

EXHIBIT E1

| Possession and use generally | | |
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| Code Section | Title | Summary |
| § 5-73-101 | Definitions | Includes definitions for various terms used throughout the weapons chapter, including: blasting agent, collegiate athletic event, contraband, destructive device, detonator, distribute, explosive, explosive material, instrument of crime, journey, loaded firearm, minor, vehicle, and violent felony conviction. |
| § 5-73-102 | Possessing instrument of crime | Provides that possessing an instrument of crime with the purpose to employ it criminally is a Class A misdemeanor. |
| § 5-73-103 | Possession of firearms by certain persons | Prohibits the possession of firearms by persons who have a prior felony conviction, who have been adjudicated mentally ill, or who have been involuntarily committed to a mental institution. Provides that the right to possess a firearm may be restored by the Governor. |
| § 5-73-104 | Criminal use of prohibited weapons | Prohibits the use, possession, making, repairing, sale, or dealing of a bomb, metal knuckles, or other implement for the infliction of serious physical injury or death that serves no lawful purpose. |
| § 5-73-105 | Legitimate manufacture, repair, and transportation of prohibited weapons | Provides that § 5-73-104 does not apply to the armed forces or a law enforcement agency. |
| § 5-73-106 | Defacing a firearm | Prohibits the removal, defacing, marring, covering, altering, or destruction of the manufacturer's serial number on a firearm. |
| § 5-73-107 | Possession of a defaced firearm | Prohibits the knowing possession of a defaced firearm, unless the person reports the defaced firearm to law enforcement or the firearm was manufactured prior to 1968. |
| § 5-73-108 | Criminal acts involving explosives | Prohibits the sale, possession, manufacture, and transfer of explosive materials or destructive devices when the person either intends to use the explosive materials or destructive device to commit an offense or knows or reasonably should know that another person intends to commit an offense. Prohibits the distribution of explosive material to a person who is felon, a fugitive, or meets other similar criteria. Also prohibits the possession of stolen explosive material and the unlawful receipt of explosive material by a person who is prohibiting from possessing the material. |

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| § 5-73-109 | Furnishing a deadly weapon to a minor | Establishes a penalty, ranging from a Class A misdemeanor to a Class B felony, for providing a deadly weapon to a minor without the consent of the minor's parent or guardian. |
| § 5-73-110 | Disarming minors and mentally defective or mentally irresponsible persons — Disposition of property seized | Provides that §§ 5-73-101 to 5-73-109 do not prohibit a law enforcement officer from disarming, without arrest, a minor or a person who reasonably appears to be mentally defective or otherwise mentally irresponsible when that person is in possession of a deadly weapon. Further provides that property seized under this section may be held for seventy-two (72) hours and then returned to the owner or parent or guardian of the minor, if that person may lawfully possess the property. |
| § 5-73-111 | Unlawful procurement of a firearm | Includes definitions for ammunition, false information, licensed dealer, and private seller. Provides that a person commits the offense of unlawful procurement of a firearm by persuading a person to transfer a firearm or ammunition under unlawful circumstances or by providing fraudulent information. |
| § 5-73-112 | Certification by a law enforcement officer regarding receipt or manufacture of a firearm | Includes definitions for certification and firearm. Requires the chief law enforcement officer in a jurisdiction, within fifteen (15) days of a request, to provide certification when required for the transfer of a firearm under state or federal law, so long as the recipient is not prohibited by law from receiving or possessing a firearm. Requires notice and the right to appeal when a certification is denied. |
| § 5-73-119 | Handguns — Possession by minor or possession on school property | Subsection (a) prohibits the possession of a handgun by minors under eighteen years of age. Subsection (b) prohibits the possession of a handgun on K-12 school property, on a school bus, or at a designated school bus stop. Subsection (c) prohibits the possession of handgun on a public or private institution of higher education, except as provided in § 5-73-322. Subsection (d) provides a definition for handgun. Subsection (e) sets out exceptions to the prohibitions on carrying a handgun, including a person in his or her own dwelling; exceptions for law enforcement officers, security guards, and other officials authorized by law to carry a handgun; hunting or participating in a hunter education safety course or other educational course involving firearms; being on a journey; participating in a marksmanship competition or practice; a person licensed to carry a |

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| | | concealed handgun carrying the gun with the permission of a K-12 private school; or a person licensed to carry a concealed handgun who leaves his or her handgun in his or her locked vehicle in a public parking lot or school drop-off zone. |
| § 5-73-120 | Carrying a weapon | Subsection (a) provides that a person commits the offense of carrying a weapon if he or she possesses a handgun, knife, or club on or about his or her person, in a vehicle occupied by him or her, or otherwise readily available for use with a purpose to attempt to unlawfully employ the handgun, knife, or club as a weapon against a person. Subsection (b) includes definitions for club, handgun, and knife. Subsection (c) provides that a person is presumed to have a lawful purpose to carry a weapon when the person is in his or her own dwelling; the person is a law enforcement officer, security guard, or other official authorized by law to carry a weapon or is a person assisting one of those officials in their official duties; the person is on a journey; the person is hunting; or the person is licensed to carry a concealed handgun and is not in a place where handguns are prohibited. |
| § 5-73-122 | Carrying a firearm in publicly owned buildings or facilities | Provides that except as provided in §§ 5-73-322, 5-73-306(5), 16-21-147, and this section, it is unlawful for a person other than a law enforcement officer to carry or possess a loaded firearm in any publicly owned building or facility, the State Capitol grounds, or the Justice Building, with exceptions. Exceptions include that a person with a concealed carry license under § 5-73-301 et seq. may leave his or her weapon in his or her vehicle, exceptions for a person with an enhanced concealed carry license under § 5-73-322(g), and other exceptions. |
| § 5-73-124 | Tear gas — Pepper spray | Prohibits tear gas and pepper spray, except for containers three hundred milliliters (300 ml) or less carried for the purpose of self-defense. |
| § 5-73-125 | Interstate sale and purchase of shotguns, rifles, and ammunition | Provides that sales of shotguns, rifles, and ammunition across state lines are governed by the federal Gun Control Act of 1968, 18 U.S.C. § 921 et seq., as in effect on January 1, 2009. |
| § 5-73-126 | Booby traps | Prohibits booby traps, defined as devices designed to cause death or serious physical injury to a person. |

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| § 5-73-128 | Offenses upon property of public schools | Provides that a court shall notify the Department of Finance and Administration that driving privileges are to be suspended after a person less than nineteen (19) years of age is found guilty of certain criminal offenses involving firearms that take place on the property of a public school or school bus. |
| § 5-73-129 | Furnishing a handgun or a prohibited weapon to a felon | Prohibits providing a handgun, bomb, metal knuckles, defaced firearm, or other deadly weapon to a person who has been convicted of a felony. |
| § 5-73-130 | Seizure and forfeiture of firearm — Seizure and forfeiture of motor vehicle — Disposition of property seized | Subsection (a) provides that a firearm shall be seized from a person younger than eighteen (18) years of age who is unlawfully in possession and shall be forfeited upon conviction. Subsection (b) provides that if a person younger than eighteen (18) years of age is unlawfully in possession of a firearm in a motor vehicle, the motor vehicle is subject to seizure and forfeiture. Subsections (d) through (p) set out the procedures for seizure and forfeiture, including notice to anyone claiming an interest in the property, the burden of proof, factors to be considered for forfeiture, and disposition after forfeiture. |
| § 5-73-131 | Possession or use of weapons by incarcerated persons | Prohibits the use, possession, making, selling, or other dealing, without approval of custodial authority, of any weapon, including a bomb, firearm, knife, or other implement for the infliction of serious injury or death, by an incarcerated person. |
| § 5-73-132 | Sale, rental, or transfer of firearm to person prohibited from possessing firearms | Prohibits the sale, rent, or transfer of a firearm to a person prohibited by state or federal law from possessing a firearm. |
| § 5-73-133 | Possession of a taser stun gun | Prohibits a person eighteen (18) years of age or under from purchasing a taser stun gun and prohibits any person from providing a taser stun gun to a person eighteen (18) years of age or under. |
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| | | Uniform Machine Gun Act |
| Code Section | Title | Summary |
| § 5-73-201 | Title | The title of the section is the "Uniform Machine Gun Act." |
| § 5-73-202 | Definitions | Includes definitions for crime of violence, machine gun, and person. |

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| § 5-73-203 | Uniformity of interpretation | Provides that the chapter shall be interpreted as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of those states which enact it. |
| § 5-73-204 | Possession or use for offensive or aggressive purposes lawful | Prohibits possession or use of a machine gun for an offensive or aggressive purpose, with a mandatory penalty of at least ten (10) years imprisonment. |
| § 5-73-205 | Presumption of offensive or aggressive purpose | Provides that possession of a machine gun is presumed to be for an offensive or aggressive purpose when it is at a premises that is not the person's home or business, when the person is unnaturalized, foreign-born or has been convicted of a crime of violence in any court of record, or when empty or loaded pistol shells are found in the immediate vicinity. The presumption does not apply to a machine gun that is registered to a corporation under the National Firearms Act, 26 U.S.C. § 5801 et seq., or under the Gun Control Act of 1968, 18 U.S.C. §921 et seq., is being used to test ammunition, and the corporation or its representative is not prohibited from possessing a firearm. |
| § 5-73-206 | Evidence of possession or use | The presence of a machine gun in any room, boat, or vehicle is evidence of the possession or use of the machine gun by each person occupying the room, boat, or vehicle. |
| § 5-73-207 | Manufacture for military, nonaggressive, or nonoffensive use | This chapter does not prohibit the manufacture and sale of machine guns to the military, a peace officer, or a political subdivision of the United States. This chapter does not prohibit the possession of a machine gun for scientific purposes, one that is not usable as a weapon and kept as a keepsake, or the possession of a machine gun that uses cartridges other than 30 (.30 in. or 7.63 mm.) or larger caliber for a purpose manifestly not aggressive or offensive. |
| § 5-73-208 | Registration by manufacturers | Requires machine gun manufacturers to keep a register identifying all machine guns manufactured by model and serial number, date of manufacture, date of transfer of the machine gun and the name, address, and occupation of the person who received the machine gun, and the purpose of the transfer. |
| § 5-73-211 | Perpetrating or attempting crime | Provides that possession or use of a machine gun in the course of a criminal offense is a Class A felony. |
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| Property Owner's Right to Allow Firearms Act | | |
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| Code Section | Title | Summary |
| § 16-120-1201 | Title | Sets out the title of the subchapter as the "Property Owner's Right to Allow Firearms Act". |
| § 16-120-1202 | Purpose | Provides that the purpose of the act is to protect a property owner from civil liability if he or she allows a nonemployee to carry firearms onto the property. |
| § 16-120-1203 | Definitions | Includes definitions for firearm, nonemployee, and property owner. |
| § 16-120-1204 | Protection from civil liability | Provides that, absent intentional or reckless conduct by the property owner, a property owner is not liable for damage, injury, or death that results from a nonemployee using a loaded firearm on or near the property. |
| § 16-120-1205 | Exceptions | Provides that a property owner may prohibit an individual from carrying a loaded firearm onto his or her property and remain protected under § 16-120-1204 if the individual is prohibited from carrying a firearm under § 5-73-103, if the individual has a history of certain criminal offenses, if the individual is a minor, if the individual is consuming alcohol, unlawfully using a controlled substance, or intoxicated, if the individual is a former employee of the property owner, or if the individual has been arrested for an offense on the property owner's property and the offense is still pending or resulted in a conviction. |
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| | | Other statutes |
| Code Section | Title | Summary |
| § 6-5-502 | Weapons | Provides that a person who is a Civil War reenactor may carry an unloaded Civil War-era weapon on school property for educational purposes with approval of school officials. |
| § 11-5-117 | Possession of firearm in private employer parking lot — Definition | Includes a definition for parking lot. Provides that a private employer shall not prohibit employees from leaving firearms in their locked vehicles in the parking lot, so long as the employee lawfully possesses the firearm and stores it out of sight. |
| Arkansas Constitution, Art. 2, § 5 | Right to bear arms | Provides that the citizens of the state have the right to keep and bear arms for their common defense. |