

EXHIBIT C1

Business and Commerce		
Code Section	Title	Summary
§ 3-4-403	Class A permit violations	Provides that it is a Class A violation for a controlled beverage permit holder for a person without a possessory or proprietary interest in the permitted property to possess a weapon, except that an employee of a retail liquor store who is licensed to carry a concealed handgun may possess a concealed handgun if the possession is permitted under state law.
§ 4-21-101	Scope	Covers the scope of the subchapter that provides that firearms made in Arkansas are not subject to federal regulation. Mentions the 2nd, 9th, and 10th amendments to the Constitution of the United States and Art. 2, § 5 of the state constitution, which secures the right of the people to keep and bear arms.
§ 4-21-102	Definitions	Sets out definitions for the subchapter that provides that firearms made in Arkansas are not subject to federal regulation. Includes definitions for: borders of Arkansas, firearms accessory, generic and insignificant part, and manufactured.
§ 4-21-103	Prohibitions	<p>Subsection (a) provides that a personal firearm, firearms accessory, or ammunition that is manufactured in Arkansas and remains within the borders of Arkansas is not subject to federal regulation.</p> <p>Subsection (b) defines the scope of the chapter. Subdivision (b)(1) provides that the chapter applies to a firearm manufactured in Arkansas from basic materials without the inclusion of any significant parts imported from another state. Subdivision (b)(2) clarifies that generic and insignificant parts that have other applications that are not firearms and are imported into Arkansas and used to manufacture a firearm do not subject the firearm to federal regulation. Subdivision (b)(3) provides that basic materials such as unmachined steel and unshaped wood do not subject a firearm to congressional authority to regulate firearms. Subdivision (b)(4) provides that the authority of the U.S. Congress to regulate interstate commerce in basic materials does not include firearms that fall under this subchapter as long as the firearm is not taken outside the boundaries of the state.</p>

		<p>Subsection (c) provides that firearms accessories imported into Arkansas from another state do not subject a firearm to federal regulation.</p> <p>Subsection (d) provides that the section does not apply to a firearm that cannot be carried and used by one (1) person; a firearm that has a bore diameter greater than one and one-half inches (1 ½”) and that uses smokeless powder, not black powder, as a propellant; ammunition with a projectile that explodes using an explosion of chemical energy after the projectile leaves the firearm; or, other than a shotgun, a firearm that discharges two (2) or more projectiles with one (1) activation of the trigger or other firing device.</p>
§ 4-21-104	Marketing of firearms	Provides that a firearm manufactured or sold in Arkansas that is subject to this chapter must have the words “Made in Arkansas” or other words that state that Arkansas is the point of origin of the firearm clearly and conspicuously stamped on a central metallic part such as the receiver or frame.
§ 4-21-105	Unlawful enforcement of federal statutes	Prohibits a state agency, public servant, or agent or employee of the United States government from enforcing a federal law or regulation in relation to a firearm, firearm accessory, or ammunition that falls under this chapter. Provides that a violation of this section is a Class A misdemeanor.
§ 5-73-125	Interstate sale and purchase of shotguns, rifles, and ammunition	Provides that sales of shotguns, rifles, and ammunition across state lines are governed by the federal Gun Control Act of 1968, 18 U.S.C. § 921 et seq., as in effect on January 1, 2009.
§ 5-73-207	Manufacture for military, nonaggressive, or nonoffensive use	This chapter does not prohibit the manufacture and sale of machine guns to the military, a peace officer, or a political subdivision of the United States. This chapter does not prohibit the possession of a machine gun for scientific purposes, one that is not usable as a weapon and kept as a keepsake, or the possession of a machine gun that uses cartridges other than 30 (.30 in. or 7.63 mm.) or larger caliber for a purpose manifestly not aggressive or offensive.
§ 5-73-208	Registration by manufacturers	Requires machine gun manufacturers to keep a register identifying all machine guns manufactured by model and serial number, date of

		manufacture, date of transfer of the machine gun and the name, address, and occupation of the person who received the machine gun, and the purpose of the transfer.
§ 16-105-501	Definitions	Provides definitions for the subchapter related to sport shooting ranges. Includes definitions for: local unit of government, person, sport shooting range, and range.
§ 16-105-502	Sport shooting ranges	Provides that a person who operates or uses a sport shooting range shall not be subject to civil liability or criminal prosecution for noise pollution or a nuisance action if the shooting range is in compliance with the noise ordinances that were in place when the range began operation.
§ 16-105-503	Applicability	Provides that the subchapter does not apply to rights, liabilities, or proceedings prior to August 1, 1997.
§ 16-116-301	Proximate cause	Provides that in a product liability action involving a firearm or ammunition, the proximate cause of injury is the actual discharge of firearm, a nonpowder gun, or ammunition and not the inherent capability to cause injury, damage, or death of the firearm, nonpowder gun, or ammunition. A manufacturer's placement of a firearm, nonpowder gun, or ammunition into the stream of commerce is not the proximate cause in a product liability action.
§ 16-116-302	Limitations on actions — Award of fees	Prohibits lawsuits, other than product liability actions, against firearm, nonpowder gun, or ammunition manufacturers, importers, or dealers for injuries related to the discharge of a firearm unless the action alleges the manufacturer, importer, or dealer intentionally or negligently discharged the firearm. Permits a tort action where the manufacturer, importer, or dealer is accused of violating a state or federal law.
§ 16-116-303	Applicability	Provides that the subchapter does not bar recovery when a plaintiff proves that the proximate cause of the injury or death was a defective or a defectively designed firearm, nonpowder gun, or ammunition.
§ 16-120-802	Possession of concealed handgun in parking lot	Provides that a business or property owner is not liable from injuries or damage arising from a concealed handgun transported or stored in a vehicle by an employee.

		<p>Subsection (b) provides that in the event of the theft of a concealed handgun, an employee shall report the theft of the handgun to the employer and law enforcement within twenty-four (24) hours.</p> <p>Subsection (c) provides that a handgun in a parking lot does not constitute a failure on the part of the employer to provide a safe workplace.</p> <p>Subsection (d) provides that a private employer may terminate an employee for flagrantly or unreasonably displaying a handgun in plain sight at the place of business or in plain sight in an employees' motor vehicle.</p>
§ 16-120-804	Possession of concealed handgun by emergency medical technician	<p>Provides that a business or property owner is not liable for injury or damages resulting from a concealed handgun possessed by an emergency medical technician who is an employee.</p> <p>Also provides that a handgun in a parking lot does not constitute a failure on the part of the employer to provide a safe workplace, and that a private employer may terminate an employee for flagrantly or unreasonably displaying a handgun in plain sight at the place of business or in plain sight in an employees' motor vehicle.</p>
§ 17-49-104	Exemptions	Subdivision (a)(10) provides that a gun show is exempt from the requirements of the Transient Merchant Licensing Act of 1983, § 17-49-101 et seq.
§ 20-27-2301	Definition	The definition section for the Arkansas Children's Imitation Firearms Act. Includes a definition and exclusions from the definition for imitation firearm.
§ 20-27-2302	Sale of imitation firearms prohibited — Penalty	With certain exceptions, prohibits the sale of an imitation firearm and establishes a civil penalty of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per violation.
§ 25-1-1001	Definitions	The definitions section for the subchapter dealing with financial service providers and environmental, social justice, or governance scores or metrics. Includes definitions for: ammunition; company; direct holdings; discriminate; discriminate against a firearm entity; discriminates against energy companies; environmental, social justice, and other governance-

		related factors; financial services provider; firearm; firearm entity; indirect holdings; public entity; and refuse to deal.
§ 25-1-1002	List of financial service providers	Provides that the Treasurer of State shall maintain a list of financial service providers that discriminate against energy companies, firearms entities, or otherwise refuse to deal based on environmental, social justice, or other governance-related factors, as determined by the ESG Oversight Committee. Requires the committee to notify a financial service provider that it is being added to the list and gives a company the opportunity to respond.
§ 25-1-1005	Sources of information	Lists the sources of information that the ESG Oversight Committee may consider when evaluating financial service providers, including the provider's certification that it does not discriminate, public statements of the provider, information published by a state or federal government entity. May also consider statements or complaints by an energy or firearms company and media reports. Provides that a company shall not be compelled to disclose information protected as confidential under state or federal law.
§ 25-1-1006	ESG Oversight Committee	Declares that the purpose of the ESG Oversight Committee is to determine a list of financial service providers that discriminate against energy, fossil fuel, firearms, or ammunition companies or otherwise refuse to deal based on environmental, social justice, or other governance-related factors. Sets out the composition of the ESG Oversight Committee, which shall expire once the committee publishes its list but may be reestablished by the Governor when needed.
§ 25-1-1101	Definitions	The definitions section for the subchapter prohibiting public entities from contracting with an entity that boycotts energy, fossil fuel, firearms, or ammunition industries. Includes definitions for: boycott, company, ordinary business purpose, and public entity.
§ 25-1-1102	Prohibition on contracting with entities that boycott energy, fossil fuel, firearms, and ammunition industries	Provides that a public entity shall not enter into a contract with an entity that boycotts energy, fossil fuel, firearms, or ammunition companies. Requires entities that contract with public entities to certify in writing that they do not boycott as prohibited. Provides an exception to this requirement for a company that agrees to provide goods or services at least

		twenty percent (20%) less than the lowest certifying business or contracts with a potential value of less than seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000).
§ 26-52-401	Various products and services — Definitions	Identifies products and services that are exemptions to the gross receipts tax, including in subdivision (7), rifles for rifle range and other rifle items.
§ 26-52-518	Special events — Definitions	Lists a gun show and a knife show as special events that should follow the tax collection procedures of this section and collect and remit sales tax daily.
		Local government
§ 13-6-302	Definitions	Definitions section for the archeological research sites subchapter. Subdivision (1)(A)(ii) mentions weapons and weapon projectiles.
§ 14-16-501	Regulation upon request of suburban improvement district	Provides that upon the written request of the governing body of a suburban improvement district, a county may by ordinance regulate the discharge of firearms and the shooting of archery equipment within all or any part of the suburban improvement district.
§ 14-16-502	Regulation upon request of property owners' association	Provides that upon the written request of a property owners' association which has a population at least equal to that prescribed for cities of the first class and which is located outside the boundaries of a municipality, a county may by ordinance regulate the discharge of firearms and the shooting of archery equipment within all or any part of the area included in the property owners' association.
§ 14-16-504	Regulation by local unit of government	<p>The same provisions as § 14-54-1411, but placed in the county government chapter.</p> <p>Subdivision (b)(1)(A) provides that a local unit of government shall not enact an ordinance or regulation pertaining to the ownership, transfer, transportation, carrying, or possession of firearms, ammunition for firearms, or components of firearms, except as otherwise provided in state or federal law. Subdivision (b)(1)(B) provides that the section does not prevent ordinances regulating the unsafe discharge of a firearm.</p> <p>Subdivision (b)(2)(A) provides that a local unit of government shall not have the authority to bring suit against any firearm or ammunition</p>

		manufacturer, trade association, or dealer for damages resulting from or relating to the lawful design, manufacture, marketing, or sale of firearms or ammunition. Subdivision (b)(2)(B) clarifies that only the State of Arkansas may bring such suit.
§ 14-54-1411	Firearms and ammunition — Definition	<p>The same provisions as § 14-16-504, but placed in the municipal government chapter.</p> <p>Subdivision (b)(1)(A) provides that a local unit of government shall not enact an ordinance or regulation pertaining to the ownership, transfer, transportation, carrying, or possession of firearms, ammunition for firearms, or components of firearms, except as otherwise provided in state or federal law. Subdivision (b)(1)(B) provides that the section does not prevent ordinances regulating the unsafe discharge of a firearm.</p> <p>Subdivision (b)(2)(A) provides that a local unit of government shall not have the authority to bring suit against any firearm or ammunition manufacturer, trade association, or dealer for damages resulting from or relating to the lawful design, manufacture, marketing, or sale of firearms or ammunition. Subdivision (b)(2)(B) clarifies that only the State of Arkansas may bring such suit.</p>
		Offenses and sentencing
§ 5-1-102	Definitions	The definitions section for the Arkansas Criminal Code. Includes relevant definitions for: deadly weapon, firearm, sawed-off or short-barreled rifle, and sawed-off or short barreled shotgun.
§ 5-2-607	Use of deadly physical force in defense of a person	In the subchapter setting out justifications that may be asserted in defense of a criminal act, provides that a person is justified in using deadly physical force upon another person when a person is (1) committing or about to commit a felony involving physical force or violence; (2) using or about to use unlawful deadly physical force; or (3) imminently endangering the person’s life or about to victimize the person from the continuation of a pattern of domestic abuse.

		<p>Subsection (b) provides that a person is not required to retreat before using deadly force if the person (1) is lawfully present at the location where deadly force is used; (2) has a reasonable belief the person is imminently threatening death or serious physical injury; (3) with exceptions, is not the initial aggressor; (4) is not a felon in possession of a firearm, unless it is the home or curtilage of the felon; (5) is not engaged in criminal activity that warrants deadly force; and (6) is not engaged in gang activity.</p> <p>Subsection (c) includes definitions for curtilage and domestic abuse.</p>
§ 5-4-303	Conditions of suspension or probation	This section sets out requirements that apply when a court suspends imposition of sentence or places a defendant on probation. Among other requirements, subdivision (c)(5) provides that a court may include as a condition that a defendant shall have no firearm in his or her possession.
§ 5-4-405	Delayed release for certain offenders	This section sets out certain offenses or circumstances that may require the delayed release of an offender from incarceration, prohibiting parole until the person has served eighty percent (80%) of his or her sentence. Subdivision (a)(4) provides that unlawful discharge of a firearm from a vehicle, § 5-74-107, is a serious felony involving violence that warrants delayed release under the section.
§ 5-4-501	Habitual offenders — Sentencing for felony	This section requires extended sentencing for habitual felony offenders. Subdivision (c)(2)(A)(xii) lists unlawful discharge of a firearm from a vehicle, § 5-74-107, as a serious felony involving violence that warrants extended sentencing. Subsection (d) provides that a defendant who is convicted of a felony involving violence and was previously convicted of two (2) or more felonies involving violence shall be sentenced to an extended prison term as specified. The list of felonies involving violence in subsection (d) includes unlawful discharge of a firearm from a vehicle, § 5-74-107, and criminal use of prohibited weapons, § 5-73-104.
§ 5-4-702	Enhanced penalties for offenses committed in presence of a child	Sets out enhanced penalties for certain offenses committed in the presence of a child, including unlawful discharge of a firearm from a vehicle, § 5-74-107.
§ 5-4-707	Additional term of imprisonment for offense	Provides for an additional term of imprisonment for an offender who commits a serious felony involving violence against a victim who is

	constituting violence against church or other place of worship	purposely selected because the victim was present on the grounds of a church or other place of worship. Unlawful discharge of a firearm from a vehicle, § 5-74-107, is included as a serious felony involving violence.
§ 5-5-201	Forfeiture requirement — exceptions	Provides that a conveyance such as an aircraft, motor vehicle, or vessel, is subject to forfeiture if it is used in the commission or attempt of certain crimes. Other items are subject to forfeiture if used in the commission or attempt of a second or subsequent offense for certain criminal trespass offenses, including a killing device, as defined under § 5-39-101.
§ 5-10-101	Capital murder	Under subdivision (a)(10), a person commits capital murder if the person purposely discharges a firearm from a vehicle at a person, vehicle, conveyance, or a structure that he or she knows or has good reason to know is occupied by a person and thereby causes the death of a person under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life.
§ 5-10-102	Murder in the first degree	Subsection (b) provides that it is an affirmative defense to a prosecution for murder in the first degree where a defendant was not the only participant in the offense that the defendant (1) did not commit the homicidal act; (2) was not armed with a deadly weapon; (3) reasonably believed that no other participant was armed with a deadly weapon; and (4) reasonably believed that no other participant intended to engage in conduct that could result in death or physical injury.
§ 5-10-104	Manslaughter	Subsection (b) provides that it is an affirmative defense to a prosecution for manslaughter where a defendant was not the only participant in the offense that the defendant (1) did not commit the homicidal act; (2) was not armed with a deadly weapon; (3) reasonably believed that no other participant was armed with a deadly weapon; and (4) reasonably believed that no other participant intended to engage in conduct that could result in death or physical injury.
§ 5-10-105	Negligent homicide	Subdivision (b)(2) provides that a person who negligently causes the death of another person by means of a deadly weapon upon conviction is guilty of a Class D felony.
§ 5-10-209	Factors considered when determining whether person	In the subchapter concerning the offense of death by delivery, this section lists factors to be considered when determining whether the possession of a

	possessed controlled substance for personal use	controlled substance is for personal use, including that the person does not possess a firearm in the immediate physical control of the person at the time of the delivery or conveyance of the controlled substance or counterfeit substance.
§ 5-12-103	Aggravated robbery	Provides that a person commits aggravated robbery if he or she commits robbery, § 5-12-102, (1) while armed with a deadly weapon; (2) by representing by word or conduct that he or she is armed with a deadly weapon; or (3) by inflicting or attempting to inflict death or serious injury.
§ 5-13-201	Battery in the first degree	Provides that a person commits battery in the first degree if (1) with the purpose of causing serious physical injury to another person, the person causes serious physical injury by means of a deadly weapon; or (8) with the purpose of causing physical injury to another person, the person causes physical injury to any person by means of a firearm. Subsection (b) provides that it is an affirmative defense to a prosecution for battery in the first degree where a defendant was not the only participant in the offense that the defendant (1) did not commit the battery; (2) was not armed with a deadly weapon; (3) reasonably believed that no other participant was armed with a deadly weapon; and (4) reasonably believed that no other participant intended to engage in conduct that could result in serious physical injury.
§ 5-13-202	Battery in the second degree	Provides that a person commits battery in the second degree if (2) with the purpose of causing physical injury to another person, the person causes physical injury by means of a deadly weapon other than a firearm; or (3)(A) the person recklessly causes serious physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon.
§ 5-13-203	Battery in the third degree	Provides that a person commits battery in the third degree if (3) the person negligently causes physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon.
§ 5-13-204	Aggravated assault	Provides that a person commits aggravated assault if under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life, he or she (2) displays a firearm in such a manner that creates a substantial danger of death or serious physical injury to another person.

§ 5-13-211	Aggravated assault upon a law enforcement officer or an employee of a correctional facility	Provides that a person commits aggravated assault upon a law enforcement officer or an employee of a correctional facility (2) if he or she knowingly discharges a firearm with a purpose to cause serious injury or death to a law enforcement officer or an employee of a correctional facility who is acting within the scope of his or her official duties and the person either (A) is in custody as a result of a felony conviction; (B) is unlawfully at liberty after being sentenced to imprisonment as a result of a felony conviction; (C) has a felony conviction for a felony offense which contained as an element the use or threat of violence against another person or the creation of a substantial risk of death or serious physical injury to another person; (D) knowingly creates a substantial risk of serious physical injury or death to a person other than the law enforcement officer or the employee of a correctional facility; (E) causes the death of more than one (1) person; (F) is acting with a purpose to avoid or prevent an arrest or to escape from custody; (G) is acting with a purpose to obtain a pecuniary gain; or (H) is acting with a purpose to disrupt or hinder the lawful exercise of any government or political function.
§ 5-13-213	Aggravated assault against first responder	Provides that a person commits aggravated assault against a first responder if the person causes physical contact with a first responder and the physical contact involves the use of a deadly weapon or the display of a firearm in such a manner that the display creates a substantial danger of death or serious physical injury to another person.
§ 5-13-310	Terroristic act	Provides that a person commits a terroristic act if, while not in the commission of a lawful act, (1) the person shoots at a conveyance that is being operated by another person with the purpose to cause injury to another person or to cause damage to property; or shoots at an occupiable structure with the purpose to cause injury to a person or damage to property.
§ 5-17-101	Communicating a death threat concerning a school employee or student	Provides that a person commits the offense of communicating a death threat concerning a school employee or student if (1) the person communicates to any other person a threat to cause the death of a school employee or student; (2) the threat involves the use of a firearm or other deadly weapon; (3) a reasonable person would believe the person making

		the threat intends to carry out the threat; (4) the person making the threat purposely engaged in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct intended to culminate in the commission of the threatened act; and (5) there is a close temporal relationship between the threatened act and the substantial step.
§ 5-26-303	Domestic battering in the first degree	Provides that a person commits domestic battering in the first degree if (1) with the purpose of causing serious physical injury to a family or household member, the person causes serious physical injury to a family or household member by means of a deadly weapon; or (6) with the purpose of causing physical injury to a family or household member, the person causes physical injury to a family or household member by means of a firearm.
§ 5-26-304	Domestic battering in the second degree	Provides that a person commits domestic battering in the second degree if (2) with the purpose of causing physical injury to a family or household member, the person causes physical injury to a family or household member by means of a deadly weapon; or (3) the person recklessly causes serious physical injury to a family or household member by means of a deadly weapon.
§ 5-26-305	Domestic battering in the third degree	Provides that a person commits domestic battering in the third degree if (3) the person negligently causes physical injury to a family or household member by means of a deadly weapon.
§ 5-26-306	Aggravated assault on a family or household member	Provides that a person commits aggravated assault on a family or household member if the person purposely displays a firearm in a manner that creates a substantial danger of death or serious physical injury to a family or household member.
§ 5-26-313	Notice	Provides that a person who is convicted of any misdemeanor of domestic violence shall be notified by the court that it is unlawful for the person to ship, transport, or possess a firearm or ammunition pursuant to federal law under 18 U.S.C. § 922.
§ 5-27-210	Parental responsibility for student's firearm possession	Provides that a parent of a minor is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor if the parent knows that the minor is in illegal possession of a firearm in certain places including a school or park and the parent fails to prevent or report the illegal possession.

§ 5-36-103	Theft of property	Provides that if a person commits the offense of theft of property and the property is a firearm valued at two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) or more, the offense is a Class C felony and if the property is a firearm valued at less than two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500), the offense is a Class D felony.
§ 5-36-106	Theft by receiving	Provides that if a person commits the offense of theft by receiving and the property is a firearm valued at two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) or more, the offense is a Class C felony and if the property is a firearm valued at less than two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500), the offense is a Class D felony.
§ 5-36-115	Theft of leased, rented, or entrusted personal property — False report of wealth or credit	Provides that if a person commits the offense of theft of leased, rented, or entrusted property and the property is a firearm valued at two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) or more, the offense is a Class C felony and if the property is a firearm valued at less than two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500), the offense is a Class D felony.
§ 5-38-310	Unlawful burning	Provides that a person commits the offense of unlawful burning if the person (6) starts a fire in forest material not the person's own by use of a firearm and leaves the fire unextinguished.
§ 5-39-101	Definitions	Sets out definitions for the subchapter dealing with burglary, trespass, and other intrusions. Includes relevant definition of killing device.
§ 5-39-203	Criminal trespass	Provides that if a person commits the offense of criminal trespass when in possession of a killing device, the offense is a Class A misdemeanor.
§ 5-39-204	Aggravated residential burglary	Provides that a person commits the offense of aggravated residential burglary if the persons commits residential burglary, § 5-39-201, while armed with a deadly weapon or represents by words or conduct that he or she is armed with a deadly weapon.
§ 5-39-210	Forcible possession of land	Provides that a person commits the offense of forcible possession of land if he or she takes or keeps possession of any real estate by violence to any person entitled to possession when armed with a deadly weapon.
§ 5-39-305	Criminal trespass on premises located in unincorporated area	Provides that if a person commits the offense of criminal trespass on premises located in unincorporated area when in possession of a killing device, the offense is a Class A misdemeanor.

§ 5-54-101	Definitions	Sets out definitions for the subchapter dealing with obstructing governmental operations — general provisions. Includes relevant definitions for implement for escape, implement for unauthorized departure, and prohibited article.
§ 5-54-105	Hindering apprehension or prosecution	Provides that a person commits the offense of hindering apprehension or prosecution if he or she provides or aids in providing the other person with a weapon or other means of avoiding apprehension, discovery, or effecting escape.
§ 5-54-110	First degree escape	Provides that a person commits the offense of first degree escape if he or she uses a deadly weapon to escape from custody, a correctional facility, a juvenile detention facility, or a youth services program.
§ 5-54-116	Aiding an unauthorized departure	Provides that a person commits the offense of aiding an unauthorized departure by knowingly aiding another person in making or attempting to make an unauthorized departure from a juvenile detention facility, a youth services facility, or the Arkansas State Hospital, and the offense is a Class C felony if the person aiding uses physical force or uses or threatens to use a deadly weapon.
§ 5-54-117	Assisting in or furnishing an implement for escape	Provides that if a person commits the offense of assisting in or furnishing an implement for escape and the implement is a deadly weapon, the offense is a Class B felony.
§ 5-54-118	Furnishing implement for unauthorized departure	Provides that if a person commits the offense of furnishing an implement for unauthorized departure and the implement is a deadly weapon, the offense is a Class C felony.
§ 5-54-119	Furnishing, possessing, or using prohibited articles — Delivering a prohibited article	Provides that if a person commits the offense of furnishing a prohibited article to a person in a correctional facility and the article furnished is a weapon, the offense is a Class B felony.
§ 5-54-134	Disarming an officer	Provides that a person commits the offense of disarming an officer if he or she, with the purpose of causing injury, uses physical force to take a law enforcement officer's firearm, nightstick, taser stun gun, personal protection chemical dispensing device, or other protective gear or weapon carried by the officer.

§ 5-54-201	Definitions	Sets out definitions for the subchapter dealing with obstructing governmental operations — terrorism. Includes relevant definitions for explosive or incendiary device, hoax bomb, material support or resources, and render criminal assistance.
§ 5-64-420	Possession of methamphetamine, heroin, or cocaine with the purpose to deliver	Provides that purpose to deliver may be shown by several factors, including that the person possesses a firearm that is in the immediate physical control of the person at the time of the possession of methamphetamine, heroin, or cocaine.
§ 5-64-421	Possession of fentanyl — Possession of fentanyl with the purpose to deliver — Delivery of fentanyl — Manufacture of fentanyl — Predatory marketing of fentanyl to minors	Provides that purpose to deliver may be shown by several factors, including that the person possesses a firearm that is in the immediate physical control of the person at the time of the possession of fentanyl.
§ 5-64-424	Possession of a Schedule I or Schedule II controlled substance that is not methamphetamine, fentanyl, heroin, or cocaine with the purpose to deliver	Provides that purpose to deliver may be shown by several factors, including that the person possesses a firearm that is in the immediate physical control of the person at the time of the possession of the controlled substance.
§ 5-64-428	Possession of a Schedule III controlled substance with the purpose to deliver	Provides that purpose to deliver may be shown by several factors, including that the person possesses a firearm that is in the immediate physical control of the person at the time of the possession of the controlled substance.
§ 5-64-432	Possession of a Schedule IV or Schedule V controlled substance with the purpose to deliver	Provides that purpose to deliver may be shown by several factors, including that the person possesses a firearm that is in the immediate physical control of the person at the time of the possession of the controlled substance.
§ 5-64-436	Possession of a Schedule VI controlled substance with the purpose to deliver	Provides that purpose to deliver may be shown by several factors, including that the person possesses a firearm that is in the immediate physical control of the person at the time of the possession of the controlled substance.

§ 5-71-202	Aggravated riot	Provides that a person commits the offense of aggravated riot if he or she commits the offense of riot when knowingly possessing a deadly weapon or knowing that another person with whom he or she is acting possesses a deadly weapon.
§ 5-71-204	Arming rioters	Provides that a person commits the offense of arming rioters if he or she furnishes a deadly weapon or explosive device knowing that it will be used in a riot or instructs another person in the use of a deadly weapon or explosive device knowing that it will be used in a riot.
§ 5-71-228	Obstruction of shooting, hunting, fishing, or trapping activities	Provides that a person who commits the offense of obstruction of shooting, hunting, fishing, or trapping activities while in possession of a firearm is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.
§ 5-71-229	Stalking	Provides that a person commits the offense of stalking in the first degree if he or she knowingly engages in a course of conduct that would place a reasonable person in the victim's position under emotional distress and in fear for his or her safety and the actor is armed with a deadly weapon or represents by word or conduct that he or she is armed with a deadly weapon.
§ 5-71-301	Definitions	Sets out definitions for the subchapter dealing with promoting civil disorder. Includes relevant definitions for explosive or incendiary device and firearm.
§ 5-71-302	Promoting civil disorder in the first degree	Provides that a person commits the offense of promoting civil disorder in the first degree if he or she teaches another person the use, application, or construction of any firearm or explosive or incendiary capable of causing injury or death to another person knowing that the device is to be used in furtherance of civil disorder.
§ 5-71-303	Unaffected lawful use of weapons	Provides that the subchapter shall not be construed to prohibit the training or teaching of the use of a weapon for lawful purposes including law enforcement, hunting, recreation, or competition.
§ 5-74-102	General legislative findings, declarations, and intent	Sets out legislative findings for the Arkansas Criminal Gang, Organization, or Enterprise Act. Subdivision (c)(3) provides that one of the primary reasons for the increased homicide rate is the use of firearms by criminal gangs, organizations, or enterprises to control the crack cocaine market within their geographical turf.

§ 5-74-106	Simultaneous possession of drugs and firearms	Provides that a person who commits certain felony violations of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act while in possession of a firearm or any implement or weapon that may be used to inflict serious injury or death is guilty of a Class Y felony.
§ 5-74-107	Unlawful discharge of a firearm from a vehicle	Provides that a person commits unlawful discharge of a firearm from a vehicle in the first degree if he or she knowingly discharges a firearm from a vehicle and causes death or serious physical injury; a person commits unlawful discharge of a firearm from a vehicle in the second degree if he or she recklessly discharges a firearm from a vehicle in a manner that creates a substantial risk of physical injury or property damage to an occupiable structure. Further provides that any property used in a violation of this section is subject to forfeiture under the forfeiture procedure set out in § 5-64-505.
§ 5-75-102	Unlawful acts	Provides that it is unlawful to operate an aircraft while intoxicated or under the influence or to perform certain duties as a member of a flight crew of an aircraft while under the influence and that a person who commits the offense and is a member of a flight crew and in possession of a weapon is guilty of a Class D felony.
§ 9-15-207	Order of protection — Enforcement — Penalties — Criminal jurisdiction	Provides that an order of protection shall include a notice to the respondent that it is unlawful for an individual who is subject to an order of protection or convicted of misdemeanor domestic violence to ship, transport, or possess a firearm or ammunition under federal law.
§ 9-15-403	Definitions	Sets out definitions for the Spousal Abuse Safety Plan Act subchapter. Includes relevant definitions for physical abuse.
§ 9-27-313	Taking into custody	This is the section of the Juvenile Code that sets out parameters for taking a juvenile into custody. Subsection (d) provides that a law enforcement officer shall take a juvenile to detention and immediately make every effort to notify the juvenile's custodial parent, guardian, or custodian when a juvenile is taken into custody for certain offenses, including unlawful possession of a handgun, § 5-73-119(a)(1); possession of a handgun on school property, § 5-73-119(b)(1); unlawful discharge of a firearm from a vehicle, § 5-74-107; any felony committed while armed with a firearm; or criminal use of prohibited weapons, § 5-73-104.

§ 9-27-318	Filing and transfer to criminal division of circuit court	This section sets out the rules concerning when criminal charges against a juvenile may be filed in the criminal division of circuit court rather than the juvenile division. Includes the offenses possession of a handgun on school property, § 5-73-119(b)(1)(A); unlawful discharge of a firearm from a vehicle, § 5-74-107; criminal use of prohibited weapons, § 5-73-104; and any felony committed while armed with a firearm.
§ 9-27-330	Disposition — Delinquency — Alternatives	This is the disposition section for juvenile delinquency cases. Subsection (c) provides that a juvenile who is adjudicated delinquent for possession of a handgun, § 5-73-119, criminal use of prohibited weapons, § 5-73-104, or possession of a defaced firearm, § 5-73-107, shall be committed to a juvenile detention facility, committed to a youth services center operated by the Department of Human Services State Institutional System Board, or placed on residential detention.
§ 9-27-501	Extended juvenile jurisdiction designation	Provides that an extended juvenile jurisdiction designation may be requested in certain circumstances, including a fourteen (14) or fifteen (15) year old charged with any of the following offenses: possession of a handgun on school property, § 5-73-119(b)(1)(A); unlawful discharge of a firearm from a vehicle, § 5-74-107; criminal use of prohibited weapons, § 5-73-104; and any felony committed while armed with a firearm.
§ 9-28-409	Criminal record and child maltreatment checks	Provides for criminal record and child maltreatment checks for certain persons having contact with foster children. Prohibits contact with foster children by persons who have been convicted of certain offenses, including criminal use of a prohibited weapon, § 5-73-104, simultaneous possession of drugs and firearms, § 5-74-106, and unlawful discharge of a firearm from a vehicle, § 5-74-107.
§ 12-18-103	Definitions	Definitions section for the Child Maltreatment Act. Includes relevant definition for: severe maltreatment, which may involve the use of a deadly weapon.
§ 15-43-205	Negligent discharge of firearms while hunting deer	Creates the offense of negligent discharge of firearms while hunting deer, which applies when a firearm is negligently discharged under circumstances that endanger the person or property of another and is punishable by a fine of \$100 to \$1,000 and imprisonment of thirty (30) days to six (6) months.

§ 16-43-1001	Closed-circuit television and remote testimony	This section deals with permitting the remote testimony of a child by closed-circuit television in certain criminal proceedings. Subdivision (b) provides that among the factors that a court should consider is the nature of the offense, including the use of a firearm or any other deadly weapon.
§ 16-84-117	Conditions for release on bail for persons accused of human trafficking and related offenses	Provides that a person who is released on bail for a human trafficking or related offense should be ordered by the court to relinquish all firearms to a third party.
§ 16-85-714	No contact orders — Definitions	This section deals with no contact orders in criminal cases. Subdivision (b)(3) provides that a no contact order may prohibit the defendant from possessing a dangerous weapon.
§ 16-87-212	Court fees and expenses	This section covers court fees and expenses that may be paid to a public defender. Subdivision (b)(1) provides that with the approval of the Executive Director of the Arkansas Public Defender Commission, a public defender may utilize the services of the State Crime Laboratory for firearms and toolmarks identification.
§ 16-90-119	Confiscation of deadly weapons	Provides for the confiscation of deadly weapons when a person is convicted of certain offenses involving deadly weapons.
§ 16-90-120	Felony with firearm	Provides that a person convicted of a felony offense who employed a firearm during the commission of the felony may be sentenced to an additional fifteen (15) years imprisonment.
§ 16-90-121	Second or subsequent felony with firearm	Provides that a person convicted of a second felony involving the use of a firearm shall be sentenced to a minimum of ten (10) years imprisonment without parole, but subject to reduction by meritorious good-time credit or earned release credits.
§ 16-90-804	Departures from the voluntary presumptive sentence range	Sets out parameters for deviating from the presumptive sentence range for an offense. Subsection (d) sets out aggravating factors that may warrant a lengthier sentence, including the use of a firearm during a felony offense or shooting a firearm into a crowd of people.
§ 16-90-1101	Definitions	Definitions section for rights of victims of crime subchapter. Includes definition for violent crime, which may involve the use of a deadly weapon.

§ 16-90-1417	Effect of sealing	A section from the Comprehensive Criminal Record Sealing Act of 2013. Provides that the sealing of a criminal record under this subchapter does not reconfer the right to carry a firearm if that right was removed as a result of a felony conviction.
§ 16-93-303	Probation — First time offenders — Procedure	Sets out parameters and procedure for probation of first time offenders. Provides that during a period of probation for a first time offender, a defendant is considered as not having a felony conviction except for the application of any law prohibiting the possession of a firearm. Provides that the eligibility to possess a firearm is governed by § 5-73-103.
§ 16-93-601	Felonies committed prior to April 1, 1977	Subsection (d) provides that a court may require a person convicted of a crime involving the use of a deadly weapon to serve one-half (1/2) of the time sentenced, with credit for good-time allowances.
§ 16-93-604	Felonies committed between April 1, 1977, and April 1, 1983 — Parole eligibility	Subdivision (b)(2) provides that a defendant who was twenty-one (21) years of age or older and used a deadly weapon during the commission of the crime shall not be eligible for parole before serving at least one-half (1/2) of the time sentenced, with credit for good-time allowances.
§ 16-93-607	Parole eligibility — Felonies committed on or after April 1, 1983, but before January 1, 1994 — Definition	Subdivision (c)(2) provides that a defendant who was twenty-one (21) years of age or older and used a deadly weapon during the commission of the crime shall not be eligible for parole before serving at least one-half (1/2) of the time sentenced, with credit for good-time allowances.
§ 16-93-609	Effect of more than one conviction for certain felonies — Definition	Subsection (c) provides that a person who commits the offense of possession of firearms by certain persons, § 5-73-103, in which the offense is under § 5-73-103(c)(1), after April 27, 2021, is not eligible for parole.
§ 16-93-615	Parole eligibility procedures — Offenses committed after January 1, 1994	Provides that certain offenders may be transferred by the Post-Prison Transfer Board to the Division of Community Correction. Mentions unlawful discharge of a firearm from a vehicle, § 5-74-107, and simultaneous possession of drugs and firearms, § 5-74-106, in the list of offenses in subsection (b).
§ 16-93-1802	Definitions	Definitions section for the subchapter covering release eligibility and procedures for offenses committed on or after January 1, 2025. Includes definition for felony ineligible to receive earned release credits, which lists

		possession of firearms by certain persons, § 5-73-103, if a Class B felony, as an ineligible felony. Includes definition for restricted release felony, which lists the following offenses: criminal use of prohibited weapons, § 5-73-104, possession or use of weapons by incarcerated persons, §5-73-131, possession or use of a machine gun in the course of a criminal offense, § 5-73-211, and unlawful discharge of a firearm from a vehicle in the first degree, § 5-74-107(a).
§ 16-98-301	Short title and definitions	Definitions section for the Arkansas Drug Court Act. Includes definition for violent felony offense, which may involve an offense where a person carried, possessed, or used a firearm or other dangerous weapon.
§ 16-100-208	Completion of program — Dismissal of case — Sealing of record	Sets out procedure for the completion of a mental health specialty court program and provides that upon completion, a participant may petition the court to restore his or her right to purchase a firearm.
§ 16-123-348	Violations — Bodily injury — Penalties	Part of the Arkansas Fair Housing Commission subchapter. Prohibits the injury, intimidation, or inference with a person's obtaining, occupying, or attempting to obtain housing based on the person's race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin. Subdivision (b)(3) provides that a person who violates the section and uses a firearm may be fined up to two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) or imprisoned up to five (5) years.
§ 20-38-105	Disqualification from employment — Denial or revocation — Penalties	Sets out certain criminal history or other circumstances that may disqualify a person from employment in a health and safety position. Lists among the disqualifying offenses criminal use of a prohibited weapon, § 5-73-104, simultaneous possession of drugs and firearms, § 5-74-106, and unlawful discharge of a firearm from a vehicle, § 5-74-107.
§ 20-48-402	Penalties	Sets out misdemeanor offenses involving human development centers, including unlawfully bringing a firearm or deadly weapon upon the premises.
§ 23-12-804	Discharge of firearms or throwing objects at railroad or street car	Prohibits the wanton, malicious, or mischievous discharge of a firearm at or into a locomotive, railroad car, or street car on any railroad. Upon conviction, a person may be fined twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) to two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) or imprisoned in the county jail up to three (3) months.

		Schools
§ 5-17-101	Communicating a death threat concerning a school employee or student	Provides that an element of the offense communicating a death threat concerning a school employee or student is that the threat involves the use of a firearm or other deadly weapon.
§ 5-27-210	Parental responsibility for student's firearm possession	Provides that a parent of a minor is guilty of a class B misdemeanor if (1) the parent knows the minor is in illegal possession of a firearm on the premises of a school, the athletic stadium or other school facility, or a public park and (2) the parent fails to prevent the possession or report the possession to authorities.
§ 5-73-119	Handguns — Possession by minor or possession on school property	Subsection (a) prohibits the possession of a handgun by minors under eighteen years of age. Subsection (b) prohibits the possession of a handgun on K-12 school property, on a school bus, or at a designated school bus stop. Subsection (c) prohibits the possession of handgun on a public or private institution of higher education, except as provided in § 5-73-322. Subsection (d) provides a definition for handgun. Subsection (e) sets out exceptions to the prohibitions on carrying a handgun, including a person in his or her own dwelling; exceptions for law enforcement officers, security guards, and other officials authorized by law to carry a handgun; hunting or participating in a hunter education safety course or other educational course involving firearms; being on a journey; participating in a marksmanship competition or practice; a person licensed to carry a concealed handgun carrying the gun with the permission of a K-12 private school; or a person licensed to carry a concealed handgun who leaves his or her handgun in his or her locked vehicle in a public parking lot or school drop-off zone.
§ 5-73-128	Offenses upon property of public schools	Provides that a court shall notify the Department of Finance and Administration that driving privileges are to be suspended after a person less than nineteen (19) years of age is found guilty of certain criminal offenses involving firearms that take place on the property of a public school or school bus.

<p>§ 5-73-322</p>	<p>Concealed handguns in a university, college, or community college building</p>	<p>Governs concealed carry of a handgun at a public university, college, or community college. Includes definitions for these terms in subsection (a).</p> <p>This section establishes what is referred to as the enhanced concealed carry license because it provides in subsection (g) that the Director of the Arkansas State Police shall approve training courses for concealed carry under this section which allow a licensee upon completion to be given a concealed carry endorsement indicating that the person is permitted to possess and carry a concealed handgun in the buildings and on the grounds of a public university.</p> <p>Subsection (h) provides that a person with the endorsement under subsection (g) of the section is exempt from several prohibitions and restrictions that otherwise apply. This permits the licensee to carry a concealed handgun in a publicly owned building under § 5-73-122 and permits concealed carry of a handgun in certain prohibited places listed in § 5-73-306 (several exceptions should be noted).</p> <p>Subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), and (j) specifically instruct concealed carry in public universities. Subsection (b) provides that a licensee who has completed the training under subsection (g) may possess a concealed handgun in the building and on the grounds of a public university unless otherwise prohibited by this section or § 5-73-306.</p> <p>Subsection (c) provides that a licensee who has completed the training under subsection (g) may possess a concealed handgun in the building and on the grounds of a private university or private college unless otherwise prohibited by this section or § 5-73-306 if the private university does not adopt a policy expressly disallowing the carrying of handguns. If a private university adopts a policy prohibiting handguns, it shall post notices as described in § 5-73-306(18). A private university or private college may also allow only concealed handguns, and subdivision (c)(2)(B) and (C) provide that if that policy is adopted, a notice shall be posted.</p>
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§ 6-5-501	Definitions	Definitions section for Civil War Reenactments subchapter. Includes definition for Civil War-era weapon and Civil War-era reenactor.
§ 6-5-502	Weapons	Provides that a person who is a Civil War reenactor may carry an unloaded Civil War-era weapon on school property for educational purposes with approval of school officials.
§ 6-10-128	School resource officers	<p>Sets out the law concerning school resource officers in schools.</p> <p>Subsection (a) provides that a school district may accept from a law enforcement agency with jurisdiction a school resource officer to assist with school security and related matters.</p> <p>Subsection (b) provides that a school resource officer shall be a certified law enforcement officer and shall have statewide jurisdiction under § 16-81-118.</p> <p>Subsection (c) provides that the school district should either enter into a memorandum of understanding with the law enforcement agency, or if the school resource officer is an institutional law enforcement officer under § 6-13-1701, then adopt policies and procedures, covering the financial</p>

		<p>responsibilities of each party; the chain of command, the process for the selection and evaluation of school resource officers; training requirements; and roles and responsibilities of the school resource officer, including the use of firearms.</p> <p>Subsections (d), (e), and (f) cover additional training that may be required for a school resource officer, including training related to adolescent development, mental health training, and other training.</p>
§ 6-10-134	Notification to school district of adjudication or conviction of minor — Confidentiality — Definition	Sets out the procedure for a court or prosecuting attorney to provide confidential juvenile court information to a school district concerning a minor student. Subsections (c) and (e) provide that a prosecuting attorney shall notify a school superintendent if a minor student is adjudicated delinquent and an arresting agency shall notify a school superintendent if a minor student is arrested for an offense involving a deadly weapon under § 5-1-102 or the unlawful possession of a handgun under § 5-73-119.
§ 6-17-113	Duty to report and investigate student criminal acts — Definitions	Includes definitions for deadly weapon and firearm. Provides that the principal of a public school who has information that a person has committed or threatened to commit an act of violence or any crime involving a deadly weapon on school property shall immediately report the incident or threat to the appropriate law enforcement agency.
§ 6-18-502	Rules for development of school district student discipline policies	Provides that student discipline policies shall include policies that address possession of a firearm or other weapon by a student and shall prescribe expulsion from school for a period of one (1) year for possession on the school campus.
§ 6-18-507	Suspension — Expulsion — Definitions	<p>Subdivision (e)(1)(A) requires all schools to adopt a written policy regarding expulsion of a student for possessing a firearm or other prohibited weapon on school property and to require parents to sign a written statement acknowledging that the parents have read and understand the laws regarding parental responsibility for allowing a child to possess a weapon on school property.</p> <p>Subdivision (e)(2)(A) requires school administrators to complete the expulsion process of any student that was initiated because the student</p>

		<p>possessed a firearm or other weapon regardless of the enrollment status of the student.</p> <p>Subdivision (e)(2)(B) requires the principal to report to the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education the name, current address, and Social Security number of any student who is expelled for possessing a firearm or other weapon.</p> <p>Subdivision (e)(3) requires the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education to maintain information regarding students who are expelled for possessing a firearm or other weapon or for committing other acts of violence.</p>
§ 6-21-608	Concealment of guns or drugs — Definitions	<p>Subsection (b) provides that it is unlawful for any student or other person using school-owned property to conceal a gun in a desk, locker, or other school-owned property. Subdivision (c)(1) provides that a school official employed in a supervisory capacity over students has the authority to investigate the concealment of guns or other contraband on school property and the authority to search the premises without the necessity of obtaining a search warrant. Subdivision (e)(1)(A) provides that a student shall be expelled for one (1) year for concealment of a gun or other firearm on school property. Subdivision (e)(2) provides that in the event of a prosecution, the gun or other firearm shall be released to local prosecuting authorities.</p>
§ 9-27-309	Confidentiality of records — Definition	<p>This statute provides that juvenile court records may be closed and confidential within the discretion of the court except as otherwise provided. Subsections (g) and (i) provide that a prosecuting attorney shall notify a school superintendent when a student is adjudicated delinquent for an offense involving a deadly weapon under § 5-1-102 or the unlawful possession of a handgun under § 5-73-119 and an arresting agency shall notify a school superintendent if a student is arrested for the same offenses.</p>
		Transfer and Disposition of Firearms

§ 5-5-101	Disposition of contraband and seized property	Subsection (a) provides that seized property shall be returned to the rightful owner or possessor except contraband owned by a defendant. Subdivision (b)(1)(B) provides that contraband includes a weapon used in the commission or attempt of a felony. Subsection (c) provides that contraband shall be destroyed unless capable of lawful use, which may be retained for use by the law enforcement agency, sold, or traded to a federally licensed firearms dealer in accordance with this section.
§ 5-5-201	Forfeiture requirement — Exceptions	Provides that a conveyance such as an aircraft, motor vehicle, or vessel, is subject to forfeiture if it is used in the commission or attempt of certain crimes. Other items are subject to forfeiture if used in the commission or attempt of a second or subsequent offense for certain criminal trespass offenses, including a killing device, as defined under § 5-39-101.
§ 5-5-401	Definitions	Definitions section for forfeiture of weapons and ammunition subchapter. Includes definition for weapon.
§ 5-5-402	Transfer to State Crime Laboratory	Provides that a weapon or ammunition that is seized by law enforcement and forfeited pursuant to law may be transferred to the State Crime Laboratory if the court having jurisdiction has made a final determination concerning the disposition of the weapon or ammunition.
§ 5-5-403	Authority of State Crime Laboratory to receive	Provides that the State Crime Laboratory may receive a weapon or ammunition pursuant to this subchapter and may use the weapon or ammunition for testing, training, data compilation, or other appropriate purposes.
§ 5-5-404	Receipts	Provides that a receipt shall be provided when a weapon or ammunition is transferred to the State Crime Laboratory. The receipt shall list the weapon by type, make, and caliber; the serial number of the weapon, if available; the case number of the case in which the weapon was involved; and the type, caliber, and make of ammunition.
§ 5-5-405	Destruction	Provides that when the Executive Director of the State Crime Laboratory determines that any weapon or ammunition transferred or donated pursuant to a provision of this subchapter is no longer useful to the State Crime Laboratory, the weapon, piece of weapon, or ammunition shall be destroyed.

§ 5-64-501	Power of officials generally	Part of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act. Provides that any law enforcement officer, any person authorized to enforce this chapter, or any employee of the Department of Health designated to conduct an examination, investigation, or inspection under this chapter may carry a firearm in the performance of his or her official duties.
§ 5-64-505	Property subject to forfeiture — Procedure — Disposition of property	Sets out the procedure for forfeiture of property seized in connection with a violation of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act. Subdivision (a)(6) provides that anything of value, including a firearm, may be seized if furnished or intended to be furnished in exchange for a controlled substance or counterfeit. Subdivision (a)(7) provides that there is a rebuttable presumption that any firearm found in close proximity to a forfeitable controlled substance is presumed to be forfeitable. Subdivision (f)(6) provides that the Arkansas Drug Director shall establish a confiscation report reporting the confiscation of all property, including firearms. Subdivision (h)(1)(A)(v) provides that any firearm not retained for official use shall be disposed of in accordance with state and federal law.
§ 5-73-110	Disarming minors and mentally defective or mentally irresponsible persons — Disposition of property seized	Provides that §§ 5-73-101 to 5-73-109 do not prohibit a law enforcement officer from disarming, without arrest, a minor or a person who reasonably appears to be mentally defective or otherwise mentally irresponsible when that person is in possession of a deadly weapon. Further provides that property seized under this section may be held for seventy-two (72) hours and then returned to the owner or parent or guardian of the minor, if that person may lawfully possess the property.
§ 5-73-111	Unlawful procurement of a firearm	Includes definitions for ammunition, false information, licensed dealer, and private seller. Provides that a person commits the offense of unlawful procurement of a firearm by persuading a person to transfer a firearm or ammunition under unlawful circumstances or by providing fraudulent information.
§ 5-73-130	Seizure and forfeiture of firearm — Seizure and forfeiture of motor vehicle	Subsection (a) provides that a firearm shall be seized from a person younger than eighteen (18) years of age who is unlawfully in possession and shall be forfeited upon conviction. Subsection (b) provides that if a person younger than eighteen (18) years of age is unlawfully in possession

	— Disposition of property seized	of a firearm in a motor vehicle, the motor vehicle is subject to seizure and forfeiture. Subsections (d) through (p) set out the procedures for seizure and forfeiture, including notice to anyone claiming an interest in the property, the burden of proof, factors to be considered for forfeiture, and disposition after forfeiture.
§ 5-73-132	Sale, rental, or transfer of firearm to person prohibited from possessing firearms	Prohibits the sale, rent, or transfer of a firearm to a person prohibited by state or federal law from possessing a firearm.
§ 16-21-147	Powers of deputy prosecuting attorney — Disposition of federal forfeiture funds	Provides that prosecuting attorneys and deputy prosecuting attorneys shall be considered law enforcement officers for certain purposes but shall have no greater arrest powers than a citizen. Provides that a prosecuting attorney and those deputy prosecuting attorneys designated by the prosecuting attorney may carry firearms and the prosecuting attorney shall adopt a weapons policy and a use of force policy.
§ 16-90-119	Confiscation of deadly weapons	Provides for the confiscation of deadly weapons when a person is convicted of certain offenses involving deadly weapons.
§ 26-57-247	Seizure, forfeiture, and disposition of tobacco products and other property	Sets out the procedure for seizure, forfeiture, and disposition of tobacco and related products that were not properly taxed, including firearms that were purchased with the proceeds of the sale of untaxed tobacco products.