firearm within the City shall present himself in person to the Chief of Police, who is hereby authorized to issue to such person a license authorizing the purchase thereof. The Chief of Police shall make entry of such license and the name, age, nationality, color, occupation and residence of such licensee in a book kept by him for that purpose.

Section 98-2. Sale restrictions.

Any person selling a revolver, pistol or other firearm shall sell only to persons licensed under this section and, upon making any such sale, shall obtain from the licensee the license issued as aforesaid and, within 48 hours after such sale, shall transmit such license to the Chief of Police and take his receipt therefor, which receipt shall be retained in the possession of such seller for one year thereafter.

Section 98-3. Record of sales.

Any person selling a revolver, pistol or other firearm shall keep a register wherein shall be entered at the time of sale the date of sale, the name, age, color, nationality, occupation and residence of the purchaser and the caliber, make, model, manufacturer's number or mark of identification of the firearm and the number of the license issued by the Chief of Police authorizing the purchase thereof. Such book or register shall be accessible at all reasonable hours for the inspection of any police officer.

Section 98-4. Transfer of firearms.

No person shall sell, give or transfer any revolver, pistol or other firearm to any person without first receiving from such person the license provided for in § 98-1.

Section 98-6. License to sell.

No person shall engage in any business wherein the sale of revolvers, pistols or other firearms is carried on without a license.

Section 98-7. Application for license to sell.

Application for a license to engage in the sale of revolvers, pistols or other firearms shall be made on blanks furnished by the Municipal Clerk. The applicant shall state his name, age, nationality, color, place of residence, business address and the character of business carried on at such business address. The application, when received by the Municipal Clerk, shall be referred by him to the Director of the Division of Public Safety for investigation as to the merit of the application and the moral character of the applicant, and the Director shall report to the Council the result of his investigation.

Section 98-8. Sales by stores.

The Council may, by resolution, license any person to sell revolvers, pistols or other firearms in any store or other business establishment within the City, subject to the provisions of this chapter.

Section 98-9. Revocation of license.

Any license granted under the provisions of this chapter may be summarily revoked by the Council for any cause which it may deem sufficient therefor.

Howell Code of Ordinances
Current through legislation adopted September 10, 2019.

Chapter 245 – Secondhand Dealers

Section 245-2. Definitions.

Secondhand Dealer

A. Except as provided in Subsection B below, any person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates a trade or business of buying and/or selling used goods or

equipment in the Township of Howell, such as antiques, precious stones, gold, silver, platinum or other precious metals, jewelry, coins, any tools, television sets, radios, record or stereo sets, electronic devices, musical instruments, sporting goods, automotive equipment, collectibles, game cartridges, firearms, cameras and camera equipment, and video equipment.

B. The business of secondhand dealer shall not be deemed to include:

- (1) Judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators.
- (2) Occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes.

Section 245-3. License required; advertising.

No person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation or other entity shall engage in business as a secondhand dealer without first obtaining a license from the Township Clerk.

Jackson Code of Ordinances
Current through legislation adopted May 14, 2019.

Chapter 244 – Land Use and Development Regulations
Article VIII – Conditional Uses

Section 244-121. Home occupations.

Home occupations may be permitted as a conditional use in those zoning districts specified, provided that the lot, use and structure shall adhere to the minimum standards of the particular zone and the following:

K. No firearms may be used in any form in said business, including repair of nonfunctioning parts.

Chapter 338 – Secondhand Dealers

Section 338-2. Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this chapter, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods. Used goods such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this chapter, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner:

- A.** Judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators;
- B.** Occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes;

Section 338-3. License requirement for dealers.

No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license therefor from the Municipal Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Municipal Clerk. ...

Jersey City Code of Ordinances
Current through Ordinance No 18-014, adopted February 28, 2018. (Supplement 41)

Chapter 163 – Firearms and Weapons
Article III – Reporting of Lost or Stolen Firearms

Section 163-8. Definitions.

For the purposes of this Article the following terms shall have the following meanings:

A. Pursuant to N.J. Stat. 2C:39-l(f), "**Firearm**" shall mean any handgun, rifle, shotgun, machine gun, automatic or semi-automatic rifle, or any gun, device or instrument in the nature of a weapon from which may be fired or ejected any solid projectable ball, slug, pellet, missile or bullet, or any gas, vapor or other noxious thing, by means of a cartridge or shell or by the action of an explosive or the igniting of flammable or explosive substances. It shall also include, without limitation, any firearm which is in the nature of an air gun, spring gun or pistol or other weapon of a similar nature in which the propelling force is a spring, elastic band, carbon dioxide, compressed or other gas or vapor, air or compressed air, or is ignited by compressed air, and ejecting a bullet or missile smaller than 3/8 of an inch in diameter, with sufficient force to injure a person.

Section 163-9. Reporting lost firearms.

- A. Any person who loses a firearm must report to the Department of Public Safety within 48 hours, after recognizing that the gun is missing.
- B. Failure to report a lost firearm shall result in a penalty of up to \$10,000.
- C. A person reporting a lost firearm must provide all of the following information to the Department of Public Safety:
 - (1) and address of the lawful owner,
 - (2) kind of firearm,
 - (3) serial number,
 - (4) model,
 - (5) caliber,
 - (6) manufacturer of the firearm,
 - (7) date and place of theft or loss, and
 - (8) complete statement of facts and circumstances surrounding such theft or loss.
- D. Failure to correctly report any information of 163-9(B) shall result in a penalty of up to \$1,000.

Section 163-10. Reporting stolen firearms.

- A. Any person whose firearm is stolen must report to the Department of Public Safety within 48 hours, after recognizing that the gun is missing.
- B. Failure to report a stolen firearm shall result in a penalty of up to \$10,000.
- C. A person reporting stolen firearm must provide all of the following information to the Department of Public Safety:
 - (1) and address of the lawful owner,
 - (2) kind of firearm,
 - (3) serial number,
 - (4) model,
 - (5) caliber,
 - (6) manufacturer of the firearm,
 - (7) date and place of theft or loss, and
 - (8) complete statement of facts and circumstances surrounding such theft or loss.
- D. Failure to correctly report any information of 163-10(B) shall result in a penalty of up to \$1,000.

Article V – Prohibiting the Sale or Purchase of More Than One Handgun Within a Thirty (30)-Day Period

Section 163-16. Definitions.

For the purposes of this Article the following terms shall have the following meanings:

- A. Pursuant to N.J.S.A. 2C:39-1(k), "**Handgun**" shall mean any pistol, revolver or other firearm originally designed or manufactured to be fired by the use of a single hand.

Section 163-17. Prohibition of sale or purchase.

- A. The term "**dealer**" shall mean a retail firearms dealer licensed by the State of New Jersey or by the United States Government.
- B. No dealer located within the City of Jersey City shall sell any handgun to any person who has purchased or made application to purchase any other handgun within the City of Jersey City within a 30 day period prior thereto.
- C. The dealer shall require the purchaser, at the time of application to certify on a form prescribed by the Chief of Police, that he or she has not purchased or made an application to purchase a handgun within the last 30 days, and which, if any, of the exemptions set forth in Subsection (D) of this section is applicable to the purchaser.
- D. Purchases and applications under this section shall be exempt if made solely by and for:
 - 1. Any agent or employee of a law enforcement agency duly authorized to purchase a handgun by that law enforcement agency.

2. Any agent or employee of any agency, authorized to perform law enforcement duties, duly authorized by that agency to purchase a handgun.

3. Any agent or employee of a federal, state or local correctional facility duly authorized to purchase a handgun by that federal, state or local correctional facility.

E. No resident of the City of Jersey City, except for those residents specifically exempted by this ordinance, may purchase or make application to purchase more than one handgun in any 30 day period.

Kenilworth Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted August 14, 2019.

Chapter 97 – fireworks and Firearms

Section 97-5. Possession by minor prohibited.

Except as hereinafter excepted, no parent, guardian or person standing in loco parentis of any minor under the age of 16 years shall purchase for such minor or shall knowingly permit such minor who is in his or her care or custody to purchase, have, hold, possess, own, use, handle or play with any of the articles or guns or devices described in § 97-4.

Kinnelon Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted August 15, 2019.

Chapter 154 – Precious Metals and Other Secondhand Goods

Section 154-2. Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this chapter, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods. Used goods such ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this chapter, "secondhand goods" shall not include goods transacted in the following manner: i) judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators; ii) occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes; iii) auctions of real estate; iv) the occasional sale, purchase, or exchange of coins or stamps by a person at his permanent residence or in any municipally owned building who is engaged in the hobby of collecting coins or stamps and who does not solicit the sale, purchase, or exchange of such coins or stamps to or from the general public by billboard, sign, handbill, newspaper, magazine, radio, television, or other form of printed or electronic advertising.

Section 154-3. License requirement for dealers.

No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license therefor from the Municipal Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Municipal Clerk. ...

Lacey Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted October 10, 2019.

Chapter 161 – Dealers in Precious Metals and Other Secondhand Goods, Reporting System for

Section 161-2. Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this chapter, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods. Used goods such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this chapter, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner: judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators; occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes; auctions of real estate; the occasional sale, purchase, or exchange of coins or stamps by a person at his permanent residence or in any municipally owned building who is engaged in the hobby of collecting coins or stamps and who does not solicit the sale, purchase, or exchange of such coins or stamps to or from the general public by billboard, sign, handbill, newspaper, magazine, radio, television, or other form of printed or electronic advertising.

Section 161-3. License requirement for dealers.

No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license therefore from the Municipal Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Municipal Clerk. ...

Lake Como Code of Ordinances
Current through legislation adopted February 26, 2019.

Chapter 17 – Development Regulations

Section 17-9.3. General Business.

c. Conditional Uses.

1. Street-Oriented Mixed-Use Zone.

(b) Permitted Principal Uses:

(3) Retail sales of goods and services on the street level of properties fronting Main Street, except:

[c] Shops that offer for sale firearms and/or ammunition.

Lawrence Code of Ordinances
Current through Ordinance 2321-19, adopted March 5, 2019.

Chapter 351 – Secondhand Goods, Dealers in

Section 351-2. Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this chapter, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods.

A. Used goods such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles.

B. For the purposes of this chapter, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner:

(1) Judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators;

(2) Occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes;

Section 351-3. License requirement for dealers.

No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license therefore from the Municipal Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Municipal Clerk. ...

Little Egg Harbor Code of Ordinances
Current through legislation adopted November 8, 2018.

Chapter 318 – Unified Electronic Reporting System for Dealers in Precious Metals and Other Secondhand Goods

Section 318-2. Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, advertises for and/or engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this chapter, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods. Used goods such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this ordinance, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner: i) judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators; ii) occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes; iii) auctions of real estate; iv) the occasional sale, purchase, or exchange of coins or stamps by a person at his or her permanent residence or in any municipally owned building who is engaged in the hobby of collecting coins or stamps and who does not solicit the sale,

purchase, or exchange of such coins or stamps to or from the general public by billboard, sign, handbill, newspaper, magazine, radio, television, or other form of printed or electronic advertising.

Section 318-3. License required; application requirement; advertising; transferability of license.

A. No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the Township of Little Egg Harbor, without having first obtained a license therefor from the Municipal Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Municipal Clerk.

Long Beach Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted December 17, 2018.

Chapter 196 – Precious Metals and Other Secondhand Goods

Section 196-2. Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation or other entity who, either wholly or in part, advertises for and/or engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerate businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this chapter, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods. Used goods, such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this chapter, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner:

- A.** Judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators.
- B.** Occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes;

Section 196-3. License required; application requirement; advertising.

A. No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods as defined above, within the Township of Long Beach, without having first obtained a license therefor from the Municipal Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Municipal Clerk.

Long Branch Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted July 24, 2019.

Chapter 250 – Secondhand Dealers

Section 250-2. Definitions.

Secondhand Dealer

A. Except as provided in Subsection B below, any person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates a trade or business of buying and/or selling used goods or equipment in the City of Long Branch, such as antiques, precious stones, gold, silver, platinum or other precious metals, jewelry, coins, any tools, television sets, radios, record or stereo sets, electronic devices, musical instruments, sporting goods, automotive equipment, collectibles, game cartridges, firearms, cameras and camera equipment, and video equipment.

B. The business of secondhand dealer shall not be deemed to include:

- (1)** Judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators.
- (2)** Occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes.

Section 250-3. License required; advertising.

No person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation or other entity shall engage in business as a secondhand dealer without first obtaining a license from the City Clerk.

A. A separate license must be obtained for each separate place of business.

Marlboro Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted January 3, 2019.

Chapter 206 – Precious Metals and Secondhand Buyers

Section 206-2. Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this chapter, "transient buyers," as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods. Used goods such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this chapter, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner:

- A. Judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators;
- B. Occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes;

Section 206-3 License requirement for dealers.

A. No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license therefore from the Business Administrator, which license shall bear a number issued by the Business Administrator. ...

Matawan Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted March 19, 2019.

Chapter IV – Licensing and Business Regulations

4-14 – Pawnbrokers

Section 4-14.7. Regulations.

j. No pawnbroker, itinerant vendor or transient merchant shall receive as a pledge or purchase any revolver, pistol, blackjack and/or sawed-off shotgun, and no pawnbroker, itinerant vendor or transient merchant shall display in his window or shop any such weapon for sale.

Merchantville Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted September 9, 2019.

Chapter 94 – Zoning

Article VIII – B-1 Central Business District

Section 94-33.1. Conditional uses.

The purpose of this section is to set forth the requirements and procedures applicable to conditional uses, in accordance with N.J.S.A. 40:55D-67. A conditional use shall not be approved for any site unless the use is specifically approved as a conditional use in the zone for which it is proposed by the Planning/Zoning Board. The following conditional uses shall be permitted in the B-1 Central Business Zoning District as follows:

A. Retail and/or wholesale sales businesses whose sales include any type of firearm, including, but not limited to, handguns, rifles, ammunition and the like, provided the following conditions have been met:

- (1) Such use is not within 1,000 feet of any property used for school purposes or which is owned by or leased to any elementary or secondary school or school board.

Section 94-33.4. Conditional uses — Maple Avenue Redevelopment Zone.

The purpose of this section is to set forth the requirements and procedures applicable to conditional uses in accordance with N.J.S.A. 40:55D-67. A conditional use shall not be approved for any site unless the use is specifically approved as a conditional use in the zone for which it is proposed by the Planning/Zoning Board. The following conditional uses shall be permitted in the Maple Avenue Redevelopment Zone as follows:

B. Retail and/or wholesale sales businesses whose sales include any type of firearm, including, but not limited to, handguns, rifles, ammunition and the like.

Article VIII A – B-2 Neighborhood Business District

Section 94-37.1. Conditional uses.

The purpose of this section is to set forth the requirements and procedures applicable to conditional uses in the B-2 District in accordance with N.J.S.A. 40:55D-67. A conditional use shall not be approved for any site unless the use is specifically approved as a conditional use in the zone for which it is proposed by the Planning/Zoning Board. Conditional uses shall be permitted in the B-2 Neighborhood Business Zoning District as follows:

B. Retail and/or wholesale sales businesses whose sales include any type of firearm, including, but not limited to, handguns, rifles, ammunition and the like.

Middlesex Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted September 24, 2019.

Chapter 208 – Firearms and Ammunition, Sale of

Section 208-3 Storage of firearms and ammunition.

The storage, by a dealer, of firearms and/or ammunition and/or component parts anywhere except in an approved secured building is prohibited at all times.

Chapter 315 – Precious Metals and Secondhand Goods

Section 315-2. Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this chapter, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods. Used goods such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this chapter, "secondhand goods" shall not include goods transacted in the following manner:

- A.** Judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators;
- B.** Occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes;

Section 315-3. License requirement for dealers.

No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license therefor from the Municipal Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Municipal Clerk. ...

Middletown Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted August 19, 2019.

Chapter 389 – Secondhand Dealers

Section 389-2. Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this chapter, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods. Used goods such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this chapter, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner: judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators; occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes; auctions or real estate; the occasional sale, purchase, or exchange of coins or stamps by a person at his permanent residence or in any municipally owned building who is engaged in the hobby of collecting coins or stamps and who does not solicit the sale, purchase, or exchange of such coins or stamps to or from the general public by billboard, sign, handbill, newspaper, magazine, radio, television, or other form of printed or electronic advertising.

Section 389-3. License requirement for dealers.

No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the

municipality, without having first obtained a license therefor from the Municipal Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Municipal Clerk. ...

Montclair Code of Ordinances
Current through legislation adopted September 24, 2019.

Chapter 144 – Firearms and Weapons

Section 144-3.1. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

Combination Handle Lock. A device that is part of the handgun which precludes the use of the handgun unless the combination tumblers are properly aligned.

Duty-Related Firearm. Any weapon which is authorized by any law enforcement agency to be utilized by their personnel in the performance of their official duties.

Firearm. Any weapon which will, or is designed to or restored to, expel a projectile or projectiles by the action of any explosive; the frame or receiver of any such device; or any firearm muffler or silencer; provided, however, that such term shall not include:

A. Handgun. A firearm designed to be held and fired by the use of a single hand and includes a combination of parts from which such firearm can be assembled.

Organization. A partnership, company, corporation or other business entity or any group or association of two or more persons united for a common purpose.

Person. Any individual, corporation, company, association, firm partnership, society, joint-stock company or organization of any kind.

Safety Mechanism. A design adaptation or nondetachable accessory that lessens the likelihood of unanticipated use of the handgun by other than the owner of the handgun and those specifically authorized by the owner to use the handgun.

Solenoid Use-Limitation Device. A device, which precludes, by use of solenoid, the firing of the handgun unless a magnet of the appropriate strength is placed in proximity to the handle of the weapon.

Trigger Lock. A device that, when locked in place by means of a key, prevents a potential user from pulling the trigger of the handgun without first removing the trigger lock by use of the trigger lock's key.

Section 144-3.2. Unregisterable firearms.

A. No firearms identification card or permit shall be issued for any of the following types of firearms:

(1) Sawed-off shot gun, machine gun or short-barreled rifle; or

(2) Handguns and firearms, except:

(a) Those firearms and handguns lawfully registered to a person in the Township of Montclair prior to the effective date of this chapter; or

(b) Those applications for purchase and possession of handguns or firearms filed subsequent to the effective date of this chapter where evidence is submitted demonstrating that the purchase of the handgun shall also include acquisition of a safety mechanism to hinder the use of the handgun by unauthorized users. Such devices shall include, but shall not be limited to, trigger locks, combination handle locks and solenoid use-limitation devices.

B. The provisions of this section shall not apply to duty-related firearms as defined by this chapter.

C. Any person who receives, through inheritance, any handgun or firearm validly registered pursuant to this chapter will be eligible to reregister such firearm within 60 days after obtaining possession or title, provided that such person shall be qualified to do so in accordance with this chapter.

Section 144-3.3. Sale of handguns without childproofing or safety devices prohibited.

Except as otherwise provided by law, it shall be unlawful for any person or organization within the Township of Montclair to sell, barter or give away to any person any handgun or firearm which does not contain a safety mechanism to hinder the use of the handgun by unauthorized users. Such devices shall include, but shall not be limited to, trigger locks, combination handle locks and solenoid use-limitation devices as defined herein.

Chapter 347 – Zoning
Article XIII – C-2 General Business and Light Manufacturing Zone

Section 347-86 Sale of weapons prohibited.

The retail or wholesale sale of weapons or firearms, as the same are defined in N.J.S.A. 2C:39-1, shall be prohibited in the C-2 General Business and Light Manufacturing Zone.

Article XVI – C-3 Central Business Zone

Section 347-100.4. Prohibited uses.

Any use not permitted is strictly prohibited, including the following uses:

- I. The retail or wholesale sale of weapons or firearms, as the same are defined in N.J.S.A. 2C39-1.

Morristown Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted August 6, 2019.

Chapter 3 – Police Regulations

Section 3-28.2. Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; or itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this section, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods. Used goods such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this section, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner:

- a. Judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators;
- b. Occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes;

Section 3-28.3. License requirement for dealers.

No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license therefor from the Municipal Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Municipal Clerk. ...

Morristown Zoning Code

Current through November 20, 2018.

30-2 – District Standards

Section 30-2.F. Use Regulations Applicable to All Zones.

1. Prohibited Uses in All Zones

a. The Town Council finds and determines that the following uses will be undesirable incompatible with good planning, have a potential adverse effect on the environment and the well-being of the Town, and adversely affect the balanced zone plan and distribution of uses intended by this Part 30-2, to the extent that continued allowance of such uses would impair the intent and purpose of the zone plan and this Section and add potential for traffic congestion, blight and an undesirable visual environment:

- ix. Gun sales and shooting ranges

Mount Laurel Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted September 9, 2019.

Chapter 154 – Zoning
Article VIII – Industrial Districts

Section 154-56. Use regulations; performance standards.

D. Uses prohibited.

(4) Industrial uses. Supplementary to all other use regulations in this section, the following industrial uses are specifically prohibited:

(a) Explosive, ammunition, firework, match or pyroxylin plastic manufacture or storage.

Mount Olive Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted August 20, 2019.

Chapter 294 – Peddling and Soliciting

Article IV – Dealers in Precious Metals, Gems and Secondhand Goods

Section 294-36. Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this article, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods. Used goods such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this article, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner:

- A. Judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators;
- B. Occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes;

Section 294-37. License requirement for dealers.

No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the Township of Mount Olive, without having first obtained a license therefor from the Municipal Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Municipal Clerk. ...

Newton Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted December 9, 2019.

Chapter 320 – Zoning: Form-Based Code

Section 320-2. Zone Map, transect zones and permitted uses.

C. Permitted uses. The following tables show permitted uses by transect zone and special district. A mix of uses is permitted based on building types designated as such. Unless expressly permitted in the table, all other uses are deemed to be prohibited.

Permitted Uses Table — Transect Zones

Use	Transect					
	T-1	T-2	T-3	T-4	T-5	T-6
Commercial Retail Services						
63. Sports and recreation stores (excluding gun stores)	NP	NP	NP	P	P	P

Northfield Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted April 16, 2019.

Chapter 264 – Precious Metals and Secondhand Goods

Section 264-2. Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; or itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this chapter, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods. Used goods such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this chapter, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner: i) judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators; ii) occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes; iii) auctions of real estate; iv) the occasional sale, purchase, or exchange of coins or stamps by a person at his permanent residence or in any municipally owned building who is engaged in the hobby of collecting coins or stamps and who does not solicit the sale, purchase, or exchange of such coins or stamps to or from the general public by billboard, sign, handbill, newspaper, magazine, radio, television, or other form of printed or electronic advertising.

Section 264-3. License requirement for dealers.

A. No person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license therefor from the Municipal Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Municipal Clerk.

Norwood Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted December 27, 2017.

Chapter 176 – Precious Metals and Gems; Secondhand Goods

Section 176-2. Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this chapter, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods. Used goods, such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this chapter, secondhand goods does not include goods transacted in the following manner:

- A.** Judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators;
- B.** Occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes;

Section 176-3. License requirement for dealers.

No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation or other entity may engage in the business of buying, selling or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods within the jurisdiction of the Borough without having first obtained a license therefor from the Municipal Clerk. ...

Ocean Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted November 8, 2019.

Chapter 289 – Secondhand Dealers

Section 289-2. Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; or itinerant businesses as defined herein.

Secondhand Goods. Used goods such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this chapter, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner: i) judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators; ii) occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes; iii) auctions of real estate; or iv) the occasional sale, purchase, or exchange of coins or stamps by a person at his permanent residence or in any municipally owned building who is engaged in the hobby of collecting coins or stamps and who does not solicit the sale, purchase, or exchange of such coins or stamps to or from the general public by billboard, sign, handbill, newspaper, magazine, radio, television, or other form of printed or electronic advertising.

Section 289-3. License requirement for dealers.

A. No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license therefor from the Township Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Township Clerk.

Old Bridge Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted May 13, 2019.

Chapter 242 – Precious Metals and Secondhand Goods

Section 242-1. Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined

herein. For the purposes of this chapter, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods. Used goods such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this chapter, "secondhand goods" shall not include goods transacted in the following manner: i) judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators; ii) occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes; iii) auctions of real estate; iv) the occasional sale, purchase, or exchange of coins or stamps by a person at his permanent residence or in any municipally owned building who is engaged in the hobby of collecting coins or stamps and who does not solicit the sale, purchase, or exchange of such coins or stamps to or from the general public by billboard, sign, handbill, newspaper, magazine, radio, television, or other form of printed or electronic advertising.

Section 242-2. License requirement for dealers.

No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license therefor from the Municipal Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Municipal Clerk.

Orange Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted October 1, 2019.

Chapter 71 – Buildings, Security of

Section 71-11. Standards for commercial establishments.

H. Burglar alarm systems.

(4) Establishments having a specific type of inventory should be protected by the following type of alarm service:

(a) Silent alarm, central station, supervised service.

[2] Guns and ammunition shops.

Parsippany-Troy Hills Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted October 15, 2019.

Chapter 430 – Zoning

Article XIII – B-1 Highway Commercial District

Section 430-86. Prohibited uses.

The following uses, whether as a main use or as an accessory use, are hereby strictly prohibited and shall include but not be limited to:

C. The manufacture, storage and sale of ammunition, explosives and fireworks, except that preassembled, boxed ammunition may be sold as an incidental use solely in connection with the sale of small arms for sporting and recreational purposes subject to the licensing, security and public safety requirements of the Township, State of New Jersey and United States Government.

Pine Hill Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted November 19, 2018.

Chapter III – Police Regulations

3-11 – Disorderly Persons.

Section 3-11.1. Prohibited Acts And Conduct.

No person shall, within the limits or bordering the limits of the borough:

bb. Sell, barter, give or distribute any ammunition of an explosive nature for firearms or any pistol, rifle, shotgun, or firearm of any description or kind to any person or child under the age of 21 years.

Piscataway Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted October 15, 2019.

Chapter 21 – Zoning

Section 21-3. Definitions.

b. Specific Definitions:

Firearms Sales — Businesses engaged in the commercial sale and dealing of selling of handguns, longarms, rifles, other legal guns, munitions, and related firearm accessories as provided by state law.

21-1018 Firearm Sales

Section 21-1018.2. Conditional use.

a. The location and operation of firearms sales dealers shall be a conditional use, provided the standards of Subsection 21-1018.3 are met, within the C Commercial District, G-B General Business District, BPI Business Professional District, BPII Business Professional II District, BR Business/Recreation District, HC Hotel Conference Center District, and SC Shopping Center District of the Township.

Section 21-1018.3. Conditions.

a. That the district permits retail sales activities.

b. That the subject premises is not within 1,000 feet of any of the following:

1. Nursery schools;
2. Preschools;
3. Child, adult, or special needs day-care centers;
4. Elementary, middle, or high schools;
5. State or county universities or colleges;
6. Other schools not falling within the definition of Subsection b4 and 5;
7. Funeral homes;
8. Health services facilities;
9. Other firearms sales dealers;
10. Assisted living facilities;
11. Church or other places of worship, Sunday school, church or religious school;
12. Liquor stores;
13. Establishments in which alcoholic beverages are sold for consumption on the premises;
14. Parks, playgrounds, and commercial recreational facilities;

c. That the applicant possesses, in current form, all of the firearms dealer licenses required by federal and state law;

d. That the applicant has been informed that, in addition to a conditional use permit, the applicant is required to obtain a firearms dealer license issued by the State of New Jersey before sale activity can commence, and that information regarding how such license may be obtained has been provided to the applicant;

e. That the subject premises is in full compliance with the requirements of the applicable building codes, fire code, and other technical codes and regulations which govern the use, occupancy, maintenance, construction, or design of the building or structure;

f. That the applicant has provided sufficient detail regarding the intended compliance with the relevant New Jersey laws and rules for safe storage of firearms and ammunition to be kept at the subject place of business and building security.

Pleasantville Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted October 21, 2019.

Chapter 300 – Land Management Article III – Definitions and Descriptions

Section 300-10. Definitions and word usage.

Home Occupation

(n) Particular home occupations prohibited. Permitted home occupations shall not, in any event, be deemed to include:

- [1] The manufacture, repair, education of or other workings related to blades or firearms;

Plumsted Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted December 27, 2017.

Chapter 47 AA – Precious Metals

Section 47AA-2. Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this chapter, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods. Used goods such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this chapter, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner: i) judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators; ii) occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes; iii) auctions of real estate; iv) the occasional sale, purchase, or exchange of coins or stamps by a person at his permanent residence or in any municipally owned building who is engaged in the hobby of collecting coins or stamps and who does not solicit the sale, purchase, or exchange of such coins or stamps to or from the general public by billboard, sign, handbill, newspaper, magazine, radio, television, or other form of printed or electronic advertising.

Section 47AA-3. License requirement for dealers.

No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license therefor from the Municipal Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Municipal Clerk. ...

Point Pleasant Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted June 24, 2019.

Chapter 4 – General Licensing

4-8 Dealers in Precious Metals and Other Secondhand Goods.

Section 4-8.2. Definitions.

Dealer shall mean any person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this ordinance, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods shall mean used goods such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this Section, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner: i) judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators; ii) occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes; iii) auctions of real estate; iv) the occasional sale, purchase, or exchange of coins or stamps by a person at his permanent residence or in any municipally owned building who is engaged in the hobby of collecting coins or stamps and who does not solicit the sale, purchase, or exchange of such coins or stamps to or from the general public by billboard, sign, handbill, newspaper, magazine, radio, television, or other form of printed or electronic advertising.

Section 4-8.3. License Requirement for Dealers.

No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license therefor from the Municipal Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Municipal Clerk.

Point Pleasant Beach Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted December 18, 2018.

Chapter 5 – Licenses-General

5-24 Dealers in Precious Metals and Other Secondhand Goods

Section 5-24.2. Definitions.

Dealer shall mean any person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this ordinance, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods. shall mean used goods such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this section, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner: i) judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators; ii) occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes; iii) auctions of real estate; iv) the occasional sale, purchase, or exchange of coins or stamps by a person at his permanent residence or in any municipally owned building who is engaged in the hobby of collecting coins or stamps and who does not solicit the sale, purchase, or exchange of such coins or stamps to or from the general public by billboard, sign, handbill, newspaper, magazine, radio, television, or other form of printed or electronic advertising.

Section 5-24.3 License Requirement for Dealers.

No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license therefor from the Borough Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Borough Clerk. ...

Chapter 19 – Development

Section 19-5. Prohibited uses.

The following enumerated list is a list of examples of uses that are prohibited in each and every zone in the Borough of Point Pleasant Beach. The list is to provide examples of the types of prohibited uses and is not intended to limit the types of uses that are prohibited. In each zone in this chapter there is a list of uses permitted within the zone with the express intention that all other uses not listed as a permitted use for the zone are prohibited. It is not intended that the following list of examples of prohibited uses shall furnish any indication whatsoever that a use is not prohibited unless listed herein as a prohibited use.

I. Explosives manufacturing, including fireworks, matches, firearms and ammunition, and storage or sale of explosives, firearms, or ammunition.

Rahway Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted December 10, 2018.

Chapter 421 – Zoning

Article IV – Zoning Regulations

Section 421-20. B-4 Service Business Zone.

D. Prohibited uses. The following uses shall be prohibited:

(15) Shops which offer for sale firearms and/or ammunition.

Section 421-21. B-5 Central Business Zone.

D. Prohibited uses. The following uses shall be prohibited:

(15) Shops which offer for sale firearms and/or ammunition.

Red Bank Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted December 12, 2018.

Chapter 490 – Planning and Development Regulations

Article X – Zoning

Section 490-142. NB Neighborhood Business District.

A. Permitted uses:

(3) Retail commercial not exceeding 2,000 square feet of ground floor area, except the following are not permitted:

(b) Shops which offer for sale firearms and/or ammunition.

Section 490-144. CCD-1 Central Commercial District-1.

A. Permitted uses:

(3) Retail commercial uses, except:

(c) Shops which offer for sale firearms and/or ammunition.

Section 490-145. CCD-2 Central Commercial District-2.

A. Permitted uses:

(3) Retail commercial uses, except:

(c) Shops which offer for sale firearms and/or ammunition.

Section 490-146. BR-1 Business/Residential-1 District.

A. Permitted uses:

(6) Retail commercial, except:

(b) Shops which offer for sale firearms and/or ammunition.

Section 490-151. BR-2 Business/Residential-2 District.

A. Permitted uses:

(8) Retail commercial uses, except:

(c) Shops which offer for sale firearms and/or ammunition.

Ridgefield Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted May 13, 2019.

Chapter 390 – Zoning, Development and Construction

Part 1 – Zoning

Article IX – Zoning District Regulations

Section 390-39. District D Retail Business, Commercial or Office Zone.

E. Conditional uses. The following uses are permitted, but only upon a showing that such use will comply with the conditions and standards for the location or operation of such use as provided below and upon the issuance of an authorization by the Planning Board:

(1) Gun shops. Businesses which offer for sale or rental guns, rifles, ammunition for guns and rifles and other weaponry must meet the following conditions and standards:

(a) Said businesses may not be located within 100 feet of the property of any public or private school.

(b) Such businesses may not be located within 100 feet of the property of any church, synagogue or other house of worship.

(c) If the business is located within 1,000 feet of a public or private school, church, synagogue or other house of worship, or within 1,000 feet of residential zone, then said business may not display pictures or other depictions of guns, rifles, ammunition or other weaponry so as to be visible to pedestrians or passersby from the street, sidewalk or other public way adjacent to the premises.

(d) The guns, rifles, ammunition and other weaponry are stored and maintained in cases, containers, or display cases that are locked and secure by devices that are suitable for same.

(e) Site plan approval is received from the Planning Board.

Section 390-39.3. C Commercial Zone.

P. Gun shops. Businesses which offer for sale or rental guns, rifles, ammunition for guns and rifles and other weaponry must meet the following conditions and standards:

(1) Said businesses may not be located within 100 feet of the property of any public or private school.

(2) Such businesses may not be located within 100 feet of the property of any church, synagogue or other house of worship.

(3) If the business is located within 1,000 feet of a public or private school, church, synagogue or other house of worship, or within 1,000 feet of residential zone, then said business may not display pictures or other depictions of guns, rifles, ammunition or other weaponry so as to be visible to pedestrians or passersby from the street, sidewalk or other public way adjacent to the premises.

(4) The guns, rifles, ammunition and other weaponry are stored and maintained in cases, containers, or display cases that are locked and secure by devices that are suitable for same.

(5) Site plan approval is received from the Planning Board.

Ridgefield Park Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted December 11, 2018.

Chapter 276 – Peace and Good Order

Section 276-15. Possession of guns by minors.

It shall be unlawful for any person under the age of 18 years to have in his possession or to use any gun, pistol or other weapon of similar nature designed to eject a bullet, shot or other missile.

River Edge Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted November 19, 2018.

Chapter 339 – Secondhand Dealers

Article I – Dealers in Precious Metals and Other Secondhand Goods

Section 339-2. Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this article, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods. Used goods such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this article, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner:

- A. Judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators;
- B. Occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes;

Section 339-3. License required.

No person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license therefor from the Municipal Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Municipal Clerk. ...

Robbinsville Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted October 3, 2019.

Chapter 142 – Land Use

Article V – General Provisions and Design Standards

Section 142-33.1. Specific accessory structures and/or uses.

The accessory uses and structures specifically mentioned below are subject to the following additional requirements:

C. Home occupation.

- (b) Criteria for home-based businesses applicable to all zone districts.

[7] No firearms may be used in conjunction with any home-based business, nor shall any home-based business be permitted which involves the repair or reconditioning of firearms.

Rockaway (Borough) Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted May 9, 2019.

Chapter 195 – Precious Metals and Other Secondhand Goods Dealers

Section 195-2. Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods, as defined herein; pawnbrokers, as defined herein; itinerant businesses, as defined herein. For the purposes of this chapter, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods. Used goods, such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this chapter, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner: judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators; occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes; auctions of real estate; or the occasional sale, purchase, or exchange of coins or stamps by a person at his permanent residence or in any municipally owned building who is engaged in the hobby of collecting coins or stamps and who does not solicit the sale, purchase, or exchange of such coins or stamps to or from the general public by billboard, sign, handbill, newspaper, magazine, radio, television, or other form of printed or electronic advertising.

Section 195-3. License requirement for dealers.

No person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality without having first obtained a license therefor from the Borough Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Borough Clerk. ...

Roseland Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted September 17, 2019.

Chapter 3 – Police Regulations

3-13 Weapons and Firearms Awareness Zones

Section 3-13.2. Firearms Prohibited in Designated Zones.

Subject to the exemptions set forth in subsection 3-13.5 below, any person who knowingly has in his possession and/or distributes or dispenses any firearm, as defined by N.J.S.A. 2C:39-1, in or upon any part of the Weapons and Firearms Awareness Zones within the Borough, which are enumerated in subsection 3-13.4 below, without the written authorization of the Borough Police Department, shall be subject to the penalties outlined in subsection 3-13.6 below, separate and apart from the penalties which may be imposed pursuant to the Statute, irrespective of whether such person possesses a valid permit to carry the firearm or a valid firearms purchaser identification card.

Section 3-13.3. Weapons and Weapon or Firearm Components Prohibited in Designated Zones.

Subject to the exemptions set forth in subsection 3-13.5 below, any person who knowingly has in his possession, and/or distributes or dispenses any weapon enumerated in paragraphs (3) and (4) of subsection r. of N.J.S.A. 2C:39-1, or any components which can be readily assembled into a firearm or other weapon, enumerated in subsection r. of N.J.S.A. 2C:39-1, or any other weapon under circumstances not manifestly appropriate for such lawful use as it may have, or any ammunition of any kind, while in or upon any part of the Weapons and Firearms Awareness Zones, without the written authorization of the Borough Police Department, shall be subject to the penalties outlined in subsection 3-13.6 below.

Runnemede Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted June 5, 2019.

Chapter 276 – Pawnbrokers and Dealers in Secondhand Goods

Section 276-4. Operation.

C. Purchasing, selling or displaying weapons prohibited. No licensee shall deal in, buy or sell, or display in his shop any pistol, Derringer, Bowie knife, dirk or other deadly weapon of like character, capable of being secreted upon the person, unless such licensee shall also possess valid and current licenses or permits as required by applicable federal, state, or local laws, ordinances, rules or regulations.

Chapter 395 – Zoning

Section 395-25. Home businesses.

C. Prohibited home businesses. The following uses are specifically prohibited as home businesses:

- (2) Retail or wholesale sales of goods, equipment, chattels, fixtures, materials, supplies or any other merchantable items.
- (7) Firearm repair.

Saddle Brook Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted November 10, 2016.

Chapter 113 – A Unified Electronic Reporting System for Dealers in Precious Metals and Other Secondhand Goods

Section 113-2. Definitions.

"Dealer" means any person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this ordinance, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

"Secondhand Goods" means used goods such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this ordinance, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner: i) judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators; ii) occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes; iii) auctions of

real estate; iv) the occasional sale, purchase, or exchange of coins or stamps by a person at his permanent residence or in any municipally owned building who is engaged in the hobby of collecting coins or stamps and who does not solicit the sale, purchase, or exchange of such coins or stamps to or from the general public by billboard, sign, handbill, newspaper, magazine, radio, television, or other form of printed or electronic advertising.

Section 113-3. License requirement for dealers.

A. No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license (for that purpose by the Chief of Police subject to Approval by the Township clerk) therefore from the Municipal Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Municipal Clerk.

Seaside Park Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted July 26, 2018.

Chapter 195 – Dealers of Precious Metals, Gems and Secondhand Goods

Section 195-2. Definitions.

Dealer

Any person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, association or other entity, whether permanent or itinerant, who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this chapter, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods

A. Any article previously sold, acquired, exchanged, conveyed, traded or otherwise formerly owned, including but not limited to ... firearms ... and other valuable articles.

B. For the purpose of this chapter, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner:

- (1) Judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators;
- (2) Occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes;

Section 195-3. License requirement.

A. No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, association or other entity, whether permanent or itinerant, shall engage in the business of buying, selling or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined in this chapter, within the Borough of Seaside Park, without having first obtained a license therefor from the Borough Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Borough Clerk.

Secaucus Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted July 24, 2018.

Chapter 72 – Firearms

Article I – Sale of Guns to Minors

Section 72-1. Sale to minors prohibited.

The sale of guns, rifles, air rifles and what are commonly known as "BB guns" to minors is hereby prohibited.

Section 72-2. Possession by minors unlawful.

It shall be unlawful for any minor to have in his possession any gun, rifle, air rifle or what is commonly known as a "BB gun."

Ship Bottom Code of Ordinances

Current through Ordinance 2017, 07, passed July 25, 2017. (Supplement 14)

Title 5 – Business Licenses and Regulations

Chapter 5.60 – Dealers in Precious Metals and Other Secondhand Good

Section 5.60.020. Definitions.

"Dealer" means any person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined

herein. For the purposes of this chapter, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

"Secondhand goods" means used goods such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this chapter, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner: i) judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators; ii) occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes; iii) auctions of real estate; iv) the occasional sale, purchase, or exchange of coins or stamps by a person at his permanent residence or in any municipally owned building who is engaged in the hobby of collecting coins or stamps and who does not solicit the sale, purchase, or exchange of such coins or stamps to or from the general public by billboard, sign, handbill, newspaper, magazine, radio, television, or other form of printed or electronic advertising.

Section 5.60.030. License requirement for dealers.

No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license therefore from the municipal clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the municipal clerk. The application for a license to the municipal clerk shall set forth the name, date of birth, and address of the dealer, whether or not he or she is a citizen of the United States, and whether or not he or she has ever been convicted of any crime(s), disorderly persons offense(s), or municipal ordinance violation(s), and the date(s) thereof. Advertising in any print or electronic media or by sign that any of those articles or secondhand goods referred to in Section 5.60.020 above are being bought in any location within the municipality shall constitute engaging in business as a dealer of secondhand goods for purposes of this chapter. No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation or other entity shall place or cause to be placed any advertisement for purchase of such articles or goods without stating in the advertising the license number issued to a person or entity by the municipality. In any print advertisement, the license number shall appear in type no smaller than eight (8) point in the lower-right-hand corner of the advertisement. In any advertisement in electronic media, the license number shall be visually or audibly stated. Failure to state or indicate the license number shall be a violation of this chapter and shall be subject to the penalties established in Section 5.60.090.

Somerdale Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted October 29, 2019.

**Chapter 162 – Land Use and Development
Part 4 – Zoning**

Article XXXI – Zoning Districts, Map and Boundaries

Section 162-211. Development in the PC-RD District.

C. Permitted retail, commercial, office, service, public and other uses as follows:

(37) Sporting goods stores (excluding firearms).

Somers Point Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted October 10, 2019.

**Chapter 114 – Development Regulations
Article XXXI – Home Occupations and Home Office Standards**

Section 114-228. General provisions; performance standards; prohibited and permitted occupations.

E. Prohibited home occupations:

(8) Gun and weapon sales.

Spring Lake Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted December 19, 2017.

**Chapter 225 – Land Development
Article IV – District Regulations**

Section 225-13. RC Retail Commercial and GC General Commercial.

A. Principal permitted uses on the land and in buildings.

(1) Local retail activities including grocery stores, meat markets, seafood markets, delicatessens, package liquor stores, furniture stores, sporting goods shops, gift shops, hobby shops, book stores, clothing stores, shoe stores, hardware stores, stationery stores, fabric stores, florists and similar retail uses. However, the following types of businesses are expressly prohibited: tattoo businesses; gas stations; pool and billiard halls; amusement halls or arcades; and gun shops or gun dealers.

(2) Local service activities including barber and beauty shops, tailors, dry-cleaning and laundering operations, appliance repair shops, shoe repair shops, upholsterers and similar service activities. However, the following types of businesses are expressly prohibited: tattoo businesses; gas stations; pool and billiard halls; amusement halls or arcades; and gun shops or gun dealers.

Spring Lake Heights Code of Ordinances
Current through legislation adopted December 10, 2018.

Chapter XXII – Municipal Land Use Regulations
Article VI – Zoning Regulations

Section 22-606.5. B-3 Commercial Zone (Business and Retail).

d. Prohibited Uses. In addition to other prohibited uses as outlined in subsection 22-603 of this chapter, the following are prohibited uses in the B-3 Commercial Zone:

8. Gun shops or gun dealers.

Stafford Code of Ordinances
Current through legislation adopted July 18, 2017.

Chapter 174 – Secondhand Goods and Precious Metals, Dealers of

Section 174-3. Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this chapter, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods. Used goods such as ... firearms ... other valuable articles. For the purposes of this chapter, "secondhand goods" shall not include goods transacted in the following manner:

- A. Judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators;
- B. Occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes;

Section 174-4. License requirement for dealers.

No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or the pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license therefor from the Municipal Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Municipal Clerk. ...

Toms River Code of Ordinances
Current through legislation adopted July 23, 2019.

Chapter 415 – Precious Metals and Secondhand Goods

Section 415-2. Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this chapter, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods. Used goods such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this chapter, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner: i) judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators; ii) occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes; iii) auctions of real estate; iv) the occasional sale, purchase, or exchange of coins or stamps by a person at his permanent residence or in any municipally owned building who is engaged in the hobby of collecting coins or stamps and who does not solicit the sale, purchase, or exchange of such coins or stamps to or from the general public by billboard, sign, handbill, newspaper, magazine, radio, television, or other form of printed or electronic advertising.

Section 415-3. License requirement for dealers.

A. No person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the

municipality, without having first obtained a license therefor from the Municipal Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Municipal Clerk.

Tuckerton Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted October 17, 2016.

Chapter 201 – Peace and Good Order

Article VII – Unified Electronic Reporting System for Dealers in Precious Metals and Other Secondhand Goods

Section 201-30. Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; and itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this article, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods. Used goods such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this article, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner:

- A. Judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators;
- B. Occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes;

Section 201-31. License required for dealers.

No person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license therefor from the Borough Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Borough Clerk. ...

Upper Saddle River Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted August 1, 2019.

Chapter 150 – Zoning

Article VIII – Prohibited Uses

Section 150-39. Prohibited uses.

The following-enumerated list is a list of examples of uses that are prohibited in each and every zone in the Borough of Upper Saddle River. The following list of such examples of prohibited uses is not intended to make any use not listed a permitted use. The list is to provide examples of the types of prohibited uses and is not intended to limit the types of uses that are prohibited. In each zone in this chapter there is a list of uses permitted within the zone with the express intention that all other uses not listed as a permitted use for the zone are prohibited. It is not intended that the following list of examples of prohibited uses shall furnish any indication whatsoever that a use is not prohibited unless listed herein as a prohibited use:

Manufacture or storage of fireworks or matches, arms, ammunition

Verona Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted August 15, 2011.

Chapter 150 – Zoning Ordinance and Map

Article IV – Zoning District Regulations

Section 150-4.3. Prohibited uses in all zone districts in the Township of Verona.

A. The following uses are not permitted, accessory or conditional uses and are prohibited in all zone districts in the Township of Verona. This list is not exhaustive of all uses that are prohibited.

Uses Specifically Prohibited

Arsenals, storage or manufacture of gun powder, ammunition and blasting material.

Voorhees Code of Ordinances

Current through Ordinance 339-19, passed January 28, 2019. (Supplement 24)

Title XI – Business Regulations

Chapter 117 – Pawnbrokers and Dealers in Second-Hand Goods Purchases

Section 117.051. Purchasing, selling and the like; weapons prohibited.

No licensee shall deal in, buy, sell or display in his or her shop, any pistol, revolver, Derringer, Bowie knife, dirk or other deadly weapon of like character, capable of being secreted upon the person unless such licensee shall also possess valid and current licenses or permits as required by applicable federal, state or local laws, ordinances, rules or regulations.

Wall Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted September 25, 2019.

Chapter 169 – Precious Metals and Secondhand Goods, Dealers of

Section 169-1. Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this chapter, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods. Used goods such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this chapter, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner:

- A. Judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators;
- B. Occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes;

Section 169-2 License requirement for dealers.

A. No person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality without having first obtained a license therefor from the Municipal Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Municipal Clerk.

Wanaque Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted September 9, 2019.

**Chapter 114 – Zoning
Article III – District Regulations**

Section 114-14. IR-1 District.

B. Prohibited uses. Within any IR-1 District, no lot, premises, building, structure or any part thereof shall be built, altered, modified, arranged, intended or designed for the following specified trades, industries or uses:

- (5) Ammunition manufacture and storage, (not including normal stocks for sale at retail and not including handloading for private use.

Washington (Township Bergen County) Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted May 20, 2019.

Chapter 379 – Secondhand Precious Metals and Goods

Section 379-2. Definitions.

Dealer

Any person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this chapter, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods

- A. Used goods such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles.
- B. For the purposes of this chapter, "secondhand goods" shall not include goods transacted in the following manner:
 - (1) Judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators;
 - (2) Occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes;

Section 379-3. License requirement for dealers.

A. No person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license therefor from the Municipal Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Municipal Clerk.

Washington (Township Warren County) Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted August 16, 2019.

Chapter 95 – Precious Metals and Secondhand Goods

Section 95-2. Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation, or other entity, who either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant business as defined herein. For the purpose of this chapter, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods. Used goods such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purpose of this chapter, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner:

- A.** Judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators;
- B.** Occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes;

Section 95-3. License requirement for dealers.

No person, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license therefore from the Municipal Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Municipal Clerk. ...

West Amwell Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted December 27, 2018.

Chapter 147 – Unified Electronic Reporting System for Dealers in Precious Metals and Other Secondhand Goods

Section 147-2. Definitions.

Dealer. Any person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity who, either wholly or in part, engages in or operates any of the following trades or businesses: the buying for purposes of resale of precious metals, jewelry, or other secondhand goods as defined herein; pawnbrokers as defined herein; itinerant businesses as defined herein. For the purposes of this chapter, transient buyers, as defined herein, are subject to the same licensing and reporting requirements as any other dealers.

Secondhand Goods. Used goods, such as ... firearms ... and other valuable articles. For the purposes of this chapter, secondhand goods shall not include goods transacted in the following manner: i) judicial sales or sales by executors or administrators; ii) occasional or auction sales of household goods sold from private homes; iii) auctions of real estate; iv) the occasional sale, purchase, or exchange of coins or stamps by a person at his permanent residence or in any municipally owned building who is engaged in the hobby of collecting coins or stamps and who does not solicit the sale, purchase, or exchange of such coins or stamps to or from the general public by billboard, sign, handbill, newspaper, magazine, radio, television, or other form of printed or electronic advertising.

Section 147-3. License requirement for dealers.

No person, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or other entity shall engage in the business of buying, selling, or pawning of precious metals or other secondhand goods, as defined above, within the jurisdiction of the municipality, without having first obtained a license therefor from the Municipal Clerk, which license shall bear a number issued by the Municipal Clerk. ...

West Long Branch Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted August 1, 2018.

Chapter XVIII – Zoning

Section 18-6.5. Other Provisions and Requirements.

e. Prohibited Uses.

1. Any use not specifically permitted in a zoning district established by the Zoning Chapter is hereby expressly prohibited from that district.

(b) Gun shops are prohibited in all zones except the HC Highway Commercial Zone provided that the requirements of paragraph (1) below are adhered to.

Westfield Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted September 24, 2019.

Chapter 14 – Offenses-Miscellaneous

Section 14-7. Fireworks and firearms — Sale, possession and discharge.

(a) No person shall sell, offer for sale, set off or discharge within the Town any toy cannon, pistol (except those using paper caps and starting devices for athletic events), or other firearm, instrument, contrivance or device producing an explosion (except construction tools using controlled explosive charges), either by ignition or concussion through the use of gunpowder or other explosive substance; nor shall any person place any torpedo producing an explosion on any track within the Town; nor shall any person discharge a shotgun, rifle, revolver or pistol within the Town.

Westwood Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted November 12, 2019.

Chapter 195 – Land Use and Development

Part 3 – Zoning

Article XII – General Provisions

Section 195-111. Regulations applicable to all districts.

A. Prohibited uses. All uses not expressly permitted in each zone district are prohibited. The following uses are specifically prohibited in all districts, unless otherwise provided:

(12) Gun shops.

Article XIV – Zone Districts and Permitted Uses

Section 195-121. RW Retail Wholesale District.

B. The principal permitted uses allowed in the RW District include the following:

(11) Sporting goods and related products (not to be construed to include the sale of guns, rifles, ammunition, or weapons).

Wharton Code of Ordinances

Current through legislation adopted October 21, 2019.

Chapter 227 – Precious Metals, Gems and Secondhand Goods

Section 227-12. Prohibited transactions.

C. A licensee shall not purchase any firearms.