ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 192—ASSEMBLYMEN SEGERBLOM, WILLIAMS, PARKS, ANDERSON, GIBBONS, BUCKLEY, FREEMAN, ARBERRY, BERMAN, MANENDO, CHOWNING, MCCLAIN, KOIVISTO, DE BRAGA, EVANS, GOLDWATER, GIUNCHIGLIANI, MORTENSON AND LESLIE

FEBRUARY 10, 1999

Referred to Committee on Judiciary

SUMMARY—Makes various changes concerning firearms. (BDR 15-74)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: Yes. Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance: Yes.

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EXPLANATION - Matter in bolded italics is new; matter between brackets [omitted material] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to firearms; prohibiting a person from negligently storing a firearm; imposing civil liability upon the parent, guardian or other person who is legally responsible for a minor for negligently storing a firearm if the minor gains access to the firearm and commits a negligent act or willful misconduct; providing penalties; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

- Section 1. Chapter 202 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:
- 1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 202.300 and subsection 5, a child who is under the age of 18 years shall not handle or have in his
- 5 possession or under his control, except while accompanied by or under
- 6 the immediate charge of his parent or guardian or an adult person
- 7 authorized by his parent or guardian to have control or custody of the
- authorized by his parent of guaratian to have control of custody of the
- 8 child, any firearm of any kind for hunting or target practice or for any
- 9 other purpose. A child who violates this subsection commits a delinquent
- 10 act and the court may order the detention of the child in the same
- 11 manner as if the child had committed an act that would have been a
- 12 felony if committed by an adult.
- 2. A person who aids or knowingly allows a child to violate
- 14 subsection 1 or who negligently stores a firearm in a manner that results
- in a child gaining access to the firearm in violation of subsection 1:

(a) For the first offense:

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- (1) If the child does not discharge the firearm, is guilty of a *3 misdemeanor;*
 - (2) If the child discharges the firearm and causes serious bodily injury or death to himself or another person and the person who committed the offense did not know or have reason to know that there was a substantial risk that the child would use the firearm to commit a violent act, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor; and
- (3) If the child discharges the firearm and causes serious bodily injury or death to himself or another person and the person who committed the offense knew or had reason to know that there was a 12 substantial risk that the child would use the firearm to commit a violent 13 act, is guilty of a category C felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.
- (b) For the second or any subsequent offense, is guilty of a category B felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 6 years, and may be further punished by a fine of not more than *\$5,000.* 19
 - A person shall be deemed to have negligently stored a firearm if he kept the firearm at a location that was under his custody or control and he knew or had reason to know that a child was likely to gain access to the firearm without permission.
- A person does not aid or knowingly allow a child to violate subsection 1 and does not negligently store a firearm in a manner that results in a child gaining access to the firearm in violation of subsection 26 1 if: 27
 - (a) The firearm was stored in a securely locked container or at a location which the person believed or had reason to believe was secure;
 - (b) The child obtained the firearm as a result of an unlawful entry by any person in or upon the premises where the firearm was stored;
- (c) The child discharged the firearm causing serious bodily injury or 32 death to himself or another person and the serious bodily injury or death 33 34 resulted from an accident which was incident to target shooting, sport shooting or hunting; or 35
- (d) The child gained possession of the firearm from a member of the 36 military or a law enforcement officer, while the member or officer was 37 performing his official duties.
- The provisions of subsection 1 do not apply to a child who is a 39 member of the Armed Forces of the United States.

- **Sec. 2.** NRS 202.300 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 2 202.300 1. [Except as otherwise provided in this section, a child
 - under the age of 18 years shall not handle or have in his possession or
- 4 under his control, except while accompanied by or under the immediate
- 5 charge of his parent or guardian or an adult person authorized by his parent
- 6 or guardian to have control or custody of the child, any firearm of any kind
- 7 for hunting or target practice or for other purposes. A child who violates
- 8 this subsection commits a delinquent act and the court may order the
- 9 detention of the child in the same manner as if the child had committed an
- 10 act that would have been a felony if committed by an adult.
- $\frac{11}{2}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ A person who aids or knowingly permits a child to violate
- 12 subsection 1:
- 13 (a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b), for the first offense,
- 14 is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- 15 (b) For a first offense, if the person knows or has reason to know that
- 16 there is a substantial risk that the child will use the firearm to commit a
- 17 violent act, is guilty of a category C felony and shall be punished as
- 18 provided in NRS 193.130.
- 19 (c) For a second or any subsequent offense, is guilty of a category B
- 20 felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a
- 21 minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more
- 22 than 6 years, and may be further punished by a fine of not more than
- 23 \$5,000.
- 24 3. A person does not aid or knowingly permit a child to violate 25 subsection 1 if:
- 26 (a) The firearm was stored in a securely locked container or at a
- 27 location which a reasonable person would have believed to be secure;
- 28 (b) The child obtained the firearm as a result of an unlawful entry by
- 29 any person in or upon the premises where the firearm was stored;
- 30 (c) The injury or death resulted from an accident which was incident to
- 31 target shooting, sport shooting or hunting; or
- 32 (d) The child gained possession of the firearm from a member of the
- 33 military or a law enforcement officer, while the member or officer was
- 34 performing his official duties.
- 35 4. The provisions of subsection 1 do not apply to a child who is a
- 36 member of the Armed Forces of the United States.
- Except as otherwise provided in subsection [8,] 4, a child who is 14
- 38 years of age or older, who has in his possession a valid license to hunt,
- may handle or have in his possession or under his control, without being
- 40 accompanied by his parent or guardian or an adult person authorized by his
- 41 parent or guardian to have control or custody of him:

- (a) A rifle or shotgun that is not a fully automatic firearm, if the child is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing the rifle or shotgun and the child has the permission of his parent or guardian to handle or have in his possession or under his control the rifle or shotgun; or
- (b) A firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, if the child has the written permission of his parent or guardian to handle or have in his possession or under his control such a firearm and the child is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing such a firearm, and the child is traveling to the area in which he will be hunting or returning from that area and the firearm is not loaded, or the child is hunting pursuant to that license.
- [6.] 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection [8,] 4, a child who is 14 years of age or older may handle or have in his possession or under his control a rifle or shotgun that is not a fully automatic firearm if the child is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing the rifle or shotgun, without being accompanied by his parent or guardian or an adult person authorized by his parent or guardian to have control or custody of him, if the child has the permission of his parent or guardian to handle or have in his possession or under his control the rifle or shotgun and the child is:
- (a) Attending a course of instruction in the responsibilities of hunters or a course of instruction in the safe use of firearms;
- (b) Practicing the use of a firearm at an established firing range or at any other area where the discharge of a firearm is permitted;
- (c) Participating in a lawfully organized competition or performance involving the use of a firearm;
- (d) Within an area in which the discharge of firearms has not been prohibited by local ordinance or regulation and he is engaging in a lawful hunting activity in accordance with chapter 502 of NRS for which a license is not required;
- (e) Traveling to or from any activity described in paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d), and the firearm is not loaded;
- (f) On real property that is under the control of an adult, and the child 34 has the permission of that adult to possess the firearm on the real property; or
 - (g) At his residence.

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[7.] 3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection [8,] 4, a child who is 14 years of age or older may handle or have in his possession or under his control, for the purpose of engaging in any of the activities listed in paragraphs (a) to (g), inclusive, of subsection [6,] 2, a firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, without being accompanied by his parent or guardian or an adult person authorized by his parent or guardian to have control custody of him, the

child:

- (a) Has the written permission of his parent or guardian to handle or have in his possession or under his control such a firearm for the purpose of engaging in such an activity; and
 - (b) Is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing such a firearm.
- [8.] 4. A child shall not handle or have in his possession or under his control a loaded firearm if he is:
 - (a) An occupant of a motor vehicle;

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- (b) Within any residence, including his residence, or any building other than a facility licensed for target practice, unless possession of the firearm is necessary for the immediate defense of the child or another person; or
- (c) Within an area designated by a county or municipal ordinance as a populated area for the purpose of prohibiting the discharge of weapons, unless he is within a facility licensed for target practice.
 - For the purposes of this section, a firearm is loaded if:
 - (a) There is a cartridge in the chamber of the firearm;
- (b) There is a cartridge in the cylinder of the firearm, if the firearm is a 16 revolver: or 17
- (c) There is a cartridge in the magazine and the magazine is in the 18 firearm or there is a cartridge in the chamber, if the firearm is a 19 semiautomatic firearm. 20
 - NRS 41.472 is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 3.
 - 41.472 1. If a parent, guardian or other person legally responsible for a minor under the age of 18 years:
 - (a) Knows that the minor has previously been adjudicated delinquent or has been convicted of a criminal offense ; and allows the minor to use or possess a firearm;
 - (b) Knows that the minor has a propensity to commit violent acts [; or] and allows the minor to use or possess a firearm;
- 29 (c) Knows or has reason to know that the minor intends to use [the] a firearm for unlawful purposes [, and permits] and allows the minor to use 30 or possess a firearm [,]; or
 - (d) Negligently stores a firearm in violation of section 1 of this act and the minor gains access to the firearm,
 - any negligence or willful misconduct of the minor in connection with such use or possession of the firearm is imputed to the person who permits such use or possession or who negligently stores the firearm for all purposes of civil damages, and, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 2 of NRS 41.470, that person is jointly and severally liable with the minor for any
- 38 and all damages caused by such negligence or willful misconduct. 39
- As used in this section, "firearm" has the meaning ascribed to it in 40 NRS 202.253.

- **Sec. 4.** NRS 62.228 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 62.228 1. In addition to the options set forth in NRS 62.211 and
- 62.213, if a child is adjudicated delinquent pursuant to paragraph (b) of
- subsection 1 of NRS 62.040 because he handled or possessed a firearm or had a firearm under his control in violation of [NRS 202.300,] section 1 of
- 5 had a firearm under his control in violation of [NRS 202.300,] section I of this act, the court shall:
 - (a) For the first offense:

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- (1) Require him to perform 200 hours of public service in the manner provided in paragraph (i) of subsection 1 of NRS 62.211; and
- (2) Suspend his driver's license for not more than 1 year or, if he does not possess a driver's license, prohibit the child from receiving a driver's license for not more than 1 year:
- (I) Immediately following the date of the order, if the child is eligible to receive a driver's license.
- (II) After the date he becomes eligible to receive a driver's license, if the child is not eligible to receive a license on the date of the order.
 - (b) For the second offense:
- (1) Require him to perform at least 200 hours, but not more than 600 hours, of public service in the manner provided in paragraph (i) of subsection 1 of NRS 62.211; and
- (2) Suspend his driver's license for at least 90 days but not more than 2 years or, if he does not possess a driver's license, prohibit the child from receiving a driver's license for at least 90 days but not more than 2 years:
- (I) Immediately following the date of the order, if the child is eligible to receive a driver's license.
- (II) After the date he becomes eligible to receive a driver's license, if the child is not eligible to receive a license on the date of the order.
- 2. If the court issues an order suspending the driver's license of a child pursuant to this section, the judge shall require the child to surrender his driver's license to the court.
- 3. If a child is already the subject of a court order suspending or delaying the issuance of his driver's license, the court shall order an additional suspension or delay, as appropriate, to apply consecutively with the previous order.
 - **Sec. 5.** NRS 62.229 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 36 62.229 In addition to the options set forth in NRS 62.211 and 62.213
- and the requirements of NRS 62.228, if a child is adjudicated delinquent pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 1 of NRS 62.040 because he
- 39 handled or possessed a firearm or had a firearm under his control in
- violation of [NRS 202.300,] section 1 of this act, the court shall order that
- any license to hunt issued to the child pursuant to chapter 502 of NRS must
- be revoked by the division of wildlife of the state department of
- 43 conservation and natural resources and that the child shall not receive a

license to hunt within the 2 years following the date of the order or until he is 18 years of age, whichever is later. The judge shall require the child to surrender to the court any license to hunt then held by the child. The court shall, within 5 days after issuing the order, forward to the division of wildlife any license to hunt surrendered by the child, together with a copy of the order.

Sec. 6. NRS 179.118 is hereby amended to read as follows:

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- 179.118 1. The proceeds from any sale or retention of property declared to be forfeited must be applied, first, to the satisfaction of any protected interest established by a claimant in the proceeding, then to the proper expenses of the proceeding for forfeiture and resulting sale, including the expense of effecting the seizure, the expense of maintaining custody, the expense of advertising and the costs of the suit.
- 2. Any balance remaining after the distribution required by subsection 1 must be deposited as follows:
- (a) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if the plaintiff seized the property, in the special account established pursuant to NRS 179.1187 by the governing body that controls the plaintiff.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if the plaintiff is a metropolitan police department, in the special account established by the metropolitan police committee on fiscal affairs pursuant to NRS 179.1187.
- (c) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if more than one agency was substantially involved in the seizure, in an equitable manner to be directed by the court hearing the proceeding for forfeiture.
- (d) If the property was seized pursuant to NRS 200.760, in the state treasury for credit to the fund for the compensation of victims of crime to be used for the counseling and the medical treatment of victims of crimes committed in violation of NRS 200.366, 200.710 to 200.730, inclusive, or 201.230.
- (e) If the property was seized as the result of a violation of [NRS 202.300,] section 1 of this act, in the general fund of the county in which the complaint for forfeiture was filed, to be used to support programs of counseling of persons ordered by the court to attend counseling pursuant to paragraph (e) of subsection 1 of NRS 62.211.
 - **Sec. 7.** NRS 179.121 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 179.121 1. All personal property, including any tool, substance, weapon, machine, money or security, which is used as an instrumentality in:
- (a) The commission of or attempted commission of the crime of
 murder, robbery, kidnaping, burglary, invasion of the home, grand larceny
 or pandering;
- (b) The commission of any crime by a criminal gang, as defined in NRS 213.1263;

- (c) A violation of NRS 200.465, 202.265, 202.287 or 465.070 to 465.085, inclusive,
- is subject to forfeiture.

- 2. Except as otherwise provided for conveyances forfeitable pursuant to NRS 453.301 or 501.3857, all conveyances, including aircraft, vehicles or vessels, which are used or intended for use during the commission of a felony or a violation of NRS 202.287 [, 202.300] or section 1 of this act, or 465.070 to 465.085, inclusive, are subject to forfeiture except that:
- (a) A conveyance used by any person as a common carrier in the transaction of business as a common carrier is not subject to forfeiture under this section unless it appears that the owner or other person in charge of the conveyance is a consenting party or privy to the felony or violation;
- (b) A conveyance is not subject to forfeiture under this section by reason of any act or omission established by the owner thereof to have been committed or omitted without his knowledge, consent or willful blindness;
- (c) A conveyance is not subject to forfeiture for a violation of [NRS 202.300] section 1 of this act if the firearm used in the violation of that section was not loaded at the time of the violation; and
- (d) A forfeiture of a conveyance encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party if he neither had knowledge of nor consented to the felony. If a conveyance is forfeited the appropriate law enforcement agency may pay the existing balance and retain the conveyance for official use.
 - 3. For the purposes of this section, a firearm is loaded if:
 - (a) There is a cartridge in the chamber of the firearm;
- (b) There is a cartridge in the cylinder of the firearm, if the firearm is a revolver; or
- (c) There is a cartridge in the magazine and the magazine is in the firearm or there is a cartridge in the chamber, if the firearm is a semiautomatic firearm.
- **Sec. 8.** NRS 502.010 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 502.010 1. A person who hunts or traps any of the wild birds or mammals or who fishes without having first procured a license or permit to do so, as provided in this Title, is guilty of a misdemeanor, except that:
- (a) A license to hunt or fish is not required of a resident of this state who is under 12 years of age, unless required for the issuance of tags as prescribed in this Title or by the regulations of the commission.
- (b) A license to fish is not required of a nonresident of this state who is under 12 years of age, but the number of fish taken by such a nonresident must not exceed 50 percent of the daily creel and possession limits as provided by law.

- (c) Except as otherwise provided in subsection [5 or 6] 1 or 2 of NRS 202.300, it is unlawful for any child who is under 18 years of age to hunt any of the wild birds or mammals with any firearm, unless the child is accompanied at all times by his parent or guardian or is accompanied at all times by an adult person authorized by his parent or guardian to have control or custody of the child for the purpose of hunting if the authorized person is also licensed to hunt.
 - (d) A child under 12 years of age, whether accompanied by a qualified person or not, shall not hunt big game in the State of Nevada. This section does not prohibit any child from accompanying an adult licensed to hunt.
 - (e) The commission may adopt regulations setting forth the species of wild birds or mammals which may be hunted or trapped without a license or permit.
- (f) The commission may declare one day per year as a day upon which 14 persons may fish without a license to do so. 15
- This section does not apply to the protection of persons or property 16 from unprotected wild birds or mammals on or in the immediate vicinity of home or ranch premises. 18
- The amendatory provisions of this act do not apply to an 19 offense that is committed before October 1, 1999.

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