

H.4885 IN CONTEXT

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V1.3 - Green = H.4885 Changes, Blue = Chapter 206 Changes, Red = Struck

SECTION 1.

GL > Part I > Title II > Chapter 6: Section 172M – *Person licensed pursuant to Sec. 122 of chapter 140 required to obtain criminal offender record information prior to hiring new employee who may have direct and unmonitored contact with firearms, shotguns or rifles*

Notwithstanding section 172 or any other general or special law to the contrary, a person licensed pursuant to section 122 of chapter 140 shall obtain from the department all available criminal offender record information prior to accepting a person as an employee to determine the suitability of such employee who may have direct ~~and unmonitored contact with firearms, shotguns or rifles~~¹ contact with firearms, as defined in section 121 of said chapter 140.¹ A person obtaining information pursuant to this section shall not disseminate such information for any purpose other than the further protection of public safety.

SECTION 2.

GL > Part I > Title II > Chapter 6A: Section 18 ¾ - *Secretary of public safety; functions*

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(10) to develop a biennial report to be sent to the clerks of the house of representatives and senate, the house and senate committees on ways and means and the house and senate chairs of the joint committee on public safety and homeland security not later than March 1 of every even-numbered year. The report shall contain, but not be limited to, the following information: (i) statistics related to firearms crimes; (ii) arrests and prosecutions of firearms-related offenses, to serve as an examination of the effectiveness of the commonwealth's firearms-related regulations; (iii) aggregate data on the source of firearms that have been confiscated and identified as being used in a crime or in an attempted or completed suicide during the report period, including aggregate information on the manufacturer, state of origin and last known point of sale, transfer, loss or theft of such firearms; (iv) an explanation of substantial changes in state and federal firearms-related laws and firearms-related statistics in the commonwealth; ~~and (v) the effectiveness of section 128B of chapter 140~~² (v) the effectiveness of section 128B of chapter 140; and (vi) an analysis of whether the license number used for the purchase or transfer of a firearm used in a crime or attempted or completed suicide was associated with the purchase or transfer of any other firearm, in the commonwealth or any other jurisdiction, within a 12-month period prior to or subsequent to the sale of the recovered firearm and the total number of such firearms purchased and transferred by that license holder and whether any of such firearms were also used in the commission of a crime.²

SECTION 3.

GL > Part I > Title II > Chapter 18: Section 5J – *Preventing electronic benefit transfer transactions for certain purchases made using direct cash assistance funds; penalty*

(a) The department shall maintain policies and practices as necessary to prevent direct cash assistance from being used in electronic benefit transfer transactions at: liquor stores; casinos, gambling casinos or gaming establishments licensed pursuant to chapter 23K; retail establishments which provide adult-oriented entertainment in which performers disrobe or perform in an unclothed state for entertainment as defined in section 408(a) of the Social Security Act; adult bookstores or adult paraphernalia stores as defined in section 9A of chapter 40A; firearms dealers licensed pursuant to section 122 of chapter 140 ~~and ammunitions dealers licensed pursuant to section 122B of said chapter 140~~³; tattoo parlors; manicure shops or aesthetic shops registered pursuant to chapter 112; jewelry stores; foreign transmittal agencies licensed pursuant to chapter 169; on a cruise ship; or at a marijuana establishment as defined in chapter 94G. Those establishments shall not accept electronic benefit transfer cards. A store owner who knowingly allows a prohibited electronic benefit transfer transaction in violation of this section or subsection (b) of section 5I shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 for a first offense, by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,500 for a second offense and by a fine of not less than \$2,500 for a third or subsequent offense.

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SECTION 4.

GL > Part I > Title III > Chapter 29: Section 2LLL – *Firearms Fingerprint Identity Verification Trust Fund*

There is hereby established and set up on the books of the commonwealth a separate fund to be known as the Firearms Fingerprint Identity–Verification Trust Fund. Amounts credited to such fund shall be available, without further appropriation, to the department of state police to finance fingerprint identification verifications with the fingerprint records maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigations or any other federal agency for the verification of firearms license applicant identities. \$25 of the ~~fee assessed under sections 122, 122B, 129B, 131, 131A, 131F, and 131H of chapter 140⁶~~ fees assessed under section 121F, 131A and 131F⁴ shall be deposited into the fund. The funds shall be utilized for the sole purpose of making payments charged to the department by the Federal Bureau of Investigations or other entity for fingerprint identification verification.

SECTION 5.

GL > Part I > Title III > Chapter 29: Section 2EEEEEE.

To enhance violence prevention and intervention services, there shall be established and set up on the books of the commonwealth a separate fund to be known as the Violence Prevention Federal Reinvestment Trust Fund. There shall be credited to the fund revenues equal to the amount of federal financial participation received by the General Fund for expenditures for violence prevention and intervention services and any other reimbursements, grants, premiums, gifts, interest or other contributions from any source received that are specifically designated to be credited to the fund. The secretary of health and human services shall be the trustee of the fund.

To accommodate timing discrepancies between the receipt of revenues and related expenditures, the fund may incur expenses, and the comptroller shall certify for payment amounts not to exceed the most recent revenue estimate certified by the MassHealth director and reported in the state accounting system. Amounts credited to the fund shall be subject to further appropriation and monies remaining in the fund at the end of a fiscal year shall not revert to the General Fund and shall be available for expenditure in the subsequent fiscal year.

The secretary shall report annually on or before August 1 to the chairs of the house and senate committees on ways and means and the house and senate chairs of the joint committee on the judiciary, the joint committee on public safety and homeland security and the joint committee on public health on the revenue and expenditure activity within the trust fund.⁵

SECTION 6 & SECTION 7.

GL > Part I > Title X > Chapter 66: Section 10B – *Records divulging name, home or email address and phone number; persons who own, possess or have license to carry firearms government personnel*

The commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services, the department of criminal justice information services and its agents, servants, and attorneys including the keeper of the records of the firearms records bureau of said department, or any licensing authority, as defined in section 121 of chapter 140, shall not disclose any records divulging or tending to divulge the names and addresses of persons who own or possess firearms, rifles, ~~shotguns, machine guns⁶~~ and ammunition therefor, as defined in said section 121 of said chapter 140, and names and addresses of persons licensed to carry or possess the same to any person, firm, corporation, entity or agency except criminal justice agencies as defined in section 167 of chapter 6 and except to the extent such information relates solely to the person making the request and is necessary to the official interests of the entity making the request provided, however, that nothing in this section shall prohibit the transmission of data and other information to the department of criminal justice information services and its use pursuant to section 121E of chapter 140.⁷

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SECTION 8 & SECTION 9.

GL > Part I > Title XIV > Chapter 90B – *Prohibited or limited operation by underage persons; restrictions*

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(g) No person shall carry a firearm, ~~rifle or shotgun⁸~~ as defined in section 121 of chapter 140,⁸ in or on a snow vehicle or recreation vehicle or on a trailer or sled attached thereto unless ~~such firearm, rifle or shotgun is unloaded and in an enclosed case⁹~~ such person possesses the required license to carry or firearm identification card issued under sections 129B or 131, of chapter 140 and carries such firearm in compliance with section 131C of chapter 140. Any violation of this subsection shall be penalized in accordance with section 131C of chapter 140.⁹ This section shall not apply to a law enforcement officer or other person with enforcement powers authorized in section 32, or to a paraplegic as provided in section 65 of chapter 131.

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SECTION 10.

GL > Part I > Title XVII > Chapter 123: Section 35 – *Commitment of alcoholics or substance abusers*

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After 5 years from the date of commitment, a person found to be a person with an alcohol use disorder or substance use disorder and committed pursuant to this section may file a petition for relief with the court that ordered the commitment requesting that the court restore the person's ability to possess a firearm, ~~rifle or shotgun~~¹⁰ as defined in section 121 of chapter 140.¹⁰ The court may grant the relief sought in accordance with the principles of due process if the circumstances regarding the person's disqualifying condition and the person's record and reputation are determined to be such that: (i) the person is not likely to act in a manner that is dangerous to public safety; and (ii) the granting of relief would not be contrary to the public interest. In making the determination, the court may consider evidence from a licensed physician or clinical psychologist that the person is no longer suffering from the disease or condition that caused the disability or that the disease or condition has been successfully treated for a period of 3 consecutive years.

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SECTION 11.

GL > Part I > Title XVII > Chapter 123: Section 36A – *Court records of examination or commitment; privacy*

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~~Notwithstanding this section, a court may, pursuant to section 35 and section 36C, transmit information contained in court records to the department of criminal justice information services to provide: (i) licensing authorities as defined under section 121 of chapter 140 with information required or permitted to be considered under state or federal law to conduct background checks for firearm sales or licensing; and (ii) the attorney general of the United States with information required or permitted under federal law to be included in the National Instant Criminal Background Check System maintained to conduct background checks for firearms sales or licensing; provided, however, that the court shall not transmit information solely because a person seeks voluntary treatment or is involuntarily hospitalized for assessment or evaluation. Information transmitted to the department of criminal justice information services pursuant to this section and sections 35 and 36C shall not be considered public records pursuant to section 10 of chapter 66 and clause Twenty-sixth of section 7 of chapter 4.¹¹~~

Notwithstanding this section, a court shall, pursuant to section 35 and section 36C, transmit information contained in court records to the department of criminal justice information services, which shall provide the information to: (i) licensing authorities as defined under section 121 of chapter 140; provided, however, that information shared under this clause shall be information required or permitted to be considered under state or federal law to conduct background checks for firearm sales or licensing; and (ii) the Federal Bureau of Investigation; provided, however, that the information shared under this clause shall be information required or permitted under federal law to be included in the National Instant Criminal Background Check System maintained to conduct background checks for firearms sales or licensing; provided further, that the court shall not transmit information solely because a person seeks voluntary treatment or is involuntarily hospitalized for assessment or evaluation. Information transmitted to the department of criminal justice information services pursuant to this section and said sections 35 and 36C shall not be considered public records pursuant to section 10 of chapter 66 and clause Twenty-sixth of section 7 of chapter 4. If the information required to be transmitted under clause (i) of this paragraph relates to a person who currently holds a license, card or permit issued under sections 122, 122B, 129B, 131 or 131F of chapter 140, such information shall be disseminated automatically to the relevant licensing authority through the Criminal Justice Information System for each commitment that is ordered as soon as the information is available.¹¹

SECTION 12.

GL > Part I > Title XVII > Chapter 123: Section 36C – *Transmission of committed person's name and nonclinical. Identifying information to department of criminal justice information services; prohibition of committed person from being issued firearm identification card or license to carry; petition for relief*

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(e) A law enforcement agency that applies for or is involved in the restraint and application for hospitalization of a person pursuant to subsection (a) or (b) of section 12 shall transmit the incident log or report number and the person's name and identifying information, including the person's social security number and date of birth, to the department of criminal justice information services to provide licensing authorities as defined in section 121 of chapter 140 with information required or permitted to be considered under state or federal law to conduct background checks for firearm sales or licensing. Documents provided to the department of criminal justice information services pursuant to this subsection shall not include any information about or descriptions of the person's medical or psychiatric diagnosis, treatment plans, mental health medications,

mental health care providers or other information of a clinical nature. No person shall be considered prohibited from being issued a license, card or permit under sections 122, 122B, 129B, 131 or 131F of said chapter 140 due solely to the person's restraint and application for hospitalization pursuant to said subsection (a) or (b) of said section 12 unless the licensing authority determines the person is disqualified for said license, card or permit or unsuitable for the same under section 121F of said chapter 140; provided, however, that when determining the person's suitability for a firearm license, card or permit, a licensing authority shall make inquiries to the law enforcement agency that submitted the record of the restraint and application for hospitalization and to the court that ordered or denied the commitment regarding the circumstances of such restraint and application for hospitalization and reasons for the order or denial. Any person denied a license, card or permit under this subsection without an order of commitment from a court under subsection (e) of section 12 may, after 5 years from the date of denial, file a petition for relief under subsection (b) with the court that denied the commitment requesting the court restore the person's ability to possess a firearm. The department of criminal justice information services shall not disclose any record or information received under this subsection for any reason other than to provide licensing authorities with information required or permitted to be considered under state or federal law to conduct background checks for firearm sales or licensing. A licensing authority shall not disclose any record or information received under this subsection for any reason or purpose other than that which is necessary to carry out the licensing authority's responsibilities to issue or revoke a license, card or permit under chapter 140. Nothing in this subsection shall prevent an applicant or permit, card or license holder from appealing a denial, revocation or suspension of a permit, card or license pursuant to section 121F of said chapter 140.¹²

SECTION 13.

GL > PART I > TITLE XIX > CHAPTER 131: Section 62 – *Weapons; intoxicating liquor or drugs*

~~Section 62. A person, while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or of drugs shall not hunt or carry a firearm, bow and arrow or other weapon while engaged in hunting or target shooting.¹³~~

Section 62. A person, with a percentage, by weight, of alcohol in their blood of eight one-hundredths or greater, or while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, or of marihuana, narcotic drugs, depressant or stimulant substances, all as defined in section 1 of chapter 94C, or who intentionally smells or inhales the fumes of any substance having the property of releasing toxic vapors in violation of section 18 of chapter 270, shall not hunt or carry a firearm, bow and arrow or other firearm while engaged in hunting or target shooting. A violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment in the house of correction for not more than 2 ½ years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.¹³

SECTION 14.

GL > Part I > Title XIX > Chapter 131: Section 90 – *Penalties*

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(2) Whoever violates section 5, 10, 11, 32, ~~62~~¹⁴ or 85 shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$200 but not more than \$500, by imprisonment for not more than 90 days or by both such fine and imprisonment. In addition, for each bird or mammal, other than a deer, bear or wild turkey, unlawfully killed, taken, held or possessed or for each nest or egg unlawfully taken, molested, distributed or destroyed, a person shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 but not more than \$500. For each deer unlawfully killed or possessed, a person shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 but not more than \$3,000, by imprisonment for not more than 6 months or by both such fine and imprisonment. For each bear unlawfully killed or possessed, a person shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 but not more than \$5,000, by imprisonment for not more than 6 months or by both such fine and imprisonment. For each wild turkey unlawfully killed or possessed, a person shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 but not more than \$3,000, by imprisonment for not more than 6 months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

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SECTION 15 THROUGH SECTION 31.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 121 - *Firearms sales; definitions; antique firearms; application of law; exceptions*

Section 121. As used in sections 122 to 131Y, inclusive, the following words shall, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, have the following meanings:—

"Ammunition", cartridges or cartridge cases, primers (igniter), bullets or propellant powder designed for use in any firearm, rifle or shotgun. The term "ammunition" shall also mean tear gas cartridges.

"Antique firearm", any firearm or replica thereof manufactured in or prior to the year 1899 if such firearm:

(i) is not designed or redesigned for using rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition; or

(ii) uses rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition that is no longer manufactured in the United States and which is not readily available in the ordinary channels of commercial trade; provided, that "antique firearm" shall include any muzzle loading rifle, shotgun or pistol that is designed to use black powder, or a black powder substitute, and that cannot use fixed ammunition, unless the firearm: (a) incorporates a firearm frame or receiver; (b) is converted into a muzzle loading firearm; or (c) is a muzzle loading firearm that can be readily converted to fire fixed ammunition by replacing the barrel, bolt, breechblock, or any combination thereof.¹⁵

"Assault weapon", shall have the same meaning as a semiautomatic assault weapon as defined in the federal Public Safety and Recreational Firearms Use Protection Act, 18 U.S.C. section 921(a)(30) as appearing in such section on September 13, 1994, and shall include, but not be limited to, any of the weapons, or copies or duplicates of the weapons, of any caliber, known as: (i) Avtomat Kalashnikov (AK) (all models); (ii) Action Arms Israeli Military Industries UZI and Galil; (iii) Beretta Ar70 (SC-70); (iv) Colt AR-15; (v) Fabrique National FN/FAL, FN/LAR and FNC; (vi) SWD M-10, M-11, M-11/9 and M-12; (vii) Steyr AUG; (viii) INTRATEC TEC-9, TEC-DC9 and TEC-22; and (ix) revolving cylinder shotguns, such as, or similar to, the Street Sweeper and Striker 12; provided, however, that the term assault weapon shall not include: (i) any of the weapons, or replicas or duplicates of such weapons, specified in appendix A to 18 U.S.C. section 922 as appearing in such appendix on September 13, 1994, as such weapons were manufactured on October 1, 1993; (ii) any weapon that is operated by manual bolt, pump, lever or slide action; (iii) any weapon that has been rendered permanently inoperable or otherwise rendered permanently unable to be designated a semiautomatic assault weapon; (iv) any weapon that was manufactured prior to the year 1899; (v) any weapon that is an antique or relic, theatrical prop or other weapon that is not capable of firing a projectile and which is not intended for use as a functional weapon and cannot be readily modified through a combination of available parts into an operable assault weapon; (vi) any semiautomatic rifle that cannot accept a detachable magazine that holds more than five rounds of ammunition; or (vii) any semiautomatic shotgun that cannot hold more than five rounds of ammunition in a fixed or detachable magazine.¹⁶

"Assault-style firearm", any firearm which is:

(a) a semiautomatic, centerfire rifle with the capacity to accept a detachable feeding device and includes at least 2 of the following features:

- (i) a folding or telescopic stock;
- (ii) a thumbhole stock or pistol grip;
- (iii) a forward grip or second handgrip or protruding grip that can be held by the non-trigger hand;
- (iv) a threaded barrel designed to accommodate a flash suppressor or muzzle break or similar feature; or
- (v) a shroud that encircles either all or part of the barrel designed to shield the bearer's hand from heat, excluding a slide that encloses the barrel.

(b) a semiautomatic pistol with the capacity to accept a detachable feeding device and includes at least 2 of the following features:

- (i) the capacity to accept a feeding device that attaches to the pistol outside of the pistol grip;
- (ii) a second handgrip or a protruding grip that can be held by the non-trigger hand;
- (iii) a threaded barrel capable of accepting a flash suppressor, forward handgrip or silencer; or
- (iv) a shroud that encircles either all or part of the barrel designed to shield the bearer's hand from heat, excluding a slide that encloses the barrel.

(c) a semiautomatic shotgun that includes at least 2 of the following features:

- (i) a folding or telescopic stock;
- (ii) a thumbhole stock or pistol grip;
- (iii) a protruding grip for the non-trigger hand; or
- (iv) the capacity to accept a detachable feeding device.

(d) Any firearm listed on the assault-style firearm roster pursuant to section ~~128A~~ 131 ¾.

(e) Any of the following firearms, or copies or duplicates of these firearms, of any caliber, identified as:

- (i) Avtomat Kalashnikov, or AK, all models;
- (ii) Action Arms Israeli Military Industries UZI and Galil;
- (iii) Beretta AR70 (SC-70);
- (iv) Colt AR-15;
- (v) Fabrique National FN/FAL, FN/LAR and FNC;
- (vi) SWD M-10, M-11, M-11/9 and M-12;
- (vii) Steyr AUG;
- (viii) INTRATEC TEC-9, TEC-DC9 and TEC-22; and

(ix) revolving cylinder shotguns including, but not limited to, the Street Sweeper and Striker 12;

(f) a copy or duplicate of any firearm meeting the standards of or enumerated in clauses (d) and (e); provided, that for the purposes of this subsection, "copy or duplicate" shall mean a firearm:

(A) that was manufactured or subsequently configured with an ability to accept a detachable magazine; and

(B)

(i) that has internal functional components that are substantially similar in construction and configuration to those of an enumerated firearm in clauses (d) and (e); or

(ii) that has a receiver that is the same as or interchangeable with the receiver of an enumerated firearm in said clauses (d) and (e); provided further, that the firearm shall not be considered a copy or duplicate of a firearm identified in clauses (d) and (e) if sold, owned and registered prior to July 20, 2016

(g) "Assault-style firearm" shall not include any:

(i) firearm that is operated by manual bolt, pump, lever or slide action;

(ii) firearm that has been rendered permanently inoperable or otherwise rendered permanently unable to be designated as a semiautomatic assault-style firearm;

(iii) firearm that is an antique or relic, theatrical prop or other firearm that is not capable of firing a projectile and which is not intended for use as a functional firearm and cannot be readily modified through a combination of available parts into an assault-style firearm;

(iv) any of the firearms, or replicas or duplicates of such firearms, specified in appendix A to 18 U.S.C. section 922 as appearing in such appendix on September 13, 1994, as such firearms were manufactured on October 1, 1993; or

(v) semiautomatic shotgun that cannot hold more than 5 rounds of ammunition in a fixed or detachable feeding device.¹⁶

"Assemble", to fit together a firearm's component parts; provided, however, that "assemble" shall not include firearm reassembly, repair or the fitting of special barrels, stocks or trigger mechanisms to firearms.¹⁶

"Automatic conversion", any modification made to a firearm, including through the use of an automatic part, that allows for the automatic discharge of more than 1 shot with 1 continuous activation of the trigger or that alters or increases the rate of fire to mimic automatic fire.¹⁶

"Automatic part", any device, part or combination of parts capable of being attached to a firearm that allows for the automatic discharge of more than 1 shot with 1 continuous activation of the trigger or that increases the rate of fire of a firearm to mimic automatic fire.¹⁶

"Bona fide collector of firearms", a licensed collector pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 923(b).¹⁶

[Definition of "Bump stock" in first paragraph applicable as provided by 2017, 110, Sec. 53.]

"Bump stock", any device for a weapon that increases the rate of fire achievable with such weapon by using energy from the recoil of the weapon to generate a reciprocating action that facilitates repeated activation of the trigger.

"Conviction", a finding or verdict of guilt or a plea of guilty, whether or not final sentence is imposed.

"Court", as used in sections 131R to 131Y, inclusive, the division of the district court department or the Boston municipal court department of the trial court having jurisdiction in the city or town in which the respondent resides.

"Covert firearm", a firearm placed in a camouflaging firearm container, or a firearm that is not a stun gun, that is capable of discharging a bullet or shot and is constructed in a shape that does not resemble a firearm or is not immediately recognizable as a firearm, including, but not limited to, zip guns, concealed bolt guns, folding guns and any other firearm that resemble key-chains, pens, canes, wallets, flashlights, cigarette-lighters or cigarette-packages, flare guns, pellet guns and bb gun conversion kits.¹⁷

"Curio or relic firearms", firearms which are of special interest to collectors because they possess some qualities not ordinarily associated with firearms intended for sporting use or as offensive or defensive firearms.¹⁷

~~"Deceptive weapon device", any device that is intended to convey the presence of a rifle, shotgun or firearm that is used in the commission of a violent crime, as defined in this section, and which presents an objective threat of immediate death or serious bodily harm to a person of reasonable and average sensibility.¹⁸~~

"Deceptive firearm device", any device that is intended to convey the presence of a firearm that is used in the commission of a violent crime and that presents an objective threat of immediate death or serious bodily harm to a person of reasonable and average sensibility.¹⁸

~~"Extreme risk protection order", an order by the court ordering the immediate suspension and surrender of any license to carry firearms or firearm identification card which the respondent may hold and ordering the respondent to surrender all firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition which the respondent then controls, owns or possesses; provided, however, that an extreme risk protection order shall be in effect for up to 1 year from the date of issuance and may be renewed upon petition.¹⁹~~

"Extreme risk protection order", an order by the court that orders: (i) the immediate suspension and surrender of any license to carry firearms or firearm identification card that the respondent may hold; (ii) the respondent to surrender all firearms or ammunition that the respondent then controls, owns or possesses; and (iii) that the respondent shall be ineligible for any new license to carry or firearm identification card for the duration of the order; provided, however, that an extreme risk protection order shall be in effect for up to 1 year from the date of issuance and may be renewed upon petition.¹⁹

"Family or household member", a person who: (i) is or was married to the respondent; (ii) is or was residing with the respondent in the same household; (iii) is or was related by blood or marriage to the respondent; (iv) has or is having a child in common with the respondent, regardless of whether they have ever married or lived together; (v) is or has been in a substantive dating relationship with the respondent; or (vi) is or has been engaged to the respondent.

~~"Firearm", a stun gun or a pistol, revolver or other weapon of any description, loaded or unloaded, from which a shot or bullet can be discharged and of which the length of the barrel or barrels is less than 16 inches or 18 inches in the case of a shotgun as originally manufactured; provided, however, that the term firearm shall not include any weapon that is: (i) constructed in a shape that does not resemble a handgun, short-barreled rifle or short-barreled shotgun including, but not limited to, covert weapons that resemble key chains, pens, cigarette lighters or cigarette packages; or (ii) not detectable as a weapon or potential weapon by x-ray machines commonly used at airports or walk-through metal detectors.²⁰~~

~~"Gunsmith", any person who engages in the business of repairing, altering, cleaning, polishing, engraving, blueing or performing any mechanical operation on any firearm, rifle, shotgun or machine gun.²⁰~~

~~"Imitation firearm", any weapon which is designed, manufactured or altered in such a way as to render it incapable of discharging a shot or bullet.²⁰~~

"Feeding device", any magazine, belt, strip, drum or similar device that holds ammunition for a firearm, whether fixed or detachable from a firearm.²⁰

"Firearm", a stun gun, pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, sawed-off shotgun, large capacity firearm, assault-style firearm and machine gun, loaded or unloaded, which is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a shot or bullet; the frame or receiver of any such firearm or the unfinished frame or receiver of any such firearm; provided, however, that "firearm" shall not include any antique firearm or permanently inoperable firearm.²⁰

"Frame", the part of a pistol or revolver that provides housing or a structure for the component designed to hold back the hammer, striker, bolt or similar primary energized component prior to initiation of the firing sequence, even if pins or other attachments are required to connect such component to the housing or structure. Any such part that is identified with an importer or manufacturer serial number shall be presumed, absent an official determination by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives in the United States Department of Justice or other reliable evidence to the contrary, to be the frame of the firearm.^v

"Gunsmith", any person who engages in the business of repairing, altering, cleaning, polishing, engraving, blueing or performing any mechanical operation on any firearm.²⁰

"Imitation firearm", any firearm which is designed, manufactured or altered in such a way as to render it incapable of discharging a shot or bullet.²⁰

~~"Large capacity feeding device", (i) a fixed or detachable magazine, box, drum, feed strip or similar device capable of accepting, or that can be readily converted to accept, more than ten rounds of ammunition or more than five shotgun shells, or (ii) a large capacity ammunition feeding device as defined in the federal Public Safety and Recreational Firearms Use Protection Act, 18 U.S.C. section 921(a)(31) as appearing in such section on September 13, 1994. The term "large capacity feeding device" shall not include an attached tubular device designed to accept, and capable of operating only with, .22 caliber ammunition.²¹~~

"Large capacity feeding device",

- (i) a fixed or detachable magazine, belt, drum, feed strip or similar device that has a capacity of, or that can be readily converted to accept, more than 10 rounds of ammunition or more than 5 shotgun shells; or (
- ii) any part or combination of parts from which a device can be assembled if those parts are in the possession or control of the same person; provided, however, that "large capacity feeding device" shall not include: (
 - a) any device that has been permanently altered so that it cannot accommodate more than 10 rounds of ammunition or more than 5 shotgun shells;
 - (b) an attached tubular device designed to accept and capable of operating only with .22 caliber rimfire ammunition; or
 - (c) a tubular magazine that is contained in a lever-action firearm or on a pump shotgun.²¹

~~"Large capacity weapon", any firearm, rifle or shotgun: (i) that is semiautomatic with a fixed large capacity feeding device; (ii) that is semiautomatic and capable of accepting, or readily modifiable to accept, any detachable large capacity feeding device; (iii) that employs a rotating cylinder capable of accepting more than ten rounds of ammunition in a rifle or firearm and more than five shotgun shells in the case of a shotgun or firearm; or (iv) that is an assault weapon. The term "large capacity weapon" shall be a secondary designation and shall apply to a weapon in addition to its primary designation as a firearm, rifle or shotgun and shall not include: (i) any weapon that was manufactured in or prior to the year 1899; (ii) any weapon that operates by manual bolt, pump, lever or slide action; (iii) any weapon that is a single shot weapon; (iv) any weapon that has been modified so as to render it permanently inoperable or otherwise rendered permanently unable to be designated a large capacity weapon; or (v) any weapon that is an antique or relic, theatrical prop or other weapon that is not capable of firing a projectile and which is not intended for use as a functional weapon and cannot be readily modified through a combination of available parts into an operable large capacity weapon.²²~~

"Large capacity firearm", any firearm that:

- (i) is semiautomatic with a fixed large capacity feeding device;
- (ii) is semiautomatic and capable of accepting, or readily modifiable to accept, any detachable large capacity feeding device when both are in the same person's possession or under their control in a vehicle; (
- iii) employs a rotating cylinder capable of accepting more than 10 rounds of ammunition or more than 5 shotgun shells; or
- (iv) is an assault-style firearm; provided, however, that "large capacity firearm" shall be a secondary designation and shall apply to a firearm in addition to its primary designation as a firearm, and shall not include, any firearm that:
 - (a) operates by manual bolt, pump, lever or slide action;
 - (b) is a single-shot firearm;
 - (c) has been modified so as to render it permanently inoperable or otherwise rendered permanently unable to be designated a large capacity firearm; or
 - (d) is an antique or relic, theatrical prop or other firearm that is not capable of firing a projectile and which is not intended for use as a functional firearm and cannot be readily modified through a combination of available parts into an operable large capacity firearm.²²

"Length of barrel" or "barrel length", that portion of a firearm, rifle, shotgun or machine gun through which a shot or bullet is driven, guided or stabilized and shall include the chamber.

"Licensing authority", the chief of police or the board or officer having control of the police in a city or town, or persons authorized by them provided, however, that should no such chief or officer exist the colonel of the state police or their designee shall act as the licensing authority.²³

~~[Definition of "Machine gun" in first paragraph applicable as provided by 2017, 110, Sec. 53.]~~

~~"Machine gun", a weapon of any description, by whatever name known, loaded or unloaded, from which a number of shots or bullets may be rapidly or automatically discharged by one continuous activation of the trigger, including a submachine gun; provided, however, that "machine gun" shall include bump stocks and trigger cranks.²⁴~~

"Machine gun", a firearm, loaded or unloaded, which may automatically discharge more than 1 shot by a continuous activation of the trigger, whether originally manufactured as such or modified by automatic conversion, including through the use of an automatic part or any firearm, loaded or unloaded, which has been modified by automatic conversion to alter or increase its rate of fire to mimic automatic fire; provided, however, that "machine gun" shall include a submachine gun.²⁴

"Manufacture", to fabricate, make, form, produce or construct, by manual labor or by machinery, a firearm; provided, however, that "manufacture" shall not include firearm reassembly, firearm repair or the making or fitting of special barrels, stocks or trigger mechanisms to firearms.²⁴

"Nonresident", a person who is temporarily in the commonwealth but legally resides in another state or territory of the United States.²⁴

"Permanently embedded", applied in such a way that cannot be easily or readily removed without destroying the part to which it is applied.²⁴

~~"Petition", a request filed with the court by a petitioner for the issuance or renewal of an extreme risk protection order.²⁴~~

~~"Petitioner", the family or household member, or the licensing authority of the municipality where the respondent resides, filing a petition.²⁴~~

"Petition", as used in sections 131R to 131Y, inclusive, a request filed with the court by a petitioner for the issuance or renewal of an extreme risk protection order.²⁵

"Petitioner", as used in sections 131R to 131Y, inclusive, the individual that is filing the petition and is: (i) a family or household member of the respondent; (ii) the licensing authority of the municipality wherein the respondent resides; (iii) a law enforcement agency or officer, as defined in section 1 of chapter 6E that has interacted with the respondent in an official capacity within the preceding 30 days; (iv) a health care provider that provided health care services to the respondent within the preceding 6 months; provided, that for the purposes of this clause "health care provider" shall include a: licensed physician, licensed physician assistant, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, certified nurse practitioner, certified clinical nurse specialist, certified psychiatric clinical nurse specialist, licensed psychiatrist, licensed psychologist, licensed mental health counselor, licensed marriage and family therapist, licensed alcohol and drug counselor, licensed independent clinical social worker or licensed certified social worker; or (v) a principal or assistant principal of an elementary school or secondary school, or an administrator of a college or university where the respondent is enrolled.²⁵

"Privately made firearm", a firearm manufactured or assembled by an individual who is not a licensed manufacturer; provided, however, that "privately made firearm" shall not include firearms manufactured or assembled by persons licensed under section 122 in the course of their business activities.²⁵

"Purchase" and "sale" shall include exchange; the word "purchaser" shall include exchanger; and the verbs "sell" and "purchase", in their different forms and tenses, shall include the verb exchange in its appropriate form and tense.

~~"Respondent", the person identified as the respondent in a petition against whom an extreme risk protection order is sought.²⁶~~

"Rapid-fire trigger activator", any: (i) manual, power-driven or electronic device that is designed to increase the rate of fire of a semiautomatic firearm when attached; or (ii) other device, part or combination of parts that are designed to substantially increase the rate of fire of a semiautomatic firearm above its standard rate of fire when not equipped with such device, part or combination of parts; provided, however, that this shall not include adjusting or using a device to adjust the trigger pull weight of a firearm or adjusting or replacing a magazine spring in a firearm.²⁶

"Receiver", the part of a rifle or shotgun that provides housing or a structure for the primary component designed to block or seal the breech prior to initiation of the firing sequence, even if pins or other attachments are required to connect such component to the housing or structure. Any such part that is identified with an importer or manufacturer serial number shall be presumed, absent an official determination by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives in the United States Department of Justice or other reliable evidence to the contrary, to be the receiver of the firearm.²⁶

"Respondent", as used in sections 131R to 131Y, inclusive, the person identified as the respondent in a petition against whom an extreme risk protection order is sought.²⁶

"Rifle", a ~~weapon~~²⁷ firearm²⁷ having a rifled bore with a barrel length equal to or greater than 16 inches and capable of discharging a shot or bullet for each pull of the trigger.

"Sawed-off shotgun", any ~~weapon~~²⁷ firearm²⁷ made from a shotgun, whether by alteration, modification or otherwise, if such ~~weapon~~²⁷ firearm²⁷ as modified has one or more barrels less than 18 inches in length or as modified has an overall length of less than 26 inches.

"Secured in a locked container", secured in a container that is capable of being unlocked only by means of a key, combination or similar means, including in an unoccupied motor vehicle, a locked trunk not accessible from the passenger compartment, a locked console or locked glovebox and for purposes of a common carrier in the course of the regular and ordinary transport of firearms, locked access to any area containing firearms.²⁸

"Self-defense spray", chemical mace, pepper spray or any device or instrument which contains, propels or emits a liquid, gas, powder or other substance designed to incapacitate.²⁸

"Semiautomatic", capable of utilizing a portion of the energy of a firing cartridge to extract the fired cartridge case and chamber the next round, and requiring a separate pull of the trigger to fire each cartridge.

"Serialization", the process of conspicuously engraving, casting or otherwise permanently embedding a unique serial number on a firearm frame or receiver; provided, that the serial number shall be placed in a manner not susceptible to being readily obliterated, altered or removed and shall be engraved, cast or otherwise permanently embedded to a depth of not less than .003 inches and in a print size not less than 1/16 inch; and provided further, that serialization of firearms, frames and receivers made from non-metallic materials shall be accomplished by using a metal plate permanently embedded in the material of the frame or receiver.²⁹

"Shotgun", a ~~weapon~~²⁷ firearm²⁷ having a smooth bore with a barrel length equal to or greater than 18 inches with an overall length equal to or greater than 26 inches, and capable of discharging a shot or bullet for each pull of the trigger.

"Stun gun", a portable device or weapon, regardless of whether it passes an electrical shock by means of a dart or projectile via a wire lead, from which an electrical current, impulse, wave or beam that is designed to incapacitate temporarily, injure or kill may be directed.

"Substantive dating relationship", a relationship as determined by the court after consideration of the following factors: (i) the length of time of the relationship; (ii) the type of relationship; (iii) the frequency of interaction between the parties; and (iv) if the relationship has been terminated by either person, the length of time elapsed since the termination of the relationship.

[Definition of "Trigger crank" in first paragraph applicable as provided by 2017, 110, Sec. 53.]

~~"Trigger crank", any device to be attached to a weapon that repeatedly activates the trigger of the weapon through the use of a lever or other part that is turned in a circular motion; provided, however, that "trigger crank" shall not include any weapon initially designed and manufactured to fire through the use of a crank or lever.~~³⁰

"Trigger modifier", any modification that repeatedly activates the trigger of a firearm, including, but not limited to, trigger cranks, binary triggers and hellfire triggers.³⁰

"Undetectable firearm", (i) a firearm that after the removal of grips, stocks and magazines, is not detectable by walk-through metal detectors calibrated and operated to detect the security exemplar as defined in 18 U.S.C. Section 922(p)(2)(C); or (ii) a major component of a firearm as defined in 18 U.S.C. Section 922(p)(2)(B) that, when inspected by detection devices commonly used at secure public buildings and transit stations, does not generate an image that accurately depicts the shape of the component.³⁰

"Unfinished frame or receiver", a forging, casting, printing, extrusion, machined body or similar item that: (i) has reached a stage in manufacture when it may readily be completed or assembled to function as a frame or receiver; or (ii) is marketed or sold to the public to become or be used as the frame or receiver of a functional firearm once completed or assembled; provided,

however, that "unfinished frame or receiver" shall not include a component designed and intended for use in an antique firearm.³⁰

"Untraceable firearm", a firearm that has not been serialized or a firearm whose serial or other identification number has been removed, defaced, altered, obliterated or mutilated in any manner.³⁰

"Valid serial number", an identifying number that has been:

- (i) placed on a firearm by a federally licensee authorized to serialize firearms or pursuant to the laws of any state or 26 U.S.C. 5842 and the regulations promulgated thereunder; or
- (ii) a serial number issued by the director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives in the United States Department of Justice or the department of criminal justice information services.³⁰

"Violent crime", shall mean any crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, or any act of juvenile delinquency involving the use or possession of a deadly weapon that would be punishable by imprisonment for such term if committed by an adult, that: (i) has as an element the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force or a deadly weapon against the person of another; (ii) is burglary, extortion, arson or kidnapping; (iii) involves the use of explosives; or (iv) otherwise involves conduct that presents a serious risk of physical injury to another.

~~"Weapon", any rifle, shotgun or firearm.³¹~~

~~Where the local licensing authority has the power to issue licenses or cards under this chapter, but no such licensing authority exists, any resident or applicant may apply for such license or firearm identification card directly to the colonel of state police and said colonel shall for this purpose be the licensing authority.³¹~~

~~The provisions of sections 122 to 129D, inclusive, and sections 131, 131A, 131B and 131E shall not apply to:³¹~~

~~(A) any firearm, rifle or shotgun manufactured in or prior to the year 1899;³¹~~

~~(B) any replica of any firearm, rifle or shotgun described in clause (A) if such replica: (i) is not designed or redesigned for using rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition; or (ii) uses rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition which is no longer manufactured in the United States and which is not readily available in the ordinary channels of commercial trade; and~~

~~(C) manufacturers or wholesalers of firearms, rifles, shotguns or machine guns.³¹~~

SECTION 32.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 121B

Section 121B. (a)(1) The department of criminal justice information services shall develop and maintain a real time electronic firearms registration system. All firearms possessed, manufactured or assembled in the commonwealth shall be registered in accordance with this section. Firearm registration shall be completed via the real time electronic firearms registration system developed and maintained by the department of criminal justice information services and shall include, but not be limited to, the following information:

- (i) the registrant's name, address and contact information;
- (ii) the registrant's license, card or permit type, license, card or permit number and expiration date or documentation of exemption pursuant to section 129C;
- (iii) the type of firearm;
- (iv) the date the firearm was acquired;
- (v) the name and address of the source from which the firearm was obtained, including the name and address of the prior registrant if applicable;
- (vi) whether the firearm is a privately made firearm; and
- (vii) a statement signed by the registrant under the pains and penalties of perjury that they are properly licensed, permitted or exempted under the laws of the commonwealth and are not otherwise prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm.

(2) Firearm registration shall be completed at the time of firearm import, purchase, acquisition, manufacture or assembly; provided, however, that a firearm may be:

- (i) registered within 60 days if imported by a new resident of the commonwealth;
- (ii) registered within 7 days if imported by a licensed dealer, gunsmith, distributor or manufacturer;
- (iii) registered within 60 days if acquired by an heir or devisee through distribution of an estate; or
- (iv) registered within 7 days if manufactured or assembled as a privately-made firearm

(b) All firearm transactions within the commonwealth, including, but not limited to, all purchases, sales, rentals, leases, loans or other transfers shall be reported to the electronic firearms registration system. All firearm transactions shall be reported by all

parties to the transaction via the electronic firearms registration system within 7 days of the sale, rental, lease, loan or other transfer; provided, however, that no report shall be required for a loan of a firearm to a duly licensed or exempted person for a period of less than 7 days.

(c) Any loss or theft of a firearm shall be reported by the owner thereof via the electronic firearms registration system within 7 days to the licensing authority or the department of state police where it is registered and the department of criminal justice information services. Such report shall include, but shall not be limited to, a complete description of the firearm, including the make, model, serial number and caliber and whether it is a large capacity firearm. The electronic firearms registration system shall provide automatic and immediate notification to the licensing authority in the town or city where the owner resides and where the license, card or permit was issued.

(d) This section shall not apply to firearms:

- (i) being delivered to law enforcement for the sole purpose of their destruction;
- (ii) possessed by common carriers and their duly authorized employees and agents while performing the regular and ordinary transport of firearms as merchandise for customers licensed to permit such transport;
- (iii) possessed by individuals lawfully traveling through the commonwealth in the care and custody of a nonresident owner; provided, however, that the firearms are stored in accordance with sections 131C and 131L;
- (iv) that are the property of the government of the United States; or
- (v) produced by federally licensed manufacturers not for sale in the commonwealth.

(e) Whoever fails to register a firearm in violation of subsection (a), or fails to report a transaction, loss or theft in violation of subsections (b) or (c) shall be punished as follows:

- (i) by a fine of not more than \$1,000 for a first offense;
- (ii) by a fine of not more than \$7,500 or imprisonment up to 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, for a second offense; or
- (iii) by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not less than 1 year nor more than 5 years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, for a third or subsequent offense. Failure to report shall also be a cause for suspension or permanent revocation of a person's license, card or permit.

(f) The executive office of public safety and security shall promulgate regulations for the implementation of this section, which shall include information required for the registration and reporting of firearms, public notice and an outreach campaign to promote awareness of this section.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 121C

Section 121C. (a) All firearms shall have a serial number in accordance with the requirements of this section. To meet serialization requirements all firearms shall be conspicuously engraved, cast or otherwise permanently embedded with a unique serial number on the frame or receiver; provided, that the serial number shall be placed in a manner not susceptible of being readily obliterated, altered or removed and shall be engraved, cast or otherwise permanently embedded to a depth of not less than .003 inches and in a print size not less than 1/16 inch; provided further, that the serialization of firearms, frames and receivers made from non-metallic materials shall be accomplished by using a metal plate permanently embedded in the material of the frame or receiver.

(b) No person shall knowingly possess, manufacture or assemble, cause to be manufactured or assembled, purchase, offer for sale, sell or otherwise transfer or import an untraceable firearm in the commonwealth; provided, however, that lawfully owned firearms imported or acquired by:

- (i) new residents moving into the commonwealth or acquired by heirs or devisees through distribution of an estate shall be serialized within 60 days of import or acquisition; and
- (ii) licensed firearms dealers, gunsmiths, distributors or manufacturers shall be serialized within 7 days of import or acquisition.

(c) No person shall manufacture or assemble a privately made firearm without:

- (i) obtaining a unique serial number from the department of criminal justice information services prior to manufacture or assembly;
- (ii) serializing the firearm with the obtained serial number during manufacture or assembly; and
- (iii) registering the firearm with the department of criminal justice information services in accordance with section 121B within 7 days of the firearm's manufacture or assembly.

(d) No person shall manufacture or assemble a privately made firearm that does not comply with all relevant state and federal safety regulations.

(e) The department of criminal justice information services shall develop and maintain a serial number request system to electronically receive, record and process requests for a unique serial number in accordance with this section. The serial number request system shall be integrated with the electronic firearms registration system maintained by the department of criminal justice information services pursuant to section 121B and shall be able to register all firearms and report firearm transactions pursuant to said section 121B and ensure that all data on privately made firearms is available for data collection pursuant to section 121E and tracing purposes pursuant to 131Q.

(f) Requests for a unique serial number through the serial number request system shall include information on the person requesting a unique serial number, whether the request is for a privately made firearm, the type of firearm to be serialized and, if privately made, the means and manner of its production.

(g) The requirements of this section shall not apply to firearms: (i) being delivered to law enforcement for the sole purpose of their destruction; (ii) possessed by common carriers and their duly authorized employees and agents while performing the regular and ordinary transport of firearms as merchandise for customers licensed to permit such transport; (iii) possessed by individuals lawfully traveling through the commonwealth in the care and custody of a nonresident owner provided that the firearms are stored in accordance with sections 131C and 131L; (iv) that are the property of the government of the United States; (v) produced by federally licensed manufacturers not for sale in the commonwealth; or (vi) manufactured prior to October 22, 1968.

(h) The executive office of public safety and security, in consultation with the department of criminal justice information services, shall promulgate rules and regulations for the implementation of this section, including technical requirements for the serialization of firearms, procedures for requesting serial numbers and procedures for public notice and an outreach campaign to promote awareness of this section.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 121D

Section 121D. (a) No person shall use a 3-dimensional printer or computer numerical control milling machine to manufacture or assemble any firearm within the commonwealth without a valid license to carry firearms under section 131.

(b) No person shall sell, offer to sell or transfer a 3-dimensional printer or computer numerical control milling machine that has the primary or intended function of manufacturing or assembling firearms to any person in the commonwealth. A 3-dimensional printer or computer numerical milling machine has the primary or intended function of manufacturing or assembling firearms if the printer or machine is advertised, marketed or promoted to manufacture or assemble firearms, regardless of whether the printer or machine is otherwise described or classified as having other functions or as a general-purpose printer or machine.

(c) This section shall not apply to 3-dimensional printers or computer numerical control milling machines that are:

- (i) possessed by a forensic laboratory;
- (ii) being delivered to law enforcement for the sole purpose of their destruction;
- (iii) possessed by common carriers and their duly authorized employees and agents while performing the regular and ordinary transport of firearms as merchandise for customers licensed to permit such transport;
- (iv) possessed by or sold to a federally licensed manufacturer of firearms; or
- (v) the property of the government of the United States.

(d) A violation of this section shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or by a fine of not more than \$5,000 per firearm per violation or both such fine and imprisonment.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 121E

Section 121E. (a) The department of criminal justice information services, in collaboration with the executive office of public safety and security and the executive office of technology services and security, shall collect, assemble and publish data and other information relating to the use of firearms in the commonwealth.

(b) State and local agencies, including, but not limited to, the department of the state police, licensing authorities and other criminal justice agencies, as defined in section 167 of chapter 6, shall provide timely access to information requested by the

department of criminal justice information services pursuant to this section.

(c) The department of criminal justice information services shall make non-personally identifying data accessible to the general public through the publication of an online dashboard updated at least quarterly. This dashboard shall include, but shall not be limited to:

(1) The following aggregate data on the issuance of firearm licenses and cards pursuant to sections 129B, 131 and 131F:

- (i) the age, gender, race, ethnicity and municipality of applicants for a license to carry;
- (ii) the age, gender, race, ethnicity and municipality of individuals whose applications for a license to carry were denied;
- (iii) the age, gender, race, ethnicity and municipality of applicants for a firearm identification card; and
- (iv) the age, gender, race, ethnicity and municipality of individuals whose applications for a firearm identification card were denied.

(2) The following aggregate data on firearm-involved violence, including, but not limited to, firearm-involved crimes and attempted or completed suicides using firearms:

- (i) the type of firearm-involved violence, for example, attempted or completed suicide, homicide, accidental shooting, or other firearm-involved crime;
- (ii) the age, gender, race and ethnicity of the firearm user;
- (iii) the age, gender, race and ethnicity of any victims of firearm-involved violence;
- (iv) the geographic location of the firearm-involved violence;
- (v) the status of the license of the firearm user;
- (vi) whether the firearm user, at the time of the incident, would be considered a prohibited person as described in section 121F;
- (vii) whether the firearm user was arrested as a result of the incident;
- (viii) the disposition of any prosecution;
- (ix) whether the firearm was used in connection with known gang activity, domestic dispute or police interaction;
- (x) the make, model, manufacturer and state or country of origin of the involved firearm;
- (xi) the origin, source and secondary market of the involved firearm, including whether it was purchased from a licensed dealer or private seller;
- (xii) whether the involved firearm was lost, stolen or otherwise illegally obtained; and
- (xiii) whether the involved firearm was untraceable or a privately made firearm, including the manner in which it was produced.

(d) The department of criminal justice information services, in coordination with the executive office of public safety and security and the executive office of technology services and security, shall promulgate rules and regulations to ensure prompt collection, exchange, and publication of the firearm licensing information under this section.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 121F

Section 121F. (a) A licensing authority shall, within 40 days from the date of receipt of a completed application for any firearm license, card or permit issued under sections 122, 122B, 122D, 129B, 131 or 131F, or renewal of the same, either approve the application and issue the permit, card or license or deny the application and notify the applicant of the reason for such denial in writing; provided, however, that no permit, card or license shall be issued unless the colonel of the state police has certified that the information available indicates that issuing the permit, card or license is not in violation of state or federal law.

(b) Upon receiving the application, the licensing authority shall provide the applicant with a receipt that includes:

- (i) the applicant's name and address, current permit, card or license number and expiration date, if any;
- (ii) the date the licensing authority received the application;
- (iii) the name, address and telephone number of the licensing authority or its agent that received the application;
- (iv) the type of application; and
- (v) whether the application is for a new permit, card or license or renewal of the same.

(c) Within 7 days of receipt of the completed application the licensing authority shall forward 1 copy of the application and 1 copy of the applicant's fingerprints to the colonel of the state police; provided, however, that the taking of fingerprints shall not be required in issuing a renewal if the applicant's fingerprints are on file with the department of the state police.

(d) The colonel of the state police shall, within 30 days of receipt of the application and fingerprints, advise the licensing authority, in writing, of any disqualifying criminal record of the applicant arising from within or without the commonwealth and whether there is reason to believe that the applicant is disqualified from possessing the permit, card or license requested. If the information available to the colonel does not indicate that issuing the permit, card or license would be in violation of state or federal law, the colonel shall certify such fact to the licensing authority within said 30-day period. In searching for any disqualifying history of the applicant, the colonel shall:

- (i) utilize, or cause to be utilized, files maintained by the department of probation and statewide and nationwide criminal justice, warrant and protection order information systems and files including, but not limited to, the National Instant Criminal Background Check System; and
- (ii) inquire of the commissioner of the department of mental health relative to whether the applicant is disqualified from receiving a permit, card or license.

(e) The licensing authority shall make inquiries concerning the applicant to:

- (i) the commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services relative to any disqualifying condition, any prior permit, card or license information, any record of restraint and application for hospitalization pursuant to section 12 of chapter 123, and records of purchases, sales, rentals, leases and transfers of firearms or ammunition concerning the applicant;
- (ii) the commissioner of probation relative to any record contained within the department of probation or the statewide domestic violence record keeping system concerning the applicant; and
- (iii) the commissioner of mental health relative to whether the applicant is a suitable person to possess firearms; provided, however, that if the department of criminal justice information services provides a record of restraint and application for hospitalization pursuant to said section 12 of said chapter 123, the licensing authority shall make inquiries to the law enforcement agency that submitted the record regarding the circumstances of such restraint and application for hospitalization and shall consider such circumstances when determining the applicant's suitability for a license, card or permit; provided further, that the applicant may submit for the licensing authority's consideration, an affidavit of a licensed physician, advanced practice registered nurse or clinical psychologist attesting that such physician, advanced practice registered nurse or clinical psychologist is familiar with the applicant's mental illness and that in the physician's, advanced practice registered nurse's or clinical psychologist's opinion, the applicant is not impacted by a mental illness in a manner that should prevent the applicant from possessing a firearm. The director or commissioner to whom the licensing authority makes such inquiry shall provide prompt and full cooperation for that purpose in any investigation of the applicant. Any information that an individual has a record of restraint and application for hospitalization pursuant to said section 12 of said chapter 123 shall be used solely to provide licensing authorities with information required or permitted to be considered under state or federal law to conduct background checks for firearm sales or licensing and shall not be disclosed to any other party for any other purpose.

(f) Whoever knowingly files an application for any permit, card or license pursuant to sections 122, 122B, 122D, 129B, 131 or 131F containing false information or knowingly issues any such permit, card or license in violation of this chapter shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not less than 6 months nor more than 2 years in a house of correction, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(g) The application for any license or firearm identification card pursuant to sections 122, 122B, 122D, 129B, 131 or 131F, shall be made in a standard form provided by the commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services, which shall require the applicant, or parent or guardian of a minor, to affirmatively state, under the pains and penalties of perjury, that the applicant is not disqualified on any of the grounds enumerated in this section from being issued such permit, card or license.

(h) A licensing authority shall record in books, forms or electronic files kept for that purpose on the premises, and on the electronic firearms registration system created by the department of criminal justice information services pursuant to section 121B when produced or received, all:

- (i) license, permit and card applications, receipts, fees, affidavits, license location transfers and training certificates;
- (ii) issued licenses, permits and cards, and denials, revocations and suspensions of the same;
- (iii) decisions of the firearm licensing review board; and
- (iv) firearm transfers, including deliveries, seizures, surrenders, loss or theft or disposals. The department shall ensure automatic notification to the licensing authority of the existence of any disqualifying condition discovered or occurring subsequent to the issuance of said permit, card or license and a notice of the expiration of the same not more than 5 days after the expiration including the expiration date of the permit, card or license and the name and address of the licensee.

(i) Any permit, card or license issued under sections 122D, 129B, 131 or 131F shall be issued in a standard form provided by the department of criminal justice information services in a size and shape equivalent to that of a license to operate motor vehicles issued by the registry of motor vehicles pursuant to section 8 of chapter 90 and shall be clearly marked with the permit, card or license name. It shall contain a permit, card or license number, name, address, photograph, fingerprint, place and date of birth, height, weight, hair color, eye color and signature of the licensee or permit or card holder and shall provide, in a legible font size and style, the telephone number for the 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline.

(j) A licensing authority shall deny any application for a permit, card or license issued under sections 122, 122B, 122D, 129B, 131 or 131F, or renewal thereof, to a person the licensing authority determines to be a prohibited person. A prohibited person shall be a person who:

(i) has ever, in a court of the commonwealth or in any other state or federal jurisdiction, been convicted or adjudicated as a youthful offender or delinquent child or both, as defined in section 52 of chapter 119, for the commission of:

(A) a felony;

(B) a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for more than 2 years;

(C) a violent crime as defined in section 121;

(D) a violation of any law regarding the use, possession, ownership or transfer of firearms or ammunition for which a term of imprisonment may be imposed;

(E) a violation of any law of the commonwealth regulating the use, possession or sale of controlled substances, as defined in section 1 of chapter 94C, or a violation of any substantially similar law of another state or federal jurisdiction; or

(F) a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence as defined in 18 U.S.C. 921(a)(33); provided, however, that, the commission of a crime described in clauses (B), (D) or (E) shall only disqualify an applicant for a firearm identification card under section 129B for 5 years after the applicant was convicted or adjudicated or released from confinement, probation or parole supervision for such conviction or adjudication, whichever occurs later;

(ii) is or has been:

(A) committed to a hospital or institution for mental illness or alcohol or substance use disorder, except a commitment pursuant to sections 35 or 36C of chapter 123, unless after 5 years from the date of the confinement the applicant submits with the application for a permit, card or license an affidavit of a licensed physician or clinical psychologist attesting familiarity with the applicant's mental illness or alcohol or substance use disorder and that in the physician's or psychologist's opinion, the applicant is not suffering from a mental illness or alcohol or substance use disorder in a manner that shall prevent the applicant from possessing a licensed firearm;

(B) committed by a court order to a hospital or institution for mental illness, unless the applicant was granted a petition for relief of the court order pursuant to said section 36C of said chapter 123 and submits a copy of the court order with the application for a permit, card or license;

(C) subject to an order of the probate court appointing a guardian or conservator for an incapacitated person on the grounds that the applicant lacks the mental capacity to contract or manage the applicant's affairs, unless the applicant was granted a petition for relief of the order of the probate court pursuant to section 56C of chapter 215 and submits a copy of the order with the application for a permit, card or license ; or

(D) found to be a person with an alcohol use disorder or substance use disorder or both and committed pursuant to said section 35 of said chapter 123, unless the applicant was granted a petition for relief of the court order pursuant to said section 35 of said chapter 123 and submits a copy of the court order with the application;

(iii) is currently subject to:

(A) an order for suspension or surrender issued pursuant to sections 3B or 3C of chapter 209A;

(B) a permanent or temporary protection order issued pursuant to said chapter 209A;

(C) any order described in 18 U.S.C. 922(g)(8);

(D) a permanent or temporary harassment prevention order issued pursuant to chapter 258E;

(E) an extreme risk protection order issued pursuant to sections 131R to and 131Y; or

(F) an order similar to the orders described in clauses (A), (B), (C), (D) or (E) issued by another jurisdiction;

(iv) is currently the subject of an outstanding arrest warrant in any state or federal jurisdiction;

(v) is not a citizen or national of the United States and does not maintain lawful permanent residency;

(vi) has been discharged from the armed forces of the United States under dishonorable conditions; or

(vii) is a fugitive from justice.

(k) A licensing authority shall deny any application for a permit, card or license under sections 122, 122B, 122D, 129B, 131 or 131F, or renewal thereof, to a person the licensing authority determines to be unsuitable to hold a permit, card or license. A determination of unsuitability shall be based on reliable, articulable and credible information that the applicant has exhibited or engaged in behavior that suggests that, if issued a permit, card or license, the applicant may create a risk to public safety or a risk of danger to themselves or others. Upon denial of an application or renewal of a permit, card or license based on a determination of unsuitability, the licensing authority shall notify the applicant in writing setting forth the specific reasons for the determination.

(l) In the case of an application or renewal of a firearm identification card under section 129B, a licensing authority shall not have the authority to deny an application on the grounds of unsuitability but may file a petition requesting that the district court having jurisdiction deny said application on unsuitability grounds. Such petition shall operate to stay the application and shall be founded upon a written statement of the reasons for supporting a finding of unsuitability. Upon filing, a copy of the written petition and statement shall be provided to the applicant by the licensing authority. The court shall within 90 days of receiving the filed petition hold a hearing to determine if the applicant for the firearm identification card is unsuitable and enter a judgment on suitability. A determination of unsuitability shall be based on a preponderance of the evidence that there is reliable, articulable and credible information that the applicant has exhibited or engaged in behavior that suggests that, if issued a firearm identification card, the applicant may create a risk to public safety or a risk of danger to self or others. If a court enters a judgment that an applicant is unsuitable, the court shall notify the applicant in writing setting forth the specific reasons for such determination. If a court has not entered a judgment that an applicant is unsuitable within 90 days of the petition, judgment that the applicant is suitable for a firearm identification card shall be automatically entered.

(m) An applicant aggrieved by a denial of a permit, card or license under sections 122, 122B, 122D, 129B, 131 or 131F may appeal the denial pursuant to subsection (v).

(n) All application fees for licenses, cards and permits issued under sections 122, 122D, 129B or 131 shall be payable to the issuing licensing authority and shall not be prorated or refunded in case of revocation or denial. Notwithstanding any general or special law to the contrary, licensing authorities shall deposit all fees into the specified funds quarterly, not later than January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1 of each year.

(o) Unless otherwise stated in this section the fee for an application or renewal of:

(i) any license, card or permit shall be \$100 of which the licensing authority shall retain \$25 of the fee; \$50 of the fee shall be deposited into the General Fund; provided, that not less than \$50,000 of the total funds deposited into the General Fund shall be allocated to the firearm licensing review board, established in 130B, for its operations; and provided further, that any funds not expended by said board for its operations shall revert back to the General Fund; and \$25 of the fee shall be deposited in the Firearms Fingerprint Identity Verification Trust Fund established in section 2LLL of chapter 29;

(ii) a license to carry firearms issued under section 131 for active and retired law enforcement officials or local, state or federal government entities acting on their behalf shall be \$25 of which 50 per cent shall be retained by the licensing authority and 50 per cent shall be deposited into the General Fund; and

(iii) a firearm identification card issued under section 129B for persons under 18 years of age or a self-defense spray permit issued under section 122D shall be \$25 of which 50 per cent shall be retained by the licensing authority and 50 per cent shall be deposited into the General Fund.

(p) Any person over the age of 70 and any law enforcement officer applying through their employing agency for renewal of a license to carry firearms or a firearm identification card shall be exempt from the requirement of paying a renewal fee.

(q) Any person with a license to sell under section 122 shall not be assessed any additional fee for a gunsmith's license.

(r) The commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services shall send electronically or by first class mail to the license, card or permit holder, a notice of the expiration of the license, card or permit not less than 90 days before its expiration and shall enclose or provide a website link to a form for its renewal. The form for renewal shall include:

(i) an affidavit which shall be completed and returned in order to renew the license, card or permit in which the applicant shall verify that the applicant has not lost or had stolen any firearm, for a license, card and permit respectively, from the applicant's possession since the date of the applicant's last renewal or issuance; and

(ii) all pertinent information about the penalties and punishments that may be imposed if the license, card or permit is not renewed and the applicant remains in possession of any firearms.

(s) Notwithstanding any general or special law to the contrary, an expired license to carry firearms issued under section 131 or an expired firearm identification card issued under section 129B shall remain valid for all lawful purposes if:

- (i) the licensee or card holder applied for renewal before the license or card expiration date and shall remain valid until the application for renewal is approved or denied;
- (ii) the licensee or card holder is on active duty with the armed forces of the United States on the expiration date of the license or card; provided, that the license or card shall remain valid until the licensee or card holder is released from active duty and for a period of not less than 180 days following their release; provided, however, that, if the licensee or card holder applied for renewal prior to the end of that period, the license or card shall remain valid for all lawful purposes until the application for renewal is approved or denied; or
- (iii) the expiration period has not yet exceeded 90 days beyond the stated date of expiration, unless such license to carry or firearm identification card has been revoked or suspended.

(t) Any person in possession of a license to carry issued under sections 131 or firearm identification card issued under section 129B whose respective license or card is invalid for the sole reason that it has expired, not including licenses and cards that remain valid under subsection (s), and not otherwise disqualified from renewal upon application, shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000 and section 10 of chapter 269 shall not apply; provided, however, that this exemption shall not apply if such license or card:

- (i) has been revoked or suspended unless such revocation or suspension was caused by failure to give notice of a change of address;
- (ii) is the subject of pending revocation or suspension unless such revocation or suspension was caused by failure to give notice of a change of address; or
- (iii) has had an application for renewal denied. Any law enforcement officer who discovers a person to be in possession of a firearm after such person's license or card has expired, meaning after 90 days beyond the stated expiration date on the license or card or has been revoked or suspended solely for failure to give notice of a change of address, shall confiscate such firearm and the expired or suspended license or card then in possession and such officer shall forward such license or card, as soon as practical, to the licensing authority that issued the expired license or card. The officer shall, at the time of confiscation, provide to the person whose firearm has been confiscated, a written inventory and receipt for all firearms confiscated and the officer shall exercise due care in the handling, holding and storage of these items. Any confiscated firearm shall be considered surrendered and subject to the conditions of section 129D; provided, however, that the confiscated firearm shall be returned to the owner if proof of license or permit reinstatement is provided within 1 year of confiscation. This subsection shall not apply to temporary licenses to carry under section 131F.

(u)(1) A licensing authority shall revoke or suspend any license, card or permit pursuant to sections 122, 122B, 122D, 129B, 131 or 131F upon the occurrence of any event which makes the licensee, card or permit holder a prohibited person as defined in subsection (j). A licensing authority may also revoke or suspend any license, card or permit issued pursuant to sections 122, 122B, 122D, 129B, 131 or 131F upon a subsequent determination of unsuitability as defined in subsection (k) or upon satisfactory proof that the license, card or permit holder has violated or permitted any violation of this chapter; provided, however, that in the case of a firearm identification card issued under section 129B, a licensing authority shall file a petition to the district court for suspension or revocation of said card, and said petition shall effect such suspension or revocation pending a judicial determination of sufficient evidence of unsuitability, which the court shall make within 15 days of the filing of the petition, after which the procedures and standards of subsection (l) shall apply. A licensing authority may revoke or suspend any license issued under sections 122 or 122B only after due notice to the licensee and reasonable opportunity to be heard.

(2) Any revocation or suspension of a card, permit or license issued under sections 122, 122B, 122D, 129B, 131 or 131F shall be in writing and shall state the reasons for revocation or suspension. No pendency of proceedings before the court shall operate to stay such revocation or suspension. Notices of revocation and suspension shall be forwarded to the commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services and the commissioner of probation and shall be included in the criminal justice information system. A revoked or suspended permit, card or license may be reinstated only upon the termination of all disqualifying conditions. If a license to sell issued under section 122 or section 122B is revoked, the licensee shall be disqualified to receive a license for 1 year after the expiration of the term of the license so revoked.

(v)(1) Any applicant or licensee aggrieved by a denial, revocation or suspension of a license to sell under section 122 or section 122B may appeal such denial, revocation or suspension by:

- (i) applying to the colonel of state police for said license within 10 days of a denial, revocation or suspension, who may direct the licensing authority to grant said license if, after a hearing, the colonel determines that there were no reasonable grounds for the denial, suspension or revocation and that the applicant is not barred by law from holding such a license, or

(ii) filing an appeal with the district court having jurisdiction pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(2) Any applicant or license, card or permit holder aggrieved by a denial, revocation or suspension of a permit, card or license issued under sections 122, 122B, 122D, 129B, 131 or 131F may, unless a hearing has previously been held pursuant to section 131S or 131T, chapter 209A or chapter 258E, within either 90 days after receiving notice of the denial, revocation or suspension or within 90 days after the expiration of the time limit during which the licensing authority shall respond to the applicant, file a petition to obtain judicial review in the district court having jurisdiction in the city or town in which the applicant filed the application or in which the permit, card or license was issued.

(3) The district court may order a permit, card or license be issued or reinstated upon a finding that there was no reasonable ground for denying, suspending or revoking the permit, card or license and that petitioner is not prohibited by law from possessing the permit, card or license.³²

SECTION 33.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 122 - Licenses; contents; fingerprints of applicants; procedure on refusal of license; fees; punishment for improper issuance

Section 122. (a) A licensing authority, in accordance with section 121F, may grant or renew a license to sell, rent, lease, purchase or otherwise transfer firearms and ammunition therefore, or to be in business as a gunsmith, to any person 21 years of age or older who is neither a prohibited person nor deemed unsuitable to be issued said license pursuant to said section 121F and who completes the online dealer training classes mandated under section 125.

(b) Every license shall specify the street and number of the building where the business is to be carried on, and the license shall not protect a licensee who carries on their business in any other place and shall not entitle the owner thereof to possess or carry any firearm or ammunition outside of the licensed business premises.³³

SECTION 34.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 122B - Sale of ammunition; license; fees; rules and regulations; refusal, suspension or revocation of license; judicial review; penalties

~~Section 122B. No person shall sell ammunition in the commonwealth unless duly licensed. The chief of police or the board or officer having control of the police in a city or town, or persons authorized by them, may, after an investigation into the criminal history of the applicant to determine eligibility to be licensed under this section, grant a license to any person, except an alien, a minor, a person who has been adjudicated a youthful offender, as defined in section fifty-two of chapter one hundred and nineteen, including those who have not received an adult sentence or a person who has been convicted of a felony in any state or federal jurisdiction, or of the unlawful use, possession or sale of narcotic or harmful drugs, to sell ammunition. Every license shall specify the street and number, if any, of the building where the business is to be carried on. The licensing authority to whom such application is made shall cause one copy of the application to be forwarded to the commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services, who shall within a reasonable time thereafter advise such authority in writing of any criminal record disqualifying the applicant. The fee for an application for a license to sell ammunition shall be \$100, which shall be payable to the licensing authority and shall not be prorated or refunded in case of revocation or denial. The licensing authority shall retain \$25 of the fee; \$50 of the fee shall be deposited into the general fund of the commonwealth; and \$25 of the fee shall be deposited in the Firearms Fingerprint Identity Verification Trust Fund. The licensing authority to whom such application is made shall cause one copy of any approved application to be forwarded to the commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services.~~

~~Any lawfully incorporated sporting or shooting club shall, upon application, be licensed to sell or supply ammunition for regulated shooting on their premises, as for skeet, target or trap shooting; provided, however, that such club license shall, in behalf of said club, be issued to and exercised by an officer or duly authorized member of the club who himself possesses a firearm identification card or a license to carry a firearm and who would not be disqualified to receive a license to sell ammunition in his own right. The licensing authority may revoke or suspend a license to sell ammunition for violation of any provision of this chapter.~~

~~The secretary of the executive office of public safety may establish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.~~

~~Any person refused a license under this section or once issued a license under this section has had said license suspended or revoked may obtain a judicial review of such refusal, suspension or revocation by filing within thirty days of such refusal, suspension or revocation a petition for review thereof in the district court having jurisdiction in the city or town in which the applicant filed for such license, and a justice of said court, after a hearing, may direct that a license be issued the applicant if~~

~~satisfied there was no reasonable ground for refusing such license and that the applicant was not prohibited by law from holding the same.~~

~~Whoever not being licensed, as hereinbefore provided, sells ammunition within the commonwealth shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than two years.³⁴~~

Section 122B. (a) Any lawfully incorporated sporting or shooting club shall, upon application to the licensing authority, and in accordance with section 121F, be eligible to be licensed to sell or supply ammunition for regulated shooting on their premises, such as for skeet, target or trap shooting; provided, however, that such club license shall, on behalf of said club, be issued to and exercised by an officer or duly authorized member of the club who possesses a license to carry or firearm identification card and who would not be disqualified to receive a license or card under said section 121F.

(b) A club or facility, incorporated under the laws of the commonwealth, with an on-site shooting range or gallery, may be licensed by the state police, after an investigation, for the possession, storage and use of large capacity firearms, ammunition therefor and large capacity feeding devices for use on the premises of the club; provided, however, that not less than 1 shareholder of the club shall be qualified and suitable to be issued a license to carry under section 121F; and provided further, that such large firearms may be used under the club license only by a member that possesses a valid license to carry firearms issued pursuant to section 131, or by such other person that the club permits while under the direct supervision of a certified firearms safety instructor or club member who possesses a valid license to carry firearms.

(c) The club shall:

- (i) not permit shooting at targets that depict human figures, human effigies, human silhouettes or any human images thereof, except by public safety personnel performing in line with their official duties;
- (ii) not allow the removal of any large capacity firearm from the premises except as permitted by law in order to:
 - (A) transfer to a licensed dealer;
 - (B) transport to a licensed gunsmith for repair;
 - (C) transport to target, trap or skeet shoot on the premises of another club incorporated under the laws of the commonwealth;
 - (D) transport to attend an exhibition or educational project or event that is sponsored by, conducted under the supervision of or approved by a public law enforcement agency or a national or state recognized entity that promotes proficiency in or education about semiautomatic firearms;
 - (E) hunt pursuant to chapter 131; or
 - (F) surrender the firearm pursuant to section 131O;
- (iii) secure in a locked container and unload during any lawful transport under section 131C all large capacity firearms or feeding devices kept on the premises when not in use;
- (iv) annually file a report with the colonel of the state police and the commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services listing all large capacity firearms and large capacity feeding devices owned or possessed under the license; and
- (v) permit the colonel to inspect all firearms owned or possessed by the club upon request during regular business hours.

(d) The secretary of public safety and security may establish such rules and regulations as the secretary may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

(e) Whoever not being licensed, as provided in section 122 or this section, sells ammunition within the commonwealth shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 dollars or by imprisonment for not less than 6 months nor more than 2 years.³⁴

SECTION 35.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 122C - *Illegal sale or possession of self-defense spray; penalty for violation*

~~Section 122C. (a) As used in this section and section 122D, "self defense spray" shall mean chemical mace, pepper spray or any device or instrument which contains, propels or emits a liquid, gas, powder or other substance designed to incapacitate.~~

~~(b) Whoever, not being licensed as provided in section 122B, sells self defense spray shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment in a house of correction for not more than 2 years.~~

~~(c) Whoever sells self defense spray to a person younger than 18 years of age, if the person younger than 18 years of age does not have a firearms identification card, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$300.~~

~~(d) A person under 18 years of age who possesses self-defense spray and who does not have a firearms identification card shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$300.³⁵~~

Section 122C. (a) Whoever, not being licensed as provided in section 122, sells self-defense spray shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment in a house of correction for not more than 2 years.

(b) Whoever licensed under section 122 sells self-defense spray to a person younger than 18 years of age, if the person younger than 18 years of age does not have a self-defense spray permit, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$300.

(c) A person under 18 years of age who possesses self-defense spray and who does not have a self-defense spray permit shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$300.³⁵

SECTION 36.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 122D - *Persons prohibited from purchase or possession of self-defense spray; penalty for violation*

~~Section 122D. No person shall purchase or possess self-defense spray who:~~

~~(i) in a court of the commonwealth, has been convicted or adjudicated a youthful offender or delinquent child as defined in section 52 of chapter 119 for the commission of: (A) a felony; (B) a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for more than 2 years; (C) a violent crime as defined in section 121; (D) a violation of a law regulating the use, possession, ownership, transfer, purchase, sale, lease, rental, receipt or transportation of weapons or ammunition for which a term of imprisonment may be imposed; or (E) a violation of a law regulating the use, possession or sale of a controlled substance as defined in section 1 of chapter 94C including, but not limited to, a violation under said chapter 94C; provided, however, that except for the commission of a violent crime or a crime involving the trafficking of controlled substances, if the person has been so convicted or adjudicated or released from confinement, probation or parole supervision for such conviction or adjudication, whichever occurs last, for 5 or more years immediately preceding the purchase or possession, that person may purchase or possess self-defense spray;~~

~~(ii) in another state or federal jurisdiction, has been convicted or adjudicated a youthful offender or delinquent child for the commission of: (A) a felony; (B) a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for more than 2 years; (C) a violent crime as defined in section 121; (D) a violation of a law regulating the use, possession, ownership, transfer, purchase, sale, lease, rental, receipt or transportation of weapons or ammunition for which a term of imprisonment may be imposed; or (E) a violation of a law regulating the use, possession or sale of a controlled substance as defined in section 1 of chapter 94C; provided, however, that, except for the commission of a violent crime or a crime involving the trafficking of weapons or controlled substances, if the person has been so convicted or adjudicated or released from confinement, probation or parole supervision for such conviction or adjudication, whichever occurs last, for 5 or more years immediately preceding the purchase or possession and that applicant's right or ability to possess a rifle or shotgun has been fully restored in the jurisdiction wherein the subject conviction or adjudication was entered, then that person may purchase or possess self-defense spray;~~

~~(iii) has been committed to any hospital or institution for mental illness unless the person obtains, prior to purchase or possession, an affidavit of a licensed physician or clinical psychologist attesting that such physician or psychologist is familiar with the applicant's mental illness and that in the physician's or psychologist's opinion the applicant is not disabled by such an illness in a manner that shall prevent the applicant from possessing self-defense spray;~~

~~(iv) is or has been in recovery from or committed based upon a finding that the person is a person with an alcohol use disorder or a substance use disorder or both unless a licensed physician or clinical psychologist deems such person to be in recovery from such condition, in which case, such person may purchase or possess self-defense spray after 5 years from the date of such confinement or recovery; provided, however, that prior to such purchase or possession of self-defense spray, the applicant shall submit an affidavit issued by a licensed physician or clinical psychologist attesting that such physician or psychologist knows the person's history of treatment and that in that physician's or psychologist's opinion the applicant is in recovery;~~

~~(v) at the time of the application, is younger than 15 years of age;~~

~~(vi) at the time of the application, is at least 15 years of age but less than 18 years of age unless the applicant submits with the application a certificate from the applicant's parent or guardian granting the applicant permission to apply for a card;~~

~~(vii) is an alien who does not maintain lawful permanent residency or is an alien not residing under a visa pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(U), or is an alien not residing under a visa pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1154(a)(1)(B)(ii)(I) or is an alien not residing under a visa pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(T)(i)(I) - (IV);~~

~~(viii) is currently subject to: (1) an order for suspension or surrender issued pursuant to section 3B or 3C of chapter 209A or section 7 of chapter 258E; or (2) a permanent or temporary protection order issued pursuant to chapter 209A or section 7 of chapter 258E; or~~

~~(ix) is currently the subject of an outstanding arrest warrant in any state or federal jurisdiction;~~

~~Whoever purchases or possesses self defense spray in violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment in a house of correction for not more than 2 years or both such fine and imprisonment.³⁶~~

Section 122D. (a) No person under 18 years of age may purchase or possess self-defense spray without a self-defense spray permit issued by a licensing authority in accordance with section 121F. A self-defense spray permit shall be valid to purchase and possess self-defense spray, including all chemical mace, pepper spray or other similarly propelled liquid, gas or powder designed to temporarily incapacitate.

(b) A local licensing authority may issue to a person at least 15 years of age but less than 18 years a self-defense spray permit if the person is not a prohibited person or unsuitable under section 121F. A self-defense spray permit shall be issued for the sole purpose of purchasing and possessing self-defense spray and shall clearly state that it is valid for such limited purpose only. This permit may be issued to a person at least 12 years of age but less than 15 years if the person is not a prohibited person or unsuitable under section 121F and if the applicant submits with their application a certificate from the applicant's parent or guardian granting permission to apply for this permit.

(c) A self-defense spray permit shall be valid for a period of 3 years and shall expire on the anniversary of the permit holder's date of birth occurring not less than 3 years nor more than 4 years from the date of issue. Any permit issued to an applicant born on February 29 shall expire on March 1.

(d) A permit holder shall report any change of address via the electronic firearm registration system administered by the commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services. Such notification shall be made on the portal within 30 days of its occurrence. Failure to so notify shall be cause for revocation or suspension of such permit.³⁶

SECTION 37.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 123 - *Conditions of licenses*

~~Section 123. A license granted under section one hundred and twenty-two shall be expressed to be and shall be subject to the following conditions:— First, That the provisions in regard to the nature of the license and the building in which the business may be carried on under it shall be strictly adhered to. Second, That every licensee shall, before delivery of a firearm, rifle or shotgun, make or cause to be made a true, legible entry in a sales record book to be furnished by the commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services and to be kept for that purpose, specifying the complete description of the firearm, rifle or shotgun, including the make, serial number, if any, type of firearm, rifle or shotgun, and designation as a large capacity weapon, if applicable, whether sold, rented or leased, the date of each sale, rental or lease, the license to carry firearms number or permit to purchase number and the identification card number in the case of a firearm or the identification card number or the license to carry firearms number in the case of a rifle or shotgun, the sex, residence and occupation of the purchaser, renter or lessee, and shall before delivery, as aforesaid, require the purchaser, renter or lessee personally to write in said sales record book his full name. Said book shall be open at all times to the inspection of the police. Third, That the license or a copy thereof, certified by the official issuing the same, shall be displayed on the premises in a position where it can easily be read. Fourth, That no firearm, rifle or shotgun, or machine gun shall be displayed in any outer window of said premises or in any other place where it can readily be seen from the outside. Fifth, That the licensee shall submit a record of all sales, rentals and leases forthwith at the time of such sale, rental or lease via electronic communication link to the commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services. Sixth, That every firearm, rifle or shotgun shall be unloaded when delivered. Seventh, That no delivery of a firearm shall be made to any person not having a license to carry firearms issued under the provisions of section one hundred and thirty-one nor shall any delivery of a rifle or shotgun or ammunition be made to any minor nor to any person not having a license to carry firearms issued under the provisions of section one hundred and thirty-one or a firearm identification card issued under the provisions of section one hundred and twenty-nine B nor shall any large capacity firearm or large capacity feeding device therefor be delivered to any person not having a license to carry firearms issued under section 131 nor shall any large capacity rifle or shotgun or large capacity feeding device therefor be delivered to any person not having a license to carry firearms issued under said section 131; provided, however, that delivery of a firearm by a licensee to a person possessing a valid permit to purchase said firearm issued under the provisions of section one hundred and thirty-one A and a valid firearm identification card issued under section one hundred and twenty-nine B may be made by the licensee to the purchaser's residence or place of business, subject to the restrictions imposed upon such permits as provided under section 131A. Eighth, That no firearm shall be sold, rented or leased to a minor or a person who has not a permit then in force to purchase, rent or lease the same issued under section one hundred and thirty-one A, and a firearm identification card issued under the provisions of section one hundred and twenty-nine B, or unless such person has a license to carry firearms issued under the provisions of section one hundred and thirty-one; nor shall any rifle or shotgun be sold, rented or leased to a person who has not a valid firearm identification card as provided for in section one hundred and twenty-nine B; or has a license to carry firearms as provided in section one hundred and thirty-one; that no large capacity firearm nor large~~

capacity feeding device therefor shall be sold, rented, leased or transferred to any person not having (i) a license to carry firearms issued under section 131 or (ii) a proper permit issued under section 131A and a firearm identification card issued under section 129B; that no large capacity rifle or shotgun nor large capacity feeding device therefor shall be sold to any person not having a license to carry firearms issued under said section 131, and that no machine gun shall be sold, rented or leased to any person who has not a license to possess the same issued under section one hundred and thirty-one. Ninth, That upon the sale, rental or lease of a firearm, subject to a permit to purchase issued under the provisions of section one hundred and thirty-one A, the licensee under section one hundred and twenty-two shall take up such permit to purchase and shall endorse upon it the date and place of said sale, rental or lease, and shall transmit the same to the executive director of the criminal history systems board; and that upon the sale, rental or lease of a machine gun shall endorse upon the license to possess the same the date and place of said sale, rental or lease, and shall within seven days transmit a notice thereof to said executive director. In case of a sale under the provisions of section one hundred and thirty-one E the licensee under section one hundred and twenty-two shall write in the sales record book the number of the license to carry firearms issued the purchaser under the provisions of section one hundred and thirty-one, or the number of the firearm identification card issued the purchaser under the provisions of section one hundred and twenty-nine B, whichever is applicable under the provisions of condition Eighth of this section. Tenth, That this license shall be subject to forfeiture as provided in section one hundred and twenty-five for breach of any of its conditions, and that, if the licensee hereunder is convicted of a violation of any such conditions, this license shall thereupon become void. Eleventh, That the second, fifth, eighth and ninth conditions shall not apply to a gunsmith with regard to repair or remodeling or servicing of firearms, rifles or shotguns unless said gunsmith has manufactured a firearm, rifle or shotgun for the purchaser, but said gunsmith shall keep records of the work done by him together with the names and addresses of his customers. Such records shall be kept open for inspection by the police at all times. Twelfth, That any licensee shall keep records of each sale, rental or lease of a rifle or shotgun, specifying the description of said rifle or shotgun, together with the name and address of the purchaser, renter or lessee, and the date of such transaction. Thirteenth, That the current validity of any firearm identification card, license to carry firearms or permit to purchase, rent or lease firearms presented, and that the person presenting said card, license or permit is the lawful holder thereof, shall be verified by the licensee prior to any sale, rental or lease of a rifle, shotgun, firearm or large capacity feeding device; and, upon being presented with such card or license that is expired, suspended or revoked, the licensee shall notify the licensing authority of the presentment of such expired, suspended or revoked card, license or permit; and further, the licensee may take possession of such card or license provided that, in such case, such licensee shall: (i) issue a receipt, in a form provided by the commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services, to the holder thereof which shall state that the holder's card or license is expired, suspended or revoked, was taken by such licensee and forwarded to the licensing authority by whom it was issued and such receipt shall be valid for the date of issuance for the purpose of providing immunity from prosecution under section 10 of chapter 269 for unlawfully possessing a firearm, rifle or shotgun or large capacity weapon; (ii) notify the cardholder or licensee of his requirement to renew said card or license; and (iii) forward such expired card or license to the licensing authority forthwith; provided, however, that such licensee shall be immune from civil and criminal liability for good faith compliance with the provisions herein. Fourteenth, That the licensee shall conspicuously post at each purchase counter the following warning in bold type not less than one inch in height: "IT IS UNLAWFUL TO STORE OR KEEP A FIREARM, RIFLE, SHOTGUN OR MACHINE GUN IN ANY PLACE UNLESS THAT WEAPON IS EQUIPPED WITH A TAMPER-RESISTANT SAFETY DEVICE OR IS STORED OR KEPT IN A SECURELY LOCKED CONTAINER.", and that such licensee shall provide said warning, in writing, to the purchaser or transferee of any firearm, rifle, shotgun or machine gun in bold type not less than one-quarter inch in height, and further that the licensee shall conspicuously post and distribute at each purchase counter a notice providing information on suicide prevention developed and provided by the division on violence and injury prevention within the department of public health. The department of public health shall develop and make available on its website for download a sign providing the information on suicide prevention. Fifteenth, That all licensees shall maintain a permanent place of business that is not a residence or dwelling wherein all transactions described in this section shall be conducted and wherein all records required to be kept under this section shall be so kept. Sixteenth, That no licensee shall sell, lease, rent, transfer or deliver or offer for sale, lease, rent, transfer or delivery to any person any assault weapon or large capacity feeding device that was not otherwise lawfully possessed on September 13, 1994. Seventeenth, That any licensee from whom a rifle, shotgun, firearm or machine gun is lost or stolen shall report such loss or theft to the licensing authority and the executive director of the criminal history systems board forthwith. Such report shall include a complete description of the weapon, including the make, model, serial number and caliber and whether such weapon is a large capacity weapon. Eighteenth, That no licensee shall sell, rent, lease, transfer or deliver or offer for sale, lease, transfer or delivery any firearm, to any purchaser in the commonwealth unless such sale is to a business entity that is primarily a firearm wholesaler and the sale, by its terms, prohibits the purchaser from reselling such firearm to a firearm retailer or consumer in the commonwealth if such firearm has a frame, barrel, cylinder, slide or breechblock that is composed of: (i) any metal having a melting point of less than 900 degrees Fahrenheit; (ii) any metal having an ultimate tensile strength of less than 55,000 pounds per square inch; or (iii) any powdered metal having a density of less than 7.5 grams per cubic centimeter. This clause shall not apply to any make and model of firearm for which a sample of three firearms in new condition all pass the following test: Each of the three samples shall fire 600 rounds, stopping every 100 rounds to tighten any loose screws and to clean the gun if required by the cleaning schedule in the user manual, and as needed to refill the empty magazine

or cylinder to capacity before continuing. For any firearm that is loaded in a manner other than via a detachable magazine, the tester shall also pause every 50 rounds for ten minutes. The ammunition used shall be the type recommended by the firearm manufacturer in its user manual or, if none is recommended, any standard ammunition of the correct caliber in new condition. A firearm shall pass this test if it fires the first 20 rounds without a malfunction, fires the full 600 rounds with not more than six malfunctions and completes the test without any crack or breakage of an operating part of the firearm. The term "crack" or "breakage" shall not include a crack or breakage that does not increase the danger of injury to the user. For purposes of evaluating the results of this test, malfunction shall mean any failure to feed, chamber, fire, extract or eject a round or any failure to accept or eject a magazine or any other failure which prevents the firearm, without manual intervention beyond that needed for routine firing and periodic reloading, from firing the chambered round or moving a new round into position so that the firearm is capable of firing the new round properly. "Malfunction" shall not include a misfire caused by a faulty cartridge the primer of which fails to detonate when properly struck by the firearm's firing mechanism. Nineteenth, That no licensee shall sell, rent, lease, transfer or deliver or offer for sale, lease, transfer or delivery any firearm to any purchaser in the commonwealth unless such sale is to a business entity that is primarily a firearms wholesaler, and the sale, by its terms, prohibits such purchaser from reselling such firearm to a firearm retailer or consumer in the commonwealth if such firearm is prone to accidental discharge which, for purposes of this clause, shall mean any make and model of firearm for which a sample of five firearms in new condition all undergo, and none discharge during, the following test: Each of the five sample firearms shall be: (a) test loaded; (b) set so that the firearm is in a condition such that pulling the trigger and taking any action that must simultaneously accompany the pulling of the trigger as part of the firing procedure would fire the handgun; and (c) dropped onto a solid slab of concrete from a height of one meter from each of the following positions: (i) normal firing position; (ii) upside down; (iii) on grip; (iv) on the muzzle; (v) on either side; and (vi) on the exposed hammer or striker or, if there is no exposed hammer or striker, the rearmost part of the firearm. If the firearm is designed so that its hammer or striker may be set in other positions, each sample firearm shall be tested as above with the hammer or striker in each such position but otherwise in such condition that pulling the trigger, and taking any action that must simultaneously accompany the pulling of the trigger as part of the firing procedure, would fire the firearm. Alternatively, the tester may use additional sample firearms of the same make and model, in a similar condition, for the test of each of these hammer striker settings. Twentieth, That no licensee shall sell, rent, lease, transfer or deliver or offer for sale, lease, transfer or delivery, any firearm to any purchaser in the commonwealth unless such sale is to a business entity that is primarily a firearm wholesaler, and the sale, by its terms, prohibits the purchaser from reselling such firearm to a firearm retailer or consumer in the commonwealth if such firearm is prone to: (i) firing more than once per pull of the trigger; or (ii) explosion during firing. Twenty-first, That no licensee shall sell, rent, lease, transfer or deliver or offer for sale, lease, transfer or delivery any firearm to any purchaser in the commonwealth unless such sale is to a business entity that is primarily a firearm wholesaler and the sale, by its terms, prohibits the purchaser from reselling such firearm to a firearm retailer or consumer in the commonwealth if such firearm has a barrel less than three inches in length, unless the licensee discloses in writing, prior to the transaction, to the prospective buyer, lessee, deliverer or transferee the limitations of the accuracy of the particular make and model of the subject firearm, by disclosing the make and model's average group diameter test result at seven yards, average group diameter test result at 14 yards and average group diameter test result at 21 yards. For purposes of this clause, "average group diameter test result" shall mean the arithmetic mean of three separate trials, each performed as follows on a different sample firearm in new condition of the make and model at issue. Each firearm shall fire five rounds at a target from a set distance and the largest spread in inches between the centers of any of the holes made in a test target shall be measured and recorded. This procedure shall be repeated two more times on the firearm. The arithmetic mean of each of the three recorded results shall be deemed the result of the trial for that particular sample firearm. The ammunition used shall be the type recommended by the firearm manufacturer in its user manual or, if none is recommended, any standard ammunition of the correct caliber in new condition. No licensee shall sell any rifle or shotgun, contrary to the provisions of section one hundred and thirty or section 131E.

Clauses Eighteenth to Twenty-first, inclusive, of the first paragraph shall not apply to: (i) a firearm lawfully owned or possessed under a license issued under this chapter on or before October 21, 1998; (ii) a firearm designated by the secretary of public safety, with the advice of the gun control advisory board, established pursuant to section 1311/2 of chapter 140, as a firearm solely designed and sold for formal target shooting competition; (iii) a stun gun, as defined in section 121; or (iv) a firearm designated by the secretary of public safety, with the advice of the gun control advisory board, established pursuant to section 1311/2 of chapter 140, as a firearm or pistol solely designed and sold for Olympic shooting competition. The secretary of public safety shall compile lists, on a bi-annual basis, of firearms designated as "formal target shooting firearms" and "Olympic competition firearms" in accordance with this paragraph. Such lists shall be made available for distribution by the executive office of public safety and security.

No person licensed under the provisions of section 122 or section 122B shall sell, rent, lease, transfer or deliver any rifle, shotgun or firearm or ammunition or ammunition feeding device contrary to the provisions of section 130 or section 131E; and no such licensee shall sell, rent, lease, transfer or deliver any rifle, shotgun or firearm or ammunition or ammunition feeding device to any person who does not have in his possession the required firearm identification card or proof of exemption therefrom, license to carry firearms or permit to purchase, rent or lease firearms and who does not present such card, proof, license or permit to the licensee in person at the time of purchase, rental or lease. No person licensed under the provisions of

~~section 122 or section 122B shall fill an order for such weapon, ammunition or ammunition feeding device that was received by mail, facsimile, telephone or other telecommunication unless such transaction or transfer includes the in person presentation of the required card, proof, license or permit as required herein prior to any sale, delivery or any form of transfer of possession of the subject weapon, ammunition or ammunition feeding device. Transactions between persons licensed under section 122 or between federally licensed dealers shall be exempt from the provisions of this paragraph.~~

~~The licensing authority shall enter, one time per calendar year, during regular business hours, the commercial premises owned or leased by any licensee, wherein such records required to be maintained under this section are stored or maintained, and inspect, in a reasonable manner, such records and inventory for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this section. If such records and inventory contain evidence of violations of this section, the inspecting officer shall produce and take possession of copies of such records and, in the event that the licensee subject to inspection does not possess copying equipment, the inspecting officer shall arrange to have copied, in a reasonable time and manner, such records that contain evidence of such violations and the costs for such copying shall be assessed against the owner of such records. Licensees found to be in violation of this section shall be subject to the suspension or permanent revocation of such license issued under section 122 and to the provisions of section 128. Nothing herein shall prohibit the licensing authority or the department of state police from conducting such inspections pursuant to a valid search warrant issued by a court of competent jurisdiction.~~

~~Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, a person licensed under the provisions of section one hundred and twenty two, or section one hundred and twenty two B, may sell or transfer firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns or ammunition at any regular meeting of an incorporated collectors club or at a gun show open to the general public; provided, however, that all other provisions of this section are complied with and that such sale or transfer is in conformity with federal law or regulations applicable to the transfer or sale of firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns or ammunition, including the restrictions imposed upon firearm identification cards issued under section 129B, licenses to carry firearms issued under section 131 and permits to purchase, lease or rent firearms issued under section 131A.³⁷~~

Section 123. (a) As used in this section "licensee" shall mean a person with a license to sell under section 122.

(b) Licensees shall maintain a business premise that is not a residential dwelling wherein all transactions shall be conducted and wherein all records shall be kept.

(c) Licensees shall display their license to sell or a copy thereof, certified by the licensing authority, in a position where it can be easily read; provided, however, that no firearm shall be displayed in any outer window of the business premises or in any other place where it can be readily seen from outside the business premises.

(d) Licensees shall conspicuously post and distribute at each purchase counter a notice providing information on: (i) safe transportation and storage of firearms developed and provided by the department of criminal justice information services, which shall develop and maintain on its website for download a sign providing such information; and (ii) suicide prevention information pursuant to subsection (e).

(e) The executive office of public safety and security, in collaboration with the department of public health, shall develop a notice providing information on suicide prevention, which shall be posted on the executive office's website and posted and distributed in accordance with subsection (d). Such notice shall include, but not be limited to: (i) information on signs and symptoms of depression; (ii) state and federal suicide prevention hotlines; and (iii) resources for individuals at risk of suicide.

(f) Prior to any transfer, a licensee shall verify the status of any license, card, permit or exemption documentation including a verification that the person presenting the license, card, permit or documentation is the lawful holder thereof. No transfer of any firearm or ammunition shall be made to any person not in possession of the required license, card, permit or exemption documentation at the time of the transaction.

(g) Upon being presented with an expired, suspended or revoked license, card or permit a licensee shall:

(i) immediately report the attempted transaction to the department of criminal justice information services using its electronic firearms registration system, including, but not limited to, all information recorded pursuant to subsection (h);

(ii) take possession of such card, permit or license and immediately forward the same to the licensing authority for the city or town where the licensee conducts business;

(iii) issue the license, card or permit holder a receipt, in a form provided by the commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services, which shall state that the holder's license, card or permit is expired, suspended or revoked, was taken by the licensee, and forwarded to the licensing authority, and which shall be valid for 90 days for the purpose of providing immunity from prosecution under section 10 of chapter 269; and (iv) notify the license, card or permit holder of their duty to surrender their firearms forthwith to their local licensing authority under section

129D. The licensee shall be immune from civil and criminal liability for good faith compliance with the provisions herein.

(h) The licensee shall make and keep an on-site or electronic record of all firearm transactions and said record shall be open at all times to the inspection of the police. Before transfer or delivery of any sold, rented, leased or otherwise transferred firearm or ammunition, a legible entry in the on-site or electronic record shall be made and kept specifying:

- (i) the complete description of the firearm and ammunition transferred, including the make, serial number, type of firearm and designation as a large capacity firearm, if applicable;
- (ii) whether the firearm or ammunition has been sold, rented or leased and the date of such transaction;
- (iii) the license, permit or card identification number of the person acquiring the firearm, or ammunition along with their sex, residence address and occupation; and
- (iv) the purchaser, renter or lessee's name as personally written by said person in the sales record book and as confirmed by valid state or federal identification. This subsection shall not apply to a gunsmith with regard to repair or remodeling or servicing of firearms unless said gunsmith has manufactured a firearm for the purchaser but said gunsmith shall keep records of their work together with the names and addresses of their customers.

(i) Licensees shall, immediately upon notice of any loss or theft of a firearm or ammunition from the licensee or licensee's business premises immediately report such loss or theft to the department of criminal justice information services via the electronic firearms registration system created pursuant to section 121B.

(j) A licensee may sell or transfer firearms and ammunition at any regular meeting of an incorporated collectors club or at a gun show open to the general public; provided, however, that a licensee shall comply with all other provisions of this section and that such sale or transfer is in conformity with both federal and state law and regulations.

(k) No licensee shall fill an order for any firearm or ammunition received by mail, facsimile, telephone, internet or other telecommunication unless such transaction includes the in-person presentation of the required license, card, permit or documentation as required herein prior to any sale, delivery or any form of transfer or possession. Transactions between federally licensed dealers shall be exempt from this subsection.

(l) Licensees shall ensure that all firearms and ammunition shall be unloaded when delivered and that delivery shall be only made to a person with the proper license card or permit or exemption to possess the firearms or ammunition included in the delivery.

(m) Any licensee, or any employee or agent of such a licensee, who violates this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000, by imprisonment for not less than 1 year nor more than 10 years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(n) The local licensing authority shall enter the business premises of any licensee at least once per calendar year during regular business hours and shall make inquiries and inspect the licensee's records, inventory, policies and procedures for the purpose of enforcing this section. Licensees found to be in violation of this section shall be subject to the suspension or revocation of their license to sell. The department of state police may assume licensing responsibilities of a local licensing authority for the calendar year if a written request is provided at least 6 months in advance of any required inspection. Upon the failure of a local licensing authority to inspect licensees in accordance with this subsection the department of state police may become the inspecting authority. The executive office of public safety and security shall promulgate rules and regulations to effectuate the purposes of this subsection, which shall include, but not be limited to:

- (i) inspection timing, procedure, standards and reporting requirements;
- (ii) procedures and penalties for licensee violations and re-inspections; and
- (iii) processes and standards for a local licensing authority requesting or removing inspection responsibilities to the department of state police or failing to inspect as mandated by this subsection. Nothing herein shall prohibit any other law enforcement agency from conducting such inspections pursuant to a valid search warrant issued by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(o) No licensee under section 122 shall sell, rent, lease or otherwise transfer any firearm described in this subsection except to a business entity that is primarily a firearm wholesaler, and such transfer shall, by its terms, prohibit the purchaser from reselling such firearm to a firearm retailer or consumer in the commonwealth. This subsection shall apply to:

- (i) a firearm that has a frame, barrel, cylinder, slide or breechblock that is composed of:
 - (A) any metal having a melting point of less than 900 degrees Fahrenheit;

(B) any metal having an ultimate tensile strength of less than 55,000 pounds per square inch; or
(C) any powdered metal having a density of less than 7.5 grams per cubic centimeter. This clause shall not apply to any make and model of a firearm for which a sample of 3 firearms in new condition all pass the following test: each of the 3 samples shall fire 600 rounds, stopping every 100 rounds to tighten any loose screws and to clean the gun if required by the cleaning schedule in the user manual, and as needed to refill the empty magazine or cylinder to capacity before continuing. For any firearm that is loaded in a manner other than via a detachable magazine, the tester shall also pause every 50 rounds for 10 minutes. The ammunition used shall be the type recommended by the firearm manufacturer in its user manual or, if none is recommended, any standard of ammunition of the correct caliber in new condition. A firearm shall pass this test if it fires the first 20 rounds without a malfunction, fires the full 600 rounds with not more than 6 malfunctions and completes the test without any crack or breakage of an operating part of the firearm that does not increase the danger of injury to the user. For purposes of this clause "malfunction" shall mean any failure to feed, chamber, fire, extract or eject a round or any failure to accept or eject a magazine or any other failure which prevents the firearm, without manual intervention beyond that needed for routine firing and periodic reloading, from firing the chambered round or moving a new round into position so that the firearm is capable of firing the new round properly. "Malfunction" shall not include a misfire caused by a faulty cartridge the primer of which fails to detonate when properly struck by the firearm's firing mechanism;

(ii) a firearm that is prone to accidental discharge, which, for purposes of this clause, shall mean any make and model of firearm for which a sample of 5 firearms in new condition all undergo, and none discharge during, the following test: each of the 5 sample firearms shall be:

(A) test loaded;

(B) set so that the firearm is in a condition such that pulling the trigger and taking any action that shall simultaneously accompany the pulling of the trigger as part of the firing procedure would fire the firearm; and

(C) dropped onto a solid slab of concrete from a height of 1 meter from each of the following positions:

(1) normal firing position;

(2) upside down;

(3) on grip;

(4) on the muzzle;

(5) on either side; and

(6) on the exposed hammer or striker or, if there is no exposed hammer or striker, the rearmost part of the firearm. If the firearm is designed so that its hammer or striker may be set in other positions, each sample firearm shall be tested as above with the hammer or striker in each such position but otherwise in such condition that pulling the trigger and taking any action that shall simultaneously accompany the pulling of the trigger as part of the firing procedure, would fire the firearm. Alternatively, the tester may use additional sample firearms of the same make and model, in a similar condition, for the test of each of these hammer striker settings;

(iii) a firearm that is prone to:

(A) firing more than once per pull of trigger; or

(B) explosion during firing; and

(iv) a firearm that has a barrel less than 3 inches in length, unless the licensee discloses in writing, prior to the transaction, to the prospective buyer, lessee or transferee the limitations of the accuracy of the particular make and model of the subject firearm, by disclosing the make and model's average group diameter test result at 7 yards, average group diameter test result at 14 yards and average group diameter test result at 21 yards. For purpose of this clause, "average group diameter test result" shall mean the arithmetic mean of three separate trials, each performed as follows on a different sample firearm in new condition of the make and model at issue. Each firearm shall fire 5 rounds at a target from a set distance and the largest spread in inches between the centers of any of the holes made in the test target shall be measured and recorded. This procedure shall be repeated 2 more times on the firearm. The arithmetic mean of each of the 3 recorded results shall be deemed the result of the trial for that particular sample firearm. The ammunition used shall be the type recommended by the firearm manufacturer in its user manual, if none is recommended, any standard ammunition of the correct caliber in new condition.

(p) Subsection (o) shall not apply to:

(i) a firearm lawfully owned or possessed under a license issued under this chapter on or before October 21, 1998;

- (ii) a stun gun; or
- (iii) a firearm designated by the secretary of public safety, with the advice of the firearm control advisory board, established pursuant to section 131½, as a firearm solely designed and sold for formal target shooting competition or for Olympic shooting competition and listed on the rosters pursuant to section 131½.³⁷

SECTION 38.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 125 - *Forfeiture or suspension of licenses; notice*

~~Section 125. The officials authorized to issue a license under section one hundred and twenty-two, after due notice to the licensee and reasonable opportunity for him to be heard, may declare his license forfeited, or may suspend his license for such period of time as they may deem proper, upon satisfactory proof that he has violated or permitted a violation of any condition thereof or has violated any provision of this chapter, or has been convicted of a felony. The pendency of proceedings before a court shall not suspend or interfere with the power to declare a forfeiture. If the license is declared forfeited, the licensee shall be disqualified to receive a license for one year after the expiration of the term of the license so forfeited. The commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services shall be notified in writing of any forfeiture under this section.³⁸~~

Section 125. (a) Licensing authorities shall participate in training seminars as prescribed by the executive office of public safety and security, which shall include, but shall not be limited to, instruction on:

- (i) current laws, regulations and rules relating to this chapter;
- (ii) licensing responsibilities;
- (iii) record keeping obligations;
- (iv) firearm surrender, registration and tracing;
- (v) responsibilities and requirements regarding the annual inspection of establishments licensed under section 122; and (v) electronic database use.

(b) Any person making an application for the issuance of a license to sell or renewal thereof under section 122 shall, in addition to the requirements set forth in this chapter, complete a dealer training program developed and offered online by the executive office of public safety and security. No application for the issuance of a license to sell shall be accepted or processed by the licensing authority without a certification of program completion.

(c) The curriculum for the training program pursuant to subsection (b) shall include:

- (i) uniform standards of security for business premises;
- (ii) employee background check and training requirements; and
- (iii) information on requirements and conditions contained in chapter 140, and other laws the executive office, in its discretion, deems relevant.

(d) The executive office of public safety and security shall promulgate rules and regulations to implement this section.³⁸

SECTION 39.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 126 - *Placards, signs or advertisements; prima facie evidence*

Section 126. If there is exposed from, maintained in or permitted to remain on any vehicle or premises any placard, sign or advertisement purporting or designed to announce that firearms, ~~rifles, shotguns or machine guns~~³⁹ are kept in or upon such vehicle or premises or that an occupant of any vehicle or premises is a gunsmith, it shall be prima facie evidence that firearms, ~~rifles, shotguns or machine guns~~³⁹ are kept in or upon such vehicle or premises for sale or that the occupant is engaged in business as a gunsmith.

SECTION 40.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 128 - *Penalty for violation of statute on selling, renting or leasing weapons; evidence on sale of machine gun*

~~Section 128. Any licensee under a license described in section one hundred and twenty three, and any employee or agent of such a licensee, who violates any provision of said section required to be expressed in the second, fourth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth or twenty first condition of said license, and except as provided in section one hundred and twenty eight A, any person who, without being licensed as hereinbefore provided, sells, rents or leases a firearm, rifle, shotgun or machine gun, or is engaged in business as a gunsmith, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than ten years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.⁴⁰~~

Whoever, licensed under section 122 or 122B, sells or furnishes a firearm or ammunition to any person without a firearm license card or permit shall have their license revoked and shall not be entitled to apply for such license for 10 years from the date of such revocation and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000, by imprisonment in a state prison for not more than 10 years or house of correction for not more than 2½ years or by both such fine and imprisonment; provided, however, that a valid permit to purchase issued under section 131A may permit certain firearm transfers to persons over 18 years of age. Any person who, without being licensed under section 122 or exempt as provided under section 129C, sells, rents, leases or otherwise transfers a firearm, or is engaged in business as a gunsmith, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not less than 1 year nor more than 10 years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Evidence that a person sold or attempted to sell a machine gun shall constitute prima facie evidence that such person is engaged in the business of selling machine guns.⁴⁰

Evidence that a person sold or attempted to sell a machine gun without being licensed under section one hundred and twenty-three shall, in a prosecution under this section, constitute prima facie evidence that such person is engaged in the business of selling machine guns.

SECTION 41.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 128A - *Application of Sec. 128*

~~Section 128A. The provisions of section one hundred and twenty-eight shall not apply to any person who, without being licensed as provided in section one hundred and twenty-two, sells or transfers a firearm, rifle or shotgun to a person licensed under said section one hundred and twenty-two, or to a federally licensed firearms dealer or to a federal, state or local historical society, museum or institutional collection open to the public. The provisions of section one hundred and twenty-eight shall not apply to any resident of the commonwealth who, without being licensed as provided in section one hundred and twenty-two, sells or transfers to other than a federally licensed firearms dealer or organization named above not more than four firearms, including rifles and shotguns in any one calendar year; provided, however, that the seller has a firearm identification card or a license to carry firearms, is an exempt person under the conditions of clauses (n), (o), (r) and (s) of the fourth paragraph of section one hundred and twenty-nine C, or is permitted to transfer ownership under the conditions of section one hundred and twenty-nine D and the purchaser has, in the case of sale or transfer of a firearm, a permit to purchase issued under the provisions of section one hundred and thirty-one A and a firearm identification card issued under section one hundred and twenty-nine B, or has such permit to purchase and is an exempt person under the provisions of section one hundred and twenty-nine C, or has been issued a license to carry firearms under the provisions of section one hundred and thirty, or in the case of sale or transfer of a rifle or shotgun, the purchaser has a firearm identification card or a license to carry firearms or is an exempt person as hereinbefore stated. Any sale or transfer conducted pursuant to this section shall comply with section 131E and shall, prior to or at the point of sale, be conducted over a real time web portal developed by the department of criminal justice information services. The department of criminal justice information services shall require each person selling or transferring a firearm, shotgun or rifle pursuant to this section to electronically provide, through the portal, such information as is determined to be necessary to verify the identification of the seller and purchaser and ensure that the sale or transfer complies with this section. Upon submission of the required information, the portal shall automatically review such information and display a message indicating whether the seller may proceed with the sale or transfer and shall provide any further instructions for the seller as determined to be necessary by the department of criminal justice information services. The department of criminal justice information services shall keep a record of any sale or transfer conducted pursuant to this section and shall provide the seller and purchaser with verification of such sale or transfer.⁴¹~~

Section 128A. (a) A person with a license to carry under section 131 may sell or transfer firearms and ammunition and a person with a firearm identification card under section 129B may sell or transfer rifles and shotguns that are not large capacity or semiautomatic and ammunition to:

- (i) a person with a license to sell issued under section 122;
- (ii) a federally licensed firearms dealer; or
- (iii) a federal, state or local historical society, museum or institutional collection open to the public, without an annual limit on transfers.

(b) A person with a license to carry under section 131 may sell or transfer firearms and ammunition therefor and a person with a firearm identification card under section 129B may sell or transfer rifles and shotguns that are not large capacity or semi-automatic and ammunition therefor to the following; provided, however, that no more than 4 firearm transfers shall occur per calendar year:

- (i) a person with a license to carry under section 131;
- (ii) an exempted person if permitted under section 129C; and

(iii) a person with a firearm identification card under section 129B; provided, however, that for transfers and purchases of firearms that are not rifles and shotguns that are not large capacity or semiautomatic, the transferee shall also have a valid permit to purchase under section 131A.

(c) An heir or devisee upon the death of a firearm or ammunition owner, a person in the military, police officers and other peace officers, a veteran's organization and historical society, museums and institutional collections open to the public may:

(i) sell or transfer firearms and ammunition therefor, to a federally licensed firearms dealer, or a federal, state or local historical society, museum or institutional collection open to the public; and

(ii) sell or transfer no more than 4 firearms and ammunition therefor per calendar year to:

(A) a person with a license to carry under section 131;

(B) an exempted person under section 129C; or

(C) a person with a firearm identification card under section 129B; provided, however, that for transfers and purchases of firearms that are not rifles and shotguns that are not large capacity or semi-automatic, the transferee shall have a valid permit to purchase under section 131A.

(d) A person with a license to carry under section 131 may purchase or transfer firearms and ammunition therefor from a dealer licensed under section 122 or a person permitted to sell under this section.

(e) A person with a firearm identification card under section 129B who is over 18 years of age may purchase or transfer rifles and shotguns that are not large capacity or semi-automatic and ammunition therefor from a dealer licensed under section 122 or a person permitted to sell under this section.

(f) A bona fide collector of firearms may purchase a firearm that was not previously owned or registered in the commonwealth from a dealer licensed under section 122 if it is a curio or relic firearm as defined in section 121.

(g) All purchases, sales or transfers of a firearm permitted under this section shall, prior to or at the point of sale, be conducted through the electronic firearms registration system pursuant to section 121B. The department of criminal justice information services shall require each person selling or transferring a firearm pursuant to this section to electronically provide, through the electronic firearms registration system, such information as is determined to be necessary to verify the identification of the seller and purchaser and ensure that the sale or transfer complies with this section. Upon submission of the required information, the electronic firearms registration system shall automatically review such information and display a message indicating whether the seller may proceed with the sale or transfer and shall provide any further instructions for the seller as determined to be necessary by the department of criminal justice information services. The electronic firearms registration system shall keep a record of any sale or transfer conducted pursuant to this section and shall provide the seller and purchaser with verification of such sale or transfer.⁴¹

SECTION 42.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 128B - *Unauthorized purchase of firearms; report to commissioner; penalties*

~~Section 128B. Any resident of the commonwealth who purchases or obtains a firearm, rifle or shotgun or machine gun from any source within or without the commonwealth, other than from a licensee under section one hundred and twenty-two or a person authorized to sell firearms under section one hundred and twenty-eight A, and any nonresident of the commonwealth who purchases or obtains a firearm, rifle, shotgun or machine gun from any source within or without the commonwealth, other than such a licensee or person, and receives such firearm, rifle, shotgun or machine gun, within the commonwealth shall within seven days after receiving such firearm, rifle, shotgun or machine gun, report, in writing, to the commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services the name and address of the seller or donor and the buyer or donee, together with a complete description of the firearm, rifle, shotgun or machine gun, including the caliber, make and serial number. Whoever violates any provision of this section shall for the first offense be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 and for any subsequent offense by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than ten years.⁴²~~

Section 128B. Any resident of the commonwealth who purchases or obtains a firearm from any source within or without the commonwealth, other than from a licensee under section 122 or a person authorized to sell firearms under section 128A, and any nonresident of the commonwealth who purchases or obtains a firearm from any source within or without the commonwealth, other than such a licensee or person, and receives such firearm within the commonwealth, shall register such firearm and report such information required under sections 121B and 121C. Whoever violates any provision of this section shall for the first offense be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 and for any subsequent offense by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 10 years.⁴²

SECTION 43.

Section 129. Whoever in purchasing, ~~renting or hiring a firearm, rifle, shotgun or machine gun, or in making application for any form of license or permit~~⁴³ or renting a firearm, or in making application for any form of license, card or permit⁴³ issued in connection therewith, or in requesting that work be done by a gunsmith, gives a false or fictitious name or address or knowingly offers or gives false information concerning the date or place of birth, his citizenship status, occupation, or criminal record, shall for the first offense be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both; and for a second or subsequent offense, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than two and one half years nor more than five years in the state prison.

SECTION 44.

~~Section 129B. A firearm identification card shall be issued and possessed subject to the following conditions and restrictions: (1) Any person residing or having a place of business within the jurisdiction of the licensing authority or any person residing in an area of exclusive federal jurisdiction located within a city or town may submit to the licensing authority an application for a firearm identification card, or renewal of the same, which the licensing authority shall issue if it appears that the applicant is not a prohibited person. A prohibited person shall be a person who:~~

~~(i) has ever, in a court of the commonwealth, been convicted or adjudicated a youthful offender or delinquent child, or both as defined in section 52 of chapter 119, for the commission of: (A) a felony; (B) a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for more than 2 years; (C) a violent crime as defined in section 121; (D) a violation of any law regulating the use, possession, ownership, transfer, purchase, sale, lease, rental, receipt or transportation of weapons or ammunition for which a term of imprisonment may be imposed; (E) a violation of any law regulating the use, possession or sale of controlled substances, as defined in section 1 of chapter 94C, including, but not limited to, a violation under said chapter 94C; or (F) a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence as defined in 18 U.S.C. 921(a)(33); provided, however, that, except for the commission of a felony, a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, a violent crime or a crime involving the trafficking of controlled substances, if the applicant has been so convicted or adjudicated or released from confinement, probation or parole supervision for such conviction or adjudication, whichever occurs last, for 5 or more years immediately preceding such application, then the applicant's right or ability to possess a non-large capacity rifle or shotgun shall be deemed restored in the commonwealth with respect to such conviction or adjudication and that conviction or adjudication shall not disqualify the applicant for a firearm identification card;~~

~~(ii) has, in any other state or federal jurisdiction, been convicted or adjudicated a youthful offender or delinquent child for the commission of: (A) a felony; (B) a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for more than 2 years; (C) a violent crime as defined in section 121; (D) a violation of any law regulating the use, possession, ownership, transfer, purchase, sale, lease, rental, receipt or transportation of weapons or ammunition for which a term of imprisonment may be imposed; (E) a violation of any law regulating the use, possession or sale of controlled substances, as defined in section 1 of chapter 94C, including, but not limited to, a violation under said chapter 94C; or (F) a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence as defined in 18 U.S.C. 921(a)(33); provided, however, that, except for the commission of felony, a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, a violent crime or a crime involving the trafficking of weapons or controlled substances, if the applicant has been so convicted or adjudicated or released from confinement, probation or parole supervision for such conviction or adjudication, whichever occurs last, for 5 or more years immediately preceding such application and the applicant's right or ability to possess a rifle or shotgun has been fully restored in the jurisdiction wherein the conviction or adjudication was entered, then the conviction or adjudication shall not disqualify such applicant for a firearm identification card;~~

~~(iii) is or has been: (A) except in the case of a commitment pursuant to sections 35 or 36C of chapter 123, committed to any hospital or institution for mental illness, alcohol or substance abuse, unless after 5 years from the date of the confinement, the applicant submits with the application an affidavit of a licensed physician or clinical psychologist attesting that such physician or psychologist is familiar with the applicant's mental illness, alcohol or substance abuse and that in the physician's or psychologist's opinion the applicant is not disabled by a mental illness, alcohol or substance abuse in a manner that should prevent the applicant from possessing a firearm, rifle or shotgun; (B) committed by an order of a court to any hospital or institution for mental illness, unless the applicant was granted a petition for relief of the court's order pursuant to said section 36C of said chapter 123 and submits a copy of the order for relief with the application; (C) subject to an order of the probate court appointing a guardian or conservator for an incapacitated person on the grounds that that applicant lacks the mental capacity to contract or manage affairs, unless the applicant was granted a petition for relief pursuant to section 56C of chapter 215 and submits a copy of the order for relief with the application; or (D) found to be a person with an alcohol use disorder or substance use disorder or both and committed pursuant to said section 35 of said chapter 123, unless the applicant was granted a petition for relief of the court's order pursuant to said section 35 of said chapter 123 and submits a copy of the order for relief with the application;~~

(iv) is at the time of the application younger than 14 years of age; provided however that the applicant shall not be issued the card until the applicant reaches the age of 15;

(v) is at the time of the application more than 14 but less than 18 years of age, unless the applicant submits with the application a certificate of a parent or guardian granting the applicant permission to apply for a card;

(vi) is an alien who does not maintain lawful permanent residency;

(vii) is currently subject to: (A) an order for suspension or surrender issued pursuant to section 3B or 3C of chapter 209A or a similar order issued by another jurisdiction; (B) a permanent or temporary protection order issued pursuant to chapter 209A, a similar order issued by another jurisdiction, including an order described in 18 U.S.C. 922(g)(8); or (C) an extreme risk protection order issued pursuant to sections 131R to 131X, inclusive, or a similar order issued by another jurisdiction;

(viii) is currently the subject of an outstanding arrest warrant in any state or federal jurisdiction;

(ix) has been discharged from the armed forces of the United States under dishonorable conditions;

(x) is a fugitive from justice; or

(xi) having been a citizen of the United States, has renounced that citizenship.

(11/2)(a) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) to the contrary, the licensing authority may file a petition to request that an applicant be denied the issuance or renewal of a firearm identification card, or to suspend or revoke such a card in the district court of jurisdiction. If the licensing authority files any such petition it shall be accompanied by written notice to the applicant describing the specific evidence in the petition. Such petition shall be founded upon a written statement of the reasons for supporting a finding of unsuitability pursuant to subsection (d).

(b) Upon the filing of a petition to deny the issuance or renewal of a firearm identification card, the court shall within 90 days hold a hearing to determine if the applicant is unsuitable under subsection (d) of this paragraph. Such a petition shall serve to stay the issuance or renewal of the firearm identification card pending a judicial determination on such petition.

(c) Upon the filing of a petition to suspend or revoke a firearm identification card, the court shall within 15 days determine whether there is sufficient evidence to support a finding that the applicant is unsuitable. Such petition shall serve to effect the suspension or revocation pending a judicial determination on the sufficiency of evidence. If a court determines that insufficient evidence exists to support a finding of unsuitability, the licensing authority shall not file a petition under this subsection for the same applicant within 75 days of the licensing authority's previous petition for that applicant. If a court determines that sufficient evidence exists to support a finding of unsuitability, the court shall within 75 days hold a hearing to determine if the applicant is unsuitable under subsection (d); provided, however, that such initial suspension or revocation shall remain in effect pending a judicial determination thereon.

(d) A determination of unsuitability shall be based on a preponderance of evidence that there exists: (i) reliable, articulable, and credible information that the applicant has exhibited or engaged in behavior to suggest the applicant could potentially create a risk to public safety; or (ii) existing factors that suggest that the applicant could potentially create a risk to public safety. If a court enters a judgment that an applicant is unsuitable the court shall notify the applicant in a writing setting forth the specific reasons for such determination. If a court has not entered a judgment that an applicant is unsuitable under this clause within 90 days for petitions under clause (ii) or within 75 days under clause (iii), the court shall enter a judgment that the applicant is suitable for the purposes of this paragraph.

(2) Within seven days of the receipt of a completed application for a card, the licensing authority shall forward one copy of the application and one copy of the applicant's fingerprints to the colonel of state police, who shall, within 30 days, advise the licensing authority, in writing, of any disqualifying criminal record of the applicant arising from within or without the commonwealth and whether there is reason to believe that the applicant is disqualified for any of the foregoing reasons from possessing a card; provided, however, that the taking of fingerprints shall not be required in issuing the renewal of a card if the renewal applicant's fingerprints are on file with the department of state police. In searching for any disqualifying history of the applicant, the colonel shall utilize, or cause to be utilized, files maintained by the department of mental health, department of probation and statewide and nationwide criminal justice, warrant and protection order information systems and files including, but not limited to, the National Instant Criminal Background Check System. If the information available to the colonel does not indicate that the possession of a non-large capacity rifle or shotgun by the applicant would be in violation of state or federal law, he shall certify such fact, in writing, to the licensing authority within such 30 day period. The licensing authority shall provide to the applicant a receipt indicating that it received the applicant's application. The receipt shall be provided to the applicant within 7 days by mail if the application was received by mail or immediately if the application was made in person; provided, however, that the receipt shall include the applicants' name, address, current firearm identification card number, if any, the current card's expiration date, if any, the date when the application was received by the licensing authority, the name of the licensing authority and its agent that received the application, the licensing authority's address and telephone number, the type of application and whether it is an application for a new card or for renewal of an existing card; and provided further, that a copy of the receipt shall be kept by the licensing authority for not less than 1 year and a copy shall be furnished to the applicant if requested by the applicant.

(3) The licensing authority may not prescribe any other condition for the issuance of a firearm identification card and shall, within 40 days from the date of application, either approve the application and issue the license or deny the application and notify the applicant of the reason for such denial in writing; provided, however, that no such card shall be issued unless the

colonel has certified, in writing, that the information available to him does not indicate that the possession of a rifle or shotgun by the applicant would be in violation of state or federal law.

(4) A firearm identification card shall be revoked or suspended by the licensing authority or his designee upon the occurrence of any event that would have disqualified the holder from being issued such card or from having such card renewed or for a violation of a restriction provided under this section. Any revocation or suspension of a card shall be in writing and shall state the reasons therefor. Upon revocation or suspension, the licensing authority shall take possession of such card and receipt for fee paid for such card, and the person whose card is so revoked or suspended shall take all action required under the provisions of section 129D. No appeal or post-judgment motion shall operate to stay such revocation or suspension. Notices of revocation and suspension shall be forwarded to the commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services and the commissioner of probation and shall be included in the criminal justice information system. A revoked or suspended card may be reinstated only upon the termination of all disqualifying conditions.

(5) Any applicant or holder aggrieved by a denial, revocation or suspension of a firearm identification card, unless a hearing has previously been held pursuant to chapter 209A, may, within either 90 days after receipt of notice of such denial, revocation or suspension or within 90 days after the expiration of the time limit in which the licensing authority is required to respond to the applicant, file a petition to obtain judicial review in the district court having jurisdiction in the city or town wherein the applicant filed for or was issued such card. A justice of such court, after a hearing, may direct that a card be issued or reinstated to the petitioner if the justice finds that such petitioner is not prohibited by law from possessing such card.

(6) A firearm identification card shall not entitle a holder thereof to possess: (i) a large capacity firearm or large capacity feeding device therefor, except under a license issued to a shooting club as provided under section 131 or under the direct supervision of a holder of a license issued to an individual under said section 131 at an incorporated shooting club or licensed shooting range; or (ii) a non-large capacity firearm or large capacity rifle or shotgun or large capacity feeding device therefor, except under a license issued to a shooting club as provided under said section 131 or under the direct supervision of a holder of a license issued to an individual under said section 131 at an incorporated shooting club or licensed shooting range. A firearm identification card shall not entitle a holder thereof to possess any rifle or shotgun that is, or in such manner that is, otherwise prohibited by law. A firearm identification card issued pursuant to subclause (vi) of clause (1) of section 122D, shall be valid to purchase and possess chemical mace, pepper spray or other similarly propelled liquid, gas or powder designed to temporarily incapacitate. Except as otherwise provided herein, a firearm identification card shall not be valid for the use, possession, ownership, transfer, purchase, sale, lease, rental or transportation of a rifle or shotgun if such rifle or shotgun is a large capacity weapon as defined in section 121.

(7) A firearm identification card shall be in a standard form provided by the commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services in a size and shape equivalent to that of a license to operate motor vehicles issued by the registry of motor vehicles pursuant to section 8 of chapter 90 and shall contain an identification number, name, address, photograph, fingerprint, place and date of birth, height, weight, hair color, eye color and signature of the cardholder and shall be marked "Firearm Identification Card" and shall provide in a legible font size and style the phone numbers for the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline and the Samaritans Statewide Helpline. If a firearm identification card is issued for the sole purpose of purchasing or possessing chemical mace, pepper spray or other similarly propelled liquid, gas or powder designed to temporarily incapacitate, such card shall clearly state that such card is valid for such limited purpose only. The application for such card shall be made in a standard form provided by the commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services which shall require the applicant to affirmatively state, under the pains and penalties of perjury, that he is not disqualified on any of the grounds enumerated in clauses (i) to (ix), inclusive, from being issued such card.

(8) Any person who knowingly files an application containing false information shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than two years in a house of correction, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(9) A firearm identification card shall be valid, unless revoked or suspended, for a period of not more than 6 years from the date of issuance, except that if the cardholder applied for renewal before the card expired, the card shall remain valid after the expiration date on the card for all lawful purposes, until the application for renewal is approved or denied; provided, however, if the cardholder is on active duty with the armed forces of the United States on the expiration date of the card, the card shall remain valid until the cardholder is released from active duty and for a period of not less than 180 days following such release, except that if the cardholder applied for renewal prior to the end of such period, the card shall remain valid after the expiration date on the card for all lawful purposes, until the application for renewal is approved or denied. A card issued on February 29 shall expire on March 1. The commissioner of criminal justice information services shall send electronically or by first class mail to the holder of a firearm identification card, a notice of the expiration of the card not less than 90 days before its expiration and shall enclose with the notice a form for the renewal of the card. The form for renewal shall include an affidavit whereby the applicant shall verify that the applicant has not lost a firearm or had a firearm stolen from the applicant's possession since the date of the applicant's last renewal or issuance. The commissioner of criminal justice information services shall include in the notice all pertinent information about the penalties that may be imposed if the firearm identification card is not renewed. The commissioner of criminal justice information services shall provide electronic notice of expiration only upon the request of a cardholder. A request for electronic notice of expiration shall be forwarded to the department on a form furnished by the

commissioner. Any electronic address maintained by the department to provide electronic notice of expiration shall be considered a firearms record and shall not be disclosed except as provided in section 10 of chapter 66.

(9A) Except as provided in paragraph (9B), the fee for an application for a firearm identification card shall be \$100, which shall be payable to the licensing authority and shall not be prorated or refunded in the case of revocation or denial. The licensing authority shall retain \$25 of the fee; \$50 of the fee shall be deposited in the General Fund; and \$25 of the fee shall be deposited in the Firearms-Fingerprint Identity Verification Trust Fund. Notwithstanding any general or special law to the contrary, licensing authorities shall deposit quarterly that portion of the firearm identification card application fee which is to be deposited into the General Fund, not later than January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1 of each year.

(9B) The application fee for a firearm identification card issued for the sole purpose of purchasing or possessing chemical mace, pepper spray or other similarly propelled liquid, gas or powder designed to temporarily incapacitate shall be \$25, which shall be payable to the licensing authority and shall not be prorated or refunded in the case of revocation or denial. The licensing authority shall retain 50 per cent of the fee and the remaining portion shall be deposited in the General Fund. Notwithstanding any general or special law to the contrary, licensing authorities shall deposit quarterly that portion of the firearm identification card application fee which is to be deposited into the General Fund, not later than January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1 of each year. There shall be no application fee for the renewal of a firearm identification card issued under this paragraph. A firearm identification card issued under this paragraph shall display, in clear and conspicuous language, that the card shall be valid only for the purpose of purchasing or possessing chemical mace, pepper spray or other similarly propelled liquid, gas or powder designed to temporarily incapacitate.

(9C) Except as provided in paragraph (9B), the fee for an application for a firearm identification card for any person under the age of 18 shall be \$25, which shall be payable to the licensing authority and shall not be prorated or refunded in the case of revocation or denial. The licensing authority shall retain 50 per cent of the fee and the remaining portion shall be deposited into the General Fund. Notwithstanding any general or special law to the contrary, licensing authorities shall deposit quarterly that portion of the firearm identification card application fee which is to be deposited into the General Fund, not later than January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1 of each year.

(10) Any person over the age of 70 shall be exempt from the requirement of paying a renewal fee for a firearm identification card.

(11) A cardholder shall notify, in writing, the licensing authority that issued such card, the chief of police into whose jurisdiction such cardholder moves and the executive director of the criminal history systems board of any change of address. Such notification shall be made by certified mail within 30 days of its occurrence. Failure to so notify shall be cause for revocation or suspension of such card.

(12) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 10 of chapter 269, any person in possession of a non-large capacity rifle or shotgun whose firearm identification card issued under this section is invalid for the sole reason that it has expired, not including licenses that remain valid under paragraph (9) because the licensee applied for renewal before the license expired, but who shall not be disqualified from renewal upon application therefor under this section, shall be subject to a civil fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000 and the provisions of said section 10 of said chapter 269 shall not apply; provided, however, that the exemption from the provisions of said section 10 of said chapter 269 provided herein shall not apply if: (i) such firearm identification card has been revoked or suspended, unless such revocation or suspension was caused by failure to give notice of a change of address as required under this section; (ii) revocation or suspension of such firearm identification card is pending; unless such revocation or suspension was caused by failure to give notice of a change of address as required under this section; or (iii) an application for renewal of such firearm identification card has been denied. Any law enforcement officer who discovers a person to be in possession of a rifle or shotgun after such person's firearm identification card has expired, meaning after 90 days beyond the stated expiration date on the card, or has been revoked or suspended solely for failure to give notice of a change of address shall confiscate any rifle or shotgun and such expired or suspended card then in possession, and such officer shall forward such card to the licensing authority by whom it was issued as soon as practicable. Any confiscated weapon shall be returned to the owner upon the renewal or reinstatement of such expired or suspended card within one year of such confiscation or such weapon may be otherwise disposed of in accordance with the provisions of section 129D. Pending the issuance of a renewed firearm identification card, a receipt for the fee paid, after five days following issuance, shall serve as a valid substitute and any rifle or shotgun so confiscated shall be returned, unless the applicant is disqualified. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply if such person has a valid license to carry firearms issued under section 131 or 131F.

(13) Upon issuance of a firearm identification card under this section, the licensing authority shall forward a copy of such approved application and card to the executive director of the criminal history systems board, who shall inform the licensing authority forthwith of the existence of any disqualifying condition discovered or occurring subsequent to the issuance of a firearm identification card under this section.

(14) Nothing in this section shall authorize the purchase, possession or transfer of any weapon, ammunition or feeding device that is, or in such manner that is, prohibited by state or federal law.

(15) The secretary of the executive office of public safety, or his designee, may promulgate regulations to carry out the purposes of this section.⁴⁴

Section 129B. A firearm identification card shall be issued and possessed subject to the following conditions and restrictions:

(a) Any lawful resident 18 years of age or older residing within the jurisdiction of the licensing authority or residing in an area of exclusive federal jurisdiction located within a city or town may submit to the licensing authority an application for a firearm identification card, or renewal of the same, which the licensing authority shall issue pursuant to section 121F if it appears that the applicant is neither a prohibited person nor determined to be unsuitable to be issued a card as set forth in said section; provided, however, that a person aged 15 years or older, but less than 18 years of age, may submit an application for a firearm identification card and shall be issued the same only if the applicant meets the requirements of said section 121F and submits with the application a certificate of a parent or guardian granting the applicant permission to apply for the card. A person 14 years of age may submit an application for a firearm identification card but the applicant shall not be issued the card until the applicant reaches 15 years of age and at that time meets the standards and requirements under this subsection.

(b) No card shall be issued under this section unless the applicant submits with their application a basic firearms safety certificate or other certificate meeting the requirements of section 131P.

(c) A firearm identification card shall entitle a holder thereof to purchase, transfer, possess and carry rifles and shotguns that are not large capacity or semi-automatic, and the ammunition therefore. A firearm identification card shall not entitle a holder thereof to transfer, possess or carry any other firearm including any large capacity firearm, any large capacity or semiautomatic rifle or any large capacity or semiautomatic shotgun except under the direct supervision of a holder of a license to carry firearms at an incorporated shooting club or a licensed shooting range. Except as otherwise provided herein, a firearm identification card shall not be valid for the use, possession, ownership, transfer, purchase, sale, lease, rental or transportation of any large capacity firearm.

(d) A firearm identification card shall be valid, unless revoked or suspended, for a period of not more than 6 years from the date of issuance and shall expire on the anniversary of the card holder's date of birth occurring not less than 5 years nor more than 6 years from the date of issue. A card issued on February 29 shall expire on March 1.

(e) The holder of a firearm identification card shall report any change of address via the electronic firearm registration system administered by the commissioner of the department of criminal justice services. Such notification shall be made on the portal within 30 days of its occurrence. Failure to so notify shall be cause for revocation or suspension of such card.

(f) The secretary of the executive office of public safety, or a designee, may promulgate regulations to carry out the purposes of this section.⁴⁴

SECTION 45.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 129C - *Application of Sec. 129B; ownership or possession of firearms or ammunition; transfers; report to commissioner; exemptions; exhibiting license to carry, etc. on demand*

~~Section 129C. No person, other than a licensed dealer or one who has been issued a license to carry a pistol or revolver or an exempt person as hereinafter described, shall own or possess any firearm, rifle, shotgun or ammunition unless he has been issued a firearm identification card by the licensing authority pursuant to the provisions of section one hundred and twenty-nine B.~~

~~No person shall sell, give away, loan or otherwise transfer a rifle or shotgun or ammunition other than (a) by operation of law, or (b) to an exempt person as hereinafter described, or (c) to a licensed dealer, or (d) to a person who displays his firearm identification card, or license to carry a pistol or revolver.~~

~~A seller shall, within seven days, report all such transfers to the commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services according to the provisions set forth in section one hundred and twenty-eight A, and in the case of loss, theft or recovery of any firearm, rifle, shotgun or machine gun, a similar report shall be made forthwith to both the commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services and the licensing authority in the city or town where the owner resides.~~

~~Whoever fails to report the loss or theft of a firearm, rifle, shotgun or machine gun or the recovery of a firearm, rifle, shotgun or machine gun previously reported lost or stolen to the commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services and the licensing authority in the city or town where the owner resides shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 for a first offense, by a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$7,500 for a second offense and by a fine of not less than \$7,500 nor more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not less than 1 year nor more than 5 years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, for a third or subsequent offense. Failure to so report shall be a cause for suspension or permanent revocation of a person's firearm identification card or license to carry firearms, or both. Notwithstanding this paragraph or any general or special law to the contrary, no person, who in good faith, reports a loss or theft under this paragraph for the first time shall be subject to suspension, revocation or be considered unsuitable under section 131 for the renewal of a lawfully held~~

firearm identification card or license to carry firearms; provided, however, that persons reporting loss or theft under this paragraph or under section 129B on a second or subsequent occasion may be subject to suspension, revocation or be considered unsuitable under said section 131 for the renewal of a lawfully held firearm identification card or license to carry firearms:

The provisions of this section shall not apply to the following exempted persons and uses:

- (a) Any device used exclusively for signalling or distress use and required or recommended by the United States Coast Guard or the Interstate Commerce Commission, or for the firing of stud cartridges, explosive rivets or similar industrial ammunition;
- (b) Federally licensed firearms manufacturers or wholesale dealers, or persons employed by them or by licensed dealers, or on their behalf, when possession of firearms, rifles or shotguns is necessary for manufacture, display, storage, transport, installation, inspection or testing;
- (c) To a person voluntarily surrendering a firearm, rifle or shotgun and ammunition therefor to a licensing authority, the colonel of the state police or his designee if prior written notice has been given by said person to the licensing authority or the colonel of the state police, stating the place and approximate time of said surrender;
- (d) The regular and ordinary transport of firearms, rifles or shotguns as merchandise by any common carrier;
- (e) Possession by retail customers for the purpose of firing at duly licensed target concessions at amusement parks, piers and similar locations, provided that the firearms, rifles or shotguns to be so used are firmly chained or affixed to the counter and that the proprietor is in possession of a firearm identification card or license to carry firearms;
- (f) Possession of rifles and shotguns and ammunition therefor by nonresident hunters with valid nonresident hunting licenses during hunting season;
- (g) Possession of rifles and shotguns and ammunition therefor by nonresidents while on a firing or shooting range;
- (h) Possession of rifles and shotguns and ammunition therefor by nonresidents traveling in or through the commonwealth, providing that any rifles or shotguns are unloaded and enclosed in a case;
- (i) Possession of rifles and shotguns by nonresidents while at a firearm showing or display organized by a regularly existing gun collectors' club or association;
- (j) Any resident of the commonwealth returning after having been absent from the commonwealth for not less than 180 consecutive days or any new resident moving into the commonwealth, with respect to any firearm, rifle or shotgun and any ammunition therefor then in his possession, for 60 days after such return or entry into the commonwealth;
- (k) Any person under the age of fifteen with respect to the use of a rifle or shotgun by such person in hunting or target shooting, provided that such use is otherwise permitted by law and is under the immediate supervision of a person holding a firearm identification card or a license to carry firearms, or a duly commissioned officer, noncommissioned officer or enlisted member of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force or Coast Guard, or the National Guard or military service of the commonwealth or reserve components thereof, while in the performance of his duty;
- (l) The possession or utilization of any rifle or shotgun during the course of any television, movie, stage or other similar theatrical production, or by a professional photographer or writer for examination purposes in the pursuit of his profession, providing such possession or utilization is under the immediate supervision of a holder of a firearm identification card or a license to carry firearms;
- (m) The temporary holding, handling or firing of a firearm for examination, trial or instruction in the presence of a holder of a license to carry firearms, or the temporary holding, handling or firing of a rifle or shotgun for examination, trial or instruction in the presence of a holder of a firearm identification card, or where such holding, handling or firing is for a lawful purpose;
- (n) The transfer of a firearm, rifle or shotgun upon the death of an owner to his heir or legatee shall be subject to the provisions of this section, provided that said heir or legatee shall within one hundred and eighty days of such transfer, obtain a firearm identification card or a license to carry firearms if not otherwise an exempt person who is qualified to receive such or apply to the licensing authority for such further limited period as may be necessary for the disposition of such firearm, rifle or shotgun;
- (o) Persons in the military or other service of any state or of the United States, and police officers and other peace officers of any jurisdiction, in the performance of their official duty or when duly authorized to possess them;
- (p) Carrying or possession by residents or nonresidents of so-called black powder rifles, shotguns, and ammunition therefor as described in such paragraphs (A) and (B) of the third paragraph of section 121, and the carrying or possession of conventional rifles, shotguns, and ammunition therefor by nonresidents who meet the requirements for such carrying or possession in the state in which they reside.
[There is no clause (q).]
- (r) Possession by a veteran's organization chartered by the Congress of the United States, chartered by the commonwealth or recognized as a nonprofit tax exempt organization by the Internal Revenue Service and possession by the members of any such organization when on official parade duty or ceremonial occasions;
- (s) Possession by federal, state and local historical societies, museums, and institutional collections open to the public, provided such firearms, rifles or shotguns are unloaded, properly housed and secured from unauthorized handling;
- (t) the possession of firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns and ammunition, by banks or institutional lenders, or their agents, servants or employees, when the same are possessed as collateral for a secured commercial transaction or as a result of a default under a secured commercial transaction.

~~(u) Any nonresident who is eighteen years of age or older at the time of acquiring a rifle or shotgun from a licensed firearms dealer, provided, however, that such nonresident must hold a valid firearms license from his state of residence; provided, further, that the licensing requirements of such nonresident's state of residence are as stringent as the requirements of the commonwealth for a firearm identification card, as determined by the colonel of the state police who shall, annually, publish a list of those states whose requirements comply with the provisions of this clause.~~

~~Any person, exempted by clauses (o), (p) and (q), purchasing a rifle or shotgun or ammunition therefor shall submit to the seller such full and clear proof of identification, including shield number, serial number, military or governmental order or authorization, military or other official identification, other state firearms license, or proof of nonresidence, as may be applicable.~~

~~Nothing in this section shall permit the sale of rifles or shotguns or ammunition therefor to a minor under the age of eighteen in violation of section one hundred and thirty nor may any firearm be sold to a person under the age of 21 nor to any person who is not licensed to carry firearms under section one hundred and thirty-one unless he presents a valid firearm identification card and a permit to purchase issued under section one hundred and thirty-one A, or presents such permit to purchase and is a properly documented exempt person as hereinbefore described.~~

~~Nothing in this section shall permit the sale or transfer of a large capacity rifle, shotgun or firearm or large capacity feeding device therefor to a person not in possession of a license to carry firearms issued pursuant to section 131.~~

~~The possession of a firearm identification card issued under section one hundred and twenty-nine B shall not entitle any person to carry a firearm in violation of section ten of chapter two hundred and sixty-nine and, the possession of a firearm identification card issued under section 129B shall not entitle any person to possess any large capacity rifle or shotgun or large capacity feeding device therefor in violation of subsection (m) of said section 10 of said chapter 269.~~

~~Any person who, while not being within the limits of his own property or residence, or such person whose property or residence is under lawful search, and who is not exempt under this section, shall on demand of a police officer or other law enforcement officer, exhibit his license to carry firearms, or his firearm identification card or receipt for fee paid for such card, or, after January first, nineteen hundred and seventy, exhibit a valid hunting license issued to him which shall bear the number officially inscribed of such license to carry or card if any. Upon failure to do so such person may be required to surrender to such officer said firearm, rifle or shotgun which shall be taken into custody as under the provisions of section one hundred and twenty-nine D, except that such firearm, rifle or shotgun shall be returned forthwith upon presentation within thirty days of said license to carry firearms, firearm identification card or receipt for fee paid for such card or hunting license as hereinbefore described. Any person subject to the conditions of this paragraph may, even though no firearm, rifle or shotgun was surrendered, be required to produce within thirty days said license to carry firearms, firearm identification card or receipt for fee paid for such card, or said hunting license, failing which the conditions of section one hundred and twenty-nine D will apply. Nothing in this section shall prevent any person from being prosecuted for any violation of this chapter.⁴⁵~~

Section 129C. (a) Possession of a firearm or ammunition for a particular purpose and limited time without being duly issued a license, permit or card under sections 129B, 131, 131A or 131F shall be permitted by:

(i) a person voluntarily surrendering the firearm or ammunition to the colonel of the state police pursuant to section 131O,

(ii) a resident of the commonwealth returning after having been absent from the commonwealth for not less than 180 consecutive days or any new resident moving to the commonwealth, only with respect to any firearm or ammunition then in their possession prior to moving or return and only for 60 days after such return or entry into the commonwealth; or

(iii) an heir or devisee upon the death of the legal owner of the firearm or the ammunition for not more than 60 days after said firearm or ammunition is transferred into their possession and who shall also be permitted to sell or otherwise transfer said firearm or ammunition to a duly licensed person within this time period pursuant to section 128A.

(b) Possession of a firearm or ammunition while under direct supervision of an individual holding a license or card under section 129B, 131 or 131F and only for a particular purpose and limited time without being duly licensed or permitted under said sections 129B, 131 or 131F is permitted by:

(i) a retail customer for the purpose of firing at duly licensed target concessions at amusement parks, piers and similar locations; provided, that the firearms to be so used shall be firmly chained or affixed to the counter and shall be under the direct supervision of a proprietor or employee thereof who holds the necessary license or card;

(ii) a professional photographer or writer for examination purposes while in the pursuit of their profession or during the course of any television, movie, stage or other similar theatrical production; provided, that they are at all times under the immediate supervision of a holder of a license to carry or, in the case of rifles and shotguns that are not large capacity or semi-automatic, a firearm identification card; or

(iii) a person in the presence of a holder of the necessary license or card for the purpose of examination, trial or instruction.

(c) Common carriers and their duly authorized employees and agents may possess firearms and ammunition therefor without holding the necessary license or card under sections 129B, 131 or 131F while performing the regular and ordinary transport of firearms and ammunition as merchandise for customers duly licensed to permit such transport and so long as they abide by all storage and transportation requirements set forth in sections 131C and 131L.

(d) Notwithstanding section 131B, banks or institutional lenders and their duly authorized employees and agents, may possess and transfer non large capacity firearms and ammunition therefor as collateral for a secured commercial transaction or because of a default thereof without holding the necessary license or card under said sections 129B, 131 or 131F.

(e) Other organizations and their duly authorized employees and agents, may purchase, transfer and possess as so indicated in this subsection non large capacity firearms and ammunition therefor for a particular purpose and limited time without holding the necessary license or card under sections 129D, 131 or 131F if they are:

- (i) a federally licensed firearms manufacturer or wholesale dealer or their employees or agents who may possess firearms and ammunition therefor when their possession is necessary for manufacture, display, storage, transport, installation, inspection or testing;
- (ii) federal, state and local historical societies, museums and institutional collections open to the public who may possess firearms and ammunition therefor; provided, that such firearms shall be unloaded and properly housed and secured from unauthorized handling; provided further that the requirements for sales in section 128A are met; or
- (iii) a veteran's organization chartered by the congress of the United States, chartered by the commonwealth or recognized as a nonprofit tax-exempt organization by the internal revenue service and its members who may possess firearms and ammunition; provided, however, that members may only possess unloaded large capacity rifles or unloaded large capacity shotguns or large capacity rifles or large capacity shotguns that are loaded with blank cartridges and which contain no projectile within the blank or the bore or chamber; and provided further, that all possession by members of veteran's organizations shall be limited to official parade duty or ceremonial occasions.

(f) A person in the military or other service of any state or of the United States, and police officers and other peace officers of any jurisdiction, who may purchase, sell or otherwise transfer and possess non-large capacity firearms and ammunition therefor without holding a license or card under sections 129D, 131 or 131F while in the performance of their official duty or when duly authorized to possess them by their employing agency; provided, that the requirements for sales in section 128A are met. Upon purchase, a person exempted under this subsection shall submit to the seller full and clear proof of identification, including shield number, serial number, military or governmental order or authorization, military or other official identification, as applicable.

(g) A person may furnish a minor or person under 21 years of age with a firearm and ammunition for hunting, instruction, recreation and participation in shooting sports provided that the person furnishing the firearm and ammunition holds the appropriate license, permit or card, or is a duly commissioned officer, noncommissioned officer or enlisted member of the United States army, navy, marine corps, air force or coast guard, or the national guard or military service of the commonwealth or reserve components thereof, while in performance of their duty

(h) No license, permit or card under this chapter shall be required for a legal resident of the commonwealth over the age of 18 to carry or possess: (i) a firearm known as a detonator and commonly used on vehicles as a signaling and marking device and only when carried or possessed for such purposes; or (ii) any device used exclusively for signaling or distress use and required or recommended by the United States Coast Guard or the Interstate Commerce Commission, or for the firing of stud cartridges, explosive rivets or similar industrial ammunition.

(i) A nonresident who is at least 18 years of age may possess rifles and shotguns that are not large capacity or semi-automatic and ammunition therefor if the nonresident has a permit, card or license issued from their state of residence which has substantially similar requirements to those of the commonwealth for a firearm identification card as determined by the colonel of the state police pursuant to subsection (l)

(j) A nonresident who is at least 18 years of age may possess rifles and shotguns that are not large capacity or semi-automatic and ammunition therefor:

- (i) to hunt during hunting season with a nonresident hunting license or a hunting license or permit lawfully issued from their state of residence, which has substantially similar requirements to those in section 11 of chapter 131, as determined by the colonel of the state police pursuant to subsection (l);
- (ii) while on a firing or shooting range;

(iii) while traveling in or through the commonwealth; provided, that the rifles and shotguns that are not large capacity or semi-automatic shall be unloaded and in a locked container pursuant to sections 131C and 131L; or (iv) while at a firearm showing or display organized by a regularly existing gun collectors' club or association.

(k) A nonresident may carry a firearm on their person while in a vehicle lawfully traveling through the commonwealth; provided, however, that the firearm shall remain in the vehicle and if the firearm is outside its owner's direct control it shall be stored in the vehicle in accordance with section 131C.

(l) The colonel of the state police shall determine those states with substantially similar requirements to those of the commonwealth for a firearm identification card under section 129C and a hunting license under section 11 of chapter 131 and shall annually publish a list of those states.

(m) Nothing in this section shall supersede the firearm registration and serialization requirements pursuant to sections 121B and 121C.⁴⁵

SECTION 46.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 129D - *Surrender of firearms and ammunition to licensing authority upon denial of application for, or revocation of, identification card or license; right to transfer; sale by colonel of state police; rules and regulations*

~~Section 129D. Upon revocation, suspension or denial of an application for a firearm identification card pursuant to section 129B or for any firearms license if the firearm identification card is not then in force or for any machine gun license, the person whose application was so revoked, suspended or denied shall without delay deliver or surrender to the licensing authority where the person resides all firearms, rifles, shotguns and machine guns and ammunition which the person then possesses unless an appeal of the revocation or suspension is pending. The person or the person's legal representative shall have the right, at any time up to 1 year after the delivery or surrender, to transfer the firearms, rifles, shotguns and machine guns and ammunition to any licensed dealer or any other person legally permitted to purchase or take possession of the firearms, rifles, shotguns and machine guns and ammunition and, upon notification in writing by the purchaser or transferee and the former owner, the licensing authority shall within 10 days deliver the firearms, rifles, shotguns and machine guns and ammunition to the transferee or purchaser and the licensing authority shall observe due care in the receipt and holding of any such firearm, rifle, shotgun or machine gun and ammunition; provided, however, that the purchaser or transferee shall affirm in writing that the purchaser or transferee shall not in violation of section 129C transfer the firearms, rifles, shotguns or machine guns or ammunition to the former owner. The licensing authority shall at the time of delivery or surrender inform the person in writing of the authority's ability, within 1 year after delivery or surrender, to transfer the firearms, rifles, shotguns and machine guns and ammunition to any licensed dealer or other person legally permitted to purchase or take possession.~~

~~The licensing authority, after taking possession of any firearm, rifle, shotgun, machine gun or ammunition by any means, may transfer possession of such weapon for storage purposes to a federally and state licensed dealer of such weapons and ammunition who operates a bonded warehouse on the licensed premises that is equipped with a safe for the secure storage of firearms and a weapon box or similar container for the secure storage of other weapons and ammunition; provided, however, that the licensing authority shall not transfer to such dealer possession of any weapon that is or may be evidence in any current or pending criminal case concerning a violation of any general or special law, rule or regulation governing the use, possession or ownership of such weapon. Any such dealer that takes possession of a weapon under the provisions of this section shall: (i) inspect such weapon; (ii) issue to the owner a receipt indicating the make, model, caliber, serial number and condition of each weapon so received; and (iii) store and maintain all weapons so received in accordance with such regulations, rules or guidelines as the secretary of the executive office of public safety may establish under this section. The owner shall be liable to such dealer for reasonable storage charges and may dispose of any such weapon as provided under this section by transfer to a person lawfully permitted to purchase or take possession of such weapon.~~

~~Firearms, rifles, shotguns or machine guns and ammunition not disposed of after delivery or surrender according to the provisions of this section shall be sold at public auction by the colonel of the state police to the highest bidding person legally permitted to purchase and possess said firearms, rifles, shotguns or machine guns and ammunition and the proceeds shall be remitted to the state treasurer. Any such weapon that is stored and maintained by a licensed dealer as provided under this section may be so auctioned at the direction of: (i) the licensing authority at the expiration of one year following initial surrender or delivery to such licensing authority; or (ii) the dealer then in possession, if the storage charges for such weapon have been in arrears for 90 days; provided, however, that in either case, title shall pass to the licensed dealer for the purpose of transferring ownership to the auctioneer; and provided further, that in either case, after deduction and payment for storage charges and all necessary costs associated with such surrender and transfer, all surplus proceeds, if any, shall be immediately returned to the owner of such weapon; provided, however, that no firearm, rifle, shotgun or machine gun or ammunition~~

~~classified as having been used to carry out a criminal act pursuant to section 131Q shall be sold at public auction pursuant to this section:~~

~~If the licensing authority cannot reasonably ascertain a lawful owner within 180 days of acquisition by the authority, the authority may, in its discretion, trade or dispose of surplus, donated, abandoned or junk firearms, rifles, shotguns or machine guns or ammunition to properly licensed distributors or firearms dealers. The proceeds of the sale or transfer shall be remitted or credited to the municipality in which the authority presides to purchase weapons, equipment or supplies or for violence reduction or suicide prevention; provided, however, that no firearm, rifle, shotgun or machine gun or ammunition classified as having been used to carry out a criminal act pursuant to section 131Q shall be considered surplus, donated, abandoned or junk for the purposes of this section:~~

~~The secretary of the executive office of public safety may make and promulgate such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.⁴⁶~~

Section 129D. (a) Upon revocation, suspension or denial of an application for any license or card issued pursuant to sections 129B, 131 or 131F the person whose application was so revoked, suspended or denied shall, without delay, deliver or surrender to the licensing authority where the person resides all firearms or ammunition which are registered to the person or that the person then possesses and shall report such delivery or surrender to the electronic firearms registration system pursuant to section 121B. The person or the person's legal representative shall have the right, at any time up to 1 year after the delivery or surrender, to transfer the firearms and ammunition, notwithstanding the limits on private firearm transfers in section 128A, to a licensed dealer or to a person legally permitted to purchase or take possession of the firearms and ammunition and, upon notification in writing by the purchaser or transferee and the former owner, the licensing authority shall within 10 days deliver the firearms and ammunition to the transferee or purchaser and the licensing authority shall observe due care in the receipt and holding of any such firearm or ammunition; provided, however, that the purchaser or transferee shall affirm in writing that the purchaser or transferee shall not transfer the firearms or ammunition to the former owner; provided, however, that such transfer shall not be permitted if the firearm may be evidence in any pending criminal investigation. The licensing authority shall at the time of delivery or surrender inform the person in writing of their right to request a transfer in accordance with this paragraph.

(b) The licensing authority, after taking possession of any firearm or ammunition by any means, may transfer possession for storage purposes to a federally licensed firearms dealer who operates a bonded warehouse on the licensed premises that is equipped with a safe for the secure storage of firearms and a weapon box or similar container for the secure storage of ammunition; provided, however, that the licensing authority shall not transfer to such dealer possession of any firearm or ammunition that may be evidence in any pending criminal investigation. Any such dealer that takes possession of a firearm or ammunition pursuant to this section shall: (i) inspect the firearm or ammunition; (ii) issue to the owner a receipt indicating the make, model, caliber, serial number and condition of each firearm or ammunition so received; and (iii) store and maintain all firearms and ammunition so received in accordance with such regulations, rules or guidelines as the secretary of the executive office of public safety and security may establish under this section. The owner shall be liable to such dealer for reasonable storage charges.

(c) Firearms and ammunition not disposed of within 1 year of delivery or surrender pursuant to this section shall be sold at public auction by the colonel of the state police to the highest bidding person legally permitted to purchase and possess said firearms and ammunition and the proceeds shall be remitted to the General Fund.

(d) Any such firearm or ammunition that is stored and maintained by a licensed dealer may be so auctioned pursuant to subsection (c) at the direction of:

(i) the licensing authority at the expiration of 1 year following initial surrender or delivery to such licensing authority; or

(ii) the dealer then in possession, if the storage charges for such firearm or ammunition have been in arrears for 90 days; provided, however, that in either case, title shall pass to the licensed dealer for the purpose of transferring ownership to the auctioneer; provided further, that in either case, after deduction and payment for storage charges and all necessary costs associated with such surrender and transfer, all surplus proceeds, if any, shall be immediately returned to the owner of such firearm or ammunition; provided, however, that any firearm or ammunition identified pursuant to section 131Q as having been used to carry out a criminal act and any firearm or ammunition prohibited by law from being owned or possessed within the commonwealth shall not be sold at public auction pursuant to this section and shall instead be destroyed by the colonel of the state police.

(e) Unless otherwise required in this chapter, if the licensing authority cannot reasonably ascertain a lawful owner within 180 days of acquisition by the licensing authority, the licensing authority may, in its discretion, trade or dispose of surplus, donated, abandoned or junk firearms or ammunition to properly licensed distributors or firearms dealers. The proceeds of the sale or

transfer shall be remitted or credited to the municipality in which the licensing authority presides to purchase firearms, equipment or supplies or for violence reduction or suicide prevention; provided, however, that no firearm or ammunition identified pursuant to section 131Q as having been used to carry out a criminal act shall be considered surplus, donated, abandoned or junk for the purposes of this section.

(f) The licensing authority shall report the delivery or surrender or seizure of firearms and ammunition pursuant to sections 131R to 131Y, inclusive, to the department of criminal justice information services via the electronic firearms registration system. The report shall include the following information:

- (i) date of delivery, surrender or seizure;
- (ii) make, model, serial number and caliber of the firearm delivered, surrendered or seized and any identifying information for ammunition delivered, surrendered or seized;
- (iii) grounds for surrender or seizure;
- (iv) whether the firearm or ammunition is prohibited by law from being owned or possessed in the commonwealth;
- (v) whether the firearm or ammunition was classified as having been used to carry out a criminal act;
- (vi) information on the possession, storage, transfer, sale and any income derived therefrom; and (vii) the destruction or other disposition of the firearm or ammunition. Upon submission of this information, the system shall automatically report back to the licensing authority whether the firearm is registered, serialized, reported lost or stolen or potential evidence in a pending criminal investigation.

(g) The secretary of the executive office of public safety and security may promulgate rules and regulations as necessary to carry out this section.⁴⁶

SECTION 47.

~~GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 130~~

SECTION 48.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 130 ½ - *Gun control advisory board*

~~Section 1311/2. The governor shall appoint a gun control advisory board, hereinafter referred to as the board. The board shall consist of seven individuals, one of whom shall be a member of the gun owners action league, one of whom shall be a police chief selected from a list of four selected by the police chiefs association and one of whom shall be the director of the firearms record bureau within the department of criminal justice information services. It shall be the responsibility of the board to advise the executive office of public safety on matters relating to the implementation of sections 121 to 131P, inclusive, and section 255 of chapter 29. The board shall serve without compensation and shall adopt operating rules and procedures for its organization and activities.⁴⁸~~

Section 131½. (a) There shall be a firearm control advisory board, within the executive office of public safety and security, hereinafter referred to as the board, comprised of 7 members: the director of the firearms record bureau within the department of criminal justice information services or designee, who shall serve as chair; the attorney general or designee; 1 member appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives who shall not be a member of the general court and shall have demonstrated knowledge or expertise in firearm safety, law or technology; 1 member appointed by the president of the senate who shall not be a member of the general court and shall have demonstrated knowledge or expertise in firearm safety, law or technology; 2 members appointed by the governor, 1 of whom shall be a member of the Gun Owners Action League, Inc. and 1 of whom shall be a police chief selected from a list of four chiefs provided by the Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Association Incorporated; and the armorer of the department of state police or designee.

(b) The board shall advise the executive office of public safety and security on matters relating to the firearm control provisions of this chapter, including, but not limited to, consulting with the executive office of public safety and security on the development of the firearm rosters outlined in section 131¾. The board shall also advise the executive office of public safety and security on training needs and materials for licensing authorities and licensees. The board members shall serve without compensation; provided, however, that members shall be reimbursed for any usual and customary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. The executive office of public safety and security, in consultation with the board, shall adopt operating rules and procedures for its organization and activities.⁴⁸

SECTION 49.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 131 - *Licenses to carry firearms; conditions and restrictions*

Section 131. The issuance and possession of a license to carry firearms shall be subject to the following conditions and restrictions:

(a) A license shall entitle a holder thereof of a license to purchase, rent, lease, borrow, possess and carry: (i) firearms, including large capacity firearms, and feeding devices and ammunition therefor, for all lawful purposes; and (ii) rifles and shotguns, including large capacity weapons, and feeding devices and ammunition therefor, for all lawful purposes.

(b) The colonel of state police may, after an investigation, grant a license to a club or facility with an on-site shooting range or gallery, which club is incorporated under the laws of the commonwealth for the possession, storage and use of large capacity weapons, ammunition therefor and large capacity feeding devices for use with such weapons on the premises of the club; provided, however, that not less than 1 shareholder of the club shall be qualified and suitable to be issued a license; and provided further, that such large capacity weapons and ammunition feeding devices may be used under the club license only by a member that possesses a valid firearm identification card issued pursuant to section 129B or a valid license to carry firearms, or by such other person that the club permits while under the direct supervision of a certified firearms safety instructor or club member who, in the case of a large capacity firearm, possesses a valid license to carry firearms or, in the case of a large capacity rifle or shotgun, possesses a valid license to carry firearms. The club shall not permit shooting at targets that depict human figures, human effigies, human silhouettes or any human images thereof, except by public safety personnel performing in line with their official duties.

No large capacity weapon or large capacity feeding device shall be removed from the premises except to: (i) transfer the firearm or feeding device to a licensed dealer; (ii) transport the firearm or feeding device to a licensed gunsmith for repair; (iii) target, trap or skeet shoot on the premises of another club incorporated under the laws of the commonwealth and to transport thereto; (iv) attend an exhibition or educational project or event that is sponsored by, conducted under the supervision of or approved by a public law enforcement agency or a nationally or state recognized entity that promotes proficiency in or education about semiautomatic weapons and to transport thereto and therefrom; (v) hunt pursuant to chapter 131; or (vi) surrender the firearm or feeding device pursuant to section 129D. Any large capacity weapon or large capacity feeding device kept on the premises of a lawfully incorporated shooting club shall, when not in use, be secured in a locked container and shall be unloaded during any lawful transport. The clerk or other corporate officer of the club shall annually file a report with the colonel of state police and the commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services listing all large capacity weapons and large capacity feeding devices owned or possessed under the license. The colonel or a designee may inspect all firearms owned or possessed by the club upon request during regular business hours and the colonel may revoke or suspend a club license for a violation of this chapter or chapter 269 relative to the ownership, use or possession of large capacity weapons or large capacity feeding devices.

(c) A license to carry firearms shall be valid to own, possess, purchase and transfer non-large capacity rifles and shotguns, consistent with the entitlements conferred by a firearm identification card issued under section 129B.

(d) A person residing or having a place of business within the jurisdiction of the licensing authority or any law enforcement officer employed by the licensing authority or any person residing in an area of exclusive federal jurisdiction located within a city or town may submit to the licensing authority or the colonel of state police an application for a license to carry firearms, or renewal of the same, which the licensing authority or the colonel shall issue if it appears that the applicant is neither a prohibited person nor determined to be unsuitable to be issued a license as set forth in this section, provided that upon an initial application for a license to carry firearms, the licensing authority shall conduct a personal interview with the applicant. A prohibited person shall be a person who:

(i) has, in a court of the commonwealth, been convicted or adjudicated a youthful offender or delinquent child, both as defined in section 52 of chapter 119, for the commission of (A) a felony; (B) a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for more than 2 years; (C) a violent crime as defined in section 121; (D) a violation of any law regulating the use, possession, ownership, transfer, purchase, sale, lease, rental, receipt or transportation of weapons or ammunition for which a term of imprisonment may be imposed; (E) a violation of any law regulating the use, possession or sale of a controlled substance as defined in section 1 of chapter 94C including, but not limited to, a violation of said chapter 94C; or (F) a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence as defined in 18 U.S.C. 921(a)(33);

(ii) has, in any other state or federal jurisdiction, been convicted or adjudicated a youthful offender or delinquent child for the commission of (A) a felony; (B) a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for more than 2 years; (C) a violent crime as defined in section 121; (D) a violation of any law regulating the use, possession, ownership, transfer, purchase, sale, lease, rental, receipt or transportation of weapons or ammunition for which a term of imprisonment may be imposed; (E) a violation of any law regulating the use, possession or sale of a controlled substance as defined in said section 1 of said chapter 94C including, but not limited to, a violation of said chapter 94C; or (F) a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence as defined in 18 U.S.C. 921(a)(33);

(iii) is or has been (A) committed to a hospital or institution for mental illness, alcohol or substance abuse, except a commitment pursuant to sections 35 or 36C of chapter 123, unless after 5 years from the date of the confinement, the applicant submits with the application an affidavit of a licensed physician or clinical psychologist attesting that such physician or psychologist is familiar with the applicant's mental illness, alcohol or substance abuse and that in the physician's or psychologist's opinion, the applicant is not disabled by a mental illness, alcohol or substance abuse in a manner that shall prevent the applicant from

possessing a firearm, rifle or shotgun; (B) committed by a court order to a hospital or institution for mental illness, unless the applicant was granted a petition for relief of the court order pursuant to said section 36C of said chapter 123 and submits a copy of the court order with the application; (C) subject to an order of the probate court appointing a guardian or conservator for an incapacitated person on the grounds that the applicant lacks the mental capacity to contract or manage the applicant's affairs, unless the applicant was granted a petition for relief of the order of the probate court pursuant to section 56C of chapter 215 and submits a copy of the order of the probate court with the application; or (D) found to be a person with an alcohol use disorder or substance use disorder or both and committed pursuant to said section 35 of said chapter 123, unless the applicant was granted a petition for relief of the court order pursuant to said section 35 and submits a copy of the court order with the application;

(iv) is younger than 21 years of age at the time of the application;

(v) is an alien who does not maintain lawful permanent residency;

(vi) is currently subject to: (A) an order for suspension or surrender issued pursuant to sections 3B or 3C of chapter 209A or a similar order issued by another jurisdiction; (B) a permanent or temporary protection order issued pursuant to said chapter 209A or a similar order issued by another jurisdiction, including any order described in 18 U.S.C. 922(g)(8); (C) a permanent or temporary harassment prevention order issued pursuant to chapter 258E or a similar order issued by another jurisdiction; or (D) an extreme risk protection order issued pursuant to sections 131R to 131X, inclusive; or a similar order issued by another jurisdiction;

(vii) is currently the subject of an outstanding arrest warrant in any state or federal jurisdiction;

(viii) has been discharged from the armed forces of the United States under dishonorable conditions;

(ix) is a fugitive from justice; or

(x) having been a citizen of the United States, has renounced that citizenship.

The licensing authority shall deny the application or renewal of a license to carry, or suspend or revoke a license issued under this section if the applicant or licensee is unsuitable to be issued or to continue to hold a license to carry. A determination of unsuitability shall be based on reliable, articulable and credible information that the applicant or licensee has exhibited or engaged in behavior that suggests that, if issued a license, the applicant or licensee may create a risk to public safety or a risk of danger to self or others. Upon denial of an application or renewal of a license based on a determination of unsuitability, the licensing authority shall notify the applicant in writing setting forth the specific reasons for the determination in accordance with paragraph (e). Upon revoking or suspending a license based on a determination of unsuitability, the licensing authority shall notify the holder of a license in writing setting forth the specific reasons for the determination in accordance with paragraph (f). The determination of unsuitability shall be subject to judicial review under said paragraph (f).

(e) Within seven days of the receipt of a completed application for a license to carry or possess firearms, or renewal of same, the licensing authority shall forward one copy of the application and one copy of the applicant's fingerprints to the colonel of state police, who shall within 30 days advise the licensing authority, in writing, of any disqualifying criminal record of the applicant arising from within or without the commonwealth and whether there is reason to believe that the applicant is disqualified for any of the foregoing reasons from possessing a license to carry or possess firearms. In searching for any disqualifying history of the applicant, the colonel shall utilize, or cause to be utilized, files maintained by the department of probation and statewide and nationwide criminal justice, warrant and protection order information systems and files including, but not limited to, the National Instant Criminal Background Check System. The colonel shall inquire of the commissioner of the department of mental health relative to whether the applicant is disqualified from being so licensed. If the information available to the colonel does not indicate that the possession of a firearm or large capacity firearm by the applicant would be in violation of state or federal law, he shall certify such fact, in writing, to the licensing authority within said 30 day period.

The licensing authority may also make inquiries concerning the applicant to: (i) the commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services relative to any disqualifying condition and records of purchases, sales, rentals, leases and transfers of weapons or ammunition concerning the applicant; (ii) the commissioner of probation relative to any record contained within the department of probation or the statewide domestic violence record keeping system concerning the applicant; and (iii) the commissioner of the department of mental health relative to whether the applicant is a suitable person to possess firearms or is not a suitable person to possess firearms. The director or commissioner to whom the licensing authority makes such inquiry shall provide prompt and full cooperation for that purpose in any investigation of the applicant.

The licensing authority shall, within 40 days from the date of application, either approve the application and issue the license or deny the application and notify the applicant of the reason for such denial in writing; provided, however, that no such license shall be issued unless the colonel has certified, in writing, that the information available to him does not indicate that the possession of a firearm or large capacity firearm by the applicant would be in violation of state or federal law.

The licensing authority shall provide to the applicant a receipt indicating that it received the application. The receipt shall be provided to the applicant within 7 days by mail if the application was received by mail or immediately if the application was made in person; provided, however, that the receipt shall include the applicant's name and address; current license number and license expiration date, if any; the date the licensing authority received the application; the name, address and telephone number of the licensing authority; the agent of the licensing authority that received the application; the type of application; and

whether the application is for a new license or a renewal of an existing license. The licensing authority shall keep a copy of the receipt for not less than 1 year and shall furnish a copy to the applicant if requested by the applicant:

(f) A license issued under this section shall be revoked or suspended by the licensing authority, or his designee, upon the occurrence of any event that would have disqualified the holder from being issued such license or from having such license renewed. A license shall be revoked or suspended by the licensing authority if it appears that the holder is no longer a suitable person to possess such license. Any revocation or suspension of a license shall be in writing and shall state the reasons therefor. Upon revocation or suspension, the licensing authority shall take possession of such license and the person whose license is so revoked or suspended shall take all actions required under the provisions of section 129D. No appeal or post-judgment motion shall operate to stay such revocation or suspension. Notices of revocation and suspension shall be forwarded to the commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services and the commissioner of probation and shall be included in the criminal justice information system. A revoked or suspended license may be reinstated only upon the termination of all disqualifying conditions, if any:

Any applicant or holder aggrieved by a denial, revocation or suspension of a license, unless a hearing has previously been held pursuant to chapter 209A, may, within either 90 days after receiving notice of the denial, revocation or suspension or within 90 days after the expiration of the time limit during which the licensing authority shall respond to the applicant, file a petition to obtain judicial review in the district court having jurisdiction in the city or town in which the applicant filed the application or in which the license was issued. If after a hearing a justice of the court finds that there was no reasonable ground for denying, suspending or revoking the license and that the petitioner is not prohibited by law from possessing a license, the justice may order a license to be issued or reinstated to the petitioner.

(g) A license shall be in a standard form provided by the commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services in a size and shape equivalent to that of a license to operate motor vehicles issued by the registry of motor vehicles pursuant to section 8 of chapter 90 and shall contain a license number which shall clearly indicate the name, address, photograph, fingerprint, place and date of birth, height, weight, hair color, eye color and signature of the licensee. The license shall be clearly marked "License to Carry Firearms". The license shall provide in a legible font size and style the phone numbers for the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline and the Samaritans Statewide Helpline. The application for such license shall be made in a standard form provided by the commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services, which form shall require the applicant to affirmatively state under the pains and penalties of perjury that such applicant is not disqualified on any of the grounds enumerated above from being issued such license.

(h) Any person who knowingly files an application containing false information shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than two years in a house of correction, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(i) A license to carry or possess firearms shall be valid, unless revoked or suspended, for a period of not more than 6 years from the date of issue and shall expire on the anniversary of the licensee's date of birth occurring not less than 5 years nor more than 6 years from the date of issue; provided, however, that, if the licensee applied for renewal before the license expired, the license shall remain valid after its expiration date for all lawful purposes until the application for renewal is approved or denied. If a licensee is on active duty with the armed forces of the United States on the expiration date of the license, the license shall remain valid until the licensee is released from active duty and for a period not less than 180 days following the release; provided, however, that, if the licensee applied for renewal prior to the end of that period, the license shall remain valid after its expiration date for all lawful purposes until the application for renewal is approved or denied. Any renewal thereof shall expire on the anniversary of the licensee's date of birth occurring not less than 5 years but not more than 6 years from the effective date of such license. Any license issued to an applicant born on February 29 shall expire on March 1. The fee for the application shall be \$100, which shall be payable to the licensing authority and shall not be prorated or refunded in case of revocation or denial. The licensing authority shall retain \$25 of the fee; \$50 of the fee shall be deposited into the general fund of the commonwealth and not less than \$50,000 of the funds deposited into the General Fund shall be allocated to the Firearm Licensing Review Board, established in section 130B, for its operations and that any funds not expended by said board for its operations shall revert back to the General Fund; and \$25 of the fee shall be deposited in the Firearms-Fingerprint Identity Verification Trust Fund. For active and retired law enforcement officials, or local, state, or federal government entities acting on their behalf, the fee for the application shall be set at \$25, which shall be payable to the licensing authority and shall not be prorated or refunded in case of revocation or denial. The licensing authority shall retain \$12.50 of the fee, and \$12.50 of the fee shall be deposited into the general fund of the commonwealth. Notwithstanding any general or special law to the contrary, licensing authorities shall deposit such portion of the license application fee into the Firearms Record Keeping Fund quarterly, not later than January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1 of each year. Notwithstanding any general or special law to the contrary, licensing authorities shall deposit quarterly such portion of the license application fee as is to be deposited into the General Fund, not later than January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1 of each year. For the purposes of section 10 of chapter 269, an expired license to carry firearms shall be deemed to be valid for a period not to exceed 90 days beyond the stated date of expiration, unless such license to carry firearms has been revoked.

Any person over the age of 70 and any law enforcement officer applying for a license to carry firearms through his employing agency shall be exempt from the requirement of paying a renewal fee for a license to carry:

(j)(1) No license shall be required for the carrying or possession of a firearm known as a detonator and commonly used on vehicles as a signaling and marking device, when carried or possessed for such signaling or marking purposes.

(2) No license to carry shall be required for the possession of an unloaded large capacity rifle or shotgun or an unloaded feeding device therefor by a veteran's organization chartered by the Congress of the United States, chartered by the commonwealth or recognized as a nonprofit tax-exempt organization by the Internal Revenue Service, or by the members of any such organization when on official parade duty or during ceremonial occasions. For purposes of this subparagraph, an "unloaded large capacity rifle or shotgun" and an "unloaded feeding device therefor" shall include any large capacity rifle, shotgun or feeding device therefor loaded with a blank cartridge or blank cartridges, so-called, which contain no projectile within such blank or blanks or within the bore or chamber of such large capacity rifle or shotgun.

(k) Whoever knowingly issues a license in violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than two years in a jail or house of correction, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(l) The commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services shall send electronically or by first class mail to the holder of each such license to carry firearms, a notice of the expiration of such license not less than 90 days prior to such expiration and shall enclose therein a form for the renewal of such license. The form for renewal shall include an affidavit in which the applicant shall verify that the applicant has not lost any firearms or had any firearms stolen from the applicant since the date of the applicant's last renewal or issuance. The taking of fingerprints shall not be required in issuing the renewal of a license if the renewal applicant's fingerprints are on file with the department of the state police. Any licensee shall notify, in writing, the licensing authority who issued said license, the chief of police into whose jurisdiction the licensee moves and the commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services of any change of address. Such notification shall be made by certified mail within 30 days of its occurrence. Failure to so notify shall be cause for revocation or suspension of said license. The commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services shall provide electronic notice of expiration only upon the request of a cardholder. A request for electronic notice of expiration shall be forwarded to the department on a form furnished by the commissioner. Any electronic address maintained by the department for the purpose of providing electronic notice of expiration shall be considered a firearms record and shall not be disclosed except as provided in section 10 of chapter 66.

(m) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 10 of chapter 269, any person in possession of a firearm, rifle or shotgun whose license issued under this section is invalid for the sole reason that it has expired, not including licenses that remain valid under paragraph (i) because the licensee applied for renewal before the license expired, but who shall not be disqualified from renewal upon application therefor pursuant to this section, shall be subject to a civil fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000 and the provisions of section 10 of chapter 269 shall not apply; provided, however, that the exemption from the provisions of said section 10 of said chapter 269 provided herein shall not apply if: (i) such license has been revoked or suspended, unless such revocation or suspension was caused by failure to give notice of a change of address as required under this section; (ii) revocation or suspension of such license is pending, unless such revocation or suspension was caused by failure to give notice of a change of address as required under this section; or (iii) an application for renewal of such license has been denied. Any law enforcement officer who discovers a person to be in possession of a firearm, rifle or shotgun after such person's license has expired, meaning after 90 days beyond the stated expiration date on the license, has been revoked or suspended, solely for failure to give notice of a change of address, shall confiscate such firearm, rifle or shotgun and the expired or suspended license then in possession and such officer, shall forward such license to the licensing authority by whom it was issued as soon as practicable. The officer shall, at the time of confiscation, provide to the person whose firearm, rifle or shotgun has been confiscated, a written inventory and receipt for all firearms, rifles or shotguns confiscated and the officer and his employer shall exercise due care in the handling, holding and storage of these items. Any confiscated weapon shall be returned to the owner upon the renewal or reinstatement of such expired or suspended license within one year of such confiscation or may be otherwise disposed of in accordance with the provisions of section 129D. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply if such person has a valid license to carry firearms issued under section 131F.

(n) Upon issuance of a license to carry or possess firearms under this section, the licensing authority shall forward a copy of such approved application and license to the commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services, who shall inform the licensing authority forthwith of the existence of any disqualifying condition discovered or occurring subsequent to the issuance of a license under this section.

(o) No person shall be issued a license to carry or possess a machine gun in the commonwealth, except that a licensing authority or the colonel of state police may issue a machine gun license to:

(i) a firearm instructor certified by the municipal police training committee for the sole purpose of firearm instruction to police personnel;

(ii) a bona fide collector of firearms upon application or upon application for renewal of such license.

[Second sentence of paragraph (o) applicable as provided by 2017, 110, Sec. 53.]

Clauses (i) and (ii) of this paragraph shall not apply to bump stocks and trigger cranks.

(p) The commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services shall promulgate regulations in accordance with chapter 30A to establish criteria for persons who shall be classified as bona fide collectors of firearms.

~~(q) Nothing in this section shall authorize the purchase, possession or transfer of any weapon, ammunition or feeding device that is, or in such manner that is, prohibited by state or federal law.~~

~~(r) The secretary of the executive office of public safety or his designee may promulgate regulations to carry out the purposes of this section.⁴⁹~~

Section 131. The issuance and possession of a license to carry firearms shall be subject to the following conditions and restrictions:

(a) A license shall entitle a holder thereof of a license to purchase, rent, lease, borrow, possess and carry firearms, including large capacity firearms and ammunition therefor. The license shall not entitle a holder thereof to transfer, possess or carry large capacity feeding devices or assault-style firearms unless such transfer, possession or carry is permitted under section 131M.

(b) No license shall be issued under this section unless the applicant submits with their application a basic firearms safety certificate meeting the requirements of section 131P.

(c) A license to carry firearms shall be valid to own, possess, purchase and transfer rifles and shotguns that are not large capacity or semi-automatic, consistent with the entitlements conferred by a firearm identification card issued under section 129B.

(d) A lawful resident 21 years of age or older residing within the jurisdiction of the licensing authority or any law enforcement officer employed by the licensing authority or any person residing in an area of exclusive federal jurisdiction located within a city or town may submit to the licensing authority an application for a license to carry firearms, or renewal of the same, which the licensing authority shall issue as provided under section 121F only if it appears that the applicant is neither a prohibited person nor determined to be unsuitable to be issued a license as set forth in said section 121F, provided that upon an initial application for a license to carry firearms, the licensing authority shall conduct a personal interview with the applicant.

(e) A license to carry firearms shall be valid, unless revoked or suspended, for a period of not more than 6 years from the date of issue and shall expire on the anniversary of the licensee's date of birth occurring not less than 5 years nor more than 6 years from the date of issue. Any license issued to an applicant born on February 29 shall expire on March 1.

(f) No person shall be issued a license to carry a machine gun in the commonwealth, except that a licensing authority may issue a machine gun license to:

(i) a firearm instructor certified by the municipal police training committee for the sole purpose of firearm instruction to police personnel; or

(ii) a bona fide collector of firearms as defined in section 121 upon application or upon application for renewal of such license.

Clauses (i) and (ii) of this paragraph shall not apply to automatic devices or automatic parts.

(g) A person issued a license under this section shall report any change of address via the electronic firearm registration system administered by the commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services. Such notification shall be made on said electronic firearms registration system within 30 days of its occurrence. Failure to notify in a timely manner shall be cause for revocation or suspension of said license.

(h) The secretary of the executive office of public safety and security or their designee may promulgate regulations to carry out the purposes of this section.⁴⁹

SECTION 50.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 131 ½ - *Gun control advisory board*

~~Section 1311/2. The governor shall appoint a gun control advisory board, hereinafter referred to as the board. The board shall consist of seven individuals, one of whom shall be a member of the gun owners action league, one of whom shall be a police chief selected from a list of four selected by the police chiefs association and one of whom shall be the director of the firearms record bureau within the department of criminal justice information services. It shall be the responsibility of the board to advise the executive office of public safety on matters relating to the implementation of sections 121 to 131P, inclusive, and section 255 of chapter 29. The board shall serve without compensation and shall adopt operating rules and procedures for its organization and activities.⁵⁰~~

Section 131½. (a) There shall be a firearm control advisory board, within the executive office of public safety and security, hereinafter referred to as the board, comprised of 7 members: the director of the firearms record bureau within the department of criminal justice information services or designee, who shall serve as chair; the attorney general or designee; 1 member appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives who shall not be a member of the general court and shall have demonstrated knowledge or expertise in firearm safety, law or technology; 1 member appointed by the president of the senate who shall not be a member of the general court and shall have demonstrated knowledge or expertise in firearm safety, law or technology; 2 members appointed by the governor, 1 of whom shall be a member of the Gun Owners Action League, Inc. and 1 of whom shall be a police chief selected from a list of four chiefs provided by the Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Association Incorporated; and the armorer of the department of state police or designee.

(b) The board shall advise the executive office of public safety and security on matters relating to the firearm control provisions of this chapter, including, but not limited to, consulting with the executive office of public safety and security on the development of the firearm rosters outlined in section 131¾. The board shall also advise the executive office of public safety and security on training needs and materials for licensing authorities and licensees. The board members shall serve without compensation; provided, however, that members shall be reimbursed for any usual and customary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. The executive office of public safety and security, in consultation with the board, shall adopt operating rules and procedures for its organization and activities.⁵⁰

SECTION 51.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 131 ¾ - *Roster of large capacity rifles, shotguns, firearms, and feeding devices*

~~Section 131¾. The secretary of public safety shall, with the advice of the gun control advisory board established pursuant to the provisions of section 131½, compile and publish a roster of large capacity rifles, shotguns, firearms and feeding devices, all as defined in section 121, and such weapons referred to in clauses Eighteenth to Twenty-first, inclusive, of section 123. The secretary shall, not less than three times annually, publish the roster in newspapers of general circulation throughout the commonwealth, and shall send a copy thereof to all dealers licensed in the commonwealth under the provisions of said section 122 of said chapter 140, and further, the licensing authority shall furnish said roster to all cardholders and licensees upon initial issuance and upon every renewal of the same.~~

~~The secretary may amend the roster upon his own initiative or with the advice of said board. A person may petition the secretary to place a weapon on, or remove a weapon from, the roster, subject to the provisions of this section. A person who so petitions shall give the reasons why the roster should be so amended.~~

~~A petition to amend the roster shall be submitted in writing to the secretary and shall be in the form and manner prescribed by the secretary. Upon receipt of the petition to place a weapon on the roster, the secretary shall, within 45 days of receipt of the petition, either notify the petitioner by certified mail that the petition is denied, or it shall modify the roster. An addition to the roster shall be effective on the date it is included in the next publication in newspapers of general circulation as provided under this section.~~

~~The secretary may promulgate rules and regulations relative to the appeal of a decision on a petition to modify the roster and any other regulations consistent with the provisions of this section and section 255 of chapter 29, sections 11 and 14 of chapter 131, sections 121, 122, 122B, 123, 128, 128A, 128B, 129B, 129C, 129D, 130, 131, 131A, 131E, 131F and 131K of chapter 140 to effectuate the purposes of each said section.⁵¹~~

Section 131¾. (a) The secretary of public safety and security shall, with the advice of the firearm control advisory board established in section 131½ compile and publish a roster of assault-style firearms banned under section 131M and a roster of firearms approved for sale and use in the commonwealth using the parameters set forth in section 123. The secretary shall, not less than 3 times annually, review, update, and publish the rosters online, and send a copy to all persons licensed in the commonwealth pursuant to section 122. Licensing authorities shall provide information on these rosters to all permit and card holders and licensees upon initial issuance and every renewal.

(b) The secretary, with the advice of the firearm control advisory board, shall also compile and publish a roster of firearms solely designed and sold for formal target shooting competitions or Olympic shooting competitions. The board shall, not less than biannually, review, update and publish these rosters and make them available for distribution.

(c) The secretary may amend any roster upon their own initiative. A person may petition the secretary to place a firearm on, or remove a firearm from, the roster, subject to the provisions of this section. A petition to amend a roster shall be submitted in writing to the secretary, in the form and manner prescribed by the secretary, and include reasons why the roster should be amended. Upon receipt of a petition to amend a roster, the secretary shall, within 45 days, either notify the petitioner that the

petition is denied or modify the roster. An addition to the roster shall be effective on the date it is published online by the board.⁵¹

SECTION 52.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 131A - *Permits to purchase, rent or lease firearms, or to purchase ammunition; fee; penalties*

Section 131A. A licensing authority under section one hundred and thirty-one, upon the application of a person qualified to be granted a license thereunder by such authority, may grant to such a person, other than a minor, a permit to purchase, rent or lease a firearm if it appears that such purchase, rental or lease is for a proper purpose, and may revoke such permit at will. The colonel of the state police or a person authorized by him, upon the application of a person licensed under section one hundred and thirty-one F, may grant to such licensee, other than a minor, a permit to purchase, rent or lease a firearm, ~~rifle or shotgun~~,⁵² or to purchase ammunition therefor, if it appears that such purchase, rental or lease is for a proper purpose, and may revoke such permit at will. Such permits shall be issued on forms furnished by the commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services shall be valid for not more than ten days after issue, and a copy of every such permit so issued shall within one week thereafter be sent to the said executive director. The licensing authority may impose such restrictions relative to the caliber and capacity of the firearm to be purchased, rented or leased as he deems proper. Whoever knowingly issues a permit in violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars and by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than two years in a jail or house of correction.

The fee for the permits shall be \$100, which shall be payable to the licensing authority and shall not be prorated or refunded in case of revocation or denial. The licensing authority shall retain \$25 of the fee; \$50 of the fee shall be deposited into the general fund of the commonwealth; and \$25 of the fee shall be deposited in the Firearms Fingerprint Identity Verification Trust Fund.

SECTION 53.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 131B - *Penalty for loan of money secured by weapons*

Section 131B. Whoever loans money secured by mortgage, deposit or pledge of a firearm, ~~rifle, shotgun or machine gun~~⁵³ shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both; provided, however that nothing herein shall prohibit a bank or other institutional lender from loaning money secured by a mortgage, deposit, or pledge of a firearm ~~rifle, shotgun or machine gun~~⁵³ to a manufacturer, wholesaler, or dealer of firearms, rifles, or shotguns. The provisions of section one hundred and twenty-three shall not be applicable to any such mortgage, deposit or pledge unless or until the lender takes possession of the collateral upon default or the collateral is removed from the premises of the debtor.

SECTION 54 through SECTION 58.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 131C - *Carrying of firearms in a vehicle*

Section 131C. (a) No person carrying a loaded firearm under a license issued pursuant to section 129B⁵⁴ 131 or 131F or through an exemption under section 129C⁵⁵ shall carry the loaded firearm in a vehicle unless the loaded firearm while carried in the vehicle is under the direct control of the person. Whoever violates this subsection shall be punished by a fine of \$500.

(b) No person possessing a large capacity ~~rifle or shotgun~~⁵⁶ firearm⁵⁶ under a license issued pursuant to section 131 or 131F or through an exemption under section 129C⁵⁵ shall possess the large capacity ~~rifle or shotgun~~⁵⁶ firearm⁵⁶ in a vehicle unless the large capacity ~~rifle or shotgun~~⁵⁶ firearm⁵⁶ is unloaded and ~~contained within the locked trunk of the vehicle or in a locked case or other secure container~~⁵⁷ secured in a locked container as defined in section 121⁵⁷. Whoever violates this subsection shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000.

(c) This section shall not apply to: (i) an officer, agent or employee of the commonwealth, any state or the United States; (ii) a member of the military or other service of any state or of the United States; (iii) a duly authorized law enforcement officer, agent or employee of a municipality of the commonwealth; provided, however, that a person described in clauses (i) to (iii), inclusive, is authorized by a competent authority to carry or possess the ~~weapon~~⁵⁸ firearm⁵⁸ so carried or possessed and is acting within the scope of the person's official duties.

(d) A conviction of a violation of this section shall be reported immediately by the court or magistrate to the licensing authority. The licensing authority shall immediately revoke the firearm identification card or license of the person convicted of a violation of this section. No new firearm identification card or license may be issued to a person convicted of a violation of this section until 1 year after the date of revocation of the firearm identification card or license.

SECTION 59.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 131E - ~~Purchase by residents; licenses; firearm identification cards; purchase for use of another; penalties; revocation of licenses or cards~~

~~Section 131E. A resident of the commonwealth may purchase firearms, rifles, shotguns and ammunition feeding devices from a dealer licensed pursuant to section 122 or from a person qualified pursuant to section 128A or may purchase ammunition from a licensee under section 122B subject to the following conditions and restrictions:~~

~~(a) rifles, shotguns and feeding devices therefor may be so purchased only upon presentment of: (i) a valid firearm identification card issued pursuant to section 129B; (ii) a valid license to carry firearms issued pursuant to section 131; or (iii) valid proof of exempt status under section 129C; provided, however, that large capacity rifles and shotguns and large capacity feeding devices therefor may be so purchased only upon presentment of a license to carry firearms issued pursuant to said section 131; and provided further, that no rifle, shotgun, ammunition or ammunition feeding device therefor shall be sold to a person younger than 18 years of age; and provided further, that no large capacity rifle, shotgun or large capacity feeding device therefor shall be sold to a person younger than 21 years of age; and~~

~~(b) firearms and feeding devices therefor, including large capacity firearms and large capacity feeding devices therefor, may be so purchased only upon presentment of: (i) a valid license to carry firearms issued pursuant to section 131; (ii) a valid firearm identification card issued pursuant to section 129B; or (iii) valid proof of exempt status under section 129C; provided, however, that neither a firearm identification card issued pursuant to said section 129B nor proof of exempt status under said section 129C shall be valid to purchase a firearm or ammunition feeding device therefor, including large capacity firearms and large capacity feeding devices therefor, without being presented together with a valid and proper permit to purchase issued under section 131A; and provided further, that an alien permit to possess a rifle or shotgun shall not be valid to purchase firearms; ammunition or ammunition feeding devices therefor; and provided further, that no firearm, ammunition or ammunition feeding device therefor shall be sold to a person younger than 21 years of age.~~

~~A firearms collector, licensed pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 923(b), may purchase a rifle, shotgun or firearm that was not previously owned or registered in the commonwealth from a dealer licensed under section 122 if that rifle, shotgun or firearm is a curio or relic as defined in 27 CFR 478.11.~~

~~A person who uses a license to carry firearms or a firearm identification card to purchase a firearm, rifle or shotgun for the unlawful use of another or for resale to or giving to an unlicensed person shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$50,000 or by imprisonment for not less than 2 1/2 years nor more than 10 years in a state prison or by both such fine and imprisonment. A conviction of a violation of this section shall be reported immediately by the court to the licensing authority that issued the license or firearm identification card. The licensing authority shall immediately revoke the license or firearm identification card pursuant to said section 129B or said section 131 and no license shall be issued to a person convicted of a violation of this section within 2 years after the date of the revocation of the license or firearm identification card.~~

SECTION 60 through SECTION 63.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 131F - ~~Nonresidents or aliens; temporary license to carry firearms or ammunition~~

~~Section 131F. A temporary license to carry firearms, ~~rifles or shotguns~~⁶⁰ or feeding devices or ammunition therefor, within the commonwealth, shall be issued by the colonel of state police, or persons authorized by him, to a nonresident or any person not falling within the jurisdiction of a local licensing authority or to an ~~alien that resides outside the commonwealth~~⁶¹ a citizen or national of the United States or a person who maintains legal permanent residency.⁶¹ for purposes of firearms competition if it appears that the applicant is not a prohibited person and is not determined unsuitable to be issued a license as set forth in section ~~131~~⁶² 121F⁶².~~

~~Such license shall be valid for a period of one year but the colonel may renew such license if such renewal is necessary. The colonel shall issue such license in accordance with the provisions of section 131 to any resident of the commonwealth for the purposes of sports competition.~~

~~A temporary license issued pursuant to this section shall be clearly marked "Temporary License to Carry Firearms" and shall not be used to purchase firearms in the commonwealth as provided in section 131E. A large capacity firearm ~~and a large capacity feeding device therefor may be carried if the person has been issued a license. The colonel may permit a licensee to possess a large capacity rifle or shotgun or both~~⁶³ may be carried if the person has been issued a license⁶³; provided, however, that this entitlement shall be clearly indicated on the license. The fee for an application for the license shall be \$100, which shall be~~

payable to the licensing authority and shall not be prorated or refunded in case of revocation or denial. The licensing authority shall retain \$25 of the fee; \$50 of the fee shall be deposited into the general fund of the commonwealth; and \$25 of the fee shall be deposited in the Firearms Fingerprint Identity Verification Trust Fund. A license issued under the provisions of this section to a non-resident who is in the employ of a bank, public utility corporation, or a firm engaged in the business of transferring monies, or business of similar nature, or a firm licensed as a private detective under the provisions of chapter one hundred and forty-seven, and whose application is endorsed by his employer, or who is a member of the armed services and is stationed within the territorial boundaries of the commonwealth and has the written consent of his commanding officer, may be issued for any term not to exceed two years, and said licenses shall expire in accordance with the provisions of section one hundred and thirty-one.

A license, otherwise in accordance with provisions of this section, may be issued to a nonresident employee, whose application is endorsed by his employer, of a federally licensed Massachusetts manufacturer of machine guns to possess within the commonwealth a machine gun for the purpose of transporting or testing relative to the manufacture of machine guns, and the license shall be marked "temporary license to possess a machine gun" and may be issued for any term not to exceed two years and shall expire in accordance with the provisions of section one hundred and thirty-one.

SECTION 64.

~~GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 131G~~

SECTION 65.

~~GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 131H~~

SECTION 66.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 131K - *Firearms or large capacity weapons without safety devices; liability*

Section 131K. Any firearm or large capacity **weapon⁶⁶ firearm⁶⁶**, both as defined in section 121, sold within the commonwealth without a safety device designed to prevent the discharge of such **weapon⁶⁶ firearm⁶⁶** by unauthorized users and approved by the colonel of state police including, but not limited to, mechanical locks or devices designed to recognize and authorize, or otherwise allow the firearm to be discharged only by its owner or authorized user, by solenoid use-limitation devices, key activated or combination trigger or handle locks, radio frequency tags, automated fingerprint identification systems or voice recognition, provided, that such device is commercially available, shall be defective and the sale of such a **weapon⁶⁶ firearm⁶⁶** shall constitute a breach of warranty under section 2-314 of chapter 106 and an unfair or deceptive trade act or practice under section 2 of chapter 93A. Any entity responsible for the manufacture, importation or sale as an inventory item or consumer good, both as defined in section 9-102 of chapter 106, of such a **weapon⁶⁶ firearm⁶⁶** that does not include or incorporate such a device shall be individually and jointly liable to any person who sustains personal injury or property damage resulting from the failure to include or incorporate such a device. If death results from such personal injury, such entities shall be liable in an amount including, but not limited to, that provided under chapter 229. Contributory or comparative negligence shall not be valid defenses to an action brought under this section in conjunction with section 2 of chapter 93A or section 2-314 of chapter 106 or both; provided, however, that nothing herein shall prohibit such liable parties from maintaining an action for indemnification or contribution against each other or against the lawful owner or other authorized user of said **weapon⁶⁶ firearm⁶⁶**. Any disclaimer, limit or waiver of the liability provided under this section shall be void.

No entity responsible for the manufacture, importation or sale of such a **weapon⁶⁶ firearm⁶⁶** shall be liable to any person for injuries caused by the discharge of such **weapon⁶⁶ firearm⁶⁶** that does not include or incorporate a safety device as required under this section if such injuries were: (i) self-inflicted, either intentionally or unintentionally, unless such injuries were self-inflicted by a person less than 18 years of age; (ii) inflicted by the lawful owner or other authorized user of said **weapon⁶⁶ firearm⁶⁶**; (iii) inflicted by any person in the lawful exercise of self-defense; or (iv) inflicted upon a co-conspirator in the commission of a crime.

This section shall not apply to any **weapon⁶⁶ firearm⁶⁶** distributed to an officer of any law enforcement agency or any member of the armed forces of the United States or the organized militia of the commonwealth; provided, however, that such person is authorized to acquire, possess or carry such a **weapon⁶⁶ firearm⁶⁶** for the lawful performance of his official duties; and provided further, that any such **weapon⁶⁶ firearm⁶⁶** so distributed is distributed solely for use in connection with such duties. This section shall not apply to any firearm manufactured in or prior to the year 1899, or to any replica of such a firearm if such replica is not designed or redesigned for using rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition.

SECTION 67 through SECTION 70.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 131L - *Weapons stored or kept by owner; inoperable by any person other than owner or lawfully authorized user; punishment*

Section 131L. (a) It shall be unlawful to store or keep any firearm, ~~rifle or shotgun including, but not limited to, large capacity weapons, or machine gun~~⁶⁷ in any place unless such ~~weapon~~⁶⁸ firearm⁶⁸ is secured in a locked container or equipped with a tamper-resistant mechanical lock or other safety device, properly engaged so as to render such ~~weapon~~⁶⁸ firearm⁶⁸ inoperable by any person other than the owner or other lawfully authorized user. It shall be unlawful to store or keep any stun gun in any place unless such ~~weapon~~⁶⁸ firearm⁶⁸ is secured in a locked container accessible only to the owner or other lawfully authorized user. For purposes of this section, such ~~weapon~~⁶⁸ firearm⁶⁸ shall not be deemed stored or kept if carried by or under the control of the owner or other lawfully authorized user.

(b) A violation of this section shall be punished, in the case of a firearm, ~~rifle or shotgun that is not a large capacity weapon~~⁶⁹ that is not a large capacity firearm or machine gun⁶⁹, by a fine of not less than \$1000 nor more than \$7,500 or by imprisonment for not more than 11/2 years or by both such fine and imprisonment and, in the case of a large capacity or semiautomatic⁷⁰ weapon or machine gun, by a fine of not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$15,000 or by imprisonment for not less than 11/2 years nor more than 12 years or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(c) A violation of this section shall be punished, in the case of a ~~rifle or shotgun that is not a large capacity weapon~~⁶⁹ that is not a large capacity firearm or machine gun⁶⁹ and the ~~weapon~~⁶⁸ firearm⁶⁸ was stored or kept in a place where a person younger than 18 years of age who does not possess a valid firearm identification card issued under section 129B may have access without committing an unforeseeable trespass, by a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$15,000 or by imprisonment for not less than 11/2 years nor more than 12 years or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(d) A violation of this section shall be punished, in the case of a rifle or shotgun that is a large capacity weapon, firearm or machine gun that was stored or kept in a place where a person younger than 18 years of age may have access without committing an unforeseeable trespass, by a fine of not less than \$10,000 nor more than \$20,000 or by imprisonment for not less than 4 years nor more than 15 years or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(e) A violation of the provisions of this section shall be evidence of wanton or reckless conduct in any criminal or civil proceeding if a person under the age of 18 who was not a trespasser or was a foreseeable trespasser acquired access to a ~~weapon~~⁶⁸ firearm⁶⁸, unless such person possessed a valid firearm identification card issued under section 129B and was permitted by law to possess such ~~weapon~~⁶⁸ firearm⁶⁸, and such access results in the personal injury to or the death of any person.

(f) This section shall not apply to the storage or keeping of any firearm, rifle or shotgun with matchlock, flintlock, percussion cap or similar type of ignition system manufactured in or prior to the year 1899, or to any replica of any such firearm, rifle or shotgun if such replica is not designed or redesigned for using rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition.

SECTION 71.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 131M - *Assault weapon or large capacity feeding device not lawfully possessed on September 13, 1994; sale, transfer or possession; punishment*

~~Section 131M. No person shall sell, offer for sale, transfer or possess an assault weapon or a large capacity feeding device that was not otherwise lawfully possessed on September 13, 1994. Whoever not being licensed under the provisions of section 122 violates the provisions of this section shall be punished, for a first offense, by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than ten years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and for a second offense, by a fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$15,000 or by imprisonment for not less than five years nor more than 15 years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.~~

~~The provisions of this section shall not apply to: (i) the possession by a law enforcement officer; or (ii) the possession by an individual who is retired from service with a law enforcement agency and is not otherwise prohibited from receiving such a weapon or feeding device from such agency upon retirement.⁷¹~~

Section 131M. (a) No person shall possess, own, offer for sale, sell or otherwise transfer in the commonwealth or import into the commonwealth an assault-style firearm, or a large capacity feeding device.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to an assault-style firearm lawfully possessed within the commonwealth on August 1, 2024, by an owner in possession of a license to carry issued under section 131 or by a holder of a license to sell under section 122; provided, that the assault-style firearm shall be registered in accordance with section 121B and serialized in accordance with section 121C.

(c) Subsection (a) shall not apply to large capacity feeding devices lawfully possessed on September 13, 1994 only if such possession is:

(i) on private property owned or legally controlled by the person in possession of the large capacity feeding device;

(ii) on private property that is not open to the public with the express permission of the property owner or the property owner's authorized agent;

(iii) while on the premises of a licensed firearms dealer or gunsmith for the purpose of lawful repair;

(iv) at a licensed firing range or sports shooting competition venue; or

(v) while traveling to and from these locations; provided, that the large capacity feeding device is stored unloaded and secured in a locked container in accordance with sections 131C and 131L. A person authorized under this subsection to possess a large capacity feeding device may only transfer the device to an heir or devisee, a person residing outside the commonwealth, or a licensed dealer.

(d) Whoever violates this section shall be punished, for a first offense, by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not less than 1 year nor more than 10 years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and for a second offense, by a fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$15,000 or by imprisonment for not less than 5 years nor more than 15 years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(e) This section shall not apply to transfer or possession by: (i) a qualified law enforcement officer or a qualified retired law enforcement officer, as defined in the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004, 18 U.S.C. sections 926B and 926C, respectively, as amended; (ii) a federal, state or local law enforcement agency; or (iii) a federally licensed manufacturer solely for sale or transfer in another state or for export.⁷¹

SECTION 72.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 131N - *Covert weapons; sale, transfer or possession; punishment*

Section 131N. ~~No person shall sell, offer for sale, transfer or possess any weapon, capable of discharging a bullet or shot, that is: (i) constructed in a shape that does not resemble a handgun, short barreled rifle or short barreled shotgun including, but not limited to, covert weapons that resemble key chains, pens, cigarette lighters or cigarette packages; or (ii) not detectable as a weapon or potential weapon by x-ray machines commonly used at airports or walk-through metal detectors.~~⁷² No person shall knowingly possess, own, sell, offer for sale, transfer, manufacture, assemble, repair or import any firearm capable of discharging a bullet or shot that is a covert firearm or an undetectable firearm all as defined in section 121.⁷² Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be punished, for a first offense, by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than ten years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and for a second offense, by a fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$15,000 or by imprisonment for not less than five years nor more than 15 years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 73.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 131O - Colonel of state police; statewide firearms surrender program

Section 131O. Notwithstanding any general or special law, rule or regulation to the contrary, the colonel of state police, in conjunction with the secretary of the executive office of public safety, shall promulgate rules and regulations implementing a statewide firearms surrender program. In conjunction with this program only, any citizen of the commonwealth who complies with the policies set forth by the colonel shall not be asked for identification and shall be immune from prosecution for possession of such firearm; provided, however, that nothing herein shall prohibit the prosecution of any person for the unlawful possession of a firearm who is not in compliance with the conditions and procedures established by the colonel; and provided further, that nothing herein shall prohibit the prosecution of any person for any other offense committed within the commonwealth.

Any firearm surrendered in accordance with the provisions of this program that is reported stolen shall be returned to its lawful owner; provided, however, that any firearm suspected to be evidence in a crime shall remain in the custody and control of the department of state police in the same manner as any other such firearm lawfully seized by the department of state police. The department of state police may test-fire and preserve any and all firearms voluntarily surrendered. All ~~weapons~~⁷³ firearms⁷³ that have been voluntarily surrendered that are not suspected to be evidence of criminal activity and have not been reported stolen shall be disposed of in accordance with procedures established by the colonel.

SECTION 74.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 131P - *Basic firearms safety certificate; instructors; public service announcements*

~~Section 131P. (a) Any person making application for the issuance of a firearms identification card under section 129B, a license to carry firearms under section 131 or 131F or a permit to purchase under section 131A who was not licensed under the provisions of this chapter on June 1, 1998 shall, in addition to the requirements set forth in said section 129B, 131, 131A or 131F, submit to the licensing authority a basic firearms safety certificate; provided, however, that a certificate issued by the~~

division of law enforcement in the department of fisheries, wildlife and environmental law enforcement pursuant to the provisions of section 14 of chapter 131 evidencing satisfactory completion of a hunter education course shall serve as a valid substitute for a basic firearms safety certificate required under this section. Persons lawfully possessing a firearm identification card or license to carry firearms on June 1, 1998 shall be exempt from the provisions of this section upon expiration of such card or license and when applying for licensure as required under this chapter. No application for the issuance of a firearm identification card or license to carry shall be accepted or processed by the licensing authority without such certificate attached thereto; provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to (i) any officer, agent or employee of the commonwealth or any state of the United States; (ii) any member of the military or other service of any state or of the United States; (iii) any duly authorized law enforcement officer, agent or employee of any municipality of the commonwealth; provided, however, that any such person described in clauses (i) to (iii), inclusive, is authorized by a competent authority to carry or possess the weapon so carried or possessed and is acting within the scope of his duties:

A current member of the United States military or the Massachusetts National Guard who has not been prohibited under said section 129B from owning a firearm and has received adequate training while serving in the military shall be exempt from being required to submit a basic firearms safety certificate to the licensing authority upon submitting a copy of the member's most current military identification form:

(b) The colonel of state police shall promulgate rules and regulations governing the issuance and form of basic firearms safety certificates required by this section. Said colonel shall certify certain persons as firearms safety instructors and shall certify safety course curriculum. Such certification shall be for a period of ten years, unless sooner revoked by reason of unsuitability, in the discretion of said colonel. The department of state police may impose a fee of \$50 for initial issuance of such certification to offset the cost of certifying instructors. The fee for certification renewal shall be \$10. Firearms safety instructors shall be any person certified by a nationally recognized organization that fosters safety in firearms, or any other person in the discretion of said colonel, to be competent to give instruction in a basic firearms safety course. Applicants for certification as instructors under the provisions of this section shall not be exempt from the requirements of this chapter or any other law or regulation of the commonwealth or the United States. Upon application to the colonel of state police, said colonel may, in his discretion, certify as a firearms safety instructor any person who operates a firearms safety course or program which provides in its curriculum: (a) the safe use, handling and storage of firearms; (b) methods for securing and childproofing firearms; (c) the applicable laws relating to the possession, transportation and storage of firearms; and (d) knowledge of operation, potential dangers and basic competency in the ownership and usage of firearms:

(c) Any firearms safety instructor certified under the provisions of this section may, in his discretion, issue a basic firearms safety certificate to any person who successfully completes the requirements of a basic firearms safety course approved by the colonel. No firearms safety instructor shall issue or cause to be issued any basic firearms safety certificate to any person who fails to meet minimum requirements of the prescribed course of study including, but not limited to, demonstrated competency in the use of firearms. Instructors certified under the provisions of this section shall forward to the department of state police the names of those persons who have received basic firearms safety certificates. Local licensing authorities, as defined in section 121, shall, upon receipt of an application for a firearm identification card or a license to carry firearms, make inquiry to the department of state police to confirm the issuance to the applicant of a basic firearms safety certificate:

(d) Any person applying for licensure under the provisions of this chapter who knowingly files or submits a basic firearms safety certificate to a licensing authority which contains false information shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years in a house of correction, or by both such fine and imprisonment:

(e) Any firearms safety instructor who knowingly issues a basic firearms safety certificate to a person who has not successfully completed a firearms safety course approved by the colonel shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years in a house of correction, or by both such fine and imprisonment:

(f) The colonel of state police shall produce and distribute public service announcements to encourage and educate the general public about: (i) safe storage and transportation of weapons pursuant to sections 131C and 131L; and (ii) importance of firearms safety education and training, including information on places and classes that a person may attend to obtain firearms safety education and training.⁷⁴

Section 131P. (a) Any person applying for the issuance of a license or card under sections 129B, 131 or 131F shall, in addition to the requirements set forth in this chapter, submit to the licensing authority a basic firearms safety certificate; provided, however, that a certificate issued under section 14 of chapter 131 evidencing satisfactory completion of a hunter education course shall serve as a valid substitute for a basic firearms safety certificate required under this section for the issuance of a firearm identification card pursuant to section 129B. Persons lawfully possessing a firearm identification card or license to carry firearms on August 1, 2024, shall be exempt from this section upon expiration of such card or license and when applying for renewal of such licensure as required under this chapter; provided, however, that persons possessing a firearms identification card or license to carry firearms prior to the implementation of live firearms trainings as required in this section shall also be exempt from such requirement. No application for the issuance of a firearm identification card or license to carry shall be accepted or processed by the licensing authority without such certificate attached thereto; provided, however, that this section shall not apply to:

- (i) any officer, agent or employee of the commonwealth or any state of the United States;
- (ii) any member of the military or other service of any state or of the United States; or
- (iii) any duly authorized law enforcement officer, agent or employee of any municipality of the commonwealth; provided, however, that any such person described in clauses (i) to (iii), inclusive, shall be authorized by a competent authority to carry or possess the firearm so carried or possessed and shall be acting within the scope of their duties.

(b)(i) The colonel of state police, in consultation with the municipal police training committee, shall promulgate rules and regulations governing the issuance and form of basic firearms safety certificates required pursuant to this section, including minimum requirements for course curriculum and the contents of any written examination. The colonel shall create a written examination and establish minimum requirements to pass said examination that shall be used in all firearm safety courses or programs mandated under this section.

(ii) The colonel shall certify certain persons as firearms safety instructors, certify safety course curriculum and annually update and post on the department of state police's website a list of approved instructors. Certification as a firearm safety instructor shall be valid for a period of 10 years, unless sooner revoked by reason of unsuitability, in the discretion of said colonel. Firearm safety instructors shall be any person certified by a nationally recognized organization that fosters safety in firearms, or any other person in the discretion of said colonel, to be competent to give instruction in a basic firearms safety course. Applicants for certification as instructors under this section shall not be exempt from the requirements of this chapter or any other law or regulation of the commonwealth or the United States. Upon application to the colonel of state police, said colonel may, at their discretion, certify as a firearms safety instructor any person who operates a firearms safety course or program that provides in its curriculum: (A) the safe use, handling and storage of firearms; (B) methods for securing and childproofing firearms; (C) the applicable laws relating to the possession, transportation and storage of firearms; (D) knowledge of operation, potential dangers and basic competency in the ownership and use of firearms; (E) injury and suicide prevention and harm reduction education; (F) applicable laws relating to the use of force; (G) disengagement tactics; and (H) live firearms training.

(iii) The department of state police may impose a fee of \$50 for initial issuance of such certification to offset the cost of certifying instructors. The fee for certification renewal shall be \$10.

(c)(i) Any firearms safety instructor certified under this section may, in their discretion, issue a basic firearms safety certificate to any person who successfully completes the requirements of a basic firearms safety course approved by the colonel. No firearms safety instructor shall issue or cause to be issued any basic firearms safety certificate to any person who fails to meet minimum requirements of the prescribed course of study including, but not limited to, demonstrated competency in the use of firearms through class participation, satisfactory completion of the written examination as prescribed by the colonel and live firearms training.

(ii) Firearm safety instructors certified under this section shall forward to the department of criminal justice information services copies of basic firearms safety course certificates issued, which shall include a certification of each person's satisfactory completion of the basic firearms safety course and competency in the ownership and use of firearms. Upon receipt, the department of criminal justice information services shall forward a copy of such certificate to the applicant.

(iii) Licensing authorities shall require a copy of such certificate to be provided concurrently with an application for a license or permit and may make inquiry to the department of criminal justice information services to confirm the issuance to the applicant of a basic firearms safety certificate.

(d) Any person applying for issuance of a license or card under sections 129B, 131 or 131F, who knowingly files or submits a basic firearms safety certificate to a licensing authority which contains false information shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years in a house of correction, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(e) A firearms safety instructor who knowingly issues a basic firearms safety certificate to a person who has not successfully completed a firearms safety course approved by the colonel shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years in a house of correction, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(f) The colonel of state police shall produce and distribute public service announcements to encourage and educate the general public about: (i) safe storage and transportation of firearms as outlined in sections 131C and 131L; and (ii) the importance of firearms safety education and training, including information on places and classes that a person may attend to obtain firearms safety education and training.

(g) The executive office of public safety and security, in collaboration with the department of public health, shall develop educational materials on harm reduction that shall be discussed and distributed by the instructor to every participant in a firearms safety course pursuant to this section. The educational materials shall promote suicide prevention through safe practices by firearms' owners to reduce access to lethal means. The materials shall include, but not be limited to, information relative to:

- (i) the prevalence of suicide by firearm compared to other forms of firearms' violence, including demographic trends;
- (ii) the risks of injury and suicide that may be associated with household firearms, including the rate of survival for suicide attempts by firearms compared to other means of attempted suicide;
- (iii) best practices for identifying and reducing the risk of suicide involving household firearms;
- (iv) available resources to learn more about safe practices and suicide prevention; and
- (v) such additional information as determined by the commissioner of public safety and security to be relevant to this section.⁷⁴

SECTION 75.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 131Q - *Tracing by licensing authority of firearm, rifle or shotgun, large capacity weapon, machine gun or assault weapon used to carry out criminal act; statistical data; annual report*

~~Section 131Q. A firearm, rifle or shotgun, large capacity weapon, machine gun or assault weapon used to carry out a criminal act shall be traced by the licensing authority for the city or town in which the crime took place. The licensing authority shall report statistical data, when the data is readily available as determined by the chief of police, including, but not limited to: (i) the make, model, serial number and caliber of the weapon used; (ii) the type of crime committed; (iii) whether an arrest or conviction was made; (iv) whether fingerprint evidence was found on the firearm; (v) whether ballistic evidence was retrieved from the crime scene; (vi) whether the criminal use of the firearm was related to known gang activity; (vii) whether the weapon was obtained illegally; (viii) whether the weapon was lost or stolen; and (ix) whether the person using the weapon was otherwise a prohibited person.~~

~~The data shall be reported to the commonwealth fusion center or the criminal firearms and trafficking unit within the division of investigation and intelligence in the department of state police established pursuant to section 6 of chapter 22C. The colonel of state police shall produce an annual report by December 31 of each year regarding crimes committed in the commonwealth using firearms, rifles or shotguns, large capacity weapons, machine guns or assault weapons, including all of the categories of data contained in this section, and shall submit a copy of the report to the joint committee on public safety and homeland security, the clerks of the house of representatives and the senate and, upon request, to criminology, public policy and public health researchers and other law enforcement agencies.⁷⁵~~

Section 131Q. (a) A firearm used to carry out a criminal act including the commission of a suicide shall be traced by the licensing authority for the city or town in which the crime took place or the law enforcement agency taking possession of the firearm. Said authority or agency shall report all available statistical data to the department of criminal justice information services. This statistical data shall include, but not be limited to:

- (i) the make, model, serial number and caliber of the firearm used;
- (ii) the type of crime committed;
- (iii) whether an arrest or conviction was made;
- (iv) whether fingerprint evidence was found on the firearm;
- (v) whether ballistic evidence was retrieved from the crime scene;
- (vi) whether the criminal use of the firearm was related to known gang activity;
- (vii) whether the firearm was obtained illegally;
- (viii) whether the firearm was lost or stolen; and
- (ix) whether the person using the firearm was otherwise a prohibited person.

(b) The department of criminal justice information services shall ensure that data reported pursuant to this section is automatically transmitted into the federal electronic system maintained by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives in the United States Department of Justice and to the commonwealth fusion center or the criminal firearms and trafficking unit within the division of investigation and intelligence in the department of state police established pursuant to section 6 of chapter 22C. The colonel of state police shall produce an annual report no later than December 31 of each year regarding crimes committed in the commonwealth using firearms, including all of the categories of data contained in this section, and shall submit a copy of the report to the joint committee on public safety and homeland security, the clerks of the house of representatives and the senate and, upon request, to criminology, public policy and public health researchers and other law enforcement agencies.

(c) A cartridge casing associated with a firearm reported for tracing under subsection (a) shall be submitted for inclusion in the National Integrated Ballistics Information Network maintained by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives in the United States Department of Justice.⁷⁵

SECTION 76 through 78.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 131R - *Extreme risk protection orders; petitions*

Section 131R. (a) A petitioner who believes that a person ~~holding a license to carry firearms or a firearm identification card~~⁷⁶ may pose a risk of causing bodily injury to self or others may, on a form furnished by the court and signed under the pains and penalties of perjury, file a petition in court.

(b) A petition filed pursuant to this section shall:

(i) state any relevant facts supporting the petition;

(ii) identify the reasons why the petitioner believes that the respondent poses a risk of causing bodily injury to self or others by having in the respondent's control, ownership or possession a firearm, ~~rifle, shotgun, machine gun, weapon~~⁷⁷ or ammunition;

(iii) identify the number, types and locations of any firearms, ~~rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons~~^{77A} or ammunition the petitioner believes to be in the respondent's current control, ownership or possession;

(iv) identify whether there is an abuse prevention order pursuant to chapter 209A, a harassment prevention order pursuant to chapter 258E or an order similar to an abuse prevention or harassment prevention order issued by another jurisdiction in effect against the respondent; and

(v) identify whether there is a pending lawsuit, complaint, petition or other legal action between the parties to the petition.

(c) No fees for filing or service of process may be charged by a court or any public agency to a petitioner filing a petition pursuant to this section.

(d) The petitioner's residential address, residential telephone number and workplace name, address and telephone number, contained within the records of the court related to a petition shall be confidential and withheld from public inspection, except by order of the court; provided, however, that the petitioner's residential address and workplace address shall appear on the court order and shall be accessible to the respondent and the respondent's attorney unless the petitioner specifically requests, and the court orders, that this information be withheld from the order. All confidential portions of the records shall be accessible at all reasonable times to the petitioner and the petitioner's attorney, the licensing authority of the municipality where the respondent resides and to law enforcement officers, if such access is necessary in the performance of their official duties. Such confidential portions of the court records shall not be deemed to be public records under ~~the provisions of~~⁷⁸ clause twenty-sixth of section 7 of chapter 4.

(e) The court may order that any information in the petition or case record be impounded in accordance with court rule.

(f) Upon receipt of a petition under this section and if the petitioner is a family or household member as defined in section 121, the clerk of the court shall provide to the petitioner and respondent informational resources about: (i) crisis intervention; (ii) mental health; (iii) substance use disorders; (iv) counseling services; and (v) the process to apply for a temporary commitment under section 12 of chapter 123.

SECTION 79.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 131S - *Extreme risk protection orders; hearing; issuance of order; surrender of license, identification card and firearms*

~~Section 131S. (a) The court shall, within 10 days of receipt of a petition pursuant to section 131R, conduct a hearing on the petition. Upon receipt of the petition, the court shall issue a summons with the date, time and location of the hearing. The court shall direct a law enforcement officer to personally serve a copy of the petition and the summons on the respondent or, if personal service by a law enforcement officer is not possible, the court may, after a hearing, order that service be made by some other identified means reasonably calculated to reach the respondent. Service shall be made not less than 7 days prior to the hearing.~~

~~(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a), the court shall, within 2 days of receipt of a petition made pursuant to section 131R, conduct a hearing on the petition if the respondent files an affidavit that a firearm, rifle, shotgun, machine gun, weapon or ammunition is required in the performance of the respondent's employment.~~

~~(c) If after the hearing pursuant to subsection (a) or subsection (b), the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the respondent poses a risk of causing bodily injury to self or others by having in the respondent's control, ownership or possession a firearm, rifle, shotgun, machine gun, weapon or ammunition, the court shall grant the petition. If the respondent does not appear at the hearing pursuant to subsection (a) or subsection (b), the court shall grant the petition upon a determination that the petitioner has demonstrated by a preponderance of the evidence that the respondent poses such a risk.~~

~~(d) Upon granting a petition, the court shall issue an extreme risk protection order and shall order the respondent to surrender any licenses to carry firearms, firearms identification cards and all firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons and ammunition which the respondent then controls, owns or possesses, to the licensing authority of the municipality where the~~

respondent resides. The court shall enter written findings as to the basis of its order within 24 hours of granting the order. The court may modify, suspend or terminate its order at any subsequent time upon motion by either party; provided, however, that due notice shall be given to the respondent and petitioner, and the court shall hold a hearing on said motion. When the petitioner's address is confidential to the respondent as provided in subsection (d) of section 131R and the respondent has filed a motion to modify the court's order, the court shall be responsible for notifying the petitioner. In no event shall the court disclose any such confidential address.

Not less than 30 calendar days prior to the expiration of an extreme risk protection order, the court shall notify the petitioner at the best known address of the scheduled expiration of the order and that the petitioner may file a petition to renew the order pursuant to section 131R.

(e) Upon issuing an extreme risk protection order the clerk-magistrate of the court shall transmit 2 certified copies of the order and 1 copy of the petition and summons forthwith to the licensing authority of the municipality where the respondent resides which, unless otherwise ordered by the court, shall serve a copy of the order and petition upon the respondent. Licensing authorities shall establish adequate procedures to ensure that, when effecting service upon a respondent, a law enforcement officer shall, to the extent practicable: (i) fully inform the respondent of the contents and terms of the order and the available penalties for any violation of an order; and (ii) provide the respondent with informational resources, including, but not limited to, a list of services relating to crisis intervention, mental health, substance use disorders and counseling, and a list of interpreters, as necessary, located within or near the court's jurisdiction. The chief justice of the trial court, in consultation with the executive office of public safety and security, and the department of mental health, shall annually update the informational resource guides required under this section.

Each extreme risk protection order issued by the court shall contain the following statement: VIOLATION OF THIS ORDER IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

(f) Upon receipt of service of an extreme risk protection order, the licensing authority of the municipality where the respondent resides shall immediately suspend the respondent's license to carry firearms or a firearm identification card and shall immediately notify the respondent of said suspension.

Upon receipt of service of an extreme risk protection order the respondent shall immediately surrender their license to carry firearms or a firearm identification card and all firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition in their control, ownership or possession to the local licensing authority serving the order, in accordance with section 129D; provided, however, that nothing in this section or in said section 129D shall allow the respondent to: (i) transfer any firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition required to be surrendered, or surrendered, by the respondent to anyone other than a licensed dealer; or (ii) maintain control, ownership or possession of any firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition during the pendency of any appeal of an extreme risk protection order; provided, however, that while the surrender of ownership pursuant to an extreme risk protection order shall require the immediate surrender of any license to carry firearms or a firearm identification card and all firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition in the respondent's control or possession, it shall not require the surrender of permanent ownership rights; and provided further that, notwithstanding section 129D, if the licensing authority cannot reasonably ascertain a lawful owner of firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition surrendered pursuant to extreme risk protection order within 180 days of the expiration or termination of the extreme risk protection order, the licensing authority may, in its discretion, trade or dispose of surplus, donated, abandoned or junk firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition to properly licensed distributors or firearms dealers and the proceeds of such sale or transfer shall be remitted or credited to the municipality in which the licensing authority presides to be used for violence reduction or suicide prevention. A violation of this subsection shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 2 1/2 years in a house of correction or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(g) Upon receipt of a license to carry firearms or a firearm identification card and any firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition surrendered by a respondent pursuant to subsection (f), the licensing authority taking possession of the license to carry firearms or a firearm identification card and firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition shall issue a receipt identifying any license to carry firearms or a firearm identification card and all firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition surrendered by the respondent and shall provide a copy of the receipt to the respondent. The licensing authority to which the respondent surrendered a license to carry firearms or a firearm identification card and all firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition shall, within 48 hours of the surrender, file the receipt with the court.

(h) If a person other than the respondent claims title to any firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition required to be surrendered or surrendered, pursuant to this section, and is determined by the licensing authority to be the lawful owner of the firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition, the firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition shall be returned to the person; provided, however, that: (i) the firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition are removed from the respondent's control, ownership or possession and the lawful owner agrees to store the firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition in a manner such that the respondent does not have access to, or control of, the firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition; and (ii) the firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition are not otherwise unlawfully possessed by the owner. A

violation of this subsection shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 21/2 years in a house of correction or by both such fine and imprisonment:

(i) Upon the expiration or termination of an extreme risk protection order, a licensing authority holding any firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition that have been surrendered pursuant to this section shall return any license to carry firearms or firearm identification card and all firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition requested by a respondent only after the licensing authority of the municipality in which the respondent resides confirms that the respondent is suitable for a license to carry firearms or a firearm identification card and to control, own or possess firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition under federal and state law:

Not less than 7 days prior to expiration of an extreme risk protection order, a licensing authority holding any firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition that have been surrendered pursuant to this section shall notify the petitioner of the expiration of the extreme risk protection order and the return of a license to carry firearms or firearm identification card and the return of any firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition to the respondent: As soon as reasonably practicable after receiving notice of the termination of an extreme risk protection order by the court, a licensing authority holding any firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition that have been surrendered pursuant to this section shall notify the petitioner of the termination of the extreme risk protection order and the return of a license to carry firearms or firearm identification card and the return of any firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition to the respondent:

(j) A respondent who has surrendered a license to carry firearms or firearm identification card and all firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition to a licensing authority and who does not wish to have the license to carry firearms or firearm identification card or firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition returned or who is no longer eligible to control, own or possess firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition pursuant to this chapter or federal law, may sell or transfer title of the firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition to a licensed firearms dealer; provided, however, that the respondent shall not take physical possession of the firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition. The licensing authority may transfer possession of the firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition to a licensed dealer upon the dealer providing the licensing authority with written proof of the sale or transfer of title of the firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition from the respondent to the dealer:

(k) If the licensing authority cannot reasonably ascertain the lawful owner of any firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition surrendered pursuant to this section within 180 days of the expiration or termination of the order to surrender the firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition the licensing authority may dispose of the firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition pursuant to section 129D.⁷⁹

Section 131S. (a) The court shall, within 10 days of receipt of a petition pursuant to section 131R, conduct a hearing on the petition. Upon receipt of the petition, the court shall issue a summons with the date, time and location of the hearing. The court shall direct a law enforcement officer to personally serve a copy of the petition and the summons on the respondent or, if personal service by a law enforcement officer is not possible, the court may, after a hearing, order that service be made by some other identified means reasonably calculated to reach the respondent. Service shall be made not less than 7 days prior to the hearing.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the court shall, within 2 days of receipt of a petition made pursuant to section 131R, conduct a hearing on the petition if the respondent files an affidavit that a firearm or ammunition is required in the performance of the respondent's employment.

(c)(1) If after the hearing pursuant to subsection (a) or subsection (b), the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the respondent poses a risk of causing bodily injury to self or others by having in the respondent's control, ownership or possession a firearm or ammunition, the court shall grant the petition. If the respondent does not appear at the hearing pursuant to subsection (a) or subsection (b), the court shall grant the petition upon a determination that the petitioner has demonstrated by a preponderance of the evidence that the respondent poses such a risk.

(2) Upon granting a petition, the court shall issue an extreme risk protection order and shall order the respondent to surrender any licenses to carry firearms, firearms identification cards and all firearms and ammunition that the respondent then controls, owns or possesses to the licensing authority of the municipality where the respondent resides. The court shall enter written findings as to the basis of its order within 24 hours of granting the order. The court may modify, suspend or terminate its order at any subsequent time upon motion by either party; provided, however, that due notice shall be given to the respondent and petitioner, and the court shall hold a hearing on said motion. When the petitioner's address is confidential to the respondent as provided in subsection (d) of section 131R and the respondent has filed a motion to modify the court's order, the court shall be responsible for notifying the petitioner. In no event shall the court disclose any such confidential address.

(3) Not less than 30 calendar days prior to the expiration of an extreme risk protection order, the court shall notify the petitioner at the best-known address of the scheduled expiration of the order and that the petitioner may file a petition to renew the order pursuant to section 131R.

(d)(1) If after the hearing pursuant to subsection (a) or subsection (b), the court has probable cause to believe that the respondent has access to a firearm or ammunition, on their person or in an identified place, and the respondent fails to surrender any firearms or ammunition within 24 hours of being served pursuant to subsection (e), the court shall issue a warrant identifying the property, naming or describing the person or place to be searched, and commanding the appropriate law enforcement agency to search the person of the respondent and any identified place and seize any firearm or ammunition found to which the respondent would have access.

(2) The court may issue additional warrants to seize firearms or ammunition if the court determines there is probable cause to believe that the respondent has retained, acquired or gained access to a firearm or ammunition while an order under this section remains in effect.

(3) Upon executing a warrant issued pursuant to this subsection or section 131T, the law enforcement agency conducting the search shall issue a receipt identifying any firearm or ammunition seized. The law enforcement agency shall provide a copy of the receipt to the respondent. The licensing authority shall then, within 48 hours of the search, return the warrant to the court with the original receipt. If the law enforcement agency executing the warrant and the licensing authority for the municipality where the respondent resides are different, the law enforcement agency shall remit to the licensing authority a copy of the receipt along with any seized items, and shall file with its warrant and receipt a certification signed by both the law enforcement agency and the licensing authority that the seized items were delivered to and accepted by the licensing authority. The licensing authority shall store the seized items with any items surrendered in accordance with subsection (f).

(e) Upon issuing an extreme risk protection order the clerk-magistrate of the court shall transmit 2 certified copies of the order and 1 copy of the petition and summons forthwith to the licensing authority of the municipality where the respondent resides which, unless otherwise ordered by the court, shall serve a copy of the order and petition upon the respondent. If a warrant has been issued pursuant to subsection (d) or pursuant to subsection (b) of section 131T, the court shall submit 2 certified copies of the warrant, 1 copy of the petition and summons and 1 copy of the extreme risk protection order to the appropriate law enforcement agency for execution. Licensing authorities and law enforcement agencies shall establish adequate procedures to ensure that, when effecting service upon a respondent or executing a warrant, a law enforcement officer shall, to the extent practicable: (i) fully inform the respondent of the contents and terms of the order or warrant and the available penalties for any violation of an order; and (ii) provide the respondent with informational resources, including, but not limited to, a list of services relating to crisis intervention, mental health, substance use disorders and counseling, and a list of interpreters, as necessary, located within or near the court's jurisdiction. The chief justice of the trial court, in consultation with the executive office of public safety and security, and the department of mental health, shall annually update the informational resource guides required under this section.

Each extreme risk protection order issued by the court shall contain the following statement: VIOLATION OF THIS ORDER IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

(f) Upon receipt of service of an extreme risk protection order, the licensing authority of the municipality where the respondent resides shall immediately suspend the respondent's license to carry firearms or a firearm identification card and immediately notify the respondent of said suspension and shall not issue any license to carry or firearm identification card to the respondent for the duration of the order.

Upon receipt of service of an extreme risk protection order the respondent shall immediately surrender their license to carry firearms or a firearm identification card and all firearms or ammunition in their control, ownership or possession to the local licensing authority serving the order, in accordance with section 129D; provided, however, that nothing in this section or in section 129D shall allow the respondent to:

- (i) transfer any firearms or ammunition required to be surrendered, or surrendered, by the respondent to anyone other than a licensed dealer or the local licensing authority; or
- (ii) maintain control, ownership or possession of any firearms or ammunition during the pendency of any appeal of an extreme risk protection order; provided, however, that while the surrender of ownership pursuant to an extreme risk protection order shall require the immediate surrender of any license to carry firearms or a firearm identification card and all firearms or ammunition in the respondent's control or possession, it shall not require the surrender of permanent ownership rights; and provided further that, notwithstanding section 129D, if the licensing authority cannot reasonably ascertain a lawful owner of firearms or ammunition surrendered pursuant to extreme risk

protection order within 180 days of the expiration or termination of the extreme risk protection order, the licensing authority may, in its discretion, trade or dispose of surplus, donated, abandoned or junk firearms or ammunition to properly licensed distributors or firearms dealers and the proceeds of such sale or transfer shall be remitted or credited to the municipality in which the licensing authority presides to be used for violence reduction or suicide prevention. A violation of this subsection shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 2½ years in a house of correction or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(g) Upon receipt of a license to carry firearms or a firearm identification card and any firearms or ammunition surrendered by a respondent pursuant to subsection (f) or seized pursuant to subsection (d), the licensing authority taking possession of the license to carry firearms or a firearm identification card and firearms or ammunition shall issue a receipt identifying any license to carry firearms or a firearm identification card and all firearms or ammunition surrendered or seized and shall provide a copy of the receipt to the respondent. The licensing authority shall, within 48 hours of the surrender or 48 hours of receipt of the seizure, file the receipt with the court.

(h) If a person other than the respondent claims title to any firearms or ammunition required to be surrendered or seized pursuant to this section, and is determined by the licensing authority to be the lawful owner of the firearms or ammunition, the firearms or ammunition shall be returned to the person; provided, however, that:

(i) the firearms or ammunition shall be removed from the respondent's control, ownership or possession and the lawful owner agrees to store the firearms or ammunition in a manner such that the respondent does not have access to, or control of, the firearms or ammunition; and

(ii) the firearms or ammunition shall not be otherwise unlawfully possessed by the owner. A violation of this subsection shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 2½ years in a house of correction or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(i) Upon the expiration or termination of an extreme risk protection order, a licensing authority holding any firearms or ammunition that have been surrendered or seized pursuant to this section shall return any license to carry firearms or firearm identification card and all firearms or ammunition requested by a respondent only after the licensing authority of the municipality in which the respondent resides confirms that the respondent is suitable for a license to carry firearms or a firearm identification card and to control, own or possess firearms or ammunition under federal and state law.

Not less than 7 days prior to expiration of an extreme risk protection order, a licensing authority holding any firearms or ammunition that have been surrendered or seized pursuant to this section shall notify the petitioner of the expiration of the extreme risk protection order and the return of a license to carry firearms or firearm identification card and the return of any firearms or ammunition to the respondent.

As soon as reasonably practicable after receiving notice of the termination of an extreme risk protection order by the court, a licensing authority holding any firearms or ammunition that have been surrendered or seized pursuant to this section shall notify the petitioner of the termination of the extreme risk protection order and the return of a license to carry firearms or firearm identification card and the return of any firearms or ammunition to the respondent.

(j) A respondent who has surrendered a license to carry firearms or firearm identification card and all firearms or ammunition to a licensing authority, or who had any firearms or ammunition seized by a law enforcement agency, and who does not wish to have the license to carry firearms or firearm identification card or firearms or ammunition returned or who is no longer eligible to control, own or possess firearms or ammunition pursuant to this chapter or federal law, may sell or transfer title of the firearms or ammunition to a licensed firearms dealer, notwithstanding the limits on private firearm transfers in section 127B; provided, however, that the respondent shall not take physical possession of the firearms or ammunition. The licensing authority may transfer possession of the firearms or ammunition to a licensed dealer upon the dealer providing the licensing authority with written proof of the sale or transfer of title of the firearms or ammunition from the respondent to the dealer.

(k) If the licensing authority cannot reasonably ascertain the lawful owner of any firearms or ammunition surrendered or seized pursuant to this section within 180 days of the expiration or termination of the order to surrender the firearms or ammunition the licensing authority may dispose of the firearms or ammunition pursuant to section 129D.⁷⁹

SECTION 80.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 131T - *Extreme risk protection orders; emergency orders*

~~Section 131T. (a) Upon the filing of a petition pursuant to section 131R, the court may issue an emergency extreme risk protection order without notice to the respondent and prior to the hearing required pursuant to subsection (a) of section 131S if the court finds reasonable cause to conclude that the respondent poses a risk of causing bodily injury to the respondent's self~~

~~or others by being in possession of a license to carry firearms or a firearm identification card or having in the respondent's control, ownership or possession a firearm, rifle, shotgun, machine gun, weapon or ammunition.~~

~~Upon issuance of an emergency extreme risk protection order pursuant to this section, the clerk magistrate of the court shall notify the respondent pursuant to subsection (e) of section 131S. An order issued under this subsection shall expire 10 days after its issuance unless a hearing is scheduled pursuant to subsection (a) or (b) of said section 131S or at the conclusion of a hearing held pursuant to said subsection (a) or (b) of said section 131S unless a permanent order is issued by the court pursuant to subsection (d) of said section 131S.~~

~~(b) When the court is closed for business, a justice of the court may grant an emergency extreme risk protection order if the court finds reasonable cause to conclude that the respondent poses a risk of causing bodily injury to the respondent's self or others by being in possession of a license to carry firearms or firearm identification card or by having in the respondent's control, ownership or possession of a firearm, rifle, shotgun, machine gun, weapon or ammunition. In the discretion of the justice, such relief may be granted and communicated by telephone to the licensing authority of the municipality where the respondent resides, which shall record such order on a form of order promulgated for such use by the chief justice of the trial court and shall deliver a copy of such order on the next court business day to the clerk magistrate of the court. If relief has been granted without the filing of a petition pursuant to section 131R, the petitioner shall appear in court on the next available court business day to file a petition. An order issued under this subsection shall expire at the conclusion of the next court business day after the order was issued unless a petitioner has filed a petition with the court pursuant to said section 131R and the court has issued an emergency extreme risk protection order pursuant to subsection (a).~~

~~(c) Upon receipt of service of an extreme risk protection order pursuant to this section, the respondent shall immediately surrender the respondent's license to carry firearms or firearm identification card and all firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition to the local licensing authority serving the order as provided in subsection (f) of section 131S.⁸⁰~~

Section 131T. (a)(1) Upon the filing of a petition pursuant to section 131R, the court may issue an emergency extreme risk protection order without notice to the respondent and prior to the hearing required pursuant to subsection (a) of section 131S if the court finds reasonable cause to conclude that the respondent poses a risk of causing bodily injury to the respondent's self or others by being in possession of a license to carry firearms or a firearm identification card or having in the respondent's control, ownership or possession a firearm or ammunition. Upon issuance of an emergency extreme risk protection order pursuant to this section, the clerk magistrate of the court shall notify the respondent pursuant to subsection (e) of section 131S. An order issued under this subsection shall expire 10 days after its issuance unless a hearing is scheduled pursuant to subsection (a) or (b) of said section 131S or at the conclusion of a hearing held pursuant to said subsection (a) or (b) of said section 131S unless a permanent order is issued by the court pursuant to paragraph (2) of subsection (c) of said section 131S.

(2) Upon receipt of service of an extreme risk protection order pursuant to this section, the respondent shall immediately surrender the respondent's license to carry firearms or firearm identification card and all firearms or ammunition to the local licensing authority serving the order as provided in subsection (f) of section 131S.

(b)(1) If the court has probable cause to believe that the respondent has access to a firearm or ammunition, on their person or in an identified place, and the respondent fails to surrender any firearms or ammunition within 24 hours of being served pursuant to subsection (e) of section 131S, the court shall issue a warrant identifying the property, naming or describing the person or place to be searched, and commanding the appropriate law enforcement agency to search the person of the respondent and any identified place and seize any firearm or ammunition found to which the respondent would have access.

(2) The law enforcement agency shall conduct its search and manage any seized property pursuant to paragraph (3) of subsection (d) of section 131S.

(c) When the court is closed for business, a justice of the court may grant an emergency extreme risk protection order if the court finds reasonable cause to conclude that the respondent poses a risk of causing bodily injury to the respondent's self or others by being in possession of a license to carry firearms or firearm identification card or by having in the respondent's control, ownership or possession of a firearm or ammunition, and shall issue a warrant pursuant to subsection (b) upon probable cause that the respondent has access to a firearm or ammunition, on their person or in an identified place, and the respondent fails to surrender any firearms or ammunition within 24 hours of being served pursuant to subsection (e) of section 131S. In the discretion of the justice, such relief may be granted and communicated by telephone to the licensing authority of the municipality where the respondent resides, which shall record such order or warrant on a form of order or warrant promulgated for such use by the chief justice of the trial court and shall deliver a copy of such order or warrant on the next court business day to the clerk-magistrate of the court. If relief has been granted without the filing of a petition pursuant to section 131R, the potential petitioner shall appear in court on the next available court business day to file a petition. An order or warrant issued under this subsection shall expire at the conclusion of the next court business day after issuance unless said

potential petitioner has filed a petition with the court pursuant to section 131R and the court has issued an emergency extreme risk protection order pursuant to subsection (a).⁸³

SECTION 81 through SECTION 84.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 131X - *Extreme risk protection orders; effect of Secs. 131R to 131Y on ability of law enforcement officer or licensing authority to act pursuant to other lawful authority; jurisdiction of supreme judicial court and appeals court*

Section 131X. (a) Sections 131R to 131Y, inclusive, shall not affect the ability of a law enforcement officer to remove firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition from any person or conduct any search and seizure for firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition pursuant to other lawful authority.

(b) Nothing in sections 131R to 131Y, inclusive, shall supersede or limit a licensing authority's ability to suspend or revoke a license that the licensing authority has issued pursuant to other lawful authority.

(c) Sections 131R to 131Y, inclusive, shall not impose any duty on a family or household member to file a petition and no family or household member shall be held criminally or civilly liable for failure to petition.

~~(d) The supreme judicial court and the appeals court shall have concurrent jurisdiction to review any proceedings had, determinations made, and orders or judgments entered in the court pursuant to section 131S or section 131T. The supreme judicial court or the appeals court, subject to section 13 of chapter 211A may by rule vary the procedure authorized or required for such review upon a finding that the review by the court will thereby be made more simple, speedy and effective.⁸⁴~~

(d) Notwithstanding any general or special law, rule or regulation to the contrary, any health care provider duly authorized as a petitioner, upon filing an application or renewal for an extreme risk protection order, may disclose protected health information of the respondent only to the extent necessary for the full investigation and disposition of such application or renewal for an extreme risk protection order. When disclosing protected health information, a health care provider shall make reasonable efforts to limit protected health information to the extent necessary to accomplish the filing of the application or renewal.

(e) Upon receipt of a petition by any health care provider and for good cause shown, the court may issue orders as may be necessary to obtain any clinical records or any other records or documents relating to diagnosis, prognosis or treatment of the respondent as are necessary for the full investigation and disposition of an application for an extreme risk protection order under this section. All such records and other health information provided shall be sealed by the court.

(f) The decision of any health care provider to disclose or not to disclose clinical records or other records or documents relating to the diagnosis, prognosis or treatment of a patient pursuant to this subsection, when made reasonably and in good faith, shall not be the basis for any civil or criminal liability with respect to such health care provider; provided, however, that any health care provider duly authorized as a petitioner shall not be subject to civil or criminal liability for failure to petition the court for the issuance or renewal of an extreme risk protection order.

(g) The supreme judicial court and the appeals court shall have concurrent jurisdiction to review any proceedings held, determinations made, and orders or judgments entered in the court pursuant to section 131S or section 131T. The supreme judicial court or the appeals court, subject to section 13 of chapter 211A, may by rule vary the procedure authorized or required for such review upon a finding that the review by the court will thereby be made more simple, speedy and effective.⁸⁴

SECTION 85.

GL > Part I > Title XX > Chapter 140: Section 131Y - *Extreme risk protection orders; annual reporting*

Section 131Y. The court shall annually, not later than December 31, issue a report on the use of extreme risk protective orders. The report shall be submitted to the executive office of public safety and security, the chairs of the joint committee on public safety and homeland security, the chairs of the joint committee on the judiciary, the chairs of the joint committee on mental health substance use and recovery, and clerks of the senate and the house of representatives. The report shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following information:

- (1) the number of extreme risk protective order petitions filed;
- (2) the number of extreme risk protective order petitions that lead to a respondent's surrender pursuant to section 131S;
- (3) the number of extreme risk protective order petitions that are heard but not granted;

- (4) the number of emergency extreme risk protective order petitions filed;
- (5) the number of emergency extreme risk protective order petitions that lead to a respondent's surrender pursuant to 131T;
- (6) the number of emergency extreme risk protective order petitions that are heard but not granted;
- ~~(7) the number of extreme risk protective order or emergency extreme risk protective order petitions filed that are deemed to be fraudulent;~~
- ~~(8) the race and ethnicity of the petitioner and respondent;~~
- ~~(9) the gender and gender identity of the petitioner and respondent;~~
- ~~(10) the data on the duration of extreme risk protection orders;~~
- ~~(11) the number of instances in which an order has been terminated or otherwise modified prior to its original expiration date; and~~
- ~~(12) the number of instances in which a fine has been assessed for a filed petition that was deemed to be fraudulent.⁸⁵~~
- (7) the number of warrants issued pursuant to subsection (d) of section 131S or section 131T;
- (8) the number of warrants issued pursuant to subsection (d) or section 131S or section 131T that lead to the seizure of firearms or ammunition;
- (9) a breakdown of the types of items surrendered, including but not limited to, license to carry or firearm identification card, firearm or ammunition;
- (10) a breakdown of the types of items seized, including, but not limited to, firearms or ammunition;
- (11) the number of extreme risk protective order or emergency extreme risk protective order petitions filed that are deemed to be fraudulent;
- (12) the number of instances in which a petition was found to be fraudulent and the penalties received in each instance;
- (13) the race and ethnicity of the petitioner and respondent;
- (14) the gender and gender identity of the petitioner and respondent;
- (15) the data on the duration of extreme risk protection orders; and
- (16) the number of instances in which an order has been terminated or otherwise modified prior to its original expiration date.⁸⁵

SECTION 86 through SECTION 88A.

GL > Part II > Title III > Chapter 209A: Section 3B- *Order for suspension and surrender of firearms license; surrender of firearms; petition for review; hearing*

Section 3B. Upon issuance of a temporary or emergency order under section four or five of this chapter, the court shall, if the plaintiff demonstrates a substantial likelihood of immediate danger of abuse, order the immediate suspension and surrender of any license to carry firearms and or firearms identification card which the defendant may hold and order the defendant to surrender all firearms, ~~rifles, shotguns, machine guns~~⁸⁶ and ammunition which he then controls, owns or possesses in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and any license to carry firearms or firearms identification cards which the defendant may hold shall be surrendered to the appropriate law enforcement officials in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and, said law enforcement official may store, transfer or otherwise dispose of any such ~~weapon~~⁸⁷ ~~firearm~~⁸⁷ in accordance with the provisions of section 129D of chapter 140; provided however, that nothing herein shall authorize the transfer of any ~~weapons~~⁸⁸ ~~firearms~~⁸⁸ surrendered by the defendant to anyone other than a licensed dealer. Notice of such suspension and ordered surrender shall be appended to the copy of abuse prevention order served on the defendant pursuant

to section seven. Law enforcement officials, upon the service of said orders, shall immediately take possession of all firearms, ~~rifles, shotguns, machine guns~~⁸⁶ ammunition, any license to carry firearms and any firearms identification cards in the control, ownership, or possession of said defendant. Any violation of such orders shall be punishable by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than two and one-half years in a house of correction, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Any defendant aggrieved by an order of surrender or suspension as described in the first sentence of this section may petition the court which issued such suspension or surrender order for a review of such action and such petition shall be heard no later than ten court business days after the receipt of the notice of the petition by the court. If said license to carry firearms or firearms identification card has been suspended upon the issuance of an order issued pursuant to section four or five, said petition may be heard contemporaneously with the hearing specified in the second sentence of the second paragraph of section four. Upon the filing of an affidavit by the defendant that a firearm, ~~rifle, shotgun, machine gun~~^{88A} or ammunition is required in the performance of the defendant's employment, and upon a request for an expedited hearing, the court shall order said hearing within two business days of receipt of such affidavit and request but only on the issue of surrender and suspension pursuant to this section.

SECTION 89 through SECTION 91.

GL > Part II > Title III > Chapter 209A: Section 3C - *Continuation or modification of order for surrender or suspension*

Section 3C. Upon the continuation or modification of an order issued pursuant to section 4 or upon petition for review as described in section 3B, the court shall also order or continue to order the immediate suspension and surrender of a defendant's license to carry firearms and firearms identification card and the surrender of all firearms, ~~rifles, shotguns, machine guns~~⁸⁹ or ammunition which such defendant then controls, owns or possesses if the court makes a determination that the return of such license to carry firearms and firearm identification card or firearms, ~~rifles, shotguns, machine guns~~⁸⁹ or ammunition presents a likelihood of abuse to the plaintiff. A suspension and surrender order issued pursuant to this section shall continue so long as the restraining order to which it relates is in effect; and, any law enforcement official to whom such ~~weapon~~⁹⁰ ~~firearm~~⁹⁰ is surrendered may store, transfer or otherwise dispose of any such weapon in accordance with the provisions of section 129D of chapter 140; provided, however, that nothing herein shall authorize the transfer of any ~~weapons~~⁹¹ ~~firearms~~⁹¹ surrendered by the defendant to anyone other than a licensed dealer. Any violation of such order shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two and one-half years in a house of correction or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 92.

GL > Part III > Title IV > Chapter 258E: Section 4A

Section 4A. Upon issuance of a temporary or emergency order under sections 5 or 6, the court shall, if the plaintiff demonstrates a substantial likelihood of immediate danger of harassment, order the immediate suspension and surrender of any license to carry or firearm identification card that the defendant may hold and order the defendant to surrender all firearms and ammunition that the defendant then controls, owns or possesses in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and chapter 140. Any license to carry or firearm identification card that the defendant may hold shall be surrendered to the appropriate law enforcement official in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and chapter 140 and said law enforcement official may store, transfer or otherwise dispose of any such firearms or ammunition in accordance with the provisions of section 129D of said chapter 140; provided, however, that nothing herein shall authorize the transfer of any firearms or ammunition surrendered by the defendant to anyone other than a licensed dealer. Notice of such suspension and ordered surrender shall be appended to the copy of the harassment prevention order served on the defendant pursuant to section 9. Law enforcement officials, upon the service of said orders, shall immediately take possession of all firearms and ammunition, and any license to carry or firearm identification card in the control or possession of said defendant. Any violation of such orders shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 2 ½ years in a house of correction, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Any defendant aggrieved by an order of surrender or suspension under this section may petition the court that issued such suspension or surrender order for a review of such action and such petition shall be heard not later than 10 court business days after the receipt of the notice of the petition by the court. If said license to carry or firearm identification card has been suspended upon the issuance of an order issued pursuant to sections 5 or 6, said petition may be heard contemporaneously with the hearing under the second sentence of the second paragraph of section 5. Upon the filing of an affidavit by the defendant that a firearm or ammunition is required in the performance of the defendant's employment and, upon a request for an expedited hearing, the court shall order said hearing within 2 business days of receipt of such affidavit and request but only on the issue of surrender and suspension pursuant to this section.

GL > Part III > Title IV > Chapter 258E: Section 4B

Section 4B. Upon the continuation or modification of an order issued pursuant to section 5 or upon petition for review as described in section 4A, the court shall also order or continue to order the immediate suspension and surrender of a defendant's license to carry or firearm identification card and the surrender of all firearms and ammunition that such defendant then controls, owns or possesses if the court makes a determination that the return of such license to carry or firearm identification card or firearms and ammunition to the defendant presents a likelihood of harassment to the plaintiff. A suspension and surrender order issued pursuant to this section shall continue so long as the harassment prevention order to which it relates is in effect and any law enforcement official to whom such firearm or ammunition is surrendered may store, transfer or otherwise dispose of any such firearm or ammunition in accordance with the provisions of section 129D of chapter 140; provided, however, that nothing herein shall authorize the transfer of any firearms or ammunition surrendered by the defendant to anyone other than a licensed dealer. Any violation of such order shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 2 ½ years in a house of correction, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

GL > Part III > Title IV > Chapter 258E: Section 4C

Section 4C. Upon an order for suspension or surrender issued pursuant to sections 4A or 4B, the court shall transmit a report containing the defendant's name and identifying information and a statement describing the defendant's alleged conduct and relationship to the plaintiff to the department of criminal justice information services. Upon the expiration, cancellation or revocation of the order, the court shall transmit a report containing the defendant's name and identifying information, a statement describing the defendant's alleged conduct and relationship to the plaintiff and an explanation that the order is no longer current or valid to the department of criminal justice information services who shall transmit the report, pursuant to paragraph (h) of section 167A of chapter 6, to the attorney general of the United States to be included in the National Instant Criminal Background Check System or any successor system maintained for the purpose of conducting background checks for firearms sales or licensing.⁹²

SECTION 93.

GL > Part IV > Title I > Chapter 265: Section 15E - *Assault and battery by discharge of firearm, large capacity weapon, rifle, shotgun, sawed-off shotgun or machine gun; penalty*

Section 15E. (a) Whoever commits an assault and battery upon another by discharging a firearm, ~~large capacity weapon, rifle, shotgun, sawed-off shotgun or machine gun,~~⁹³ as defined in section 121 of chapter 140, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 20 years or by imprisonment in the house of correction for not more than 21/2 years or by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 94.

GL > Part IV > Title I > Chapter 265: Section 15E - *Attempt to commit assault and battery by discharge of firearm, large capacity weapon, rifle, shotgun, sawed-off shotgun or machine gun; penalty*

Section 15F. (a) Whoever attempts to commit an assault and battery upon another by means of discharging a firearm, ~~large capacity weapon, rifle, shotgun, sawed-off shotgun or machine gun,~~⁹⁴ as defined in section 121 of chapter 140, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 15 years or by imprisonment in the house of correction for not more than 21/2 years or by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 95 & SECTION 96.

GL > Part IV > Title I > Chapter 265: Section 17 - *Armed robbery; punishment*

Section 17. Whoever, being armed with a dangerous weapon, assaults another and robs, steals or takes from his person money or other property which may be the subject of larceny shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life or for any term of years; provided, however, that any person who commits any offence described herein while masked or disguised or while having his features artificially distorted shall, for the first offence be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than five years and for any subsequent offence for not less than ten years. Whoever commits any offense described herein while armed with a firearm, ~~shotgun, rifle, machine gun or assault weapon~~⁹⁵ as defined in section 121 of chapter 140,⁹⁵ shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than five years. Any person who commits a subsequent offense while armed with a firearm, ~~shotgun, rifle, machine gun or assault weapon~~⁹⁶ shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than 15 years.

SECTION 97.

GL > Part IV > Title I > Chapter 265: Section 18 - *Assault with intent to rob or murder; weapons; punishment; victim sixty years or older; minimum sentence for repeat offenders*

Section 18. (a) Whoever, being armed with a dangerous weapon, assaults a person sixty years or older with intent to rob or murder shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than twenty years. Whoever commits any offense described herein while armed with a firearm, ~~shotgun, rifle, machine gun or assault weapon~~⁹⁷ as defined in section 121 of chapter 140,⁹⁷ shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than ten years.

Whoever, after having been convicted of the crime of assault upon a person sixty years or older with intent to rob or murder while being armed with a dangerous weapon, commits a second or subsequent such crime, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than two years. Said sentence shall not be reduced until two years of said sentence have been served nor shall the person convicted be eligible for probation, parole, furlough, work release or receive any deduction from his sentence for good conduct until he shall have served two years of such sentence; provided, however, that the commissioner of correction may, on the recommendation of the warden, superintendent, or other person in charge of a correctional institution, or the administrator of a county correctional institution, grant to said offender a temporary release in the custody of an officer of such institution for the following purposes only: to attend the funeral of next of kin or spouse; to visit a critically ill close relative or spouse; or to obtain emergency medical services unavailable at said institution. The provisions of section eighty-seven of chapter two hundred and seventy-six relating to the power of the court to place certain offenders on probation shall not apply to any person 18 years of age or over charged with a violation of this subsection. Whoever, after having been convicted of the crime of assault upon a person 60 years or older with intent to rob or murder while armed with a firearm, shotgun, rifle, machine gun or assault weapon commits a second or subsequent such crime shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than 20 years.

(b) Whoever, being armed with a dangerous weapon, assaults another with intent to rob or murder shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than twenty years. Whoever, being armed with a firearm, ~~shotgun, rifle, machine gun or assault weapon~~⁹⁷ as defined in section 121 of chapter 140,⁹⁷ assaults another with intent to rob or murder shall be punished by imprisonment in state prison for not less than five years and not more than 20 years.

SECTION 98.

GL > Part IV > Title I > Chapter 265: Section 18A - *Dangerous weapon; assault in dwelling house; punishment*

Section 18A. Whoever, being armed with a dangerous weapon, enters a dwelling house and while therein assaults another with intent to commit a felony shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life, or for a term of not less than ten years. No person imprisoned under this paragraph shall be eligible for parole in less than five years.

Whoever, being armed with a dangerous weapon defined as a firearm, ~~shotgun, rifle or assault weapon~~⁹⁸ as defined in section 121 of chapter 140⁹⁸ enters a dwelling house and while therein assaults another with intent to commit a felony shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of not less than ten years. Such person shall not be eligible for parole prior to the expiration of ten years.

SECTION 99 through SECTION 102.

GL > Part IV > Title I > Chapter 265: Section 18B - *Use of firearms while committing a felony; second or subsequent offenses; punishment*

Section 18B. Whoever, while in the commission of or the attempted commission of an offense which may be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, has in his possession or under his control a firearm, ~~rifle or shotgun~~⁹⁹ as defined in section 121 of chapter 140,⁹⁹ shall, in addition to the penalty for such offense, be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than five years; provided, however, that if such firearm, ~~rifle or shotgun~~¹⁰⁰ is a large capacity ~~weapon~~¹⁰¹ firearm¹⁰¹, as defined in section 121 of chapter 140, or if such person, while in the commission or attempted commission of such offense, has in his possession or under his control a machine gun, as defined in said section 121, such person shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than ten years. Whoever has committed an offense which may be punished by imprisonment in the state prison and had in his possession or under his control a firearm, ~~rifle or shotgun including, but not limited to, a large capacity weapon or machine gun~~¹⁰² and who thereafter, while in the commission or the attempted commission of a second or subsequent offense which may be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, has in his possession or under his control a firearm, ~~rifle or shotgun~~¹⁰⁰ shall, in addition to the penalty for such offense, be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than 20 years; provided, however, that if such firearm, ~~rifle or shotgun~~¹⁰⁰ is a large capacity semiautomatic ~~weapon~~¹⁰¹ firearm¹⁰¹ or if such person, while in the commission or attempted commission of such offense, has in his possession or under his control a machine gun, such person shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than 25 years.

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SECTION 103.

GL > Part IV > Title I > Chapter 265: Section 21A - *Assault, confinement, etc. of person for purpose of stealing motor vehicle; weapons; punishment*

Section 21A. Whoever, with intent to steal a motor vehicle, assaults, confines, maims or puts any person in fear for the purpose of stealing a motor vehicle shall, whether he succeeds or fails in the perpetration of stealing the motor vehicle be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than fifteen years or in a jail or house of correction for not more than two and one-half years and a fine of not less than one thousand nor more than fifteen thousand dollars; provided, however, that any person who commits any offense described herein while being armed with a dangerous weapon shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than twenty years or in a jail or house of correction for not less than one year nor more than two and one-half years and a fine of not less than five nor more than fifteen thousand dollars. Whoever commits any offense described in this section while armed with a firearm, ~~rifle, shotgun, machine gun or assault weapon,~~¹⁰³ as defined in section 121 of chapter 140¹⁰³ shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than 7 years.

SECTION 104.

GL > Part IV > Title I > Chapter 265: Section 22 - *Rape, generally; weapons; punishment; eligibility for furlough, education, training or employment programs; offenses committed by law enforcement officer against person in his or her custody*

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Whoever commits any offense described in this section while being armed with a firearm, ~~rifle, shotgun, machine gun or assault weapon,~~¹⁰⁴ as defined in section 121 of chapter 140¹⁰⁴ shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than ten years. Whoever commits a second or subsequent such offense shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life or for any term of years, but not less than 15 years.

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SECTION 105.

GL > Part IV > Title I > Chapter 265: Section 24 - *Assault with intent to commit rape; weapons; punishment; eligibility for furloughs, education, training or employment programs*

Section 24. Whoever assaults a person with intent to commit a rape shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than twenty years or by imprisonment in a jail or house of correction for not more than two and one-half years; and whoever commits a second or subsequent such offense shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life or for any term of years. Whoever commits any offense described in this section while armed with a firearm, ~~rifle, shotgun, machine gun or assault weapon,~~¹⁰⁵ as defined in section 121 of chapter 140,¹⁰⁵ shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than five years. Whoever commits a second or subsequent such offense shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life or for any term of years, but not less than 20 years.

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SECTION 106.

GL > Part IV > Title I > Chapter 265: Section 24B - *Assault of child; intent to commit rape; weapons; punishment*

Section 24B. Whoever assaults a child under sixteen with intent to commit a rape, as defined in section thirty-nine of chapter two hundred and seventy-seven, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life or for any term of years; and whoever over the age of eighteen commits a subsequent such offense shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life or for any term of years but not less than five years.

Whoever commits any offense described in this section while being armed with a firearm, ~~rifle, shotgun, machine gun or assault weapon,~~¹⁰⁶ as defined in section 121 of chapter 140,¹⁰⁶ shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life or for any term of years, but not less than ten years. Whoever over the age of 18 commits a second or subsequent such offense shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life or for any term of years, but not less than 15 years.

SECTION 107 & SECTION 108.

GL > Part IV > Title I > Chapter 265: Section 26 - *Kidnapping; weapons; child under age 16; punishment*

Section 26. Whoever, without lawful authority, forcibly or secretly confines or imprisons another person within this commonwealth against his will, or forcibly carries or sends such person out of this commonwealth, or forcibly seizes and

confines or inveigles or kidnaps another person, with intent either to cause him to be secretly confined or imprisoned in this commonwealth against his will, or to cause him to be sent out of this commonwealth against his will or in any way held to service against his will, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than ten years or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars and imprisonment in jail for not more than two years. Whoever commits any offence described in this section with the intent to extort money or other valuable thing thereby shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life or for any term of years.

Whoever commits any offense described in this section while armed with a firearm, ~~rifle, shotgun, machine gun or assault weapon~~¹⁰⁷ as defined in section 121 of chapter 140,¹⁰⁷ shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than ten years or in the house of correction for not more than two and one-half years. The provisions of the preceding sentence shall not apply to the parent of a child under 18 years of age who takes custody of such child. Whoever commits such offense described in this section while being armed with a firearm, ~~rifle, shotgun, machine gun or assault weapon~~¹⁰⁸ with the intent to extort money or other valuable thing thereby shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life or for any term of years but not less than 20 years.

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SECTION 109.

GL > Part IV > Title I > Chapter 265: Section 39 - *Assault or battery for purpose of intimidation; weapons; punishment*

Section 39. (a) Whoever commits an assault or a battery upon a person or damages the real or personal property of a person with the intent to intimidate such person because of such person's race, color, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, or disability shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars or by imprisonment in a house of correction for not more than two and one-half years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The court may also order restitution to the victim in any amount up to three times the value of property damage sustained by the owners of such property. For the purposes of this section, the term "disability" shall have the same meaning as "handicap" as defined in subsection 17 of section one of chapter one hundred and fifty-one B; provided, however, that for purposes of this section, the term "disability" shall not include any condition primarily resulting from the use of alcohol or a controlled substance as defined in section one of chapter ninety-four C.

(b) Whoever commits a battery in violation of this section and which results in bodily injury shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Whoever commits any offense described in this subsection while armed with a firearm, ~~rifle, shotgun, machine gun or assault weapon~~¹⁰⁹ as defined in section 121 of chapter 140,¹⁰⁹ shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than ten years or in the house of correction for not more than two and one-half years. For purposes of this section, "bodily injury" shall mean substantial impairment of the physical condition, including, but not limited to, any burn, fracture of any bone, subdural hematoma, injury to any internal organ, or any injury which occurs as the result of repeated harm to any bodily function or organ, including human skin.

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SECTION 110.

GL > Part IV > Title I > Chapter 265: Section 58 - *Possession of deceptive weapon device during commission of violent crime; penalty*

Section 58. Any person who is in possession of a deceptive ~~weapon~~¹¹⁰ ~~firearm~~¹¹⁰ device as defined in section 121 of chapter 140 during the commission of a violent crime as defined in said section 121 of said chapter 140 shall be deemed to be armed and shall be punishable by penalties set forth in this chapter.

SECTION 111.

GL > Part IV > Title I > Chapter 266: Section 14 - *Burglary; armed; assault on occupants; weapons; punishment*

Section 14. Whoever breaks and enters a dwelling house in the night time, with intent to commit a felony, or whoever, after having entered with such intent, breaks such dwelling house in the night time, any person being then lawfully therein, and the offender being armed with a dangerous weapon at the time of such breaking or entry, or so arming himself in such house, or making an actual assault on a person lawfully therein, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life or for any term of not less than ten years.

Whoever commits any offense described in this section while armed with a firearm, ~~rifle, shotgun, machine gun or assault weapon~~¹¹¹ as defined in section 121 of chapter 140,¹¹¹ shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life or for any

term of years, but not less than 15 years. Whoever commits a subsequent such offense shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life or for any term of years, but not less than 20 years. The sentence imposed upon a person who, after being convicted of any offence mentioned in this section, commits the like offence, or any other of the offences therein mentioned, shall not be suspended, nor shall he be placed on probation.

SECTION 112.

GL > Part IV > Title I > Chapter 266: Section 17 - *Entering without breaking at night; breaking and entering in day time; weapons; punishment*

Section 17. Whoever, in the night time, enters without breaking, or breaks and enters in the day time, a building, ship, vessel, or vehicle, with intent to commit a felony, the owner or any other person lawfully therein being put in fear, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than ten years. Whoever commits any offense described in this section while armed with a firearm, ~~rifle, shotgun, machine gun or assault weapon~~¹¹² as defined in section 121 of chapter 140,¹¹² shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than 7 years or in the house of correction for not less than 2 years nor more than 21/2 years.

SECTION 113.

GL > Part IV > Title I > Chapter 266: Section 18 - *Dwelling house; entry at night; breaking and entering in day time; weapons; punishment*

Section 18. Whoever, in the night time, enters a dwelling house without breaking, or breaks and enters in the day time a building, ship or motor vehicle or vessel, with intent to commit a felony, no person lawfully therein being put in fear, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than ten years or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars and imprisonment in jail for not more than two years. Whoever commits any offense described in this section while armed with a firearm, ~~rifle, shotgun, machine gun or assault weapon~~¹¹³ as defined in section 121 of chapter 140,¹¹³ shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than 7 years or by imprisonment in the house of correction for not less than 2 years nor more than 21/2 years.

SECTION 114 through SECTION 127. (No SECTION 119)

GL > Part IV > Title I > Chapter 269: Section 10 - *Carrying dangerous weapons; possession of machine gun or sawed-off shotguns; possession of large capacity weapon or large capacity feeding device; punishment*

Section 10. (a) Whoever, except as provided or exempted by statute, knowingly has in his possession; or knowingly has under his control in a vehicle; a firearm, loaded or unloaded, as defined in section one hundred and twenty-one of chapter one hundred and forty without either:

- (1) being present in or on his residence or place of business; or
- (2) having in effect a license to carry firearms issued under section one hundred and thirty-one of chapter one hundred and forty; or
- (3) having in effect a license to carry firearms issued under section one hundred and thirty-one F of chapter one hundred and forty; or
- (4) having complied with the provisions of sections one hundred and twenty-nine C and one hundred and thirty-one G of chapter one hundred and forty; or
- (5) having complied as to possession of an air rifle or BB gun with the requirements imposed by section twelve B; and whoever knowingly has in his possession; or knowingly has under control in a vehicle; a rifle or shotgun, loaded or unloaded, without either:
 - (1) being present in or on his residence or place of business; or
 - (2) having in effect a license to carry firearms issued under section one hundred and thirty-one of chapter one hundred and forty; or
 - (3) having in effect a license to carry firearms issued under section one hundred and thirty-one F of chapter one hundred and forty; or

(4) having in effect a firearms identification card issued under section one hundred and twenty-nine B of chapter one hundred and forty; or

(5) having complied with the requirements imposed by section one hundred and twenty-nine C of chapter one hundred and forty upon ownership or possession of not semiautomatic¹¹⁴ rifles and shotguns; or

(6) having complied as to possession of an air rifle or BB gun with the requirements imposed by section twelve B; shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than two and one-half years nor more than five years, or for not less than 18 months nor more than two and one-half years in a jail or house of correction. The sentence imposed on such person shall not be reduced to less than 18 months, nor suspended, nor shall any person convicted under this subsection be eligible for probation, parole, work release, or furlough or receive any deduction from his sentence for good conduct until he shall have served 18 months of such sentence; provided, however, that the commissioner of correction may on the recommendation of the warden, superintendent, or other person in charge of a correctional institution, grant to an offender committed under this subsection a temporary release in the custody of an officer of such institution for the following purposes only: to attend the funeral of a relative; to visit a critically ill relative; or to obtain emergency medical or psychiatric service unavailable at said institution. Prosecutions commenced under this subsection shall neither be continued without a finding nor placed on file.

No person having in effect a license to carry firearms for any purpose, issued under section one hundred and thirty-one or section one hundred and thirty-one F of chapter one hundred and forty shall be deemed to be in violation of this section. The provisions of section eighty-seven of chapter two hundred and seventy-six shall not apply to any person 18 years of age or older, charged with a violation of this subsection, or to any child between ages fourteen and 18 so charged, if the court is of the opinion that the interests of the public require that he should be tried as an adult for such offense instead of being dealt with as a child.

The provisions of this subsection shall not affect the licensing requirements of section one hundred and twenty-nine C of chapter one hundred and forty which require every person not otherwise duly licensed or exempted to have been issued a firearms identification card in order to possess a firearm, rifle or shotgun in his residence or place of business.

(b) Whoever, except as provided by law, carries on his person, or carries on his person or under his control in a vehicle, any stiletto, dagger or a device or case which enables a knife with a locking blade to be drawn at a locked position, any ballistic knife, or any knife with a detachable blade capable of being propelled by any mechanism, dirk knife, any knife having a double-edged blade, or a switch knife, or any knife having an automatic spring release device by which the blade is released from the handle, having a blade of over one and one-half inches, or a slung shot, blowgun, blackjack, metallic knuckles or knuckles of any substance which could be put to the same use with the same or similar effect as metallic knuckles, nunchaku, zoobow, also known as klackers or kung fu sticks, or any similar weapon consisting of two sticks of wood, plastic or metal connected at one end by a length of rope, chain, wire or leather, a shuriken or any similar pointed starlike object intended to injure a person when thrown, or any armband, made with leather which has metallic spikes, points or studs or any similar device made from any other substance or a cestus or similar material weighted with metal or other substance and worn on the hand, or a manrikigusari or similar length of chain having weighted ends; or whoever, when arrested upon a warrant for an alleged crime, or when arrested while committing a breach or disturbance of the public peace, is armed with or has on his person, or has on his person or under his control in a vehicle, a billy or other dangerous weapon other than those herein mentioned and those mentioned in paragraph (a), shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than two and one-half years nor more than five years in the state prison, or for not less than six months nor more than two and one-half years in a jail or house of correction, except that, if the court finds that the defendant has not been previously convicted of a felony, he may be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars or by imprisonment for not more than two and one-half years in a jail or house of correction.

(c) Whoever, except as provided by law, possesses a machine gun, as defined in¹¹⁵ automatic part, bump stock, rapid-fire trigger activator or trigger modifier, as those terms are defined in¹¹⁵ section one hundred and twenty-one of chapter one hundred and forty, without permission under section one hundred and thirty-one of said chapter one hundred and forty; or whoever owns, possesses or carries on his person, or carries on his person or under his control in a vehicle, a sawed-off shotgun, as defined in said section one hundred and twenty-one of said chapter one hundred and forty, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life, or for any term of years provided that any sentence imposed under the provisions of this paragraph shall be subject to the minimum requirements of paragraph (a).

(d) Whoever, after having been convicted of any of the offenses set forth in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) commits a like offense or any other of the said offenses, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than five years nor more than seven years; for a third such offense, by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than seven years nor more than ten years; and for a fourth such offense, by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than ten years nor more than fifteen years. The

sentence imposed upon a person, who after a conviction of an offense under paragraph (a), (b) or (c) commits the same or a like offense, shall not be suspended, nor shall any person so sentenced be eligible for probation or receive any deduction from his sentence for good conduct.

(e) Upon conviction of a violation of this section, the firearm or other article shall, unless otherwise ordered by the court, be confiscated by the commonwealth. The firearm or article so confiscated shall, by the authority of the written order of the court be forwarded by common carrier to the colonel of the state police, who, upon receipt of the same, shall notify said court or justice thereof. Said colonel may sell or destroy the same, except that any firearm which may not be lawfully sold in the commonwealth shall be destroyed, and in the case of a sale, after paying the cost of forwarding the article, shall pay over the net proceeds to the commonwealth.

(f) The court shall, if the firearm or other article was lost by or stolen from the person lawfully in possession of it, order its return to such person.

(g) Whoever, within this commonwealth, produces for sale, delivers or causes to be delivered, orders for delivery, sells or offers for sale, or fails to keep records regarding, ~~any rifle or shotgun~~¹¹⁶ any firearm¹¹⁶ without complying with ~~the requirement of a serial number, as provided in section one hundred and twenty-nine B of chapter one hundred and forty~~¹¹⁷ the registration requirement, as provided in section 121B of chapter 140¹¹⁷, shall for the first offense be punished by confinement in a jail or house of correction for not more than two and one-half years, or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars.

(h)(1) Whoever owns, possesses or transfers a firearm, ~~rifle, shotgun~~¹¹⁸ or ammunition without complying with the provisions of section 129C of chapter 140 shall be punished by imprisonment in a jail or house of correction for not more than 2 years or by a fine of not more than \$500. Whoever commits a second or subsequent violation of this paragraph shall be punished by imprisonment in a house of correction for not more than 2 years or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both. Any officer authorized to make arrests may arrest without a warrant any person whom the officer has probable cause to believe has violated this paragraph.

(2) Any person who leaves a firearm, ~~rifle, shotgun~~¹¹⁸ or ammunition unattended with the intent to transfer possession of such firearm, ~~rifle, shotgun~~¹¹⁸ or ammunition to any person not licensed under section 129C of chapter 140 or section 131 of chapter 140 for the purpose of committing a crime or concealing a crime shall be punished by imprisonment in a house of correction for not more than 2 1/2 years or in state prison for not more than 5 years.

(i) Whoever knowingly fails to deliver or surrender a revoked or suspended license to carry or possess firearms ~~or machine guns~~¹²⁰ issued under the provisions of section one hundred and thirty-one or one hundred and thirty-one F of chapter one hundred and forty, or firearm identification card, or receipt for the fee for such card, or a firearm, ~~rifle, shotgun or machine gun~~¹²¹, as provided in section one hundred and twenty-nine D of chapter one hundred and forty, unless an appeal is pending, shall be punished by imprisonment in a jail or house of correction for not more than two and one-half years or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars.

(j) For the purposes of this paragraph, "firearm" shall mean any pistol, revolver, rifle or smoothbore arm from which a shot, bullet or pellet can be discharged.

Whoever, not being a ~~law enforcement officer~~¹²² qualified law enforcement officer or a qualified retired law enforcement officer, as defined in the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004, 18 U.S.C. sections 926B and 926C, respectively, as amended¹²² and notwithstanding any license obtained by the person pursuant to chapter 140, carries on the person a firearm, loaded or unloaded, or other dangerous weapon in any building or on the grounds of any elementary or secondary school, college or university, including transport used for students of said institution,¹²³ without the written authorization of the board or officer in charge of the elementary or secondary school, college or university shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years or both. A law enforcement officer may arrest without a warrant and detain a person found carrying a firearm in violation of this paragraph.

Any officer in charge of an elementary or secondary school, college or university or any faculty member or administrative officer of an elementary or secondary school, college or university that fails to report a violation of this paragraph shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not more than \$500.

*[There is no paragraph (k).]*¹²⁴

(k)(1) Whoever possesses a firearm, loaded or unloaded, as defined in section 121 of chapter 140, in a prohibited area, and knows or reasonably should know such location is a prohibited area, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment in the house of correction for not more than 2 ½ years, or both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) For the purposes of this subsection, “prohibited area” shall mean any of the following locations:

(i) a place owned, leased, or under the control of state, county or municipal government and used for the purpose of government administration, judicial or court administrative proceedings, or correctional services, including in or upon any part of the buildings, grounds, or parking areas thereof; provided, however, that a “prohibited area” shall not include any state-owned public land available to the public for hunting and provided further that a municipality may vote pursuant to section 4 of chapter 4 to exclude its administrative buildings from being a “prohibited area”; or

(ii) a location in use at the time of possession for the storage or tabulation of ballots during the hours in which voting or tabulation is occurring or a polling place or early voting site while open for voting or within 150 feet of the building entrance door to such polling place or early voting site.

(3) A law enforcement officer may arrest without a warrant and detain a person found in violation of this subsection.

(4) It shall be a defense to a violation of this subsection that a person with the necessary license or card issued under sections 129B, 131 or 131F of chapter 140 to possess the firearm securely stored said firearm in a vehicle while within the prohibited area in accordance with sections 131C and 131L of chapter 140.

(5) This subsection shall not apply to a qualified law enforcement officer or a qualified retired law enforcement officer, as defined in the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004, 18 U.S.C. sections 926B and 926C, respectively, as amended or to a security guard employed at the prohibited area while at the location of their employment and during the course of their employment. Nothing in this paragraph shall limit the authority of any municipality, county or department, division, commission, board, agency or court of the commonwealth to adopt policies further restricting the possession of firearms in areas under their control.¹²⁴

(l) The provisions of this section shall be fully applicable to any person proceeded against under section seventy-five of chapter one hundred and nineteen and convicted under section eighty-three of chapter one hundred and nineteen, provided, however, that nothing contained in this section shall impair, impede, or affect the power granted any court by chapter one hundred and nineteen to adjudicate a person a delinquent child, including the power so granted under section eighty-three of said chapter one hundred and nineteen.

(m) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) or (h), any person not exempted by statute who knowingly has in his possession, or knowingly has under his control in a vehicle, a large capacity ~~weapon~~¹²⁵ ~~firearm~~¹²⁵ or large capacity feeding device therefor who does not possess a valid license to carry firearms issued under section 131 or 131F of chapter 140, except as permitted or otherwise provided under this section or chapter 140, shall be punished by imprisonment in a state prison for not less than two and one-half years nor more than ten years. The possession of a valid firearm identification card issued under section 129B shall not be a defense for a violation of this subsection; provided, however, that any such person charged with violating this paragraph and holding a valid firearm identification card shall not be subject to any mandatory minimum sentence imposed by this paragraph. The sentence imposed upon such person shall not be reduced to less than one year, nor suspended, nor shall any person convicted under this subsection be eligible for probation, parole, furlough, work release or receive any deduction from his sentence for good conduct until he shall have served such minimum term of such sentence; provided, however, that the commissioner of correction may, on the recommendation of the warden, superintendent or other person in charge of a correctional institution or the administrator of a county correctional institution, grant to such offender a temporary release in the custody of an officer of such institution for the following purposes only: (i) to attend the funeral of a spouse or next of kin; (ii) to visit a critically ill close relative or spouse; or (iii) to obtain emergency medical services unavailable at such institution. Prosecutions commenced under this subsection shall neither be continued without a finding nor placed on file. The provisions of section 87 of chapter 276 relative to the power of the court to place certain offenders on probation shall not apply to any person 18 years of age or over charged with a violation of this section.

The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to the possession of a large capacity ~~weapon~~¹²⁵ ~~firearm~~¹²⁵ or large capacity feeding device by (i) any officer, agent or employee of the commonwealth or any other state or the United States, including any federal, state or local law enforcement personnel; (ii) any member of the military or other service of any state or the United States; (iii) any duly authorized law enforcement officer, agent or employee of any municipality of the commonwealth; (iv) any federal, state or local historical society, museum or institutional collection open to the public; provided, however, that any such

person described in clauses (i) to (iii), inclusive, is authorized by a competent authority to acquire, possess or carry a large capacity semiautomatic weapon and is acting within the scope of his duties; or (v) any gunsmith duly licensed under the applicable federal law.

(n) Whoever violates paragraph (a) or paragraph (c), by means of a loaded firearm, ~~loaded sawed off shotgun or loaded machine gun~~¹²⁶ shall be further punished by imprisonment in the house of correction for not more than 21/2 years, which sentence shall begin from and after the expiration of the sentence for the violation of paragraph (a) or paragraph (c).

(o) For purposes of this section, "loaded" shall mean that ammunition is contained in the weapon or within a feeding device attached thereto.

~~For purposes of this section, "ammunition" shall mean cartridges or cartridge cases, primers (igniter), bullets or propellant powder designed for use in any firearm, rifle or shotgun.~~¹²⁷

For purposes of this section, the terms "ammunition" and "firearm" shall have the same meaning as those terms are defined in section 121 of chapter 140.¹²⁷

SECTION 128 & SECTION 129.

GL > Part IV > Title I > Chapter 269: Section 10A - *Selling, giving or using silencers; confiscation and destruction*

Section 10A. Any person, other than a federally licensed firearms manufacturer, an authorized agent of the municipal police training committee, or a duly authorized sworn law enforcement officer while acting within the scope of official duties and under the direct authorization of the police chief or his designee, or the colonel of the state police, who sells or keeps for sale, or offers, or gives or disposes of by any means other than submitting to an authorized law enforcement agency, or uses or possesses 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 shall~~¹²⁸ firearm, including any combination of parts designed or redesigned and intended for use in assembling or fabricating any such instrument, attachment, weapon or appliance and any part intended only for use in such assembly or fabrication, shall¹²⁸ be punished by imprisonment for not more than five years in state prison or for not more than two and one-half years in a jail or house of correction. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to prohibit a federally licensed firearms manufacturer from selling such instrument, attachment, weapon ~~or appliance~~¹²⁹, appliance or parts.¹²⁹ to authorized law enforcement agencies for law enforcement purposes or to the municipal police training committee for law enforcement training. Upon conviction of a violation of this section, the instrument, attachment or other article shall be confiscated by the commonwealth and forwarded, by the authority of the written order of the court, to the colonel of the state police, who shall destroy said article.

SECTION 130 & SECTION 131.

GL > Part IV > Title I > Chapter 269: Section 10E - *Firearms sales, distributions or transfers; penalties; eligibility for probation, parole, furlough or work release*

Section 10E. Whoever, except as provided by law, in a single transaction or occurrence or in a series of transactions within a 12 month period, knowingly or intentionally distributes, sells, or transfers possession of a quantity of firearms, ~~rifles, shotguns, machine guns, or any combination thereof,~~¹³⁰ as defined in section 121 of chapter 140¹³⁰ shall, if the quantity of firearms, ~~rifles, shotguns, machine guns, or any combination thereof~~¹³¹ is:

...

SECTION 133.

GL > Part IV > Title I > Chapter 269: Section 10H - *Carrying loaded firearm while under influence of liquor, marijuana, narcotic drugs, depressants, stimulant or toxic vapor substances; punishment*

Section 10H. Whoever, having in effect a license to carry firearms issued under section 131 or 131F of chapter 140, carries on his person, or has under his control in a vehicle, a loaded firearm, as defined in section 121 of said chapter 140, while with a percentage, by weight, of alcohol in their blood of eight one-hundredths or greater, or¹³³ while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or marijuana, narcotic drugs, depressants or stimulant substances, all as defined in section 1 of chapter 94C, or from smelling or inhaling the fumes of any substance having the property of releasing toxic vapors as defined in section 18 of chapter 270 shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment in the house of correction for not more than two and one-half years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 134.

GL > Part IV > Title I > Chapter 269: Section 10I - *Transporting firearm, rifle, shotgun, machine gun or sawed-off shotgun into commonwealth for use in commission of criminal activity or to unlawfully distribute, sell or transfer possession to prohibited person; penalty*

~~Section 10I. (a) Whoever transports a firearm, rifle, shotgun, machine gun or sawed-off shotgun into the commonwealth to use the weapon for the commission of criminal activity shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than 5 years nor more than 10 years:~~

~~(b) Whoever transports a firearm, rifle, shotgun, machine gun or sawed-off shotgun into the commonwealth to unlawfully distribute, sell or transfer possession of the weapon to a prohibited person, as defined in section 131 of chapter 140, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than 10 years nor more than 20 years:~~

~~(c) Whoever transports a firearm, rifle, shotgun, machine gun or sawed-off shotgun into the commonwealth to unlawfully distribute, sell or transfer the weapon to a prohibited person, as defined in section 131 of chapter 140, and if the weapon is subsequently used to cause the death of another, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than 20 years.¹³⁴~~

Section 10I. (a) Whoever transports a firearm, as defined in section 121 of chapter 140, into the commonwealth to use the firearm for the commission of criminal activity shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 5 years nor more than 10 years.

(b) Whoever transports a firearm into the commonwealth to unlawfully distribute, sell or transfer possession of the firearm to a prohibited person, as defined in section 121F of chapter 140, shall be punished by imprisonment in state prison for not less than 10 years nor more than 20 years.

(c) Whoever transports a firearm into the commonwealth to unlawfully distribute, sell or transfer the firearm to a prohibited person, as defined in section 121F of chapter 140, and if the firearm is subsequently used to cause the death of another, shall be punished by imprisonment in state prison for not less than 20 years.¹³⁴

SECTION 135.

GL > Part IV > Title I > Chapter 269: Section 10K - *Breaking and entering building in which firearm retailer, wholesaler or manufacturer conducts business; unlawfully obtaining or distributing firearm, rifle, shotgun, machine gun or ammunition; punishment*

Section 10K. (a) Whoever in the nighttime or the daytime breaks and enters any building in which a firearm retailer, wholesaler or manufacturer conducts business shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 10 years or by imprisonment in the house of correction for not more than 21/2 years or by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(b) Whoever in the nighttime or the daytime breaks and enters any building in which a firearm retailer, wholesaler or manufacturer conducts business with the intent to unlawfully obtain a firearm, ~~rifle, shotgun, machine gun or ammunition~~¹³⁵ or ammunition, as defined in section 121 of chapter 140¹³⁵ shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 10 years or by imprisonment in the house of correction for not more than 21/2 years or by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(c) Whoever unlawfully obtains a firearm, ~~rifle, shotgun, machine gun or ammunition~~¹³⁵ or ammunition, as defined in section 121 of chapter 140¹³⁵ by means of breaking and entering, in the nighttime or the daytime, any building in which a firearm retailer, wholesaler or manufacturer conducts business and who unlawfully distributes said firearm, ~~rifle, shotgun, machine gun or ammunition~~¹³⁵ or ammunition, as defined in section 121 of chapter 140¹³⁵ shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 20 years or by imprisonment in the house of correction for not more than 21/2 years or by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 136.

GL > Part IV > Title I > Chapter 269: Section 11A - *Definitions*

~~Section 11A. For the purposes of this section and sections eleven B, eleven C and eleven D, the following words shall have the following meanings:—~~

~~"Firearm", a firearm as defined in section one hundred and twenty one of chapter one hundred and forty, or a rifle or shotgun.~~

~~"Serial number", the number stamped or placed upon a firearm by the manufacturer in the original process of manufacture.~~

~~"Identification number", the number stamped or placed upon a firearm by the colonel of the state police under authority of section eleven D.¹³⁶~~

Section 11A. For the purposes of sections 11A to 11C, inclusive, the terms "firearm", "serial number" and "untraceable firearm" shall have the same definitions as section 121 of chapter 140.¹³⁶

SECTION 137.

GL > Part IV > Title I > Chapter 269: Section 11B - *Possession or control of firearm with serial or identification number removed or mutilated, while committing or attempting a felony; destruction*

~~Section 11B. Whoever, while in the commission or attempted commission of a felony, has in his possession or under his control a firearm the serial number or identification number of which has been removed, defaced, altered, obliterated or mutilated in any manner shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than two and one half nor more than five years, or in a jail or house of correction for not less than six months nor more than two and one half years.¹³⁷ Whoever, while in the commission or attempted commission of a felony, has in their possession or under their control an untraceable firearm, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 2 ½ years.¹³⁷ Upon a conviction of a violation of this section, said firearm or other article, by the authority of the written order of the court, shall be forwarded to the colonel of the state police, who shall cause said weapon to be destroyed.~~

SECTION 138.

GL > Part IV > Title I > Chapter 269: Section 11C - *Removal or mutilation of serial or identification numbers of firearms; receiving such firearm; destruction*

~~Section 11C. Whoever, by himself or another, removes, defaces, alters, obliterates or mutilates in any manner the serial number or identification number of a firearm, or in any way participates therein, and whoever receives a firearm with knowledge that its serial number or identification number has been removed, defaced, altered, obliterated or mutilated in any manner, shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than two and one half years. Possession or control of a firearm the serial number or identification number of which has been removed, defaced, altered, obliterated or mutilated in any manner shall be prima facie evidence that the person having such possession or control is guilty of a violation of this section; but such prima facie evidence may be rebutted by evidence that such person had no knowledge whatever that such number had been removed, defaced, altered, obliterated or mutilated, or by evidence that he had no guilty knowledge thereof. Upon a conviction of a violation of this section said firearm or other article shall be forwarded, by the authority of the written order of the court, to the colonel of the state police, who shall cause said firearm or other article to be destroyed.¹³⁸~~

Section 11C. Whoever, by himself or with another, knowingly manufactures, assembles, imports, sells or transfers ownership of an untraceable firearm, or knowingly participates in the manufacture, assembly, import, sale or transfer of an untraceable firearm or purchases or receives a firearm with knowledge that it is untraceable, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 12 months and not more than 2½ years. Possession or control of a firearm that is untraceable shall be prima facie evidence that the person having such possession or control is guilty of a violation of this section; but such prima facie evidence may be rebutted by evidence that such person had no knowledge that the firearm was untraceable, or by evidence that they had no guilty knowledge thereof. Upon a conviction of a violation of this section said firearm shall be forwarded, by the authority of the written order of the court, to the colonel of the state police, who shall cause said firearm or to be destroyed.¹³⁸

SECTION 139.

GL > Part IV > Title I > Chapter 269: Section 11E - *Serial identification numbers on firearms*

~~Section 11E. All firearms, rifles and shotguns of new manufacture, manufactured or delivered to any licensed dealer within the commonwealth shall bear serial numbers permanently inscribed on a visible metal area of said firearm, rifle or shotgun, and the manufacturer of said firearm, rifle or shotgun shall keep records of said serial numbers and the dealer, distributor or person to whom the firearm, rifle or shotgun was sold or delivered.~~

~~No licensed dealer shall order for delivery, cause to be delivered, offer for sale or sell within the commonwealth any newly manufactured firearm, rifle or shotgun received directly from a manufacturer, wholesaler or distributor not so inscribed with a~~

~~serial number nor shall any licensed manufacturer or distributor of firearms, rifles or shotguns deliver or cause to be delivered within the commonwealth any firearm, rifle or shotgun not complying with this section:~~

~~No licensed manufacturer within the commonwealth shall produce for sale within the United States, its territories or possessions any firearm, rifle or shotgun not complying with paragraph one of this section. Whoever violates this section shall be punished by a fine of five hundred dollars. Each such violation shall constitute a separate offense.¹³⁹~~

SECTION 140.

GL > Part IV > Title I > Chapter 269: Section 12D - *Rifle or shotgun loaded with shells or cartridges; unloaded rifle or shotgun; carrying on public way prohibited; exceptions; punishment*

Section 12D. (a) Except as exempted or provided by law, no person shall carry on his person on any public way a loaded rifle or shotgun having cartridges or shells in either the magazine or chamber thereof. For purposes of this section, "loaded shotgun or loaded rifle" shall mean any shotgun or rifle having ammunition in either the magazine or chamber thereof, such ammunition including a live cartridge, primer (igniter), bullet or propellant powder designed for use in any firearm, rifle or shotgun and, in the case of a muzzle loading or black powder shotgun or rifle, containing powder in the flash pan, a percussion cap and shot or ball; but the term "loaded shotgun or loaded rifle" shall not include a shotgun or rifle loaded with a blank cartridge, which contains no projectile within such blank or within the bore or chamber of such shotgun or rifle.

Whoever violates the provisions of this subsection shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment in the house of correction for not more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and may be arrested without a warrant; provided, however, that if such rifle or shotgun is a large capacity weapon, as defined in section 121 of chapter 140, such person shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than ten years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and may be arrested without a warrant.

(b) Except as exempted or provided by law, no person shall carry on his person on any public way an unloaded rifle or shotgun, unless such rifle or shotgun is enclosed in a case.

Whoever violates the provisions of this subsection shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, and may be arrested without a warrant; provided, however, that if such unloaded rifle or shotgun is a large capacity weapon and is carried simultaneously with a fully or partially loaded large capacity feeding device, such person shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than ten years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and may be arrested without a warrant.

This subsection shall not apply to drills, parades, military reenactments or other commemorative ceremonies, color guards or memorial service firing squads, so-called, as permitted by law.

(c) Upon a conviction of a violation of any provision of this section, such rifle or shotgun shall be confiscated by the commonwealth and, upon written order of the court, such weapon shall be forwarded to the colonel of the state police, who may dispose of such ~~weapon~~¹⁴⁰ ~~firearm~~¹⁴⁰ in the manner prescribed in section 10.

(d) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the carrying of a loaded or unloaded rifle or shotgun on a public way by (i) any officer, agent or employee of the commonwealth or any other state or the United States, including any federal, state or local law enforcement personnel; (ii) any member of the military or other service of any state or the United States, including members of the national guard, reserves and junior reserve officer training corps; (iii) any duly authorized law enforcement officer, agent or employee of any municipality of the commonwealth; provided, however, that any such person described in clauses (i) to (iii), inclusive, shall be authorized by a competent authority to so carry a loaded or unloaded rifle or shotgun on a public way and such person is acting within the scope of his duties or training; or (iv) a person who is lawfully engaged in hunting and is the holder of a valid hunting or sporting license issued pursuant to chapter 131. This section shall not apply to the operation of a shooting gallery, licensed and defined under the provisions of section 56A of chapter 140, nor to persons using the same.

SECTION 141.

GL > Part IV > Title I > Chapter 269: Section 12C - *Discharge of a firearm within 500 feet of a dwelling or other building in use; exceptions*

~~Section 12E. Whoever discharges a firearm as defined in section one hundred and twenty-one of chapter one hundred and forty, a rifle or shotgun within five hundred feet of a dwelling or other building in use, except with the consent of the owner or legal occupant thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in a jail or house of correction for not more than three months, or both. The provisions of this section shall not apply to (a) the lawful defense of life and property; (b) any law enforcement officer acting in the discharge of his duties; (c) persons using~~

~~underground or indoor target or test ranges with the consent of the owner or legal occupant thereof; (d) persons using outdoor skeet, trap, target or test ranges with the consent of the owner or legal occupant of the land on which the range is established; (e) persons using shooting galleries, licensed and defined under the provisions of section fifty six A of chapter one hundred and forty; and (f) the discharge of blank cartridges for theatrical, athletic, ceremonial, firing squad, or other purposes in accordance with section thirty-nine of chapter one hundred and forty-eight.¹⁴¹~~

Section 12E. (a) Whoever discharges a firearm as defined in section 121 of chapter 140 within 500 feet of a dwelling or other building in use, except with the consent of the owner or legal occupant thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 or by imprisonment in a jail or house of correction for not more than 3 months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

(b) This section shall not apply to any of the following: (i) the lawful defense of life and property; (ii) any law enforcement officer acting in the discharge of their duties; or (iii) the discharge of blank cartridges for theatrical, athletic, ceremonial, firing squad or other purposes in accordance with section 39 of chapter 148.

(c) This section shall not apply to a dwelling or building on the same property as:

- (i) persons using underground or indoor target or test ranges with the consent of the owner or legal occupant thereof;
- (ii) persons using outdoor skeet, trap, target or test ranges with the consent of the owner or legal occupant of the land on which the range is established; or
- (iii) persons using shooting galleries, licensed and defined under the provisions of section 56A of chapter 140. Nothing in this section shall exempt any person from compliance with noise control laws, regulations, ordinances or by-laws in effect or from the prohibitions of section 58 of chapter 131.¹⁴¹

SECTION 142.

GL > Part IV > Title I > Chapter 269: Section 12F - *Airport secure areas; possession or placement of a cutting device or prohibited weapon; punishment*

Section 12F. (a) For the purposes of this section, the following words shall have the following meanings:—

"Airplane", an aircraft operated by an air carrier holding a certificate issued under 49 U.S.C. 41101 or any aircraft ordinarily used to transport passengers or cargo for hire.

"Cutting device", any knife, cutlery, straight razor, box cutter or other device containing a fixed, folding or retractable blade, which is not included in the list of weapons set forth in paragraph (b) of section 10.

"Prohibited weapon", any infernal machine as defined in section 102A of chapter 266, any stun gun ~~as defined in section 131J of chapter 140, any rifle, shotgun¹⁴²~~ or firearm as defined in section 121 of chapter 140 or any weapon included in the list of weapons set forth in paragraph (b) of section 10.

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SECTION 143.

GL > Part IV > Title I > Chapter 269: Section 12G

Section 12G. Whoever by intentional or reckless discharge of a firearm, as defined in section 121 of chapter 140, strikes a dwelling or other building in use shall be punished by imprisonment in the house of correction for not more than 2 ½ years or in state prison for not more than 5 years or by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both such imprisonment and fine. This section shall not apply to persons acting in the lawful defense of life or property or any law enforcement officer acting in the discharge of their duties. This section shall not apply for dwellings or buildings within the property of: (a) persons using underground or indoor target or test ranges with the consent of the owner or legal occupant thereof; (b) persons using outdoor skeet, trap, target or test ranges with the consent of the owner or legal occupant of the land on which the range is established; or (c) persons using shooting galleries, licensed and defined in section 56A of chapter 140. Nothing in this section shall exempt any persons from compliance with noise control laws, ordinances or by-laws in effect or from the prohibitions of section 58 of chapter 131.¹⁴³

SECTION 144.

GL > Part IV > Title I > Chapter 269: Section 14 - *Deadly weapons, explosives, chemical or biological agents, or other deadly device or substance; threatened use or presence; threat to hijack; disruption of school, public building or transport; punishment; restitution*

Section 14. (a) For the purposes of this section, the following words shall have the following meanings:—

"Hijack", to commandeer or to take control without authority.

"School", any public or private preschool, headstart facility, elementary, vocational or secondary school, college or university.

"Serious bodily injury", bodily injury which results in a permanent disfigurement, protracted loss or impairment of a bodily function, limb or organ, or substantial risk of death.

(b) Whoever willfully communicates or causes to be communicated, either directly or indirectly, orally, in writing, by mail, by use of a telephone or telecommunication device including, but not limited to, electronic mail, Internet communications and facsimile communications, through an electronic communication device or by any other means, a threat:—

(1) that a firearm, ~~rifle, shotgun, machine gun or assault weapon~~,¹⁴⁴ as defined in section 121 of chapter 140, an explosive or incendiary device, a dangerous chemical or biological agent, a poison, a harmful radioactive substance or any other device, substance or item capable of causing death, serious bodily injury or substantial property damage, will be used at a place or location, or is present or will be present at a place or location, whether or not the same is in fact used or present; or

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SECTION 145 & SECTION 146.

GL > Part IV > Title I > Chapter 276: Section 58A - *Conditions for release of persons accused of certain offenses involving physical force or abuse; hearing; order; review*

Section 58A. (1) The commonwealth may move, based on dangerousness, for an order of pretrial detention or release on conditions for a felony offense that has as an element of the offense the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against the person of another or any other felony that, by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person of another may result, including the crimes of burglary and arson whether or not a person has been placed at risk thereof, or a violation of an order pursuant to section 18, 34B or 34C of chapter 208, section 32 of chapter 209, section 3, 4 or 5 of chapter 209 A or section 15 or 20 of chapter 209C, or arrested and charged with a misdemeanor or felony involving abuse as defined in section 1 of said chapter 209A or while an order of protection issued under said chapter 209A was in effect against such person, an offense for which a mandatory minimum term of 3 years or more is prescribed in chapter 94C, arrested and charged with a violation of section 13B of chapter 268 or a charge of a third or subsequent violation of section 24 of chapter 90 within 10 years of the previous conviction for such violation, or convicted of a violent crime as defined in said section 121 of said chapter 140 for which a term of imprisonment was served and arrested and charged with a second or subsequent offense of felony possession of a ~~weapon or machine gun~~¹⁴⁵ firearm¹⁴⁵ as defined in section 121 of chapter 140, or arrested and charged with a violation of paragraph (a), (c) or (m) of section 10 of chapter 269, section 112 of chapter 266 or section 77 or 94 of chapter 272; provided, however, that the commonwealth may not move for an order of detention under this section based on possession of a large capacity feeding device without simultaneous possession of a ~~large capacity weapon~~¹⁴⁶ firearm¹⁴⁶, or arrested and charged with a violation of section 10G of said chapter 269.

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SECTION 147.

GL > Part IV > Title II > Chapter 279: Section 25 - *Punishment of habitual criminals*

Section 25. (a) Whoever is convicted of a felony and has been previously twice convicted and sentenced to state prison or state correctional facility or a federal corrections facility for a term not less than 3 years by the commonwealth, another state or the United States, and who does not show that the person has been pardoned for either crime on the ground that the person was innocent, shall be considered a habitual criminal and shall be punished by imprisonment in state prison or state correctional facility for such felony for the maximum term provided by law.

(b) Whoever: (i) has been convicted 2 times previously of 1 or more of the following offenses: section 1, section 13, section 131/2, clause (i) of subsection (b) of section 13A, section 13B, subsection (a) of section 13B 1/2, section 13B 3/4, section 13F, committing an assault and battery upon a child and by such assault and battery causing bodily injury or substantial bodily injury under subsection (b) of section 13J, section 14, section 15, clause (i) of subsection (c) of section 15A, section 16, sections 17 and 18 if armed with a firearm, ~~shotgun, rifle, machine gun, or assault weapon~~¹⁴⁷ as defined in section 121 of chapter 140¹⁴⁷, section 18A, section 18B, section 18C, section 21, section 22, section 22A, section 22B, section 22C, section 23A, section 23B, section 24, section 24B, section 26, section 26B, section 26C, section 28, and subsection (b) of section 39 of chapter 265, section 14 or section 102C of chapter 266, section 4A, section 17, subsection (b) of section 29A, subsection (b) of section 29B, section 29C, section 35A and subsection (b) of section 53A of chapter 272, or has been convicted 2 times previously of a like violation of the laws of another state, the United States or a military, territorial or Indian tribal authority, arising out of charges separately brought and tried, and arising out of separate and distinct incidents that occurred at different times, where the second offense

occurred subsequent to the first conviction; (ii) has been sentenced to incarceration at a state prison or state correctional facility or federal correction facility for at least 3 years to be served for each of the prior 2 convictions; and (iii) does not show that he has been pardoned for either prior offense on the ground that he was innocent shall, upon conviction of 1 of the enumerated offenses in clause (i), where the offense occurred subsequent to the second conviction, shall be considered a habitual offender and shall be imprisoned in the state prison or state correctional facility for the maximum term provided by law for the offense enumerated in clause (i). No sentence imposed under this subsection shall be reduced or suspended nor shall such person so sentenced be eligible for probation, parole, work release or furlough or receive any deduction from such person's sentence for good conduct. A sentence imposed on a habitual offender under this subsection, if such habitual offender is incarcerated at a state prison or state correctional facility, shall commence upon the conclusion of the sentence such habitual offender is serving at the time of sentencing.

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SECTION 148. (a) As used in this section, the following words shall, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, have the following meanings:

"Microstamp", a microscopic array of characters identifying the make, model, or serial number of a firearm, etched or otherwise imprinted in 2 or more places on the interior surface or the internal working parts of the firearm, that are transferred by imprinting on each cartridge case when the firearm is fired.

"Personalized firearm", a firearm manufactured with incorporated design technology or converted with such technology so that it: (i) allows the firearm to be fired only by an authorized user; or (ii) prevents any of the safety characteristics of the firearm from being readily deactivated.

(b) There is hereby established, pursuant to section 2A of chapter 4 of the General Laws, a special legislative commission to study and investigate emerging firearm technology.

(c) The special legislative commission shall consist of 13 members: the chairs of the joint committee on the judiciary or their designees, who shall serve as co-chairs; the secretary of public safety and security or a designee; the colonel of the state police or a designee; 2 members appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives; 2 members appointed by the president of the senate; 1 member appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives; 1 member appointed by the minority leader of the senate; 1 member appointed by the governor, who shall be an expert in emerging firearm technologies; the attorney general or a designee and 1 member appointed by the National Shooting Sports Foundation, Inc.

(d) The special legislative commission shall investigate and study the status, feasibility, and utility of emerging firearm technologies, including, but not limited to, personalized firearm technology and microstamp technology. The study shall include:

- (i) a review of existing and developing personalized firearm and microstamp technologies and any legal or constitutional issues relating to such technologies;
- (ii) an investigation of the accuracy, effectiveness and utility of personalized firearm and microstamp technologies;
- (iii) an evaluation of the commercial availability of personalized firearm and microstamp technologies, both in the production of new firearms and modification of existing firearms;
- (iv) an evaluation of the feasibility and utility of a personalized firearm technology tax incentive program;
- (v) an evaluation of the risks associated with the use of a digital firearm manufacturing code for machine learning and artificial intelligence; and
- (vi) an investigation of the cost and impacts associated with requiring the use of personalized firearm or microstamp technologies in the commonwealth.

(e) The special legislative commission shall submit a report of its study and recommendations, together with any legislative recommendations, to the clerks of the house of representatives and the senate no later than March 1, 2025.

SECTION 149. (a) There is hereby established, pursuant to section 2A of chapter 4 of the General Laws, a special legislative commission to study the commonwealth's funding structure for violence prevention services.

(b) The special legislative commission shall consist of 19 members: the chairs of the joint committee on public health or their designees, who shall serve as co-chairs; the chairs of the joint committee on public safety and homeland security or their designees; the secretary of public safety and security or a designee; the secretary of health and human services or a designee; 1 member appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives who shall be from an organization that has received a grant through the Safe and Successful Youth Initiative; 1 member appointed by the president of the senate who shall be from an organization that has received a grant through the Safe and Successful Youth Initiative; 1 member appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives; 1 member appointed by the minority leader of the senate; 3 member appointed by the governor, 1 or whom shall be from an organization involved in early child education or development, 1 of whom shall represent

a community-based organization providing intervention and prevention services and 1 of whom shall represent a female-led community-based organization providing violence prevention and intervention services; 2 members appointed by the Massachusetts Black and Latino Legislative Caucus who are not members of the general court; 1 member appointed by the Massachusetts Asian-American Legislative Caucus who is not a member of the general court; 1 member appointed by the Massachusetts Association of School Superintendents, Inc.; 1 member appointed by the Massachusetts Health and Hospital Association, Inc. and 1 member from the Massachusetts Business Roundtable.

(c) The special legislative commission shall: (i) examine and evaluate the existing government funding structure for violence prevention services in the commonwealth, including funding sources, public-private partnerships, initiatives and programs utilized, specific services funded, the impact of services provided to survivors of victims of homicide in fostering healing and breaking the generational cycle of violence, communities served, how funding decisions are made, and how service providers and programs are chosen; (ii) study the feasibility of a statewide grant for municipal boards of health, health departments and health commissions for the development and operation of a public health and safety approach to preventing targeted violence through structured collaboration that brings together local law enforcement, housing providers, human services providers, youth providers, educators, residents, community-based organizations, coalitions and other stakeholders to address housing, health care, substance use and mental health issues as they relate to violence prevention and intervention; and (iii) recommend changes to promote efficiency, transparency, accessibility and utility with the ultimate goal of enhancing violence prevention services and minimizing the disproportionate impact of violence in historically impacted communities.

(d) The special legislative commission shall submit a report of its study and recommendations, together with any proposed legislation, to the clerks of the house of representatives and the senate no later than March 1, 2025.

SECTION 150. (a) There is hereby established, pursuant to section 2A of chapter 4 of the General Laws, a special legislative commission to study the collection, maintenance, access, use and distribution of firearm data by the commonwealth.

(b) The special legislative commission shall investigate and make recommendations for improvements to how firearm data: (i) is collected through the reporting of the possession and transfer of firearms and firearm parts including sales by licensed firearm dealers, transfers by non-retailers and lost or stolen firearms and how such collection will be affected by the registration, reporting and serialization requirements set forth in this act; (ii) is maintained and distributed by state agencies including the department of criminal justice information services; (iii) is shared between federal, state and local agencies including firearms tracing efforts and tracking firearms used in attempted or completed suicides; (iv) is accessed and used by licensing authorities as defined in section 121 of chapter 140 of the General Laws including processing applications for firearm licenses, investigating prohibited persons and unsuitability, receiving alerts on changes in licensee status and confiscating firearms pursuant to an emergency risk protection order; and (v) is reported by state agencies to the legislature or researchers under section 18 ¾ of chapter 6A of the General Laws and section 131Q of chapter 140 of the General Laws or is accessible to the public under section 121E of said chapter 140. The special commission shall make further recommendations on the consolidation and clarification of existing firearm data reporting statutes and requirements.

(c) The special legislative commission shall consist of 15 members: the chairs of the joint committee on public safety and homeland security or their designees, who shall serve as co-chairs; the secretary of public safety and security or a designee; the secretary of technology services and security or a designee; the attorney general or a designee 1 member appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives who shall be an expert in data collection and analytics; 1 member appointed by the president of the senate who shall be an expert in data collection and analytics; 1 member appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives; 1 member appointed by the minority leader of the senate; the colonel of the state police or a designee; the commissioner of criminal justice information services or a designee; 1 member appointed by the Massachusetts District Attorneys Association; and 3 members appointed by the governor, 1 of whom shall be a police chief from a rural community selected from a list of 3 nominees from the Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Association, 1 of whom shall be a police chief from an urban or suburban community selected from a list of 3 nominees from the Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Association and 1 of whom shall be an expert in data collection and analytics.

(d) The commission shall submit a report, together with any legislative or regulatory recommendations, to the house and senate committees on ways and means and the clerks of the house of representatives and senate not later than August 1, 2025.

SECTION 151. (a) Notwithstanding any general or special law to the contrary, the executive office of health and human services shall establish a task force to review the availability of federal funding to support community violence prevention programs and to make recommendations to maximize federal funding in an equitable manner that supports community violence prevention service delivery across the commonwealth. The task force shall consist of: the secretary of health and human services or a designee, who shall serve as chair; the commissioner of public health or a designee; the director of Medicaid or a designee; and 9 persons to be appointed by the secretary of health and human services, 2 of whom shall represent organizations that have received a grant through the Safe and Successful Youth Initiative, 2 of whom shall represent recipients of the gun violence prevention grant through the department of public health, 2 of whom shall have lived experience with the impacts of community violence of which at least 1 shall have received services from a community violence intervention or prevention

program, 1 of whom represents a hospital that currently operates a hospital-based violence prevention program in the commonwealth, 1 of whom represents a hospital in the commonwealth that does not currently operate a hospital-based violence prevention program and 1 of whom represents behavioral health care clinicians with experience providing trauma informed care.

(b) The task force shall consider: (i) whether federal funds may be applied equitably to community violence prevention programs, in clinical and nonclinical settings, across geographic regions; (ii) the ability of existing community violence prevention and intervention programs to implement any federal requirements to be eligible for funding; and (iii) any impact federal funding may have on the service delivery model of violence prevention services in the commonwealth.

(c) The task force shall submit its recommendations to the governor and the clerks of the house of representatives and senate not later than December 2, 2024.

(d) If the task force recommends that the secretary of health and human services pursue an amendment to the Medicaid state plan and seek any federal approval necessary to access federal funds to support equitable access to community violence prevention services, then the secretary shall pursue such an amendment and shall seek any such federal approval in accordance with the recommendations and findings of the task force.

SECTION 152. Notwithstanding any general or special law, rule or regulation to the contrary, the secretary of public safety and security or a designee shall study and report to the legislature on recommendations to ensure the effective implementation of live firearm training as required pursuant to section 131P of chapter 140 of the General Laws. Said report shall include, but not be limited to, any recommendations to ensure that such training does not become cost prohibitive and that resources and facilities to conduct such training are adequate and reasonably available to individuals in all regions of the state. Prior to issuing such report and recommendations, the secretary, or designee, shall conduct not less than 2 public hearings in different regions of the state to solicit public input regarding the implementation of the live firearm training requirement. The report and any recommendations shall be filed with the clerk of the house of representatives, the clerk of the senate, the senate and house chairs of the joint committee on the judiciary and the senate and house chairs of the joint committee on public safety not later than 9 months from the effective date of this act.

SECTION 153. A valid license to carry a firearm issued under sections 131 or 131F of chapter 140 of the General Laws, a valid firearm identification card under section 129B of said chapter 140 or a valid license to sell under section 122 of said chapter 140, shall remain valid until the expiration, suspension or revocation of said license and shall entitle the holder to possess the firearms authorized by the license at the time it was last issued or renewed.

SECTION 154. Not later than 6 months after the effective date of this act, the executive office of public safety and security shall notify all individuals with licenses to carry and firearm identification cards valid on the effective date of this act of the requirements under section 121B and 121C of chapter 140 of the General Laws, as inserted by section 32.

SECTION 155. (a) Not later than 6 months after the effective date of this act, the executive office of public safety and security shall promulgate regulations required by section 121B of chapter 140 of the General Laws, as inserted by section 32.

(b) Not later than 6 months after the effective date of this act, the executive office of public safety and security, in consultation with the department of criminal justice information services, shall promulgate regulations required by section 121C of said chapter 140, as inserted by section 32.

SECTION 156. Not later than 1 year after the effective date of this act, the department of criminal justice information services shall establish the online dashboard and publish firearm data required by subsection (c) of section 121E of chapter 140 of the General Laws, as inserted by section 32.

SECTION 157. The department of criminal justice information services shall establish the electronic firearms registration system established pursuant to section 121B of chapter 140 of the General Laws, as inserted by section 32, not later than 1 year after the effective date of this act; provided, that all firearms shall be registered in accordance with this act and not later than 1 year after said electronic firearms registration system is completed and publicly available.

SECTION 158. The department of criminal justice information services shall establish the serial number request system established pursuant to section 121C of chapter 140 of the General Laws, as inserted by section 32, not later than 1 year after the effective date of this act; provided, that all firearms shall be serialized in accordance with this act and not later than 1 year after said serial number request system is completed and publicly available.

~~SECTION 159. Sections 38 and 75 shall take effect 18 months after the effective date of this act.~~

SECTION 159. Sections 38 and 74 shall take effect 18 months after the effective date of this act.

Approved, July 25, 2024.

Change Logs:

V 1.0: Initial release

V 1.1: Formatting improvements to facilitate better reading.

V 1.2: Added Amendments from <https://malegislature.gov/Laws/SessionLaws/Acts/2024/Chapter206> (changes in blue)

V 1.3: Initial Public Release

