

AMMUNITION LAWS BY STATE

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Ammunition Laws by State

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Ammunition Laws by State Quick Reference Chart

Purpose:

The following table displays ammunition restrictions by categories of banned ammunition and restrictions on the sale of ammunition by state.

Key:

Banned Ammunition Section - The categories of ammunition in this section display whether a state bans the respective type of ammunition to any degree. Please check the State's actual restrictions to see the State's particular definitions and scope of their ban.

- Hollow Points - Hollow point handgun ammunition
- Armor Piercing - Armor piercing handgun ammunition
- Tracers - Tracer ammunition
- Incendiary - Incendiary projectiles
- Explosive projectiles - Projectiles which explode upon contact
- Exotic Projectiles - Misc. bans; flechette ammunition, bolo-shells, "dragon's breath", etc.
- Frangible - Projectiles that are designed to break apart on contact
- .50 cal - Center-fire .50 caliber ammunition (rifle or handgun)

Ammunition Sales Section - The categories of restrictions in this section display whether certain guidelines must be followed in the sale of ammunition. Please check the State's actual restrictions to see the State's particular definitions and scope of their ban.

- Face-to-Face Sales - Ammunition sales must be conducted in face-to-face transactions
- License to Sell - A license is required to sell ammunition
- License to Purchase - A license or permit is required to purchase certain types of ammunition
- Purchase Restrictions - Certain restrictions are placed on who may purchase ammunition; felony convictions, intoxication, etc.
- Records of Sales - Some form of record for ammunition transactions must be kept by the dealer
- Access Limited - Ammunition must be displayed or stored so that access to the ammunition by the public is limited
- Display Limited - Ammunition may not be displayed in certain places

	Banned Ammunition	Hollow Points	Armor Piercing	Tracers	Incendiary	Explosive Projectiles	Exotic Projectiles	Frangible	.50 Cal	Ammunition Sales	Face-to-Face Sales	License to Sell	License to Purchase	Purchase Restrictions	Records of Sales	Access Limited	Display Limited
Alabama		●															
Alaska																	
<i>Juneau</i>			●	●	●												
Arizona																	
Arkansas																	
California		●	●	●	●	●				●				●	●	●	
<i>Los Angeles</i>												●		●			
<i>Oakland</i>														●			
<i>Sacramento</i>											●						
<i>San Francisco</i>	●						●	●			●			●		●	
<i>Santa Ana</i>														●			
Colorado																	
Connecticut								●									
Delaware													●				
<i>Wilmington</i>		●															
D.C.		●								●	●	●					
Florida		●			●	●							●				
Georgia																	
Hawaii		●					●										
Idaho																	
Illinois		●			●	●						●					
Indiana		●															
<i>Indianapolis</i>																	
Iowa																	
Kansas		●															
<i>Topeka</i>		●															
Kentucky		●															
Louisiana		●															
Maine		●															
Maryland																	
<i>Annapolis</i>										●				●			
<i>Montgomery</i>									●	●	●			●			
Massachusetts									●	●	●						
<i>Worcester</i>										●							
Michigan		●											●				
Minnesota															●		
Mississippi		●															
Missouri												●					

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-Ammunition Laws by State-

Alabama

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Banned Ammunition

- It is unlawful to possess or sell ammunition designed to penetrate bullet-proof vests¹
 - Includes
 - Teflon coated brass or steel ammunition
 - Other ammunition of like kind designed to penetrate bullet-proof vests
 - *Exceptions*²
 - Does not apply to state or local law enforcement officers
 - Does not include Teflon coated lead or brass ammunition designed to expand upon contact

Relevant Law

Ala. Code § 13A-11-60.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, the possession or sale of brass or steel Teflon-coated handgun ammunition is illegal anywhere within the State of Alabama. The possession or sale of said ammunition or any ammunition of like kind designed to penetrate bullet-proof vests, shall be unlawful and punishable as provided in subsection (c) of this section.

(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to state or local law enforcement officers; nor shall it apply to the possession or sale of Teflon coated lead or brass ammunition designed to expand

¹ *Ala. Code § 13A-11-60(a)*

² *Id.* at § 13A-11-60(b)

Alaska

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Ammunition Sales

- All ammunition sales are lawful

City and Borough of Juneau

Banned Ammunition

- The sale, purchase, shipment, transport or possession of destructive devices is prohibited¹
 - Destructive devices are defined as projectiles containing any explosive or incendiary material or other chemical substance²
 - Includes rifle and handgun tracers
 - *Exceptions*
 - Does not include shotgun tracers³
 - Does not include devices designed primarily for emergency or distress signaling purposes⁴
 - Does not include lawful transport in intrastate and interstate commerce⁵
 - Does not apply to persons licensed under the Fire Prevention Code in Title 30
 - Does not apply to on duty police, military, or fire personnel acting within the scope and course of their employment

Relevant Law

CBJ Code § 42.20.080.

Destructive Devices.

(a) Definitions. The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall have the meanings ascribed in this subsection:

(1) Destructive device includes any of the following weapons except such devices as are designed primarily for emergency or distress signaling purposes:

(A) Any projectile containing any explosive or incendiary material or any other chemical substance, including that which is commonly

¹ *CBJ Code § 42.20.080(c-d)*

² *Id.* at § 42.20.080(a)

³ *Id.* at § 42.20.080(a)(1)(A)

⁴ *Id.* at § 42.20.080(a)(1)

⁵ *Id.* at § 42.20.080(g)

known as tracer or incendiary ammunition, except tracer ammunition manufactured for use in shotguns;

(b) Sale, purchase or possession of destructive devices exceptions. Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit the sale to, purchase by, possession of, or use of destructive devices by:

(1) Any peace officer of any recognized governmental agency, while on duty and acting within the scope and course of employment;

(2) Any member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps of the United States, or the National Guard, while on duty and acting within the scope and course of service, nor shall anything in this chapter prohibit the sale to, purchase by, possession by, or use by any person who is a regularly employed and paid officer, employee or member of a fire department or fire protection or firefighting agency of the federal government, the state, or a municipal corporation of this state, while on duty and acting within the scope and course of employment, of any equipment used by such department or agency in the course of fire suppression.

(c) Carrying or placing destructive device. It is unlawful for any person knowingly to:

(1) Carry any explosive or destructive device on any vessel, aircraft, car, or other vehicle that transports passengers for hire;

(2) Place or carry any explosive or destructive device, while on board any such vessel, aircraft, car or other vehicle, in any hand baggage, roll, or other container;

(3) Place any explosive or destructive device in any baggage which is later checked with any common carrier.

(d) Possession of destructive device.

(1) It is unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation purposely, knowingly, recklessly or negligently to possess within the City and Borough any destructive device except as provided by this chapter.

(2) Negligent possession shall be possession where the person is unaware of such possession, but where the ordinary person in the person's position would have known of such possession or would have been on inquiry to discover such possession.

(g) Exceptions. Nothing in subsections (a)--(e) of this section shall be construed to prohibit the legitimate possession or use of explosives by a person licensed by the state to handle explosives where such possession and use is in compliance with the Fire Prevention Code adopted under title 30 of this Code and the proper permits have been obtained, or where explosives are being lawfully transported in interstate or intrastate commerce; nor shall a

construction be given which would prohibit the possession of hand loading materials of the type and quantity excepted by title 30 of this Code where such materials are lawfully possessed and used for hand loading purposes.

Arizona

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Ammunition Sales

- All ammunition sales are lawful

Arkansas

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Ammunition Sales

- All ammunition sales are lawful pursuant to the regulations issued under the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968¹

Relevant Law

Ark. Code Ann. § 5-73-125.

(b) A resident of this state is permitted to purchase a rifle, shotgun, or ammunition in an adjacent state as expressly authorized pursuant to the regulations issued under the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968, 18 U.S.C. §921 et seq., as the act is in effect on March 4, 1969.

**18 U.S.C. § 921 et seq. included at the end of this document*

¹ *Ark. Code Ann. § 5-73-125(b)*

Banned Ammunition

- It is unlawful to manufacture, keep for sale, expose for sale, give, lend, or possess the following:
 - Flechette ammunition¹
 - Defined as a dart, capable of being fired from a firearm, that measures approximately one inch in length, with tail fins that take up approximately five-sixteenths of an inch of the body.²
 - Rifle and handgun tracers³
 - *Exception* - Shotgun tracers are permitted⁴
 - Projectiles with explosive or incendiary materials⁵
 - Handgun ammunition that has been designed primarily to penetrate metal or armor⁶
 - “Handgun ammunition is defined as ammunition principally for use in pistols, revolvers, and other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person, as defined in subdivision (a) of section 12001, notwithstanding that the ammunition may also be used in some rifles.⁷
 - Defined as designed primarily to penetrate metal or armor if:⁸
 - The composition of the projectile or projectile core is constructed of or a combination of tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, bronze, beryllium copper, or depleted uranium⁹ (just as in the federal definition¹⁰)
OR
 - The projectile was primarily manufactured or designed, by virtue of its shape, cross-sectional density, or any coating applied thereto, to breach or penetrate a body vest or body shield from a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed.

¹ *Cal. Penal Code* § 12020(a)(1)

² *Id.* at § 12020(c)(6)

³ *Id.* at § 12301(a)(1)

⁴ *Id.* at §§ 12020(b)(6), 12301(a)(1)

⁵ *Id.* at §§ 12020(a)(1), 12301(a)(1)

⁶ *Id.* at § 12320

⁷ *Id.* at § 12323(a)

⁸ *Id.* at § 12323(b)(2)

⁹ *Id.* at § 12323(b)(1)

¹⁰ 18 U.S.C. 921(a)(17)(B)(i)

- *Exceptions*¹
 - Does not apply to specified members of the military, fire department, and police while on duty and engaged within the scope of their duties²
 - Does not apply to any police agency or forensic laboratory
 - Does not apply to persons who hold valid permits issued pursuant to Penal Code section 12305

Ammunition Sales

- (As of 02/01/11) Handgun ammunition transfers must be conducted in face-to-face transactions where the transferee must provide bona fide identification to the transferor³
- (As of 02/01/11) Ammunition must not be accessible to a purchaser or transferee without the assistance of the vendor or employee⁴
- (As of 02/01/11) The vendor must record the following information⁵ at the time of delivery of ammunition and must keep the information on record for 5 years:⁶
 - The date of the transaction
 - The purchaser's or transferee's driver's license or other identification number and the state in which it was issued
 - The brand, type, and amount of ammunition
 - The purchaser's or transferee's signature
 - The name of the salesperson
 - The right thumbprint of the purchaser or transferee
 - The purchaser's or transferee's full residential address and telephone number
 - The purchaser's or transferee's date of birth

Exception – It is not necessary to record and keep the above information if the ammunition is transferred to any of the following:⁷

- A person licensed pursuant to Section 12071
- A handgun ammunition vendor
- A person who is on the centralized list maintained by the department pursuant to Section 12083
- A target facility which holds a business or regulatory license

¹ *Cal. Penal Code* §§ 12322, 12020(b) et seq.

² *Id.* at §§ 12302, 12305 et seq.

³ *Id.* at § 12318(a)

⁴ *Id.* at § 12061(a)(2)

⁵ *Id.* at § 12061(a)(3)(A-H)

⁶ *Id.* at § 12061(a)(4)

⁷ *Id.* at § 12061(b)(1-8)

- Gunsmiths
 - Wholesalers
 - Manufacturers or importers of firearms licensed pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code
 - Law enforcement representatives for exclusive use by a government agency with prior written authorization from the head of the agency authorizing the transaction
- At all gun shows and events:
 - Ammunition must only be displayed in closed containers unless being shown to a prospective buyer by the vendor¹
 - No person may possess both a firearm and ammunition for the firearm at the same time²
 - *Exception* – Does not apply to:
 - Security Personnel
 - Sworn Peace Officers
 - Vendors having those items for sale

Relevant Law

Cal. Penal Code § 12020.

(a) Any person in this state who does any of the following is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or in the state prison:

(1) Manufactures or causes to be manufactured, imports into the state, keeps for sale, or offers or exposes for sale, or who gives, lends, or possesses any cane gun or wallet gun, any undetectable firearm, any firearm which is not immediately recognizable as a firearm, any camouflaging firearm container, any ammunition which contains or consists of any flechette dart, any bullet containing or carrying an explosive agent, any ballistic knife, any multiburst trigger activator, any nunchaku, any short-barreled shotgun, any short-barreled rifle, any metal knuckles, any belt buckle knife, any leaded cane, any zip gun, any shuriken, any unconventional pistol, any lipstick case knife, any cane sword, any shobi-zue, any air gauge knife, any writing pen knife, any metal military practice hand grenade or metal replica hand grenade, or any instrument or weapon of the kind commonly known as a blackjack, slungshot, billy, sandclub, sap, or sandbag.

(b) Subdivision (a) does not apply to any of the following:

¹ *Id.* at § 1271.4(d)

² *Id.* at § 1271.4(g)

(6) Tracer ammunition manufactured for use in shotguns.

(12) The sale to, possession of, or purchase of any weapon, device, or ammunition, other than a short-barreled rifle or short-barreled shotgun, by any federal, state, county, city and county, or city agency that is charged with the enforcement of any law for use in the discharge of their official duties, or the possession of any weapon, device, or ammunition, other than a short-barreled rifle or short-barreled shotgun, by peace officers thereof when on duty and the use is authorized by the agency and is within the course and scope of their duties.

(13) Weapons, devices, and ammunition, other than a short-barreled rifle or short-barreled shotgun, that are sold by, manufactured by, exposed or kept for sale by, possessed by, imported by, or lent by, persons who are in the business of selling weapons, devices, and ammunition listed in subdivision (a) solely to the entities referred to in paragraph (12) when engaging in transactions with those entities.

(16) Any instrument, ammunition, weapon, or device listed in subdivision (a) that is not a firearm that is found and possessed by a person who meets all of the following:

(A) The person is not prohibited from possessing firearms or ammunition pursuant to Section 12021 or 12021.1 or paragraph (1) of subdivision

(b) of Section 12316 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(B) The person possessed the instrument, ammunition, weapon, or device no longer than was necessary to deliver or transport the same to a law enforcement agency for that agency's disposition according to law.

(18) The possession of any weapon, device, or ammunition, by a forensic laboratory or any authorized agent or employee thereof in the course and scope of his or her authorized activities.

(c)(6) As used in this section, a "flechette dart" means a dart, capable of being fired from a firearm, that measures approximately one inch in length, with tail fins that take up approximately five-sixteenths of an inch of the body.

Cal. Penal Code § 12061.

(a) A vendor shall comply with all of the following conditions, requirements and prohibitions:

(2) A vendor shall not sell or otherwise transfer ownership of, offer for sale or otherwise offer to transfer ownership of, or display for sale or display for transfer of ownership of any handgun ammunition in a manner that allows that ammunition to be accessible to a purchaser or transferee without the assistance of the vendor or employee thereof.

(3) Commencing February 1, 2011, a vendor shall not sell or otherwise transfer ownership of any handgun ammunition without, at the time of delivery, legibly recording the following information:

(A) The date of the sale or other transaction.

(B) The purchaser's or transferee's driver's license or other identification number and the state in which it was issued.

(C) The brand, type, and amount of ammunition sold or otherwise transferred.

(D) The purchaser's or transferee's signature.

(E) The name of the salesperson who processed the sale or other transaction.

(F) The right thumbprint of the purchaser or transferee on the above form.

(G) The purchaser's or transferee's full residential address and telephone number.

(H) The purchaser's or transferee's date of birth.

(4) Commencing February 1, 2011, the records required by this section shall be maintained on the premises of the vendor for a period of not less than five years from the date of the recorded transfer.

Cal. Penal Code § 12071.4.

(d) Except for purposes of showing ammunition to a prospective buyer, ammunition at a gun show or event may be displayed only in closed original factory boxes or other closed containers.

(g) No person at a gun show or event, other than security personnel or sworn peace officers, shall possess at the same time both a firearm and ammunition that is designed to be fired in the firearm. Vendors having those items at the show for sale or exhibition are exempt from this prohibition.

Cal. Penal Code § 12301.

(a) The term "destructive device," as used in this chapter, shall include any of the following weapons:

(1) Any projectile containing any explosive or incendiary material or any other chemical substance, including, but not limited to, that which is commonly known as tracer or incendiary ammunition, except tracer ammunition manufactured for use in shotguns.

Cal. Penal Code § 12302.

Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit the sale to, purchase by, or possession, transportation, storage, or use of, destructive devices or explosives by:

(a) Any peace officer listed in Section 830.1 or 830.2, or any peace officer in the Department of Justice authorized by the Attorney General, while on duty and acting within the scope and course of his or her employment. (b) Any member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps of the United States, or the National Guard, while on duty and acting within the scope and course of his or her employment. Nothing in this chapter prohibits the sale to, or the purchase, possession, transportation, storage, or use by any person who is a regularly employed and paid officer, employee, or member of a fire department or fire protection or firefighting agency of the federal government, the State of California, a city, county, city and county, district, or other public or municipal corporation or political subdivision of this state, while on duty and acting within the scope and course of his or her employment, of any equipment used by that department or agency in the course of fire suppression.

Cal. Penal Code § 12305.

(a) Every dealer, manufacturer, importer, and exporter of any destructive device, or any motion picture or television studio using destructive devices in the conduct of its business, shall obtain a permit for the conduct of that business from the Department of Justice.

Cal. Penal Code § 12318.

(a) Commencing February 1, 2011, the delivery or transfer of ownership of handgun ammunition may only occur in a face-to-face transaction with the deliverer or transferor being provided

bona fide evidence of identity from the purchaser or other transferee. . .

Cal. Penal Code § 12320.

Any person, firm, or corporation who, within this state knowingly possesses any handgun ammunition designed primarily to penetrate metal or armor is guilty of a public offense and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in the county jail for a term not to exceed one year, or by a fine not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Cal. Penal Code § 12322.

Nothing in this chapter shall apply to or affect either of the following:

(a) The sale to, purchase by, possession of, or use of any ammunition by any member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps of the United States, or the National Guard, while on duty and acting within the scope and course of his or her employment, or any police agency or forensic laboratory or any person who is the holder of a valid permit issued pursuant to Section 12305.

(b) The possession of handgun ammunition designed primarily to penetrate metal or armor by a person who found the ammunition, if he or she is not prohibited from possessing firearms or ammunition pursuant to Section 12021, 12021.1, or paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 12316 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code and is transporting the ammunition to a law enforcement agency for disposition according to law.

Cal. Penal Code § 12323.

As used in this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) “Handgun ammunition” means ammunition principally for use in pistols, revolvers, and other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 12001, notwithstanding that the ammunition may also be used in some rifles.

(b) “Handgun ammunition designed primarily to penetrate metal or armor” means any ammunition, except a shotgun shell or ammunition primarily designed for use in rifles, that is designed

primarily to penetrate a body vest or body shield, and has either of the following characteristics:

(1) Has projectile or projectile core constructed entirely, excluding the presence of traces of other substances, from one or a combination of tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, beryllium copper, or depleted uranium, or any equivalent material of similar density or hardness.

(2) Is primarily manufactured or designed, by virtue of its shape, cross-sectional density, or any coating applied thereto, including, but not limited to, ammunition commonly known as “KTW ammunition,” to breach or penetrate a body vest or body shield when fired from a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.

(c) “Body vest or shield” means any bullet-resistant material intended to provide ballistic and trauma protection for the wearer or holder.

18 U.S.C. § 921

(a)(17)

(B) The term “armor piercing ammunition” means:

(i) a projectile or projectile core which may be used in a handgun and which is constructed entirely (excluding the presence of traces of other substances) from one or a combination of tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, bronze, beryllium copper, or depleted uranium. . .

City of Los Angeles

Ammunition Sales

- It is unlawful to sell, give, lend or transfer ownership of ammunition during the period of seven days prior to or on January 1st, or during the seven days prior to or on July 4th¹
 - *Exceptions*
 - Does not apply to:²
 - Licensed gun dealers
 - Military and Police Officers while on duty and engaged within the scope of their duties
- The vendor must record the following information at the time of purchase of ammunition on the form prescribed by the Board of Police Commissioners and keep the records for at least 2 years³

¹ *L.A. Municipal Code* § 55.09(b)

² *Id.* at § 55.09(c), (d)

³ *Id.* at § 55.11(c), (d)

- The date of the transaction
- The name, address and date of birth of the transferee
- The transferee's driver's license or other identification number and the state in which it was issued
- The brand, type and amount of ammunition transferred
- The transferee's signature
- The name of the sales person who processed the transaction
- The right thumbprint of the purchaser or transferee
- *Exceptions*
 - Does not apply to:¹
 - Licensed gun dealers
 - Military and Police Officers while on duty and engaged within the scope of their duties
 - Off-duty peace officers who display proper agency identification
 - Any person who has been issued a permit to carry a concealed weapon under the authority of Section 12050 of the Penal Code of the State of California

Relevant Law

L.A. Municipal Code § 55.09.

(a) The term "firearm ammunition", as used in this section, shall include any ammunition for use in pistols, revolvers, rifles, shot guns, or any other device designed to be used as a weapon from which is expelled a projectile by the force of explosion or other form of combustion.

(b) Except as specified in Subsection (c) and (d), no person, including retail gun dealers, shall sell, give, lend or transfer ownership of any firearm ammunition during the period of seven days prior to the first day of January of each year or on the first day of January of each year, or during the seven days prior to the Fourth of July of each year or on the Fourth of July of each year.

(c) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the sale or transfer of ownership of firearm ammunition by a wholesale gun dealer to another wholesale gun dealer or by a wholesale gun dealer to

¹ *Id.* at § 55.11(f) et seq.

a retail gun dealer, or of ammunition requested by Section 12324 of the Penal Code of the State of California.

(d) Nothing in this section shall prohibit sale to or acquisition by any person described in Section 12302 or 12322 of the Penal Code of the State of California.

L.A. Municipal Code § 55.11.

(c) No vendor shall sell or otherwise transfer ownership of any firearm ammunition without at the time of purchase recording the following information on a form to be prescribed by the Board of Police Commissioners:

1. the date of the transaction,
2. the name, address and date of birth of the transferee,
3. the transferee's driver's license or other identification number and the state in which it was issued,
4. the brand, type and amount of ammunition transferred,
5. the transferee's signature, and
6. the name of the sales person who processed the transaction.

The vendor shall also at the time of purchase or transfer obtain the right thumbprint of the purchaser or transferee on the above form.

(d) The records required by this section shall be maintained on the premises of the vendor for a period of not less than two (2) years from the date of the recorded transfer. Said records shall be subject to inspection at any time during normal business hours in accordance with the provisions of Section 103.14 of this Code.

(e) No person shall knowingly make a false entry in, or fail to make a required entry in, or fail to obtain the required thumbprint, or fail to maintain in the required manner records prepared in accordance herewith. No person shall refuse to permit a police department employee to examine any record prepared in accordance with this section during any inspection conducted pursuant to this section, or refuse to permit the use of any record or information therefrom by the police department.

(f) The requirements of this section shall not apply to:

1. any person described in Section 12302 or 12322 of the Penal Code of the State of California.
2. any off-duty peace officer who displays proper agency identification which identifies him or her as an active peace officer.
3. any person who has been issued a permit to carry a concealed weapon under the authority of Section 12050 of the Penal Code of the State of California.
4. any security guard licensed under the authority of Section 12033 of the Penal Code of the State of California.

5. any firearms dealer who has been issued a Federal Firearms License, a Certificate of Eligibility by the State of California and a Seller of Firearms Police Permit by the City of Los Angeles.

City of Oakland

Ammunition Sales

- The vendor must record the following information at the time of purchase of ammunition on a form supplied by or approved by the Oakland City Police Dept. and keep the records for at least 2 years¹
 - The date of the transaction
 - The purchaser's name, address, and date of birth
 - The purchaser's valid driver's license number or other identification number from a valid photographic I.D. such as a passport
 - The brand of ammunition purchased
 - The type and amount of ammunition purchased
 - The purchaser's signature and vendor's initials

Relevant Law

Oakland Municipal Code § 9.20.040.

Every vendor who sells ammunition in the city shall maintain a record of ammunition sales as prescribed by this chapter. The record shall be maintained on the vendor's premises, on forms supplied by, or approved by, the Oakland Police Department (OPD). An ammunition purchaser must provide to the vendor and the vendor shall record the following information:

- A. The date of the transaction;
- B. The purchaser's name, address and date of birth;
- C. The purchaser's valid driver's license number or other identification number from a valid photographic I.D. such as a passport;
- D. The brand of ammunition purchased;
- E. The type and amount of ammunition purchased; and
- F. The purchaser's signature and vendor's initials.

The information required to be recorded shall be maintained in chronological order by date of sale of the ammunition and shall be retained on the business premises of the vendor for a period

¹ *Oakland Municipal Code § 9.20.040 et seq.*

not less than two years following the date of the recorded sale of the ammunition.

City of Sacramento

Ammunition Sales

- It is unlawful to sell ammunition without a license from the chief of police¹
 - *Exception*
 - Does not apply to gunsmiths and collectors that do not sell, lease, or transfer firearms

Relevant Law

Sacramento Municipal Code § 5.64.020.

A. It is unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or dealer engaging in the business of selling, leasing or otherwise transferring any firearm or firearm ammunition, to sell, lease or otherwise transfer any firearm or firearm ammunition, without first having obtained a license from the chief of police. Gunsmiths, crafts makers and firearms collectors shall not be required to obtain such a license unless they sell, lease or transfer firearms. The chief of police shall make available application forms requiring applicants to provide the information set forth in Section 5.64.030.
...

City of San Francisco

Banned Ammunition

- It is unlawful for a licensee to sell, lease or otherwise transfer to any person any ammunition that:²
 - Serves no sporting purpose
 - Is designed to expand upon impact and utilize the jacket, shot or materials embedded within the jacket or shot to project or disperse barbs or other objects that are intended to increase the damage to a human body or other target
 - Including, but not limited to:

¹ *Sacramento Municipal Code § 5.64.020(A)*

² *San Francisco Police Code § 613.10(g)(1-3)*

- Winchester Black Talon, Speer Gold Dot, Federal Hydra Shok, Hornady XTP, Eldorado Starfire, Hollow Point Ammunition and Remington Golden Sabre ammunition
 - Is designed to fragment upon impact
 - Including, but not limited to:
 - Black Rhino bullets and Glaser Safety Slugs
- *Exception*¹
 - Does not include lead core hollow point ammunition when the purchase is made for official law enforcement purposes and the purchaser is authorized to make such a purchase by the director of a public law enforcement agency
- It is unlawful to sell, give, transfer, offer for sale or display for sale any centerfire 50 caliber cartridge²
 - Including, but not limited to .50 BMG
 - *Exceptions*
 - Military and Police Officers while on duty and engaged within the scope of their duties
 - Others listed in § 613.10-1

Ammunition Sales

- It is unlawful to sell, lease, or otherwise transfer ammunition without a license from the San Francisco Police Department³
- It is unlawful to sell ammunition unless the purchaser presents clear evidence of his or her identity and age to the seller⁴
- It is unlawful to display ammunition or advertisements for ammunition anywhere that is visible from outside of the store⁵
- The vendor must record the following information at the time of purchase of ammunition on a form to be prescribed the Chief of Police and maintain the records for at least two years⁶
 - The name of the vendor (including the name of the specific individual) transferring ownership to the transferee
 - The place where the transfer occurred
 - The date and time of the transfer
 - The name, address and date of birth of the transferee

¹ *Id.* at § 613.10

² *Id.* at § 613.10-1(d)

³ *Id.* at § 613

⁴ *Id.* at § 613.10(e)

⁵ *Id.* at § 613.10(f)

⁶ *Id.* at § 615

- The transferee's driver's license number, or other identification number, and the state in which it was issued
- The brand, type and amount of ammunition transferred
- The transferee's signature

Relevant Law

San Francisco Police Code § 613.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or dealer engaging in the business of selling, leasing or otherwise transferring any firearm, firearms ammunition, or firearms ammunition component to sell, lease or otherwise transfer any firearm, firearms ammunition or firearms ammunition component without first having obtained a license from the San Francisco Police Department. The Department shall make available application forms requiring applicants to provide the information set forth in Section 613.2, . . .

San Francisco Police Code § 613.10.

(e) The licensee shall not deliver any firearm, firearm ammunition, or firearm ammunition component to a purchaser, lessee or other transferee unless the purchaser, lessee or other transferee presents clear evidence of his or her identity and age to the seller. As used in this Section, "clear evidence of his or her identity and age" includes, but is not limited to, a motor vehicle operator's license, a State identification card, an armed forces identification card, an employment identification card which contains the bearer's signature and photograph, or any similar documentation which provides the seller reasonable assurance of the identity and age of the purchaser.

(f) The licensee shall not display in any part of the premises where it can be readily seen from outside the premises, any firearm, firearm ammunition or imitation thereof, or placard advertising the sale or other transfer thereof, other than a sign identifying the name of the business.

(g) The licensee shall not sell, lease or otherwise transfer to any person any ammunition that:

- (1) Serves no sporting purpose;
- (2) Is designed to expand upon impact and utilize the jacket, shot or materials embedded within the jacket or shot to project or disperse barbs or other objects that are intended to increase the

damage to a human body or other target (including, but not limited to, Winchester Black Talon, Speer Gold Dot, Federal Hydra Shok, Hornady XTP, Eldorado Starfire, Hollow Point Ammunition and Remington Golden Sabre ammunition; or

(3) Is designed to fragment upon impact (including, but not limited to, Black Rhino bullets and Glaser Safety Slugs).

This subsection does not apply to conventional hollow-point ammunition with a solid lead core when the purchase is made for official law enforcement purposes and the purchaser is authorized to make such a purchase by the director of a public law enforcement agency such as the Chief of the San Francisco Police Department or the Sheriff of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco Police Code § 613.10-1.

(d) Sale or Transfer of 50 Caliber Firearms and Cartridges Restricted. No person shall sell, give, transfer, offer for sale or display for sale any 50 caliber firearm or 50 caliber cartridge except as authorized by paragraph (e) of this Section.

(e) Exceptions.

(1) The provisions of Subsection (d) of this Section shall not apply to:

(A) the sale or other transfer of a 50 caliber firearm or 50 caliber cartridge which is prohibited under state law, including, but not limited to, the sale or transfer of any assault weapon as defined in the California Penal Code;

(B) the sale or other transfer of a 50 caliber firearm which is an antique firearm, as defined in paragraph (16) of subsection (a) of Section 921 of Title 18 of the United States Code;

(C) the delivery of a 50 caliber firearm to a licensed gunsmith, as defined in California Penal Code Section 12001(r), or to a person licensed pursuant to California Penal Code Section 12071, for purposes of service or repair, or to the return of the firearm to its owner by the gunsmith or the licensee following the completion of service or repairs; . . .

San Francisco Police Code § 615.

(b) No vendor shall sell or otherwise transfer ownership of any firearm ammunition without at the time of purchase recording the following information on a form to be prescribed by the Chief of Police:

(1) the name of the vendor (including the name of the specific individual) transferring ownership to the transferee;

(2) the place where the transfer occurred;

- (3) the date and time of the transfer;
 - (4) the name, address and date of birth of the transferee;
 - (5) the transferee's driver's license number, or other identification number, and the state in which it was issued;
 - (6) the brand, type and amount of ammunition transferred; and
 - (7) the transferee's signature.
- (c) The records required by this Section shall be maintained on the premises of the vendor for a period of not less than two years from the date of the recorded transfer. Said records shall be subject to inspection at any time during normal business hours.

City of Santa Ana

Ammunition Sales

- All ammunition sales information and records must be retained on location for 3 years¹

Relevant Law

Santa Ana Municipal Code § 10-507.

(a) All firearm and ammunition sales information and sales records shall be retained for a period of three (3) years and shall be maintained and stored within the licensed location during normal business hours. All such records shall be maintained in an orderly manner, consistent with federal, state and local laws and shall be located so that all records are immediately and readily accessible for inspection in a specific space allocated for record retention.

¹ *Santa Ana Municipal Code § 10-507(a)*

Colorado

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Ammunition Sales

- All ammunition sales are lawful

Connecticut

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Banned Ammunition

- It is unlawful to knowingly distribute, transport, import, keep for sale, offer or expose for sale, or give to any person .50 caliber armor piercing or incendiary rounds¹
 - “Armor Piercing” .50 caliber bullets are designed to, sold as, or known to have a specialized capability to penetrate armor or bullet proof glass
 - Including (not limited to):
 - M2 Armor-Piercing or "AP"
 - "M8 Armor-Piercing Incendiary" or "API"
 - "M20 Armor-Piercing Incendiary Tracer" or "APIT"
 - "M903 Caliber .50 Saboted Light Armor Penetrator" or "SLAP"
 - “M962 Saboted Light Armor Penetrator Tracer” or "SLAPT"
 - “Incendiary” .50 caliber bullets are designed to, sold as, or known to have a specialized capability to ignite upon impact
 - Including (not limited to):
 - "M1 Incendiary"
 - "M23 Incendiary"
 - "M8 Armor-Piercing Incendiary" or “API”
 - "M20 Armor-Piercing Incendiary Tracer" or "APIT"
- *Exception*
 - Does not apply to state or federal law enforcement officers or military personnel for use in the discharge of their official duties

Relevant Law

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202(1).

(a) For the purposes of this section:

(1) "Armor piercing .50 caliber bullet" means any .50 caliber bullet that is

¹ *Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202(b)*

(A) designed for the purpose of,
(B) held out by the manufacturer or distributor as, or
(C) generally recognized as having a specialized capability to penetrate armor or bulletproof glass, including, but not limited to, such bullets commonly designated as M2 Armor-Piercing or "AP", "M8 Armor-Piercing Incendiary" or "API", "M20 Armor-Piercing Incendiary Tracer" or "APIT", "M903 Caliber .50 Saboted Light Armor Penetrator" or "SLAP", or M962 Saboted Light Armor Penetrator Tracer or "SLAPT".

(2) "Incendiary .50 caliber bullet" means any .50 caliber bullet that is

(A) designed for the purpose of,
(B) held out by the manufacturer or distributor as, or
(C) generally recognized as having a specialized capability to ignite upon impact, including, but not limited to, such bullets commonly designated as "M1 Incendiary", "M23 Incendiary", "M8 Armor-Piercing Incendiary" or API, or "M20 Armor-Piercing Incendiary Tracer" or "APIT".

(b) Any person who knowingly distributes, transports or imports into the state, keeps for sale or offers or exposes for sale or gives to any person any ammunition that is an armor piercing .50 caliber bullet or an incendiary .50 caliber bullet shall be guilty of a class D felony, except that a first-time violation of this subsection shall be a class A misdemeanor.

(c) The provisions of subsection (b) of this section shall not apply to the following:

(1) The sale of such ammunition to the Department of Public Safety, police departments, the Department of Correction or the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States for use in the discharge of their official duties;

Delaware

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Ammunition Sales

- The following persons may neither purchase nor possess ammunition within the state:¹
 - any person that has been convicted of a felony in any state
 - any person that has been convicted of any violent crime (with or without a weapon)
 - any person that has been committed or hospitalized for a mental disorder
 - any person that has been convicted for the illegal use, sale, or possession of a narcotic
 - any person that has been convicted of a crime as a juvenile that would have been a felony if committed as an adult
 - a juvenile (if handgun ammunition)
 - any person that is subject to a family court order of protection concerning abuse
 - any person that has been convicted of misdemeanor domestic violence
 - any person that is a defendant or co-defendant in any criminal case
- *Exceptions*
 - Mental Disorder does not prohibit possession of ammunition if person is in possession of a certificate of a medical doctor or psychiatrist licensed in this State certifying that the person is no longer suffering from the mental disorder which interferes with their use of deadly weapons
 - Juvenile conviction that would be a felony if adult does not apply if the person is over 25 years of age
 - Juvenile may be in possession of a handgun and ammunition if involved in lawful hunting, sporting, instructional, or recreational activity while under the direct supervision of an adult
 - Family Court orders concerning abuse do not restrict the purchase and possession of ammunition if the order is an ex parte order, is no longer in effect, or if the order contested order issued solely upon §1041(1)d., e., or h. of Title 10

¹ *Del. Code* tit. 11, § 1448(a)

Relevant Law

Del. Code tit. 11, § 1448.

(a) Except as otherwise provided herein, the following persons are prohibited from purchasing, owning, possessing or controlling a deadly weapon or ammunition for a firearm within the State:

(1) Any person having been convicted in this State or elsewhere of a felony or a crime of violence involving physical injury to another, whether or not armed with or having in possession any weapon during the commission of such felony or crime of violence;

(2) Any person who has ever been committed to a mental institution or sanitarium, unless the person possesses a certificate of a medical doctor or psychiatrist licensed in this State that the person is no longer suffering from a mental disorder which interferes or handicaps the person from handling deadly weapons;

(3) Any person who has been convicted for the unlawful use, possession or sale of a narcotic, dangerous drug or central nervous system depressant or stimulant as those terms were defined prior to the effective date of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act in June 1973 or of a narcotic drug or controlled substance as defined in Chapter 47 of Title 16;

(4) Any person who, as a juvenile, has been adjudicated as delinquent for conduct which, if committed by an adult, would constitute a felony, unless and until that person has reached their 25th birthday;

(5) Any juvenile, if said deadly weapon is a handgun, unless said juvenile possesses said handgun for the purpose of engaging in lawful hunting, instruction, sporting or recreational activity while under the direct or indirect supervision of an adult. For the purpose of this subsection, a handgun shall be defined as any pistol, revolver or other firearm designed to be readily capable of being fired when held in 1 hand;

(6) Any person who is subject to a Family Court protection from abuse order (other than an ex parte order), but only for so long as that order remains in effect or is not vacated or otherwise terminated, except that this paragraph shall not apply to a contested order issued solely upon § 1041(1)d., e., or h. of Title 10, or any combination thereof;

(7) Any person who has been convicted in any court of any misdemeanor crime of domestic violence. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "misdemeanor crime of domestic violence" means any misdemeanor offense that:

(8) Any person who, knowing that he or she is the defendant or co-defendant in any criminal case in which that person is alleged to have committed any felony under the laws of this State, the United States or any other state or territory of the United States, becomes a fugitive from justice by failing to appear for any scheduled court proceeding pertaining to such felony for which proper notice was provided or attempted. It is no defense to a prosecution under this paragraph that the person did not receive notice of the scheduled court proceeding.

Title 10 § 1041.

The following terms shall have the following meanings:

(1) "Abuse" means conduct which constitutes the following:

d. Engaging in a course of alarming or distressing conduct in a manner which is likely to cause fear or emotional distress or to provoke a violent or disorderly response;

e. Trespassing on or in property of another person, or on or in property from which the trespasser has been excluded by court order;

h. Any other conduct which a reasonable person under the circumstances would find threatening or harmful.

City of Wilmington

Banned Ammunition

- Armor piercing bullets may not be possessed, sold, or brought into the city¹
 - An armor piercing bullet is any bullet which is coated with a non-stick fluoropolymer finish such as Teflon²
 - Firearm manufacturers may not possess armor piercing bullet components

Relevant Law

Wilmington City Code § 36-156.

(a) Definitions. The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this section, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in

¹ *Wilmington Code § 36-156(b)*

² *Wilmington Code § 36-156(a)(1)*

this subsection, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

(1) Armor-piercing bullet means any bullet which is coated with a nonstick fluoropolymer finish, such as the registered trademark finishes, Teflon, Halon, Halar, Flvon, Soreflon or Algoflon.

(2) Bullet means a round or elongated missile designed to be fired from a firearm.

(b) Offenses. It shall be unlawful for any person to bring into the city or to manufacture, sell, distribute, possess or use armor-piercing bullets or any other bullets similarly coated with a nonstick fluoropolymer finish. It shall further be unlawful for any person which is in the business of manufacturing firearms to possess the component parts of any armor-piercing bullet.

District of Columbia

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Banned Ammunition

- Handgun bullets that can penetrate 18 layers of Kevlar when fired from a 5" or shorter barrel are “restricted bullets” and may neither be purchased nor possessed¹
 - *Exception*
 - “Restricted bullets” may be sold by a licensed dealer to²
 - Another licensed dealer
 - A law enforcement officer of D.C. or the United States when the officer or agent is on duty and acting within the scope of his duties when acquiring the ammunition
 - The agent or officer must have a statement in his possession from the head of his agency stating that the item is to be used in his official duties

Ammunition Sales

- No person may purchase or possess ammunition unless they have:³
 - A dealer's license
 - A valid firearm registration certificate for a firearm of the same gauge or caliber as the ammunition, or
 - A valid ammunition collector's certificate
- No person or organization may manufacture or sell ammunition without a valid dealer's license^{4,5}
 - *Exception*
 - With a valid registration certificate in a matching caliber, an individual may purchase and reload ammunition components for their individual use only⁶
- Records on ammunition and sales must be kept by dealers⁷
 - Including
 - Information on employees handling ammunition
 - Ammunition received into inventory
 - Ammunition sold or transferred
 - Including
 - Type of ammunition

¹ *D.C. Official Code* § 7-2501.01(13)(a)

² *Id.* at § 7-2505.02(b)(2)

³ *Id.* at § 7-2506.01 et seq.

⁴ *Id.* at § 7-2504.01(a-b)

⁵ *Id.* at § 7-2505.01

⁶ *Id.* at § 7-2504.01(a)

⁷ *Id.* at § 7-2504.04(a)(3)(A), (D), (E)

- Purchaser's information
 - Date and time
 - Transaction amount
 - Signature of purchaser for 1 year¹
- Ammunition sales must be done in person to a purchaser who holds a valid registration certificate for a firearm in a matching caliber or gauge and the purchaser must sign for the ammunition²
 - *Exception*
 - Ammunition sales to law enforcement officers and to holders of ammunition collector's certificates need not be in person as long as the agency statement or collector's certificate is exhibited

Relevant Law

D.C. Official Code § 7-2501.01.

(13a) "Restricted pistol bullet" means any bullet designed for use in a pistol which, when fired from a pistol with a barrel of 5 inches or less in length, is capable of penetrating commercially available body armor with a penetration resistance equal to or greater than that of 18 layers of Kevlar.

D.C. Official Code § 72504.01.

(a) No person or organization shall manufacture any firearm, destructive device or parts thereof, or ammunition, within the District: Provided, that persons holding registration certificates may engage in handloading, reloading, or custom loading ammunition for his registered firearms: Provided further, that such person may not handload, reload, or custom load ammunition for others.

(b) No person or organization shall engage in the business of selling, purchasing, or repairing any firearm, destructive device, parts therefor, or ammunition, without first obtaining a dealer's license, and no licensee shall engage in the business of selling, purchasing, or repairing firearms which are unregistrable under § 7-2502.02, destructive devices, or parts therefor, except pursuant to a valid work or purchase order, for those persons specified in § 7-2502.01(b)(1).

¹ *Id.* at § 7-2505.02(e)(4)

² *Id.* at § 7-2505.02(e)(1-3)

D.C. Official Code § 7-2504.04.

(a) Each person holding a dealer's license, in addition to any other requirements imposed by this unit, the acts of Congress, and other law, shall:

(3) Keep at the premises identified in the dealer's license a true and current record in book form of:

(A) The name, address, home phone, and date of birth of each employee handling firearms, ammunition, or destructive devices;

(D) Ammunition received into inventory including the:

(i) Brand and number of rounds of each caliber or gauge;

(ii) Name, address, and dealer's license or registration number (if any) of the person or organization from whom received;

(iii) Consideration given for the ammunition;

and

(iv) Date and time of the receipt of the ammunition;

(E) Ammunition sold or transferred including:

(i) Brand and number of rounds of each caliber or gauge;

(ii) Name, address and dealer's license number (if any) of the person or organization to whom sold or transferred;

(iii) If the purchaser or transferee is not a licensee, the registration certificate number of the firearm for which the ammunition was sold or transferred;

(iv) The consideration for the sale and transfer; and

(v) The date and time of sale or transfer.

D.C. Official Code § 72505.01.

No person or organization shall sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of any firearm, destructive device or ammunition in the District except as provided in § 7-2502.10(c), § 7-2505.02, or § 7-2507.05.

D.C. Official Code § 72505.02.

(b) Any licensed dealer may sell or otherwise transfer:

(2) Ammunition, including restricted pistol bullets, and any firearm or destructive device which is lawfully a part of such licensee's inventory to:

(A) Any other licensed dealer;

(B) Any law enforcement officer or agent of the District or the United States of America when such officer or agent is on duty, and acting within the scope of his duties when acquiring such firearm, ammunition, or destructive device, if the officer or agent has in his possession a statement from the head of his agency stating that the item is to be used in such officer's or agent's official duties.

(d) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (e) of this section, no licensed dealer shall sell or otherwise transfer ammunition unless:

- (1) The sale or transfer is made in person; and
- (2) The purchaser exhibits, at the time of sale or other transfer, a valid registration certificate, or in the case of a nonresident, proof that the weapon is lawfully possessed in the jurisdiction where such person resides;
- (3) The ammunition to be sold or transferred is of the same caliber or gauge as the firearm described in the registration certificate, or other proof in the case of nonresident; and
- (4) The purchaser signs a receipt for the ammunition which (in addition to the other records required under this unit) shall be maintained by the licensed dealer for a period of 1 year from the date of sale.

(e) Any licensed dealer may sell ammunition to any person holding an ammunition collector's certificate on September 24, 1976: Provided, that the collector's certificate shall be exhibited to the licensed dealer whenever the collector purchases ammunition for his collection: Provided further, that the collector shall sign a receipt for the ammunition, which shall be treated in the same manner as that required under paragraph (4) of subsection (d) of this section.

D.C. Official Code § 7-2506.01.

No person shall possess ammunition in the District of Columbia unless:

- (1) He is a licensed dealer pursuant to subchapter IV of this unit;
- (2) He is an officer, agent, or employee of the District of Columbia or the United States of America, on duty and acting within the scope of his duties when possessing such ammunition;
- (3) He is the holder of the valid registration certificate for a firearm of the same gauge or caliber as the ammunition he possesses; except, that no such person shall possess restricted pistol bullets; or
- (4) He holds an ammunition collector's certificate on September 24, 1976.

Florida

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Banned Ammunition

- Armor piercing and exploding bullets and “Dragon’s Breath” Shells, Bolo Shells, and Flechette Shells are prohibited¹
 - “Armor piercing” bullets are bullets that have a steel inner core or core of equivalent hardness and a truncated cone and which are designed for use in a handgun as armor piercing or metal-piercing bullets
 - “Exploding” bullets are bullets that are designed or altered so as to detonate or forcibly break up through the use of an explosive or deflagrant contained wholly or partially within or attached to such bullet and can be fired from any firearm
 - *Exception*
 - Does not include any bullet designed to expand or break up through the mechanical forces of impact alone
 - Does not include any signaling device or pest control device not designed to impact on any target
 - “Dragons breath” shells are shells that contain exothermic pyrophoric misch metal as the projectile and are designed for the sole purpose of throwing or spewing a flame or fireball
 - “Bolo” shells are shells that expel as projectiles two or more metal balls connected by solid metal wire
 - “Flechette” shells are shells that expel two or more pieces of fin-stabilized solid metal wire or two or more solid dart-type projectiles
- *Exception*
 - The purchase and possession of prohibited bullets and shells are permitted by any law enforcement officer, when possessed in connection with the performance of his or her duty as a law enforcement officer, or law enforcement agency²

Ammunition Sales

- The following persons may neither purchase nor possess ammunition within the state:

¹ Fla. Stat. § 790.31(1)(a-f)

² Id. at § 790.31(3)

- Convicted felons of this state or the United States of America¹
 - *Exception*
 - Convicted felons may possess ammunition if their civil rights and firearm authority have been restored²
- Persons who have been convicted of crimes in other states that would be felonies in this state³
- Persons 24 years of age and younger who have committed a delinquent act that would be considered a felony if it were committed as an adult⁴
- Persons subject to injunctions against committing acts of domestic violence⁵
- Any person who meets the violent career criminal criteria under s. 775.084(1)(d) regardless of whether they have ever been sentenced or if the prior acts are adjudicated delinquent acts⁶

Relevant Law

Fla. Stat. § 790.23.

(1) It is unlawful for any person to own or to have in his or her care, custody, possession, or control any firearm, ammunition, or electric weapon or device, or to carry a concealed weapon, including a tear gas gun or chemical weapon or device, if that person has been:

- (a) Convicted of a felony in the courts of this state;
- (b) Found, in the courts of this state, to have committed a delinquent act that would be a felony if committed by an adult and such person is under 24 years of age;
- (c) Convicted of or found to have committed a crime against the United States which is designated as a felony;
- (d) Found to have committed a delinquent act in another state, territory, or country that would be a felony if committed by an adult and which was punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year and such person is under 24 years of age; or
- (e) Found guilty of an offense that is a felony in another state, territory, or country and which was punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year.

¹ *Id.* at § 790.23(1)(a), (c)

² *Id.* at §§ 790.23(2), 790.235(3)

³ *Id.* at § 790.23(1)(d)

⁴ *Id.* at § 790.23(1)(b)

⁵ *Id.* at § 790.233(1)

⁶ *Id.* at § 790.235 et seq.

(2) This section shall not apply to a person convicted of a felony whose civil rights and firearm authority have been restored.

Fla. Stat. § 790.233.

(1) A person may not have in his or her care, custody, possession, or control any firearm or ammunition if the person has been issued a final injunction that is currently in force and effect, restraining that person from committing acts of domestic violence, and that has been issued under s. 741.30.

Fla. Stat. § 790.235.

(1) Any person who meets the violent career criminal criteria under s. 775.084(1)(d), regardless of whether such person is or has previously been sentenced as a violent career criminal, who owns or has in his or her care, custody, possession, or control any firearm, ammunition, or electric weapon or device, or carries a concealed weapon, including a tear gas gun or chemical weapon or device, commits a felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084. A person convicted of a violation of this section shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum of 15 years' imprisonment; however, if the person would be sentenced to a longer term of imprisonment under s. 775.084 (4)(d), the person must be sentenced under that provision. A person convicted of a violation of this section is not eligible for any form of discretionary early release, other than pardon, executive clemency, or conditional medical release under s. 947.149.

(2) For purposes of this section, the previous felony convictions necessary to meet the violent career criminal criteria under s. 775.084(1)(d) may be convictions for felonies committed as an adult or adjudications of delinquency for felonies committed as a juvenile. In order to be counted as a prior felony for purposes of this section, the felony must have resulted in a conviction sentenced separately, or an adjudication of delinquency entered separately, prior to the current offense, and sentenced or adjudicated separately from any other felony that is to be counted as a prior felony.

(3) This section shall not apply to a person whose civil rights and firearm authority have been restored.

Fla. Stat. § 790.31.

(1) As used in this section, the term:

(a) "Armor-piercing bullet" means any bullet which has a steel inner core or core of equivalent hardness and a truncated cone and which is designed for use in a handgun as an armorpiercing or metal-piercing bullet.

(b) "Exploding bullet" means any bullet that can be fired from any firearm, if such bullet is designed or altered so as to detonate or forcibly break up through the use of an explosive or deflagrant contained wholly or partially within or attached to such bullet. The term does not include any bullet designed to expand or break up through the mechanical forces of impact alone or any signaling device or pest control device not designed to impact on any target.

(d) "Dragon's breath shotgun shell" means any shotgun shell that contains exothermic pyrophoric misch metal as the projectile and that is designed for the sole purpose of throwing or spewing a flame or fireball to simulate a flamethrower.

(e) "Bolo shell" means any shell that can be fired in a firearm and that expels as projectiles two or more metal balls connected by solid metal wire.

(f) "Flechette shell" means any shell that can be fired in a firearm and that expels two or more pieces of fin-stabilized solid metal wire or two or more solid dart-type projectiles.

(3) This section does not apply to:

(a) The possession of any item described in subsection (1) by any law enforcement officer, when possessed in connection with the performance of his or her duty as a law enforcement officer, or law enforcement agency.

(b) The manufacture of items described in subsection (1) exclusively for sale or delivery to law enforcement agencies.

(c) The sale or delivery of items described in subsection (1) to law enforcement agencies.

Georgia

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Ammunition Sales

- All ammunition sales are lawful

Banned Ammunition

- The manufacture, possession, sale, barter, trade, gift, transfer, or acquisition of any of the following is prohibited:¹
 - Ammunition or bullets with Teflon or similar coating primarily designed to enhance its ability to penetrate metal or pierce protective armor
 - Ammunition or bullets designed or intended to explode or segment upon impact with a target

Ammunition Sales

- Ownership or possession of ammunition is prohibited by:²
 - Fugitives from justice
 - Those prohibited to do so by Federal law
 - Any person convicted of or indicted for a felony in any state, a violent crime, or for the illegal sale of any drug
 - Any person who has been acquitted of a crime based on mental disease, disorder, or defect
 - Any person that is or has been under treatment or counseling for addiction to a dangerous drug or intoxicating substance
 - Any person that is or has been diagnosed as having a significant behavioral, emotional, or mental disorder
 - *Exception*
 - A mental disease, disorder, or defect does not preclude ammunition possession if the person has medical documentation showing that they are no longer affected by the condition
 - Any person who is less than twenty-five years old and has been adjudicated by the family court to have committed a felony, two or more crimes of violence, or an illegal sale of any drug
 - Any person who is the subject of a restraining order from contacting, abusing, or threatening any person
 - *Exception*
 - A restraining order may permit the possession of ammunition

¹ *Haw. Rev. Stat.* § 134-8(a)

² *Id.* at § 134-7(a)

Relevant Law

Haw. Rev. Stat. § 134-7.

(a) No person who is a fugitive from justice or is a person prohibited from possessing firearms or ammunition under federal law shall own, possess, or control any firearm or ammunition therefor.

(b) No person who is under indictment for, or has waived indictment for, or has been bound over to the circuit court for, or has been convicted in this State or elsewhere of having committed a felony, or any crime of violence, or an illegal sale of any drug shall own, possess, or control any firearm or ammunition therefor.

(c) No person who:

(1) Is or has been under treatment or counseling for addiction to, abuse of, or dependence upon any dangerous, harmful, or detrimental drug, intoxicating compound as defined in section 712-1240, or intoxicating liquor;

(2) Has been acquitted of a crime on the grounds of mental disease, disorder, or defect pursuant to section 704-411; or

(3) Is or has been diagnosed as having a significant behavioral, emotional, or mental disorders [disorder] as defined by the most current diagnostic manual of the American Psychiatric Association or for treatment for organic brain syndromes; shall own, possess, or control any firearm or ammunition therefor, unless the person has been medically documented to be no longer adversely affected by the addiction, abuse, dependence, mental disease, disorder, or defect.

(d) No person who is less than twenty-five years old and has been adjudicated by the family court to have committed a felony, two or more crimes of violence, or an illegal sale of any drug shall own, possess or control any firearm or ammunition therefor.

Haw. Rev. Stat. § 134-8.

(a) The manufacture, possession, sale, barter, trade, gift, transfer, or acquisition of any of the following is prohibited: assault pistols except as provided by section 134-4(e); automatic firearms; rifles with barrel lengths less than sixteen inches; shotguns with barrel lengths less than eighteen inches; cannons; mufflers, silencers, or devices for deadening or muffling the sound of discharged firearms; hand grenades, dynamite, blasting caps, bombs, or bombshells, or other explosives; or any type of ammunition or any projectile component thereof coated with Teflon or any other similar coating designed primarily to enhance its capability to

penetrate metal or pierce protective armor; and any type of ammunition or any projectile component thereof designed or intended to explode or segment upon impact with its target.

Idaho

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Ammunition Sales

- All ammunition sales are lawful

Illinois

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Banned Ammunition

- It is unlawful to knowingly manufacture, sell, purchase, possess, or carry the following types of ammunition or any bullet or shell which is represented to be any of the following types of ammunition:¹
 - Armor piercing bullets
 - “Armor piercing bullets” are defined as handgun bullets or ammunition with any of the following:
 - Projectiles or projectile cores constructed from tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, bronze, beryllium copper or depleted uranium
 - Fully jacketed bullets larger than .22 caliber whose jacket weight is more than 25% of the total weight of the projectile
 - *Exceptions*
 - Bullets whose cores are composed of soft materials such as lead or lead alloys, zinc or zinc alloys
 - Frangible projectiles designed for sporting purposes
 - Projectiles determined by the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury found to be used for sporting or industrial purposes
 - Shotgun shells
 - Dragon’s breath shotgun shells
 - shells that contain exothermic pyrophoric misch metal as the projectile and are designed for the sole purpose of throwing or spewing a flame or fireball
 - Bolo shells
 - shells that expel as projectiles two or more metal balls connected by solid metal wire
 - Flechette shells
 - shells that expel two or more pieces of fin-stabilized solid metal wire or two or more solid dart-type projectiles
 - Explosive bullets²
 - Projectile portions of an ammunition cartridge which contain or carry an explosive charge which will explode on contact with the flesh of a human or an animal
 - Containers with Noxious Substances¹

¹ 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. §§ 5/24-2.1, 5/24-2.2 et seq.

² *Id.* at §§ 5/24-1(a)(11), 5/24-3.1(a)(6)

- Any object containing noxious liquid gas or substance
 - *Exception*
 - Non-lethal devices designed solely for self defense
- *Exceptions*²
 - Does not apply to law enforcement officers or military while in the performance of their duties
 - Does not apply to lawful business activities by federally licensed manufacturers and dealers of such ammunition

Ammunition Sales

- Ammunition may only be acquired or possessed by, or transferred or sold to persons who have and are able to display a currently valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card (FOID)³
 - Since applicants for FOIDs must be 21 years or older, no ammunition may be sold to persons under 21 years of age⁴
 - *Exceptions*
 - Persons under 21 years of age may be able to obtain an FOID if they have written consent from their parent or legal guardian and they meet the requirements of 430 Ill. Comp. Stat. 65/4(a)(2) et seq.
 - *Exceptions*⁵
 - Law enforcement and military personnel while engaged in their official duties
 - Certain veteran's organizations
 - Certain resident and non-resident hunters
 - Non-residents licensed in their own state to carry a firearm
 - Non-Residents whose firearms are unloaded and enclosed in a case
 - Certain competitive shooters
- Ammunition may not be possessed by⁶
 - Persons under 18 years of age that are also in a possession of a firearm that may be concealed upon the person
 - *Exception*⁷
 - Does not apply to participants in lawful recreational activities such as

¹ *Id.* at § 5/24-1(a)(3)

² *Id.* at § 5/24-2.1(b)

³ 430 Ill. Comp. Stat. §§ 65/2, 65/3

⁴ *Id.* at § 65/4(a)(2)(i)

⁵ *Id.* at § 65/2(b-c)

⁶ 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/24-3.1(a)(1-5)

⁷ *Id.* at § 5/24-3.1(c)

- Target practice on established public or private target ranges
- Hunting, trapping, or fishing in accordance with the Wildlife Code
- Persons under 21 years of age that have been convicted of a misdemeanor or adjudged delinquent
 - *Exception*
 - Misdemeanor traffic offenses do not apply
- Persons who are narcotic addicts
- Persons who have been patients in mental hospitals within the past 5 years
- Persons who are mentally retarded

Relevant Law

430 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 65/2. (from Ch. 38, par. 83-2)

(a)(2) No person may acquire or possess firearm ammunition within this State without having in his or her possession a Firearm Owner's Identification Card previously issued in his or her name by the Department of State Police under the provisions of this Act.

(b) The provisions of this Section regarding the possession of firearms, firearm ammunition, stun guns, and tasers do not apply to:

(1) United States Marshals, while engaged in the operation of their official duties;

(2) Members of the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard, while engaged in the operation of their official duties;

(3) Federal officials required to carry firearms, while engaged in the operation of their official duties;

(4) Members of bona fide veterans organizations which receive firearms directly from the armed forces of the United States, while using the firearms for ceremonial purposes with blank ammunition;

(5) Nonresident hunters during hunting season, with valid nonresident hunting licenses and while in an area where hunting is permitted; however, at all other times and in all other places these persons must have their firearms unloaded and enclosed in a case;

(6) Those hunters exempt from obtaining a hunting license who are required to submit their Firearm Owner's Identification Card when hunting on Department of Natural Resources owned or managed sites;

(7) Nonresidents while on a firing or shooting range recognized by the Department of State Police; however, these persons must at all

other times and in all other places have their firearms unloaded and enclosed in a case;

(8) Nonresidents while at a firearm showing or display recognized by the Department of State Police; however, at all other times and in all other places these persons must have their firearms unloaded and enclosed in a case;

(9) Nonresidents whose firearms are unloaded and enclosed in a case;

(10) Nonresidents who are currently licensed or registered to possess a firearm in their resident state;

(11) Unemancipated minors while in the custody and immediate control of their parent or legal guardian or other person in loco parentis to the minor if the parent or legal guardian or other person in loco parentis to the minor has a currently valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card;

(12) Color guards of bona fide veterans organizations or members of bona fide American Legion bands while using firearms for ceremonial purposes with blank ammunition;

(13) Nonresident hunters whose state of residence does not require them to be licensed or registered to possess a firearm and only during hunting season, with valid hunting licenses, while accompanied by, and using a firearm owned by, a person who possesses a valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card and while in an area within a commercial club licensed under the Wildlife Code where hunting is permitted and controlled, but in no instance upon sites owned or managed by the Department of Natural Resources;

(14) Resident hunters who are properly authorized to hunt and, while accompanied by a person who possesses a valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card, hunt in an area within a commercial club licensed under the Wildlife Code where hunting is permitted and controlled;

(15) A person who is otherwise eligible to obtain a Firearm Owner's Identification Card under this Act and is under the direct supervision of a holder of a Firearm Owner's Identification Card who is 21 years of age or older while the person is on a firing or shooting range or is a participant in a firearms safety and training course recognized by a law enforcement agency or a national, statewide shooting sports organization; and

(16) Competitive shooting athletes whose competition firearms are sanctioned by the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, the International Shooting Sport Federation, or USA Shooting in connection with such athletes' training for and participation in shooting competitions at the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games and

sanctioned test events leading up to the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

(c) The provisions of this Section regarding the acquisition and possession of firearms, firearm ammunition, stun guns, and tasers do not apply to law enforcement officials of this or any other jurisdiction, while engaged in the operation of their official duties.

430 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 65/3. (from Ch. 38, par. 83-3)

Sec. 3. (a) Except as provided in Section 3a, no person may knowingly transfer, or cause to be transferred, any firearm, firearm ammunition, stun gun, or taser to any person within this State unless the transferee with whom he deals displays a currently valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card which has previously been issued in his name by the Department of State Police under the provisions of this Act. In addition, all firearm, stun gun, and taser transfers by federally licensed firearm dealers are subject to Section 3.1.

(b-5) Any resident may purchase ammunition from a person outside of Illinois. Any resident purchasing ammunition outside the State of Illinois must provide the seller with a copy of his or her valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card and either his or her Illinois driver's license or Illinois State Identification Card prior to the shipment of the ammunition. The ammunition may be shipped only to an address on either of those 2 documents.

(c) The provisions of this Section regarding the transfer of firearm ammunition shall not apply to those persons specified in paragraph (b) of Section 2 of this Act.

430 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 65/4. (from Ch. 38, par. 83-4)

(2) Submit evidence to the Department of State Police that:
(i) He or she is 21 years of age or over, or if he or she is under 21 years of age that he or she has the written consent of his or her parent or legal guardian to possess and acquire firearms and firearm ammunition and that he or she has never been convicted of a misdemeanor other than a traffic offense or adjudged delinquent, provided, however, that such parent or legal guardian is not an individual prohibited from having a Firearm Owner's Identification Card and files an affidavit with the Department as prescribed by the Department stating that he or she is not an individual prohibited from having a Card . . . (other restrictions follow)

720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/24-1. (from Ch. 38, par. 24-1)

(Text of Section from P.A. 96-41)

(a) A person commits the offense of unlawful use of weapons when he knowingly:

(3) Carries on or about his person or in any vehicle, a tear gas gun projector or bomb or any object containing noxious liquid gas or substance, other than an object containing a non-lethal noxious liquid gas or substance designed solely for personal defense carried by a person 18 years of age or older; or

(11) Sells, manufactures or purchases any explosive bullet. For purposes of this paragraph (a) "explosive bullet" means the projectile portion of an ammunition cartridge which contains or carries an explosive charge which will explode upon contact with the flesh of a human or an animal. "Cartridge" means a tubular metal case having a projectile affixed at the front thereof and a cap or primer at the rear end thereof, with the propellant contained in such tube between the projectile and the cap; or

720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/24-2.1. (from Ch. 38, par. 24-2.1)

(a) A person commits the offense of unlawful use of firearm projectiles when he or she knowingly manufactures, sells, purchases, possesses, or carries any armor piercing bullet, dragon's breath shotgun shell, bolo shell, or flechette shell.

For the purposes of this Section:

"Armor piercing bullet" means any handgun bullet or handgun ammunition with projectiles or projectile cores constructed entirely (excluding the presence of traces of other substances) from tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, bronze, beryllium copper or depleted uranium, or fully jacketed bullets larger than 22 caliber designed and intended for use in a handgun and whose jacket has a weight of more than 25% of the total weight of the projectile, and excluding those handgun projectiles whose cores are composed of soft materials such as lead or lead alloys, zinc or zinc alloys, frangible projectiles designed primarily for sporting purposes, and any other projectiles or projectile cores that the U. S. Secretary of the Treasury finds to be primarily intended to be used for sporting purposes or industrial purposes or that otherwise does not constitute "armor piercing ammunition" as that term is defined by federal law.

The definition contained herein shall not be construed to include shotgun shells.

"Dragon's breath shotgun shell" means any shotgun shell that contains exothermic pyrophoric mesh metal as the projectile and is designed for the purpose of throwing or spewing a flame or fireball to simulate a flame-thrower.

"Bolo shell" means any shell that can be fired in a firearm and expels as projectiles 2 or more metal balls connected by solid metal wire.

"Flechette shell" means any shell that can be fired in a firearm and expels 2 or more pieces of fin-stabilized solid metal wire or 2 or more solid dart-type projectiles.

(b) Exemptions. This Section does not apply to or affect any of the following:

(1) Peace officers.

(2) Wardens, superintendents and keepers of prisons, penitentiaries, jails and other institutions for the detention of persons accused or convicted of an offense.

(3) Members of the Armed Services or Reserve Forces of the United States or the Illinois National Guard while in the performance of their official duties.

(4) Federal officials required to carry firearms, while engaged in the performance of their official duties.

(5) United States Marshals, while engaged in the performance of their official duties.

(6) Persons licensed under federal law to manufacture, import, or sell firearms and firearm ammunition, and actually engaged in any such business, but only with respect to activities which are within the lawful scope of such business, such as the manufacture, transportation, or testing of such bullets or ammunition.

This exemption does not authorize the general private possession of any armor piercing bullet, dragon's breath shotgun shell, bolo shell, or flechette shell, but only such possession and activities which are within the lawful scope of a licensed business described in this paragraph.

(7) Laboratories having a department of forensic ballistics or specializing in the development of ammunition or explosive ordnance.

(8) Manufacture, transportation, or sale of armor piercing bullets, dragon's breath shotgun shells, bolo shells, or flechette shells to persons specifically authorized under paragraphs (1) through (7) of this subsection to possess such bullets or shells.

720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/24-2.2. (from Ch. 38, par. 24-2.2)

(a) Manufacture, sale or transfer of bullets or shells represented to be armor piercing bullets, dragon's breath shotgun shells, bolo shells, or flechette shells.

720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/24-3.1. (from Ch. 38, par. 24-3.1)

(a) A person commits the offense of unlawful possession of firearms or firearm ammunition when:

- (1) He is under 18 years of age and has in his possession any firearm of a size which may be concealed upon the person; or
- (2) He is under 21 years of age, has been convicted of a misdemeanor other than a traffic offense or adjudged delinquent and has any firearms or firearm ammunition in his possession; or
- (3) He is a narcotic addict and has any firearms or firearm ammunition in his possession; or
- (4) He has been a patient in a mental hospital within the past 5 years and has any firearms or firearm ammunition in his possession; or
- (5) He is mentally retarded and has any firearms or firearm ammunition in his possession; or
- (6) He has in his possession any explosive bullet.

For purposes of this paragraph "explosive bullet" means the projectile portion of an ammunition cartridge which contains or carries an explosive charge which will explode upon contact with the flesh of a human or an animal. "Cartridge" means a tubular metal case having a projectile affixed at the front thereof and a cap or primer at the rear end thereof, with the propellant contained in such tube between the projectile and the cap.

(c) Nothing in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this Section prohibits a person under 18 years of age from participating in any lawful recreational activity with a firearm such as, but not limited to, practice shooting at targets upon established public or private target ranges or hunting, trapping, or fishing in accordance with the Wildlife Code or the Fish and Aquatic Life Code.

Indiana

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Banned Ammunition

- The manufacture, transfer, or possession of armor piercing handgun ammunition is prohibited¹
 - “Armor piercing handgun ammunition” is ammunition that can be fired from a handgun that fires a projectile with a metal core and an outer coating of plastic
 - *Exceptions*
 - The following types of ammunition are not considered armor piercing
 - Nylon coated ammunition
 - Plastic shot capsules
 - Ammunition designed to be fired in rifles and shotguns
 - Does not apply to law enforcement officers acting in the course of the officer's official duties or to a person who manufactures or imports for sale or sells armor piercing handgun ammunition to a law enforcement agency

Relevant Law

Ind. Code Ann. § 35-47-5-11.

(a) As used in this section, "armor-piercing handgun ammunition" means a cartridge that:

(1) can be fired in a handgun; and

(2) will, upon firing, expel a projectile that has a metal core and an outer coating of plastic.

(b) A person who knowingly or intentionally:

(1) manufactures;

(2) possesses;

(3) transfers possession of; or

(4) offers to transfer possession of; armor piercing handgun ammunition commits a Class C felony.

(c) This section does not apply to nylon coated ammunition, plastic shot capsules, or ammunition designed to be used in rifles or shotguns.

(d) This section does not apply to a law enforcement officer who is acting in the course of the officer's official duties or to a person who manufactures or imports for sale or sells armor piercing handgun ammunition to a law enforcement agency.

¹ *Ind. Code Ann. § 35-47-5-11 et seq.*

City and County of Indianapolis/Marion County

Ammunition Sales

- No person shall sell or place ammunition in the possession of any person known or suspected to be a habitual user of narcotics or a criminal or a person with criminal purpose¹
 - *Exception*
 - Does not apply to military forces, peace officers or other persons so excepted by law for the possession, use or disposal of ammunition

Relevant Law

Indianapolis Code § 451-5.

No person shall sell, give, barter, exchange, lend or otherwise dispose of, or place in the possession of any known or suspected habitual user of narcotics or any known or suspected criminal or a person with criminal purpose, any type of machine gun, sawed-off shotgun, pistol or revolver, or ammunition therefor, or any knucks, billy, sandbag, dagger, dirk, bowie knife or stiletto, or any spring gun, sword cane or any other dangerous weapon of any similar character, which may be carried or concealed on or about the person and which are commonly used and fit to be used unlawfully to inflict harm on or to any person; or any tools, devices or jimmies commonly used for burglary. However, ordinary pocketknives with blades not exceeding five (5) inches in length and so known and sold in legitimate trade shall not be included in the terms of this section, and the provisions of this section shall not apply to any military forces, peace officers or other persons so excepted by law for the possession, use or disposal of any such things.

¹ *Indianapolis Code § 451-5*

Iowa

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Ammunition Sales

- All ammunition sales are lawful
- For the purposes of preventing the sale of handgun ammunition to persons under 21 years of age¹, .22 caliber rimfire ammunition is considered rifle ammunition in this state²

Relevant Law

Iowa Code § 724.22.

2. Except as provided in subsections 4 and 5, a person who sells, loans, gives, or makes available a pistol or revolver or ammunition for a pistol or revolver to a person below the age of twenty-one commits a serious misdemeanor for a first offense and a class "D" felony for second and subsequent offenses.

6. For the purposes of this section, caliber .22 rimfire ammunition shall be deemed to be rifle ammunition.

¹ *Iowa Code § 724.22(2)*

² *Id.* at § 724.22(6)

Kansas

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Banned Ammunition

- It is unlawful to possess, manufacture, sell, offer for sale, lend, purchase or give away any handgun ammunition with a plastic coated bullet that has a core of less than 60% lead by weight¹
 - *Exceptions*²
 - Does not include solid plastic bullets
 - Does not apply to government laboratories

Relevant Law

Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-4201.

(a) Criminal use of weapons is knowingly:

(8) possessing, manufacturing, causing to be manufactured, selling, offering for sale, lending, purchasing or giving away any cartridge which can be fired by a handgun and which has a plastic-coated bullet that has a core of less than 60% lead by weight.

(e) Subsection (a)(8) shall not apply to a governmental laboratory or solid plastic bullets.

City of Topeka

Banned Ammunition

- It is unlawful to sell, possess or use polymer tipped ammunition³
 - Defined as a projectile that may be used in any firearm which is constructed in whole or in part of carbon based plastics⁴

Relevant Law

City of Topeka Code. § 54-191.

The term "polymer tipped ammunition" means a projectile which may be used in a handgun or other firearm and which is constructed, in whole or in part of carbon-based plastics

¹ *Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-4201(a)(8)*

² *Id.* at § 21-4201(e)

³ *City of Topeka Code § 54-192*

⁴ *Id.* at § 54-191

(polymers), including but not limited to ammunition which is known as a "Black Rhino" or "Rhino-Ammo" bullets or shells.

City of Topeka Code. § 54-192.

It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, possess or use any polymer tipped ammunition within the city limits.

Kentucky

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Banned Ammunition

- It is unlawful to knowingly manufacture, sell, deliver, transfer, or import armor-piercing ammunition¹
 - Armor piercing ammunition is defined as a projectile or projectile core that may be used in a handgun which is constructed of one or a combination of tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, bronze, beryllium copper, or depleted uranium²
 - *Exceptions*
 - Does not include:³
 - Shotgun shot required for hunting purposes
 - Frangible bullets designed for target shooting
 - Projectiles determined by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to be intended for sporting or industrial purposes
 - Does not apply to the possession by or transfer to law enforcement officials or members of the military for use within the scope of their duties⁴

Relevant Law

Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 237.060.

The following definitions apply in KRS 237.060 to 237.090 and KRS 197.170, 218A.992, 244.125, 244.990, and 514.110, unless the context otherwise requires:

(6) "Ammunition" means loaded ammunition designed for use in any firearm.

(7) "Armor-piercing ammunition" means a projectile or projectile core which may be used in a handgun and which is constructed entirely (excluding the presence of traces of other substances) from one (1) or a combination of tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, bronze, beryllium copper, or depleted uranium. "Armor piercing ammunition" does not include shotgun shot required by federal or state environmental or game regulations for hunting purposes, a frangible projectile designed for target shooting,

¹ *Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 237.080(1)*

² *Id.* at § 237.060(7)

³ *Id.* at § 237.060(7)

⁴ *Id.* at § 237.080(2)

a projectile which the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States finds is primarily intended to be used for sporting purposes, or any other projectile or projectile core which the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States finds is intended to be used for industrial purposes, including a charge used in an oil and gas well perforating device.

Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 237.080.

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly manufacture, sell, deliver, transfer, or import armor-piercing ammunition.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to members of the Armed Forces of the United States or law enforcement officers within the scope of their duties, nor shall it prohibit licensed gun dealers from possessing armor piercing ammunition for the purpose of receiving and transferring it to members of the Armed Forces of the United States, or law enforcement officers for use within the scope of their duties.

Louisiana

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Banned Ammunition

- It is unlawful to import, manufacture, sell, purchase, possess, or transfer armor-piercing bullets¹
 - Armor piercing bullets are defined as bullets that have a steel inner core or core of equivalent density and hardness, truncated cone, and is designed for use in a handgun as a body armor or metal piercing bullet or bullets that have been designed by virtue of their shape, density, or coating to breach or defeat body armor when fired from a handgun²
 - *Exceptions*
 - Does not include shotgun shells or ammunition primarily designed for use in rifles³
 - Does not apply to law enforcement officers, law enforcement agencies, Department of Corrections employees, members of the military, federal officials, other authorized agencies or employees acting in the lawful performance of their duties⁴
 - Does not apply to the lawful manufacture, importation, sale, purchase, possession, or transfer of armor piercing bullets exclusively to or for persons authorized by law to possess such bullets or bona fide collectors licensed by the Department of Public Safety⁵

Relevant Law

La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 1810.

As used in this Part, "armor-piercing bullet" shall mean any bullet, except a shotgun shell or ammunition primarily designed for use in rifles, that:

- (1) Has a steel inner core or core of equivalent density and hardness, truncated cone, and is designed for use in a pistol or revolver as a body armor or metal piercing bullet; or
- (2) Has been primarily manufactured or designed, by virtue of its shape, cross-sectional density, or any coating applied thereto, to breach or penetrate body armor when fired from a handgun.

¹ *La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 1811(A)*

² *Id.* at § 1810 et seq.

³ *Id.* at § 1810

⁴ *Id.* at § 1812 et seq.

⁵ *Id.*

La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 1811.

A. No person shall import, manufacture, sell, purchase, possess, or transfer armor-piercing bullets.

La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 1812.

The provisions of this part shall not apply to:

- (1) Law enforcement officers and employees acting in the lawful performance of their duties.
- (2) Law enforcement or other authorized agencies conducting a firearms training course, operating a forensic ballistics laboratory, or specializing in the development of ammunition or explosive ordinance.
- (3) Department of Corrections officials and employees authorized to carry firearms while engaged in the performance of their official duties.
- (4) Members of the armed services or reserve forces of the United States or Louisiana National Guard while engaged in the performance of their official duties.
- (5) Federal officials authorized to carry firearms while engaged in the performance of their official duties.
- (6) The lawful manufacture, importation, sale, purchase, possession, or transfer of armor piercing bullets exclusively to or for persons authorized by law to possess such bullets.
- (7) A bona fide collector licensed by the Department of Public Safety.

Maine

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Banned Ammunition

- It is unlawful to knowingly possess armor piercing ammunition¹
 - Armor piercing ammunition is defined as a projectile or projectile core that may be used in a handgun which is constructed of one or a combination of tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, bronze, beryllium copper, or depleted uranium²
 - Including but not limited to “KTW” ammunition
 - *Exceptions*
 - Does not include:³
 - Shotgun shot required for hunting purposes
 - Frangible bullets designed for target shooting
 - Projectiles determined by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to be intended for sporting or industrial purposes
 - Does not apply to law enforcement officials, forensic labs, or members of the military for use within the scope of their duties⁴
 - Does not apply to bona fide collectors⁵

Relevant Law

Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 17-A, § 43-1056.

1. A person is guilty of possession of armor piercing ammunition if, without authority to do so, the person knowingly possesses armor piercing ammunition other than as part of a bona fide collection.
2. As used in this chapter, "armor-piercing ammunition" means a projectile or projectile core that may be used in a handgun and that is constructed entirely, excluding the presence of traces of other substances, from one or a combination of tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, beryllium copper or depleted uranium, including but not limited to ammunition commonly known as KTW ammunition. "Armor-piercing ammunition"

¹ 17A M.R.S.A § 43-1056(1)

² *Id.* at § 43-1056(2)

³ *Id.*

⁴ 17A M.R.S.A § 43-1056(4)

⁵ *Id.* at § 43-1056(1)

does not include shotgun shot required by federal or state environmental or game laws, rules or regulations for hunting purposes, a frangible projectile designed for target shooting or any projectile or projectile core found by the United States Secretary of the Treasury or the secretary's delegate, pursuant to 27 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 178.148 or Section 178.149, to be:

- A. Primarily intended to be used for sporting purposes; or
- B. Used for industrial purposes, including a charge used in an oil and gas well perforating device.

4. This section does not apply to members of the United States Armed Forces, the United States Reserve Forces or the National Guard, or to law enforcement officers or agencies or forensic laboratories, in the course of duty or employment.

Maryland

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Ammunition Sales

- All ammunition purchases are lawful
- A license is required to possess or store smokeless powder or black powder in quantities greater than 5 pounds and/or for non-personal use¹
 - Must be stored in original container and in a single family residence only

Relevant Law

Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety § 11-105.

(a) In general.- Except as otherwise provided in this subtitle, a person shall obtain a license issued under this subtitle before the person engages in business as a manufacturer or dealer, possesses explosives other than explosives for use in firearms, or possesses or stores explosives for use in firearms in the State.

(c) Exceptions - Armed forces and others handling explosives.- This section does not apply to the armed forces of the United States, the National Guard, the State Guard, or officers or employees of the United States, the State, or a local subdivision of the State who are authorized to handle explosives in the performance of their duties.

(d) Same - Possession of explosives for use in firearms.-

(1) Subject to paragraph (2) of this subsection, a person need not obtain a license to possess or store up to 5 pounds of smokeless powder for the loading or reloading of small arms ammunition, and up to 5 pounds of black powder for the loading or reloading of small arms ammunition or for use in the loading of antique arms or replicas of antique arms, if the smokeless powder and black powder are stored in their original shipping containers and are possessed only for personal use in firearms.

(2) A person may not possess or store explosives for use in firearms in any quantity in multifamily dwellings, apartments, dormitories, hotels, schools, other public buildings, or buildings or structures open for public use.

¹ *Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety § 11-105 et seq.*

City of Annapolis

Ammunition Sales

- Records must be kept on all ammunition sales¹
 - Record must include:
 - Name and address of person purchasing ammunition
 - Make and caliber of ammunition purchased
 - Date of purchase
- Registration with City Clerk is required for ammunition dealers²

Relevant Law

Annapolis City Code § 11.44.030.

Each person engaged in the business of selling or exchanging any firearms, except shotguns and air and cat rifles, or ammunition, shall keep a register of the name and address of the person purchasing any firearms, cartridges or other ammunition, noting the make, caliber and date of purchase. The register shall be open to the inspection of the police at all times.

Annapolis City Code § 11.44.040.

Each person engaged in the business of selling or exchanging any kind of firearms or ammunition shall register his name and place of business with the City Clerk.

Montgomery County

Ammunition Sales

- Handgun ammunition dealers must: **
 - Register with the County department of police³
 - Only make sales of handgun ammunition in person and only with a valid firearm registration certificate of a matching caliber or gauge⁴

¹ *Ann. City Code* § 11.44.030

² *Id.* at § 11.44.040

³ *Montgomery County Code* § 57-12(b)

⁴ *Id.* at § 57-12(c)(1-3)

- *Exception*
 - Non-Residents do not need a valid registration certificate but rather proof that the firearm is lawfully possessed in their jurisdiction
- Maintain a record of signed receipts of all handgun ammunition purchases for one year¹
- *Exceptions*
 - Does not include ammunition which is suitable for use only in rifles or shotguns generally available in commerce²
 - Does not apply to law enforcement officers or other government entities if the officer has in his possession a statement from the head of his agency stating that the fixed ammunition is to be used in the officer's official duties³
 - Incorporated municipalities within this county may choose whether or not to adopt this law⁴

** This section (*Montgomery County Code § 57-12* below) was held to be invalid by the Court of Appeals in *Montgomery County, Maryland, et al. v. Atlantic Guns, Inc., et al.*, 302 Md. 540, 489 A.2d 1114 (1985), and interpreted in *Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission v. Elgin*, 53 Md. App. 452, 454 A.2d 408 (1983).

Relevant Law

Montgomery County Code § 57-12.

(b) Registration of ammunition dealers.

Any ammunition dealer (as defined in 18 United States Code, section 921 et seq.) who conducts business in Montgomery County is required to register with the Montgomery County department of police by maintaining on file with that department, at all times, a valid, current copy of his federal ammunition dealer's license.

(c) Conditions for sale. No ammunition dealer may sell fixed ammunition to any other person, unless:

(1) The sale is made in person;

(2) The purchaser exhibits, at the time of sale, a valid registration certificate or, in the case of a nonresident, proof that the firearm is lawfully possessed in the jurisdiction where the purchaser resides;

¹ *Id.* at § 57-12(c)(4)

² *Id.* at § 57-12(d)(1)

³ *Id.* at § 57-12(d)(3)

⁴ *Id.* at § 57-12(f)

(3) The fixed ammunition to be sold is of the same caliber or gauge as the firearm described in the registration certificate, or other proof in the case of a nonresident; and

(4) The purchaser signs a receipt for the ammunition which shall be maintained by the licensed dealer for a period of one (1) year from the date of sale.

(d) Exceptions. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the sale of fixed ammunition:

(1) Which is suitable for use only in rifles or shotguns generally available in commerce, or to the sale of component parts of these types of ammunition;

(2) To any person licensed to possess fixed ammunition under an act of Congress and the law of the jurisdiction where the person resides or conducts business; or

(3) To any law enforcement officer of federal, state, local or any other governmental entity, if the officer has in his possession a statement from the head of his agency stating that the fixed ammunition is to be used in the officer's official duties.

(f) Exception for incorporated municipalities. This section shall not be effective in any incorporated municipality which by law has authority to enact a law on the same subject. If any such incorporated municipality adopts this section and requests the county to enforce the adopted provisions thereof within its corporate limits, the county may thereafter administer and enforce the same within the incorporated municipality. The county executive is authorized to enter into agreements with incorporated municipalities to enforce and administer the provisions so adopted and to collect the administrative costs of implementation from such municipalities.

Massachusetts

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Ammunition Sales

- A license is required to sell ammunition¹
- Ammunition may only be owned or possessed by, or given, sold, delivered, or otherwise transferred to persons who have a Class A or Class B license to carry a firearm or a firearm identification card issued under the provisions of Ch. 140, § 129B²
 - *Exceptions*³
 - Does not include:
 - Signaling devices⁴
 - Industrial purposes
 - Non-Resident Hunters with valid hunting licenses
 - Possession on a shooting range
 - Non-Residents traveling through state with ammunition in a locked container
 - New residents within 60 days
 - New residents are those that have not lived in the state for at least 180 consecutive days or those returning from military service
 - Military and Police in the performance of their official duties⁵
 - Possession of rifle and shotgun ammunition by non-Residents who meet their resident state standards to possess ammunition
- Ammunition may only be sold in face-to-face transactions where the purchaser displays his or her license to carry a firearm, firearm identification card, or proof of exemption⁶
 - *Exception*
 - Orders for ammunition received by mail, facsimile, telephone or other telecommunication device may be filled as long as the transaction or transfer includes the in-person presentation of the required card, proof, license or permit as required herein prior to any sale⁷

¹ *Mass. Gen. Laws* Ch. 140, § 122B

² *Id.* at Ch. 140, §§ 123, 129C

³ *Id.* at Ch. 140 § 129C(a, f, g, h, j, o, p)

⁴ Approved by the U.S. Coast Guard or Interstate Commerce Commission

⁵ Must submit clear proof of identification, including shield number, serial number, military or governmental order or authorization, military or other official identification, as may be applicable

⁶ *Mass. Gen. Laws* Ch. 140 § 123

⁷ *Id.*

Relevant Law

Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 140, § 122B.

No person shall sell ammunition in the commonwealth unless duly licensed. . .

Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 140, § 123.

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 Class 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 Class A or Class B 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.

. . . 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.

Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 140, § 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. . .

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;

(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;

(j) Any new resident moving into the commonwealth, any resident of the commonwealth returning after having been absent from the commonwealth for not less than 180 consecutive days or any resident of the commonwealth upon being released from active service with any of the armed services of the United States with respect to any firearm, rifle or shotgun and any ammunition therefor then in his possession, for 60 days after such release, return or entry into the commonwealth;

(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.

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.

City of Worcester

Ammunition Sales

- A license issued by the Chief of Police is required to sell ammunition¹

Relevant Law

Worcester, Mass., Municipal Code Ch. 11, § 10.

(a) No person shall sell any ammunition for any firearm without a license issued by the chief of police pursuant to the provisions of G.L. c.140, §122B. The fee shall be twenty-five dollars. The fee for a renewal license shall be one dollar per year.

¹ *Worcester, Mass., Municipal Code Ch. 11, § 10(a)*

Michigan

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Banned Ammunition

- It is unlawful to manufacture, distribute, sell, or use armor piercing ammunition¹
 - "Armor piercing ammunition" is defined as a projectile or projectile core which may be used in a pistol and which is constructed of tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, bronze, beryllium copper, or a combination of tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, bronze, or beryllium copper²
 - *Exceptions*
 - Does not include:³
 - Shotgun shot required for hunting purposes
 - Frangible bullets designed for target shooting
 - Projectiles determined by the director of the department of state police to be intended for sporting or industrial purposes
 - Does not apply to persons who manufacture, distribute, sell, or use armor piercing ammunition if it is not in violation of chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code

Ammunition Sales

- It is unlawful to knowingly sell ammunition to someone who is under indictment for a felony or who has completed all conditions of their sentence, probation or parole for being convicted of a felony less than 3 years ago⁴

Relevant Law

Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.223.

(3) A seller shall not sell a firearm or ammunition to a person if the seller knows that either of the following circumstances exists:
(a) The person is under indictment for a felony. As used in this subdivision, "felony" means a violation of a law of this state, or of another state, or of the United States that is punishable by imprisonment for 4 years or more.

¹ *Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.224c(1)*

² *Id.* at § 750.224c(3)(a)

³ *Id.* at § 750.224c(3)(a)(i-iv)

⁴ *Id.* at §§ 750.223(3), 750.224f(1) et seq.

(b) The person is prohibited under section 224f from possessing, using, transporting, selling, purchasing, carrying, shipping, receiving, or distributing a firearm.

Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.224c.

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a person shall not manufacture, distribute, sell, or use armor piercing ammunition in this state. A person who willfully violates this section is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 4 years, or by a fine of not more than \$2,000.00, or both.

(2) This section does not apply to either of the following:

(a) A person who manufactures, distributes, sells, or uses armor piercing ammunition in this state, if that manufacture, distribution, sale, or use is not in violation of chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code.

(b) A licensed dealer who sells or distributes armor piercing ammunition in violation of this section if the licensed dealer is subject to license revocation under chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code for that sale or distribution.

(3) As used in this section:

(a) "Armor piercing ammunition" means a projectile or projectile core which may be used in a pistol and which is constructed entirely, excluding the presence of traces of other substances, of tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, bronze, beryllium copper, or a combination of tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, bronze, or beryllium copper. Armor piercing ammunition does not include any of the following:

(i) Shotgun shot that is required by federal law or by a law of this state to be used for hunting purposes.

(ii) A frangible projectile designed for target shooting.

(iii) A projectile that the director of the department of state police finds is primarily intended to be used for sporting purposes.

(iv) A projectile or projectile core that the director of the department of state police finds is intended to be used for industrial purposes.

(b) "Licensed dealer" means a person licensed under chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code to deal in firearms or ammunition.

(4) The director of the department of state police shall exempt a projectile or projectile core under subsection (3)(a)(iii) or (iv) if that projectile or projectile core is exempted under chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code. The director of state police shall exempt a projectile or projectile core under subsection (3)(a)(iii) or (iv) only by a rule promulgated in compliance with

the administrative procedures act of 1969, Act No. 306 of the Public Acts of 1969, being sections 24.201 to 24.328 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

Mich. Comp. Laws § 750.224f.

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a person convicted of a felony shall not possess, use, transport, sell, purchase, carry, ship, receive, or distribute a firearm in this state until the expiration of 3 years after all of the following circumstances exist:

(a) The person has paid all fines imposed for the violation.

(b) The person has served all terms of imprisonment imposed for the violation.

(c) The person has successfully completed all conditions of probation or parole imposed for the violation.

Minnesota

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Ammunition Sales

- Centerfire handgun ammunition must not be displayed so that it is accessible to persons under 18 years of age¹
 - *Exceptions*
 - Does not apply if:
 - The display is under observation of the seller
 - The seller takes reasonable steps to exclude underage persons from the display area
 - Enclosed display cases and areas behind a counter are not considered accessible areas
 - Does not include ammunition suitable for big game hunting

Relevant Law

Minn. Stat. § 609.663.

It is a petty misdemeanor to display centerfire metallic case handgun ammunition for sale to the public in a manner that makes the ammunition directly accessible to persons under the age of 18 years, other than employees or agents of the seller, unless the display is under observation of the seller or the seller's employee or agent, or the seller takes reasonable steps to exclude underage persons from the immediate vicinity of the display. Ammunition displayed in an enclosed display case or behind a counter is not directly accessible. This section does not apply to ammunition suitable for big game hunting.

¹ *Minn. Stat. § 609.663*

Mississippi

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Banned Ammunition

- It is unlawful to make, manufacture, sell or possess any armor piercing ammunition¹
 - Armor piercing ammunition is defined as the federal definition of armor piercing ammunition:²
 - A projectile or projectile core which may be used in a handgun and which is constructed from tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, bronze, beryllium copper, or depleted uranium; or
 - A full jacketed projectile larger than .22 caliber designed and intended for use in a handgun and whose jacket has a weight of more than 25 percent of the total weight of the projectile.
 - *Exceptions*
 - Does not include:³
 - Shotgun shot required for hunting purposes
 - Frangible bullets designed for target shooting
 - Projectiles determined by the Attorney General of the United States to be intended for sporting or industrial purposes

Relevant Law

Miss. Code Ann. § 97-37-31.

It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, corporation or manufacturing establishment, not duly authorized under federal law, to make, manufacture, sell or possess any instrument or device which, if used on firearms of any kind, will arrest or muffle the report of said firearm when shot or fired or armor piercing ammunition as defined in federal law. Any person violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00), or imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than thirty (30) days, or both. All such instruments or devices shall be registered with the Department of Public Safety and any law enforcement agency in possession of such instruments

¹ *Miss. Code Ann. § 97-37-31*

² 18 USC 921(a)(17)(B)

³ 18 USC 921(a)(17)(C)

or devices shall submit an annual inventory of such instruments and devices to the Department of Public Safety. The Commissioner of Public Safety shall document the information required by this section.

18 U.S.C. § 921.

(a)(17)

(B) The term “armor piercing ammunition” means—

(i) a projectile or projectile core which may be used in a handgun and which is constructed entirely (excluding the presence of traces of other substances) from one or a combination of tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, bronze, beryllium copper, or depleted uranium; or
(ii) a full jacketed projectile larger than .22 caliber designed and intended for use in a handgun and whose jacket has a weight of more than 25 percent of the total weight of the projectile.

(C) The term “armor piercing ammunition” does not include shotgun shot required by Federal or State environmental or game regulations for hunting purposes, a frangible projectile designed for target shooting, a projectile which the Attorney General finds is primarily intended to be used for sporting purposes, or any other projectile or projectile core which the Attorney General finds is intended to be used for industrial purposes, including a charge used in an oil and gas well perforating device.

Ammunition Sales

- It is unlawful to knowingly sell, lease, loan, give away or deliver ammunition to any person who:¹
 - Has been convicted of a felony under the laws of this state
 - Has been convicted of a crime under the laws of any state or of the United States which, if committed within this state, would be a felony
 - Is a fugitive from justice
 - Is habitually in an intoxicated or drugged condition
 - Is currently adjudged mentally incompetent
- It is unlawful to recklessly sell, lease, loan, give away or deliver ammunition to a person who is substantially impaired mentally or physically from the introduction of a substance into the body²

Relevant Law

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 571.010.

(11) “Intoxicated,” substantially impaired mental or physical capability resulting from introduction of any substance into the body; . . .

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 571.060.

1. A person commits the crime of unlawful transfer of weapons if he:

(1) Knowingly sells, leases, loans, gives away or delivers a firearm or ammunition for a firearm to any person who, under the provisions of section 571.070, is not lawfully entitled to possess such;

(3) Recklessly, as defined in section 562.016, RSMo, sells, leases, loans, gives away or delivers a firearm or ammunition for a firearm to a person who is intoxicated.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 571.070.

1. A person commits the crime of unlawful possession of a firearm if such person knowingly has any firearm in his or her possession and:

¹ *Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 571.060(1)(1), 571.070(1)(1), (2)*

² *Id.* at §§ 571.010(11), 571.060(1)(3)

(1) Such person has been convicted of a felony under the laws of this state, or of a crime under the laws of any state or of the United States which, if committed within this state, would be a felony; or
(2) Such person is a fugitive from justice, is habitually in an intoxicated or drugged condition, or is currently adjudged mentally incompetent.

Montana

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Ammunition Sales

- All ammunition sales are lawful

Nebraska

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Ammunition Sales

- All ammunition sales are lawful

City of Lincoln

Ammunition Sales

- Ammunition displayed for sale must be secured so that it is inaccessible to the customer without assistance from the retailer¹

Relevant Law

Lincoln Municipal Code § 9.36.025.

It shall be unlawful for any person to display for sale at retail any firearm or firearms, or any ammunition for firearms or reloading components thereof, without such firearm or firearms, or ammunition for firearms or reloading components thereof, being secured so as to cause them to be inaccessible without the assistance of authorized sales personnel of the retailer.

City of Omaha

Ammunition Sales

- Ammunition may not be displayed or sold in an assembled state at gun shows²
- Ammunition may not be displayed for sale or distribution in a display window or any other place which can be seen from a public thoroughfare³

¹ *Lincoln Municipal Code § 9.36.025*

² *Omaha Municipal Code § 19-392.1*

³ *Id.* at § 20-199

Relevant Law

Omaha Municipal Code § 19-392.1.

It shall be unlawful to exhibit or sell any ammunition in an assembled state at a firearms exhibition.

Omaha Municipal Code § 20-199.

It shall be unlawful for any person purposely or knowingly to exhibit for sale or distribution in a display window or any other place which can be seen from a public thoroughfare any firearm or ammunition therefor.

Nevada

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Ammunition Sales

- It is unlawful to knowingly sell or otherwise dispose of ammunition to a person who is:¹
 - Under indictment for or has been convicted of a felony
 - A fugitive from justice
 - Adjudicated as mentally ill or has been committed to any mental health facility
 - Illegally in the United States

Relevant Law

Nev. Rev. Stat. § 202.362.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, a person within this state shall not sell or otherwise dispose of any firearm or ammunition to another person if he has actual knowledge that the other person:

- (a) Is under indictment for, or has been convicted of, a felony in this or any other state, or in any political subdivision thereof, or of a felony in violation of the laws of the United States of America, unless he has received a pardon and the pardon does not restrict his right to bear arms
- (b) Is a fugitive from justice;
- (c) Has been adjudicated as mentally ill or has been committed to any mental health facility
- (d) Is illegally or unlawfully in the United States.

3. This section does not apply to a person who sells or disposes of any firearm or ammunition to:

- (a) A licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer or licensed collector who, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 925(b), is not precluded from dealing in firearms or ammunition; or
- (b) A person who has been granted relief from the disabilities imposed by federal laws pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 925(c).

¹ *Nev. Rev. Stat. § 202.362(1)(a-d)*

Clark County

Ammunition Sales

- Ammunition may not be displayed in any store or business window¹
 - *Exception*
 - Does not apply when store is open for business and under the supervision of the licensee

Relevant Law

Clark County Code § 12.04.130.

No pistols or ammunition shall be openly displayed in any store or business window, except only during such hours when said store is open for business and under the supervision of the licensee or adult authorized personnel.

City of Las Vegas

Ammunition Sales

- No ammunition may be displayed in any store or business window²

Relevant Law

Las Vegas Municipal Code § 10.66.090.

No pistols or ammunition shall be displayed in any store or business window.

¹ *Clark County Code § 12.04.130*

² *Las Vegas Municipal Code § 10.66.090*

New Hampshire

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Ammunition Sales

- All ammunition sales are lawful

New Jersey

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Banned Ammunition

- The following types of ammunition may not be manufactured, possessed, transported, shipped, sold, or disposed:
 - Body armor penetrating handgun ammunition^{1,2}
 - Consists of bullets whose core (or jacket if thicker than 0.025”) is made of:
 - Tungsten carbide
 - Hard Bronze
 - Any material which is harder than a rating of 72 on the Rockwell B hardness scale
 - *Exceptions*
 - Licensed curio and relic collectors
 - As defined in 18 U.S.C. 921(a)(13)
 - May not possess more than three examples of each distinctive variation
 - Authorized military and law enforcement³
 - Retail and wholesale firearms dealers on their licensed premises for sale only to military and law enforcement and as long as records of sales are kept⁴
 - “Hollow Nose” or “Dum-Dum” bullets⁵
 - Terms not defined under N.J. law
 - *Exceptions*
 - Persons keeping such ammunition at his dwelling, premises or other land owned or possessed by him, or carrying such ammunition from the place of purchase to said dwelling or land⁶
 - Retail and wholesale firearms dealers on their licensed premises as long as records of sales are kept
 - Authorized military, law enforcement, and designated Nuclear Regulatory Comm. licensees and employees of nuclear power plants^{7,8}

¹ *N.J. Stat. Ann.* § 2C:39-3(f)(2) et seq.

² *Id.* at § 2C:39-9(f)(1)

³ *Id.* at § 2C:39-3(g)(1)

⁴ *Id.* at § 2C:39-3(g)(3)

⁵ *Id.* at § 2C:39-3(f)(1)

⁶ *Id.* at § 2C:39-3(g)(2)(a)

⁷ *Id.* at § 2C:39-3(g)(1)

⁸ *Id.* at § 2C:39-3(g)(2)(b)

Ammunition Sales

- Handgun ammunition may only be purchased, received, or otherwise acquired by, and may only be sold, given, transferred, assigned, or otherwise disposed of to:¹
 - Licensed manufacturers, wholesalers, and dealers
 - Holders and possessors of the following items that must be displayed upon transfer:
 - Valid firearms purchaser identification card
 - Valid copy of a permit to purchase a handgun
 - Valid permit to carry a handgun
- *Exceptions*
 - Handgun ammunition that is recognized as being historical in nature when transferred to curio and relic collectors²
 - Sale of “de minimis” amounts of ammunition at firearms ranges operated by:³
 - Licensed dealers
 - Law enforcement agencies
 - Military organizations
 - Recognized rifle or pistol clubs
 - Handgun ammunition that is transferred along with temporary transfers of firearms as long as⁴
 - The transfer is for less than 8 consecutive hours in any 24 hour period
 - The firearm is used in the presence of the legal owner of the firearm or instructor when transferred for training purposes

Relevant Law

N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:39-3.

f. Dum-dum or body armor penetrating bullets.

(1) Any person, other than a law enforcement officer or persons engaged in activities pursuant to subsection f. of N.J.S.2C:39-6, who knowingly has in his possession any hollow nose or dum-dum bullet, or

¹ *Id.* at § 2C:58-3.3(b)

² *Id.* at § 2C:58-3.3(d)

³ *Id.* at § 2C:58-3.3(g)

⁴ *Id.* at §§ 2C:58-3.1, 2C:58-3.2 et seq.

(2) any person, other than a collector of firearms or ammunition as curios or relics as defined in Title 18, United States Code, section 921 (a) (13) and has in his possession a valid Collector of Curios and Relics License issued by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, who knowingly has in his possession any body armor breaching or penetrating ammunition, which means:

(a) ammunition primarily designed for use in a handgun, and
(b) which is comprised of a bullet whose core or jacket, if the jacket is thicker than .025 of an inch, is made of tungsten carbide, or hard bronze, or other material which is harder than a rating of 72 or greater on the Rockwell B. Hardness Scale, and
(c) is therefore capable of breaching or penetrating body armor, is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree. For purposes of this section, a collector may possess not more than three examples of each distinctive variation of the ammunition described above. A distinctive variation includes a different head stamp, composition, design, or color.

g. Exceptions.

(1) Nothing in subsection a., b., c., d., e., f., j. or k. of this section shall apply to any member of the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard, or except as otherwise provided, to any law enforcement officer while actually on duty or traveling to or from an authorized place of duty, provided that his possession of the prohibited weapon or device has been duly authorized under the applicable laws, regulations or military or law enforcement orders. Nothing in subsection h. of this section shall apply to any law enforcement officer who is exempted from the provisions of that subsection by the Attorney General. Nothing in this section shall apply to the possession of any weapon or device by a law enforcement officer who has confiscated, seized or otherwise taken possession of said weapon or device as evidence of the commission of a crime or because he believed it to be possessed illegally by the person from whom it was taken, provided that said law enforcement officer promptly notifies his superiors of his possession of such prohibited weapon or device.

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

together with the date of sale and quantity of ammunition sold.

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

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

N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:39-6.

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

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

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

N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:39-9.

f. (1) Any person who manufactures, causes to be manufactured, transports, ships, sells, or disposes of any bullet, which is primarily

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

N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:58-3.3.

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

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

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

N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:58-3.1.

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

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

the firearm or the licensed dealer shall be on the premises or the property of the firing range during the entire time that the firearm is in the possession of the person to whom it is temporarily transferred. . . .

N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:58-3.2.

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

New Mexico

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Ammunition Sales

- All ammunition sales are lawful

City of Las Cruces

Ammunition Sales

- Live ammunition may not be sold, exchanged or displayed to be sold by any flea market vendor¹

Relevant Law

Las Cruces Municipal Code § 16-267.

No flea market vendor shall sell, exchange, or display for the purpose of sale or exchange any firearm, live ammunition, fresh meat, or any item of contraband as such is defined by federal or state law. . . .

¹ *Las Cruces Municipal Code § 16-267*

New York

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Banned Ammunition

- It is unlawful to possess a bullet containing an explosive substance designed to detonate upon impact¹

Ammunition Sales

- It is unlawful to sell “ammunition designed exclusively for use in a pistol or revolver” to any person who is not authorized to possess a pistol or revolver²

Relevant Law

N.Y. Penal Law § 265.01.

A person is guilty of criminal possession of a weapon in the fourth degree when:

(7) He knowingly possesses a bullet containing an explosive substance designed to detonate upon impact.

N.Y. Penal Law § 265.01.

(5) ...it shall be unlawful for any dealer in firearms to sell any ammunition designed exclusively for use in a pistol or revolver to any person, not authorized to possess a pistol or revolver.

City of Albany

Ammunition Sales

- Ammunition for sale must be secured in a manner approved by the Chief of Police and the Chief of the Fire Department when the store is not open for business³
- When a license is required for the type of firearm for which the ammunition being purchased is used, the ammunition may only be sold to persons possessing a valid firearms license⁴

¹ *N.Y. Penal Law § 265.01*

² *Id.* at § 270.00

³ *Code of the City of Albany § 193-8*

⁴ *Id.* at § 193-9 et seq.

- When a license is not required for the type of firearm for which the ammunition being purchased is used, the ammunition may be sold to persons possessing a valid driver's license
- The following information must be recorded and kept for 10 years by the dealer:¹
 - The type, caliber, and quantity of ammunition sold
 - The name and address of the person purchasing the ammunition
 - The caliber, make, model, manufacturer's name, and serial number of the firearm for which the ammunition is being purchased
 - The date of the transaction
 - The firearm license or driver's license number

Relevant Law

Code of the City of Albany § 193-8.

(A) Firearms and ammunition for sale shall be kept secured at all times when the place in which they are held for sale is not open for business. The manner in which the firearms and ammunition are to be secured must be approved by both the Chief of Police and the Chief of the Fire Department upon receipt of appropriate application for such approval. Such approval shall in no case be unreasonably withheld.

Code of the City of Albany § 193-9.

Ammunition shall only be sold to persons possessing a valid firearms license, when a license is required for the type of firearm for which the ammunition is used. When purchasing any other type of ammunition, where a firearms license would not be required for the type of ammunition being purchased, a driver's license shall be required. A record shall be kept by the dealer of each sale of ammunition which shall show the type, caliber and quantity of ammunition sold, the name and address of the person receiving the same, the caliber, make, model, manufacturer's name and serial number of the firearm for which the purchaser is purchasing ammunition, the date and time of the transaction, and the identifying number of the firearms or driver's license. Such record shall be maintained for 10 years and shall be made available to state and local enforcement agencies upon request.

¹ *Id.*

City of Buffalo

Ammunition Sales

- It is unlawful for any person, other than a gunsmith or dealer of firearms licensed in the State of New York or the United States, to give, lease, loan, keep for sale, offer, sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of ammunition¹
 - *Exceptions*
 - Ammunition may be transferred between family members
 - Ammunition may be transferred to gunsmiths or firearms dealers from any person

Relevant Law

Code of the City of Buffalo § 180-1.

B. Definitions. As used in this section, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

Dispose Of - To dispose of, give away, give, Lease, loan, keep for sale, offer, offer for sale, sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of.

E. No person shall dispose of any firearm, rifle, shotgun, air gun or ammunition in the city.

This prohibition shall not apply to:

- (1) A gunsmith or dealer in firearms duly licensed by the State of New York or the United States.
- (2) A person disposing of the same to a gunsmith or dealer in firearms duly licensed by the State of New York or the United States.
- (3) A person voluntarily surrendering the same in accordance with the provisions of § 265.20 of the Penal Law.
- (4) A person disposing of a licensed firearm in accordance with law.
- (5) Disposition by intestate or testamentary bequest.
- (6) A person disposing of a rifle, shotgun, air gun or ammunition to a family member.

¹ *Code of the City of Buffalo § 180-1(E)(1-6)*

City of New York

Ammunition Sales

- It is unlawful for any person, other than a firearms dealer, to give, lease, loan, keep for sale, offer, offer for sale, sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of ammunition¹
 - *Exception*
 - A person may transfer ammunition to a dealer
- It is unlawful for any dealer to dispose² of any ammunition of a particular caliber to any person not authorized to possess a handgun, rifle, or shotgun of such caliber within the city of New York³
 - The person must person exhibits the license or permit authorizing him or her to possess a firearm within the city of New York⁴
 - The following information must be recorded by the dealer for each disposition of ammunition:^{5,6}
 - The quantity, caliber and type of ammunition
 - The name and address of the person receiving the ammunition
 - The date and time of the transaction
 - The number of the license or permit exhibited or description of the proof of status as a person not required to have a license or permit
- It is unlawful for any person to possess any ammunition of any caliber other than calibers of handguns, rifles or shotguns for which they are permitted to possess within the city of New York^{7,8}
- It is unlawful for any dealer to dispose⁹ of rifle or shotgun ammunition to any person unless that person presents a valid license or registration for a rifle or shotgun of matching caliber¹⁰
- The transport of ammunition by a manufacturer directly between places where the manufacturer regularly conducts business is only permitted if:¹¹
 - The ammunition is transported in a locked opaque container
 - The transportation is carried out by an agent or employee of the manufacturer who is permitted in writing by the manufacturer to do so

¹ *Admin Code of the City of New York* § 10-131(i)(1)

² *Admin Code of the City of New York* § 10-301(8)

³ *Id.* at § 10-131(2)

⁴ *Id.* at § 10-131(12)

⁵ *Id.* at § 10-131(13)

⁶ *Id.* at § 10-306(e)

⁷ *Id.* at § 10-131(3), (4)

⁸ *Id.* at § 10-306(d)

⁹ *Id.* at § 10-301(8)

¹⁰ *Id.* at § 10-306(c)

¹¹ *Id.* at § 10-131(10)

- Consent of the police commissioner of the city of New York has been obtained
 - The manufacturer must notify the police commissioner in writing of:
 - The name and address of the transporting manufacturer, or agent or employee of the manufacturer who is authorized in writing by such manufacturer to transport ammunition or ammunition feeding devices
 - The quantity, caliber and type of ammunition
 - The place where the manufacturer regularly conducts business within the city of New York and such other information as the commissioner may deem necessary
- *Exception*
 - The regular and ordinary transport of ammunition or as merchandise shall not be limited by this subdivision, provided that the person transporting such ammunition or ammunition feeding devices, where he or she knows or has reasonable means of ascertaining what he or she is transporting, notifies, in writing, the police commissioner of the name and address of the consignee and the place of delivery, and withholds delivery to the consignee for such reasonable period of time designated in writing by the police commissioner as the police commissioner may deem necessary for investigation as to whether the consignee may lawfully receive and possess such ammunition or ammunition feeding devices¹

Relevant Law

Admin. Code of the City of New York § 10-131.

i.1. It shall be unlawful for any person, except as otherwise authorized pursuant to law, to dispose of any ammunition or any ammunition feeding device, as defined in section 10-301, designed for use in a firearm, rifle or shotgun, unless he or she is a dealer in firearms or a dealer in rifles and shotguns and such disposition is in accordance with law, provided that a person in lawful possession of such ammunition or ammunition feeding device may dispose of such ammunition or ammunition feeding device to a dealer

¹ *Id.* at § 10-131(9)

in firearms who is authorized, or a dealer in rifles and shotguns who is authorized, to possess such ammunition or ammunition feeding device.

2. It shall be unlawful for any dealer in firearms or dealer in rifles and shotguns to dispose of any pistol or revolver ammunition of a particular caliber to any person not authorized to possess a pistol or revolver of such caliber within the city of New York.

3. It shall be unlawful for any person not authorized to possess a pistol or revolver within the city of New York to possess pistol or revolver ammunition, provided that a dealer in rifles and shotguns may possess such ammunition.

4. It shall be unlawful for any person authorized to possess a pistol or revolver of a particular caliber within the city of New York to possess pistol or revolver ammunition of a different caliber.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs two, three and four of this subdivision, any person authorized to possess a rifle within the city of New York may possess ammunition suitable for use in such rifle and a dealer in firearms or dealer in rifles and shotguns may dispose of such ammunition to such person pursuant to section 10-306.

9. The regular and ordinary transport of ammunition or ammunition feeding devices as merchandise shall not be limited by this subdivision, provided that the person transporting such ammunition or ammunition feeding devices, where he or she knows or has reasonable means of ascertaining what he or she is transporting, notifies, in writing, the police commissioner of the name and address of the consignee and the place of delivery, and withholds delivery to the consignee for such reasonable period of time designated in writing by the police commissioner as the police commissioner may deem necessary for investigation as to whether the consignee may lawfully receive and possess such ammunition or ammunition feeding devices.

10. The regular and ordinary transport of ammunition or ammunition feeding devices by a manufacturer of ammunition or ammunition feeding devices, or by an agent or employee of such manufacturer who is duly authorized in writing by such manufacturer to transport ammunition or ammunition feeding devices on the date or dates specified, directly between places where the manufacturer regularly conducts business, provided such ammunition or ammunition feeding devices are transported in a locked opaque container, shall not be limited by this subdivision, provided that transportation of such ammunition or ammunition feeding devices into, out of or within the city of New York may be

done only with the consent of the police commissioner of the city of New York. To obtain such consent, the manufacturer must notify the police commissioner in writing of the name and address of the transporting manufacturer, or agent or employee of the manufacturer who is authorized in writing by such manufacturer to transport ammunition or ammunition feeding devices, the quantity, caliber and type of ammunition or ammunition feeding devices to be transported and the place where the manufacturer regularly conducts business within the city of New York and such other information as the commissioner may deem necessary. The manufacturer shall not transport such ammunition or ammunition feeding devices between the designated places of business for such reasonable period of time designated in writing by the police commissioner as such official may deem necessary for investigation and to give consent. The police commissioner may not unreasonably withhold his or her consent. For the purposes of this paragraph, places where the manufacturer regularly conducts business include, but are not limited to, places where the manufacturer regularly or customarily conducts development or design of ammunition or ammunition feeding devices, or regularly or customarily conducts tests on ammunition or ammunition feeding devices.

12. No pistol or revolver ammunition or ammunition feeding device shall be disposed of to any person pursuant to this subdivision unless such person exhibits the license or permit authorizing him or her to possess a pistol or revolver within the city of New York or exhibits proof that he or she is exempt pursuant to section 265.20 of the penal law from provisions of the penal law relating to possession of a firearm and proof that he or she is authorized pursuant to any provision of law to possess a pistol or revolver within the city of New York without a license or permit therefor.

13. A record shall be kept by the dealer of each disposition of ammunition or ammunition feeding devices under this subdivision which shall show the quantity, caliber and type of ammunition or ammunition feeding devices disposed of, the name and address of the person receiving same, the date and time of the transaction, and the number of the license or permit exhibited or description of the proof of status as a person not required to have a license or permit as required by paragraph twelve of this subdivision.

Admin. Code of the City of New York § 10-301.

Definitions. Whenever used in this chapter the following terms shall mean and include:

8. "Dispose of." To dispose of, give away, give, lease, loan, keep for sale, offer, offer for sale, sell, transfer and otherwise dispose of.

Admin. Code of the City of New York § 10-306.

c. No ammunition suitable for use in a rifle of any caliber or for any shotgun or ammunition feeding device which is designed for use in a rifle or shotgun and which is capable of holding no more than five rounds of rifle or shotgun ammunition shall be disposed of to any person who has not been issued a rifle and shotgun permit and a certificate of registration and who does not exhibit same to the dealer at the time of the purchase. In no event shall rifle or shotgun ammunition be disposed of to or possessed by any such person except for a shotgun, or for the specific caliber of rifle, for which the certificate of registration has been issued. No ammunition feeding device which is designed for use in a rifle or shotgun and which is capable of holding more than five rounds of rifle or shotgun ammunition shall be disposed of by a dealer in rifles and shotguns to any person who does not exhibit proof that he or she is exempt from subdivision a of section 10-303.1 pursuant to section 10-305.

d. It shall be unlawful for any person who is required to have a permit in order to possess a rifle or shotgun and who has not been issued such permit to possess rifle or shotgun ammunition or an ammunition feeding device which is designed for use in a rifle or shotgun.

e. A record shall be kept by the dealer of each disposition of ammunition or ammunition feeding devices under this section which shall show the type, caliber and quantity of ammunition or ammunition feeding devices disposed of, the name and address of the person receiving same, the caliber, make, model, manufacturer's name and serial number of the rifle or shotgun for which the purchaser is purchasing ammunition, the date and time of the transaction, and the number of the permit and certificate exhibited or description of the proof of exemption exhibited as required by this section. Such information shall be made available to all law enforcement agencies.

City of Rochester

Ammunition Sales

- It is unlawful to store ammunition for commercial purposes within 100 feet of a dwelling used as a residence¹
 - *Exception*
 - Does not apply to the personal possession, use or ownership of ammunition²
- All commercially displayed ammunition shall be kept in locked cases or behind the counter in an area not accessible to the public³
- It is unlawful for any person, other than a gunsmith or dealer of firearms licensed in the State of New York or the United States, to give, lease, loan, keep for sale, offer, sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of ammunition⁴
 - *Exceptions*
 - Ammunition may be transferred between family members
 - Ammunition may be transferred to gunsmiths or firearms dealers from any person

Relevant Law

Code of the City of Rochester § 47-4.

B. Location. The storage, possession or display of firearms, ammunition or explosives within a building occupied by a residential use, or within a building located within one hundred (100) feet of any residential use, which distance shall be measured from the closest point of the building, or portion thereof, used for the storage, possession or display of firearms, ammunition or explosives to the nearest point of the lot line of the property with a residential use, is hereby prohibited.

(H)(1) All ammunition and explosives shall be stored in compliance with 9 NYCRR 1176 et seq. and 12 NYCRR 39 et seq. Further, all ammunition when being displayed shall be kept in locked cases or behind the counter in an area not accessible to the public.

¹ *Code of the City of Rochester § 47-4(B), (D)*

² *Id.* at § 47-4(I)

³ *Id.* at § 47-4(H)(1)

⁴ *Id.* at § 47-5(E)

I. The regulations provided for herein shall not apply to the personal possession, use or ownership of firearms or ammunition therefor.

Code of the City of Rochester § 47-5.

E. No person shall dispose of any firearm, rifle, shotgun, air gun or ammunition in the city.

This prohibition shall not apply to:

- (1) A gunsmith or dealer in firearms duly licensed by the State of New York or the United States;
- (2) A person disposing of the same to a gunsmith or dealer in firearms duly licensed by the State of New York or the United States;
- (3) A person voluntarily surrendering the same in accordance with the provisions of § 265.20 of the Penal Law;
- (4) A person disposing of a licensed firearm in accordance with law;
- (5) Disposition by intestate or testamentary bequest; or
- (6) A person disposing of a rifle, shotgun, air gun or ammunition to a family member.

Suffolk County

Ammunition Sales

- It is unlawful for any dealer to give, give away, loan, offer for sale, sell, transfer and otherwise dispose of “restricted handgun bullets”¹
 - “Restricted handgun bullets” are defined as handgun projectiles that are capable of penetrating body armor and whose composition includes any components having a hardness of 70 or greater on the Rockwell B hardness scale²
 - Including but not limited to:
 - Czechoslovakian manufactured 9-millimeter
 - KTW teflon-coated projectiles
 - “Body armor” is defined as commercially available soft, bullet-resistant apparel with a penetration resistance equal to or greater than NIJ Level II
 - A “handgun” is a firearm originally designed to be fired by the use of a single hand

¹ *Laws of Suffolk County* § 233-3

² *Id.* at § 233-1

- *Exception*
 - Does not apply to the sale to police or military units¹

Relevant Law

Laws of Suffolk County § 233-1.

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

Body Armor - Commercially available soft, bullet-resistant apparel with a penetration resistance equal to or greater than body armor classified as Threat Level Class II that complies with New York State Industrial Code Rule 55 or National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Standard 0101.01, dated May 1978.

Dispose Of - Dispose of, give, give away, loan, offer for sale, sell, transfer and otherwise dispose of, except to police or military units.

Handgun - A firearm originally designed to be fired by the use of a single hand.

Restricted Handgun Bullet - A handgun projectile that is capable of penetrating armor, including body armor as defined herein, and is comprised of a projectile whose composition includes any components having a hardness of 70 or greater on the Rockwell B hardness scale, specifically the Czechoslovakian manufactured 9-millimeter; and all KTW teflon-coated projectiles.

Laws of Suffolk County § 233-3.

B. No dealer shall dispose of any restricted handgun bullet or bullets in Suffolk County, except to police or military units.

City of Yonkers

Ammunition Sales

- It is unlawful to manufacture ammunition²
- It is unlawful to sell or store ammunition without a permit from the city Fire Commissioner³

¹ *Id.* at § 233-3

² *Code of the City of Yonkers* §§ 59-55(A), 59-91

³ *Id.* at § 59-93(A)

- Restrictions on locations for where permits may be issued and the process of obtaining permit are outlined in §§ 59-94, 59-95, 59-96, 59-97
- Permit-holders may not display ammunition in the doors or windows of the licensed premises¹

Relevant Law

Code of the City of Yonkers § 59-55.

A. The manufacture of explosives and small arms ammunition is prohibited in the City of Yonkers.

Code of the City of Yonkers § 59-91.

It shall be unlawful to manufacture ammunition or small arms ammunition in the City of Yonkers.

Code of the City of Yonkers § 59-93.

A. It shall be unlawful for any person to store or sell or offer for sale any ammunition or smallarms ammunition within the city without a permit from the Fire Commissioner.

Code of the City of Yonkers § 59-98.

It shall be unlawful for the holder of a permit for the storage and sale of ammunition or small-arms ammunition to store or exhibit in the windows or doors of the premises covered by the permit any cartridges or shells containing explosives.

¹ *Id.* at § 59-98

North Carolina

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Banned Ammunition

- It is unlawful to import, manufacture, possess, store, transport, sell, offer to sell, purchase, offer to purchase, deliver or give to another, or acquire any teflon-coated bullet¹
 - *Exceptions*
 - Does not apply to²
 - Military personnel when in discharge of their official duties
 - Law enforcement agencies
 - Importers, manufacturers, and dealers licensed for the sale of such bullets to law enforcement agencies
 - Research by manufacturers of body armor

Relevant Law

N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-34.3.

(a) It is unlawful for any person to import, manufacture, possess, store, transport, sell, offer to sell, purchase, offer to purchase, deliver or give to another, or acquire any teflon-coated bullet.

(b) This section does not apply to:

(1) Officers and enlisted personnel of the armed forces of the United States when in discharge of their official duties as such and acting under orders requiring them to carry arms or weapons, civil officers of the United States while in the discharge of their official duties, officers and soldiers of the militia when called into actual service, officers of the State, or of any county, city or town, charged with the execution of the laws of the State, when acting in the discharge of their official duties;

(2) Importers, manufacturers, and dealers validly licensed under the laws of the United States or the State of North Carolina who possess for the purpose of sale to authorized law-enforcement agencies only;

(3) Inventors, designers, ordinance consultants and researchers, chemists, physicists, and other persons employed by or under contract with a manufacturing company engaged in making or doing research designed to enlarge knowledge or to facilitate the creation, development, or manufacture of more effective police-type body armor.

¹ *N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-34.3(a)*

² *Id.* at § 14-34.3(b)(1-3)

North Dakota

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Ammunition Sales

- It is unlawful to supply ammunition to, or to procure or receives ammunition for, a person if the transferor knows or has reasonable cause to believe that such person:¹
 - Has been convicted anywhere of a felony offense involving violence or intimidation or an equivalent felony offense of another state or the federal government for a period of ten years after the date of conviction or the date of release from incarceration, parole, or probation, whichever is latest.
 - Has been convicted anywhere of a class A misdemeanor offense involving violence or intimidation or an equivalent offense of another state or the federal government and the offense was committed while using or possessing a firearm, a dangerous weapon, or, as defined in subsections 7 and 8 of section 12.1-01-04, a destructive device or an explosive for a period of five years after the date of conviction or the date of release from incarceration, parole, or probation, whichever is latest.
 - Has ever been diagnosed and confined or committed to a hospital as a mentally ill person

Relevant Law

N.D. Cent. Code § 62.1-02-01.

1. a. A person who has been convicted anywhere of a felony offense involving violence or intimidation in violation of chapters 12.1-16 through 12.1-25 or an equivalent felony offense of another state or the federal government is prohibited from owning a firearm or having one in possession or under control from the date of conviction and continuing for a period of ten years after the date of conviction or the date of release from incarceration, parole, or probation, whichever is latest.

b. A person who has been convicted anywhere of a felony offense of this or another state or the federal government not provided for in subdivision a or who has been convicted of a class A misdemeanor offense involving violence or intimidation in violation of chapters 12.1-16 through 12.1-25 or an equivalent offense of another state or the federal government and the offense was committed while using or possessing a firearm, a dangerous weapon, or, as defined in subsections 7 and 8 of section 12.1-01-

¹ *N.D. Cent. Code §§ 62.1-02-08(1), 62.1-0201(1)(a-c)*

04, a destructive device or an explosive, is prohibited from owning a firearm or having one in possession or under control from the date of conviction and continuing for a period of five years after the date of conviction or the date of release from incarceration, parole, or probation, whichever is latest.

c. A person who is or has ever been diagnosed and confined or committed to a hospital or other institution in this state or elsewhere by a court of competent jurisdiction, other than a person who has had the petition that provided the basis for the diagnosis, confinement, or commitment dismissed under section 25-03.1-17, 25-03.1-18, or 25-03.1-19, or equivalent statutes of another jurisdiction, as a mentally ill person as defined in section 25-03.1-02, or as a mentally deficient person as defined in section 25-01-01, is prohibited from purchasing a firearm or having one in possession or under control. This limitation does not apply to a person who has not suffered from the disability for the previous three years.

d. A person under the age of eighteen years may not possess a handgun except that such a person, while under the direct supervision of an adult, may possess a handgun for the purposes of firearm safety training, target shooting, or hunting.

N.D. Cent. Code § 62.1-02-08.

1. A person is guilty of an offense if the person supplies a firearm, ammunition, or explosive material to, or procures or receives a firearm, ammunition, or explosive material for, a person prohibited by this title from receiving it if the transferor knows or has reasonable cause to believe that such person is prohibited by section 62.1-02-01 from receiving or possessing it.

Ohio

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Ammunition Sales

- All ammunition sales are lawful

City of Cincinnati

Ammunition Sales

- It is unlawful to display ammunition or signs suggesting the sale of ammunition in any window or showcase¹
- A license from the city manager is required to sell ammunition²
- It is unlawful to sell handgun ammunition to any purchaser with whom the seller is not personally acquainted³
 - *Exception*
 - Does not apply if the purchaser is identified by a person with whom the seller is personally acquainted
- It is unlawful to sell ammunition within 1000ft of school property⁴
 - *Exception*
 - Does not apply if a permit is obtained from the Safety Director⁵

Relevant Law

Cincinnati Municipal Code § 708-5.

No person shall exhibit for sale in show cases or show windows any dangerous weapon or firearm or any accessory therefor, or handgun ammunition, or display any sign, poster, carton or display card which suggests the sale of any dangerous weapon or firearm or accessory therefor, or handgun ammunition. . . .

¹ *Cincinnati Municipal Code § 708-5*

² *Id.* at § 708-9

³ *Id.* at § 708-17

⁴ *Id.* at § 708-35(a)

⁵ *Id.* at § 708-35(b)

Cincinnati Municipal Code § 708-9.

No person shall carry on the business of retail dealer in firearms, ammunition for firearms, or dangerous weapons without first obtaining a license therefor for a fee of \$457 per year; and such license may be granted by the city manager upon written application of any such retail dealer. For a retail dealer only in shotguns and rifles of regulation size only, manufactured for hunting and sporting purposes only, and ammunition therefor, the annual license fee shall be the sum of \$24. . . .

Cincinnati Municipal Code § 708-17.

No person shall sell handgun ammunition to any purchaser with whom the seller is not personally acquainted unless such purchaser is identified by a person with whom the seller is personally acquainted.

Cincinnati Municipal Code § 708-35.

- (a) No person shall sell firearms, guns, ammunition, hunting knives or other dangerous weapons at any retail establishment within 1,000 feet of the boundary of a parcel of real estate upon which a school is located.
- (b) The Safety Director may issue a permit for the sale of sporting firearms and ammunition therefor by an otherwise eligible permanent retail establishment contrary to (a), above. . . .

Banned Ammunition

- It is unlawful to manufacture, cause to be manufactured, import, advertise for sale, sell, possess, carry, use, or attempt to use any “restricted bullet”¹
 - “Restricted bullet” is defined as a projectile of less than 60% lead with a fluorocarbon coating designed to travel at high velocity and is capable of penetrating body armor²
 - “Body armor” is defined as a vest or shirt of 10 or more plies of bullet resistant material

Relevant Law

Okla. Stat. tit. 21, § 1289.19.

Restricted bullet and body armor defined.

As used in Sections 1289.20 through 1289.22 of this title and Section 2 of this act:

1. "Restricted bullet" means a round or elongated missile with a core of less than sixty percent (60%) lead and having a fluorocarbon coating, which is designed to travel at a high velocity and is capable of penetrating body armor; and
2. "Body armor" means a vest or shirt of ten (10) plies or more of bullet resistant material as defined by the Office of Development, Testing and Dissemination, a division of the United States Department of Justice.

Okla. Stat. tit. 21, § 1289.20.

Manufacture of restricted bullets.

A. Except for the purpose of public safety or national security, it shall be unlawful to manufacture, cause to be manufactured, import, advertise for sale or sell within this state any restricted bullet as defined in Section 1289.19 of this title.

B. Any person convicted of violating subsection A of this section shall be guilty of a felony and shall be punished by a fine of not less than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) nor more than Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00), or by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for not more than ten (10) years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

¹ *Okla. Stat. tit. 21, §§ 1289.20(A), 1289.21(A)*

² *Id.* at § 1289.19(1)

Okla. Stat. tit. 21, § 1289.21.

Possession or use of restricted bullets.

A. It shall be unlawful for any person to possess, carry upon his person, use or attempt to use against another person any restricted bullet as defined in Section 1289.19 of this title.

B. Any person convicted of violating subsection A of this section shall be guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for not less than two (2) years nor more than ten (10) years. The sentence so imposed shall not be suspended.

Oregon

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Ammunition Sales

- All ammunition sales are lawful

Pennsylvania

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Ammunition Sales

- All ammunition sales are lawful

Rhode Island

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Banned Ammunition

- It is unlawful to import, manufacture, sell, purchase, or otherwise transfer any bullets which have steel inner cores or cores of equivalent hardness and truncated cones and which are designed for use in pistols as armor-piercing or metal-piercing bullets¹

Relevant Law

R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-47-20.1.

It shall be unlawful within this state for any person to import, manufacture, sell, purchase, or otherwise transfer any bullets which have steel inner cores or cores of equivalent hardness and truncated cones and which are designed for use in pistols as armor-piercing or metal-piercing bullets. Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three (3) years, or a fine of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or both. This section shall not apply to the purchase of those bullets by the Rhode Island state police, by any city or town police department of the state of Rhode Island, or by the department of environmental management for display as a part of a firearms training course under its auspices.

¹ *R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-47-20.1*

South Carolina

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Banned Ammunition

- It is unlawful to use, transport, manufacture, possess, distribute, sell, or buy any ammunition or shells that are coated with polytetrafluoroethylene (teflon).¹

Relevant Law

S.C. Code § 16-23-520.

It is unlawful for a person to use, transport, manufacture, possess, distribute, sell, or buy any ammunition or shells that are coated with polytetrafluoroethylene (teflon). A person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be imprisoned not more than five years or fined not more than five thousand dollars, or both.

¹ *S.C. Code § 16-23-520*

South Dakota

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Ammunition Sales

- All ammunition sales are lawful

Tennessee

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Banned Ammunition

- It is unlawful to manufacture, sell, offer for sale, display for sale or use an ammunition cartridge containing a bullet with a hollow-nose cavity which is filled with an explosive material and designed to detonate upon impact¹

Ammunition Sales

- It is unlawful to intentionally, knowingly or recklessly sell ammunition to a person who has substantial impairment of mental or physical capacity resulting from introduction of any substance into the body²

Relevant Law

Tenn. Code § 39-17-1303.

(2) Intentionally, knowingly or recklessly sells a firearm or ammunition for a firearm to a person who is intoxicated; or

(c) For purposes of this section, "intoxicated" means substantial impairment of mental or physical capacity resulting from introduction of any substance into the body.

Tenn. Code § 39-17-1304.

(b) It is an offense for any person or corporation to manufacture, sell, offer for sale, display for sale or use in this state any ammunition cartridge, metallic or otherwise, containing a bullet with a hollow-nose cavity which is filled with an explosive material and designed to detonate upon impact; provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any state or federal military unit or personnel for use in the performance of its duties.

¹ *Tenn. Code § 39-17-1304(b)*

² *Id.* at §§ 39-17-1303(a)(2), 39-17-1303(c)

Texas

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Banned Ammunition

- It is unlawful to intentionally or knowingly possess, manufacture, transport, repair, or sell armor-piercing ammunition¹
 - “Armor-piercing ammunition” is defined as handgun ammunition that is designed primarily for the purpose of penetrating metal or body armor²
 - *Exceptions*³
 - Does not apply to military or law enforcement agencies
 - Does not apply to dealers or manufacturers dealing with military or law enforcement agencies

Ammunition Sales

- It is unlawful to intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly sell ammunition to any person who has substantial impairment of mental or physical capacity resulting from introduction of any substance into the body⁴
- It is unlawful to knowingly sell ammunition to any person who has been convicted of a felony before the fifth anniversary of whichever date is later:⁵
 - The person's release from confinement following conviction of the felony
 - The person's release from supervision under community supervision, parole, or mandatory supervision following conviction of the felony

Relevant Law

Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 46.01.

(12) "Armor-piercing ammunition" means handgun ammunition that is designed primarily for the purpose of penetrating metal or body armor and to be used principally in pistols and revolvers.

¹ *Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 46.05(7)*

² *Id.* at § 46.01(12)

³ *Id.* at §§ 46.05(b), 46.05(d)(2)

⁴ *Id.* at §§ 46.06(a)(3), 46.06(b)(1)

⁵ *Id.* at § 46.06(a)(4)(A-B)

Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 46.05.

(a) A person commits an offense if he intentionally or knowingly possesses, manufactures, transports, repairs, or sells:

- (1) an explosive weapon;
- (2) a machine gun;
- (3) a short-barrel firearm;
- (4) a firearm silencer;
- (5) a switchblade knife;
- (6) knuckles;
- (7) armor-piercing ammunition;
- (8) a chemical dispensing device; or
- (9) a zip gun.

(b) It is a defense to prosecution under this section that the actor's conduct was incidental to the performance of official duty by the armed forces or national guard, a governmental law enforcement agency, or a correctional facility.

(d) It is an affirmative defense to prosecution under this section that the actor's conduct:

- (2) was incidental to dealing with armor-piercing ammunition solely for the purpose of making the ammunition available to an organization, agency, or institution listed in Subsection (b).

Tex. Penal Code § 46.06.

- (3) intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly sells a firearm or ammunition for a firearm to any person who is intoxicated;
- (4) knowingly sells a firearm or ammunition for a firearm to any person who has been convicted of a felony before the fifth anniversary of the later of the following dates:
 - (A) the person's release from confinement following conviction of the felony; or
 - (B) the person's release from supervision under community supervision, parole, or mandatory supervision following conviction of the felony;

(b) In this section:

- (1) "Intoxicated" means substantial impairment of mental or physical capacity resulting from introduction of any substance into the body.

Utah

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Ammunition Sales

- All ammunition sales are lawful

Vermont

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Ammunition Sales

- All ammunition sales are lawful

Virginia

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Ammunition Sales

- All ammunition sales are lawful

Washington

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Ammunition Sales

- It is unlawful to sell or otherwise transfer or have in possession to sell or otherwise transfer any ammunition without being a licensed dealer¹

Relevant Law

Wash. Rev. Code § 9.41.110.

(3) No dealer may sell or otherwise transfer, or expose for sale or transfer, or have in his or her possession with intent to sell, or otherwise transfer, any ammunition without being licensed as provided in this section.

¹ *Wash. Rev. Code § 9.41.110(3)*

West Virginia

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Ammunition Sales

- All ammunition sales are lawful

Wisconsin

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Ammunition Sales

- All ammunition sales are lawful

Wyoming

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Ammunition Sales

- All ammunition sales are lawful

-Ammunition Laws by Category-

Banned Ammunition

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Hollow Points

Region	Restrictions	Exceptions	Statute
CA - San Francisco	1	3	<i>San Francisco Police Code § 613.10(g)(1-3)</i>
New Jersey	2	4, 5, 6	<i>N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:39-3(f)(1)</i>

Restrictions

1. Bullets designed to expand upon impact and utilize the jacket, shot or materials embedded within the jacket or shot to project or disperse barbs or other objects that are intended to increase the damage to a human body or other target
2. “Hollow Nose” or “Dum-Dum” bullets

Exceptions

3. Does not include lead core hollow point ammunition when the purchase is made for official law enforcement purposes and the purchaser is authorized to make such a purchase by the director of a public law enforcement agency
4. Persons keeping such ammunition at his dwelling, premises or other land owned or possessed by him, or carrying such ammunition from the place of purchase to said dwelling or land
5. Retail and wholesale firearms dealers on their licensed premises as long as records of sales are kept
6. Authorized military, law enforcement, and designated Nuclear Regulatory Comm. licensees and employees of nuclear power plants

Armor Piercing

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Region	Restrictions	Exceptions	Statute
Alabama	1	1, 2	<i>Ala. Code</i> § 13A-11-60(a)
California	2, 3, 4	1, 3, 4	<i>Cal. Penal Code</i> § 12320
DE - Wilmington	5	n/a	<i>Wilmington Code</i> § 36-156(b)
D.C.	6	1, 5, 6	<i>D.C. Official Code</i> § 7-2501.01(13)(a)
Florida	7	1	<i>Fla. Stat.</i> § 790.31(1)(a-f)
Hawaii	8	n/a	<i>Haw. Rev. Stat.</i> § 134-8(a)
Illinois	3, 9	7, 8, 9, 10	<i>720 Ill. Comp. Stat.</i> §§ 5/24-2.1, 5/24-2.2 et seq.
Indiana	10	11	<i>Ind. Code Ann.</i> § 35-47-5-11 et seq.
Kansas	11	12, 13	<i>Kan. Stat. Ann.</i> § 21-4201(a)(8)
KS - Topeka	12	n/a	<i>City of Topeka Code</i> § 54-192
Kentucky	3	8, 9, 10	<i>Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann.</i> § 237.080(1)
Louisiana	13	1, 10, 14	<i>La. Rev. Stat. Ann.</i> § 1811(A)
Maine	3	8, 9, 10	<i>17A M.R.S.A</i> § 43-1056(1)
Michigan	3	8, 9, 10	<i>Mich. Comp. Laws</i> § 750.224c(1)
Mississippi	3, 9	8, 9, 10	<i>Miss. Code Ann.</i> § 97-37-31
New Jersey	14	1, 15, 16, 17	<i>N.J. Stat. Ann.</i> § 2C:39-3(f)(2) et seq.
NY - Suffolk	15	1, 15	<i>Laws of Suffolk County</i> § 233-3
North Carolina	16	1, 15, 17, 18	<i>N.C. Gen. Stat.</i> § 14-34.3(a)
Oklahoma	17	n/a	<i>Okla. Stat. tit. 21, §§ 1289.20(A), 1289.21(A)</i>
Rhode Island	18	n/a	<i>R.I. Gen. Laws</i> § 11-47-20.1
South Carolina	16	n/a	<i>S.C. Code</i> § 16-23-520
Texas	19	1, 15, 17	<i>Tex. Penal Code Ann.</i> § 46.05(7)

Restrictions

1. It is unlawful to possess or sell ammunition designed to penetrate bullet-proof vests
 - a. Includes
 - i. Teflon coated brass or steel ammunition
 - ii. Other ammunition of like kind designed to penetrate bullet-proof vests
2. Handgun ammunition that has been designed primarily to penetrate metal or armor may not be possessed
3. Projectiles or projectile cores constructed of or a combination of tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, bronze, beryllium copper, or depleted uranium are prohibited
4. Projectiles primarily manufactured or designed, by virtue of their shape, cross-sectional density, or any coating applied thereto, to breach or penetrate a body vest or body shield from a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed
5. Armor piercing bullets may not be possessed, sold, or brought into the city
 - a. An armor piercing bullet is any bullet which is coated with a non-stick fluoropolymer finish such as Teflon
6. Handgun bullets that can penetrate 18 layers of Kevlar when fired from a 5" or shorter barrel are "restricted bullets" and may neither be purchased nor possessed
7. Armor piercing bullets are bullets that have a steel inner core or core of equivalent hardness and a truncated cone and which are designed

for use in a handgun as armor piercing or metal-piercing bullets may not be possessed

8. Ammunition or bullets with Teflon or similar coating primarily designed to enhance its ability to penetrate metal or pierce protective armor are prohibited
9. Fully jacketed bullets larger than .22 caliber whose jacket weight is more than 25% of the total weight of the projectile are prohibited
10. Armor piercing handgun ammunition defined as ammunition that can be fired from a handgun that fires a projectile with a metal core and an outer coating of plastic is prohibited
11. It is unlawful to possess, manufacture, sell, offer for sale, lend, purchase or give away any handgun ammunition with a plastic coated bullet that has a core of less than 60% lead by weight
12. It is unlawful to sell, possess or use polymer tipped ammunition
13. Banned armor piercing bullets are defined as bullets that have a steel inner core or core of equivalent density and hardness, truncated cone, and is designed for use in a handgun as a body armor or metal piercing bullet or bullets that have been designed by virtue of their shape, density, or coating to breach or defeat body armor when fired from a handgun
14. It is unlawful to possess Body armor penetrating handgun ammunition defined as ammunition that consists of bullets whose core (or jacket if thicker than 0.025") is made of any of the following:
 - a. Tungsten carbide
 - b. Hard Bronze
 - c. Any material which is harder than a rating of 72 on the Rockwell B hardness scale
15. Restricted handgun bullets are defined as handgun projectiles that are capable of penetrating body armor and whose composition includes any components having a hardness of 70 or greater on the Rockwell B hardness scale
16. Teflon-coated bullets are prohibited
17. Restricted bullet is defined as a projectile of less than 60% lead with a fluorocarbon coating designed to travel at high velocity and is capable of penetrating body armor
18. It is unlawful to import, manufacture, sell, purchase, or otherwise transfer any bullets which have steel inner cores or cores of equivalent hardness and truncated cones and which are designed for use in pistols as armor-piercing or metal-piercing bullets
19. Banned armor-piercing ammunition is defined as handgun ammunition that is designed primarily for the purpose of penetrating metal or body armor

Exceptions

1. Does not apply to state or local law enforcement officers acting in the course of the officer's official duties

2. Does not include Teflon coated lead or brass ammunition designed to expand upon contact
3. Does not apply to any police agency or forensic laboratory
4. Does not apply to persons who hold valid permits issued pursuant to Penal Code section 12305
5. Does not apply to Another licensed dealer
6. The agent or officer must have a statement in his possession from the head of his agency stating that the item is to be used in his official duties
7. Bullets whose cores are composed of soft materials such as lead or lead alloys, zinc or zinc alloys
8. Frangible projectiles designed for sporting purposes
9. Projectiles determined by the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury found to be used for sporting or industrial purposes
10. Shotgun shells
11. The following types of ammunition are not considered armor piercing
 - a. Nylon coated ammunition
 - b. Plastic shot capsules
 - c. Ammunition designed to be fired in rifles and shotguns
12. Does not include solid plastic bullets
13. Does not apply to government laboratories
14. Rifle ammunition
15. Military Personnel
16. Licensed Curio and Relic collectors (no more than three of each type)
17. Retail and wholesale firearms dealers on their licensed premises for sale only to military and law enforcement and as long as records of sales are kept
18. Research by manufacturers of body armor

Tracers

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Region	Restrictions	Exceptions	Statute
AK - Juneau	1	2, 3, 4, 5, 6	<i>CBJ Code § 42.20.080(a)</i>
California	1	2, 6, 7, 8	<i>Cal. Penal Code § 12301(a)(1)</i>

Restrictions

1. Rifle and handgun tracers

Exceptions

2. Does not include shotgun tracers
3. Does not include devices designed primarily for emergency or distress signaling purposes
4. Does not include lawful transport in intrastate and interstate commerce
5. Does not apply to persons licensed under the Alaska Fire Prevention Code in Title 30
6. Does not apply to on duty police, military, or fire personnel acting within the scope and course of their employment
7. Does not apply to any police agency or forensic laboratory
8. Does not apply to persons who hold valid permits issued pursuant to California Penal Code section 12305

Incendiary Projectiles

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Region	Restrictions	Exceptions	Statute
AK - Juneau	1	3, 4, 5, 6, 7	<i>CBJ Code § 42.20.080(a)</i>
California	2	7, 8, 9	<i>Cal. Penal Code §§ 12020(a)(1), 12301(a)(1)</i>

Restrictions

1. Projectiles containing any incendiary material or other chemical substance
2. Projectiles with incendiary materials

Exceptions

3. Does not include shotgun tracers
4. Does not include devices designed primarily for emergency or distress signaling purposes
5. Does not include lawful transport in intrastate and interstate commerce
6. Does not apply to persons licensed under the Alaska Fire Prevention Code in Title 30
7. Does not apply to on duty police, military, or fire personnel acting within the scope and course of their employment
8. Does not apply to any police agency or forensic laboratory
9. Does not apply to persons who hold valid permits issued pursuant to California Penal Code section 12305

Explosive Projectiles

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Region	Restrictions	Exceptions	Statute
AK - Juneau	1	7, 8, 9, 10	<i>CBJ Code § 42.20.080(a)</i>
California	2	10,11,12	<i>Cal. Penal Code §§ 12020(a)(1), 12301(a)(1)</i>
Florida	3	10,11,13,14	<i>Fla. Stat. § 790.31(1)(a-f)</i>
Illinois	4	10, 15	<i>720 Ill. Comp. Stat. §§ 5/24-1(a)(11), 5/24-3.1</i>
New York	5	n/a	<i>N.Y. Penal Law § 265.01</i>
Tennessee	6	n/a	<i>Tenn. Code § 39-17-1304(b)</i>

Restrictions

1. Projectiles containing any explosive material or other chemical substance
2. Projectiles with explosive materials
3. Bullets that are designed or altered so as to detonate or forcibly break up through the use of an explosive or deflagrant contained wholly or partially within or attached to such bullet and can be fired from any firearm
4. Projectile portions of an ammunition cartridge which contain or carry an explosive charge which will explode on contact with the flesh of a human or an animal
5. Bullets containing an explosive substance designed to detonate upon impact
6. Bullets with a hollow-nose cavity which is filled with an explosive material and designed to detonate upon impact

Exceptions

7. Does not include devices designed primarily for emergency or distress signaling purposes
8. Does not include lawful transport in intrastate and interstate commerce
9. Does not apply to persons licensed under the Alaska Fire Prevention Code in Title 30
10. Does not apply to on duty police, military, or fire personnel acting within the scope and course of their employment
11. Does not apply to any police agency or forensic laboratory
12. Does not apply to persons who hold valid permits issued pursuant to California Penal Code section 12305
13. Does not include any bullet designed to expand or break up through the mechanical forces of impact alone
14. Does not include any signaling device or pest control device not designed to impact on any target
15. Does not apply to lawful business activities by federally licensed manufacturers and dealers of such ammunition

Exotic Projectiles

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Region	Restrictions	Exceptions	Statute
California	1	6, 7, 8	<i>Cal. Penal Code § 12020(a)(1)</i>
Florida	2, 3, 4	6	<i>Fla. Stat. § 790.31(1)(a-f)</i>
Illinois	2, 3, 4, 5	6, 9, 10	<i>720 Ill. Comp. Stat. §§ 5/24-2.1, 5/24-2.2 et seq.</i>

Restrictions

1. Flechette ammunition - defined as a dart, capable of being fired from a firearm, that measures approximately one inch in length, with tail fins that take up approximately five-sixteenths of an inch of the body
2. Flechette shells - defined as shells that expel two or more pieces of fin-stabilized solid metal wire or two or more solid dart-type projectiles
3. Dragons breath shells - defined as shells that contain exothermic pyrophoric misch metal as the projectile and are designed for the sole purpose of throwing or spewing a flame or fireball
4. Bolo shells - defined as shells that expel as projectiles two or more metal balls connected by solid metal wire
5. Containers with Noxious Substances

Exceptions

6. Does not apply to specified members of the military, fire department, and police while on duty and engaged within the scope of their duties
7. Does not apply to any police agency or forensic laboratory
8. Does not apply to persons who hold valid permits issued pursuant to California Penal Code section 12305
9. Non-lethal devices designed solely for self defense
10. Does not apply to lawful business activities by federally licensed manufacturers and dealers of such ammunition

Frangible Projectiles

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Region	Restrictions	Exceptions	Statute
CA - San Francisco	1	n/a	<i>San Francisco Police Code § 613.10(g)(1-3)</i>
Hawaii	2	n/a	<i>Haw. Rev. Stat. § 134-8(a)</i>

Restrictions

1. Ammunition designed to fragment upon impact
2. Ammunition designed to segment upon impact

.50 Caliber

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Region	Restrictions	Exceptions	Statute
CA - San Francisco	1	3, 4	<i>San Francisco Police Code</i> § 613.10-1(d)
Connecticut	2	3	<i>Conn. Gen. Stat.</i> § 53-2021(b)

Restrictions

1. Any center-fire .50 caliber cartridge
2. .50 caliber armor piercing or incendiary rounds

Exceptions

3. Military and Police Officers while on duty and engaged within the scope of their duties
4. Persons listed in *San Francisco Police Code* § 613.10-1

Ammunition Sales

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Face-to-Face Transactions

Region	Restrictions	Exceptions	Statute
California	1	n/a	<i>Cal. Penal Code § 12318(a)</i>
D.C.	2	4	<i>D.C. Official Code § 7-2505.02(e)(1-3)</i>
MD - Montgomery	3	5, 6, 7	<i>Montgomery County Code § 57-12(b)</i>
Massachusetts	2	8	<i>Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 140 § 123</i>

Restrictions

1. (As of 02/01/11) Handgun ammunition transfers must be conducted in face-to-face transactions where the transferee must provide bona fide identification to the transferor
2. Ammunition sales must be done in person
3. Handgun ammunition sales must be done in person

Exceptions

4. Ammunition sales to law enforcement officers and to holders of ammunition collector's certificates need not be in person as long as the agency statement or collector's certificate is exhibited
5. Does not apply to rifle or shotgun ammunition
6. Ammunition sales to any person licensed to possess fixed ammunition under an act of Congress and the law of the jurisdiction where the person resides or conducts business do not need to be in person
7. Ammunition sales to any law enforcement officer of federal, state, local or any other governmental entity, if the officer has in his possession a statement from the head of his agency stating that the fixed ammunition is to be used in the officer's official duties
8. Orders for ammunition received by mail, facsimile, telephone or other telecommunication device may be filled as long as the transaction or transfer includes the in-person presentation of the required card, proof, license or permit as required prior to any sale

License Required to Sell Ammunition

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Region	Restrictions	Exceptions	Statute
CA - Sacramento	1	11	<i>Sacramento Municipal Code § 5.64.020(A)</i>
CA - San Francisco	2	n/a	<i>San Francisco Police Code § 613</i>
D.C.	3	n/a	<i>D.C. Official Code § 7-2504.01(a-b), § 7-2505.01</i>
MD - Annapolis	4	n/a	<i>Ann. City Code § 11.44.040</i>
MD - Montgomery	5	n/a	<i>Montgomery County Code § 57-12(b)</i>
Massachusetts	6	n/a	<i>Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 140, § 122B</i>
MA - Worcester	1	n/a	<i>Worcester, Municipal Code Ch. 11, § 10(a)</i>
NY - Buffalo	7	12, 13	<i>Code of the City of Buffalo § 180-1(E)(1-6)</i>
NY - New York	8	14	<i>Admin Code of the City of N.Y. § 10-131(i)(1)</i>
NY - Rochester	7	12, 13	<i>Code of the City of Rochester § 47-5(E)</i>
NY - Yonkers	9	n/a	<i>Code of the City of Yonkers § 59-93(A)</i>
OH - Cincinnati	10	n/a	<i>Cincinnati Municipal Code § 708-9</i>
Washington	3	n/a	<i>Wash. Rev. Code § 9.41.110(3)</i>

Restrictions

1. It is unlawful to sell ammunition without a license from the chief of police
2. It is unlawful to sell, lease, or otherwise transfer ammunition without a license from the San Francisco Police Department
3. No person or organization may sell ammunition without a valid dealer's license
4. Registration with City Clerk is required for ammunition dealers
5. Handgun ammunition dealers must register with the County department of police
6. A license is required to sell ammunition
7. Only gunsmiths or dealers of firearms licensed in the State of New York or the United States may give, lease, loan, keep for sale, offer, sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of ammunition
8. Only firearms dealers may give, lease, loan, keep for sale, offer, offer for sale, sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of ammunition
9. It is unlawful to sell or store ammunition without a permit from the city Fire Commissioner
10. A license from the city manager is required to sell ammunition

Exceptions

11. Does not apply to gunsmiths and collectors that do not sell, lease, or transfer firearms
12. Ammunition may be transferred between family members
13. Ammunition may be transferred to gunsmiths or firearms dealers from any person
14. Ammunition may be transferred to firearms dealers from any person

License Required to Purchase Ammunition

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Region	Restrictions	Exceptions	Statute
D.C.	1	n/a	<i>D.C. Official Code § 7-2506.01 et seq.</i>
Illinois	2	9,10,11,12,13	<i>430 Ill. Comp. Stat. §§ 65/2, 65/3</i>
MD - Montgomery	3	14	<i>Montgomery County Code § 57-12(c)(1-3)</i>
Massachusetts	4	15,16,17,18,19	<i>Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 140, §§ 123, 129C</i>
New Jersey	5	20, 21, 22	<i>N.J. Stat. Ann § 2C:58-3.3(b)</i>
New York	6	n/a	<i>N.Y. Penal Law § 270.00</i>
NY - Albany	6, 7	n/a	<i>Code of the City of Albany § 193-9 et seq.</i>
NY - New York	8	n/a	<i>Admin Code of the City of N.Y. § 10-131(2)</i>

Restrictions

1. No person may purchase or possess ammunition unless they have:
 - a. A dealer's license
 - b. A valid firearm registration certificate for a firearm of the same gauge or caliber as the ammunition, or
 - c. A valid ammunition collector's certificate
2. Ammunition may only be acquired or possessed by, or transferred or sold to persons who have and are able to display a currently valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card (FOID)
3. Sales of handgun ammunition are permitted only with a valid firearm registration certificate of a matching caliber or gauge
4. Ammunition may only be given, sold, delivered, or otherwise transferred to persons who have a Class A or Class B license to carry a firearm or a firearm identification card issued under the provisions of Ch. 140, § 129B
5. Handgun ammunition may only be sold, given, transferred, assigned, or otherwise disposed of to:
 - a. Licensed manufacturers, wholesalers, and dealers
 - b. Holders and possessors of the following items that must be displayed upon transfer:
 - i. Valid firearms purchaser identification card
 - ii. Valid copy of a permit to purchase a handgun
 - iii. Valid permit to carry a handgun
6. When a license is required for the type of firearm for which the ammunition being purchased is used, the ammunition may only be sold to persons possessing a valid firearms license
7. When a license is not required for the type of firearm for which the ammunition being purchased is used, the ammunition may be sold to persons possessing a valid driver's license
8. It is unlawful for any dealer to sell, give or transfer any ammunition of a particular caliber to any person unless that person exhibits their valid license or permit to possess the firearm for which ammunition is being purchased within the city of New York

Exceptions

9. Law enforcement and military personnel while engaged in their official duties
10. Certain veteran's organizations
11. Certain resident and non-resident hunters
12. Non-residents licensed in their own state to carry a firearm
13. Certain competitive shooters
14. Non-Residents do not need a valid registration certificate but rather proof that the firearm is lawfully possessed in their jurisdiction
15. Signaling devices
16. Industrial purposes
17. Non-Resident Hunters with valid hunting licenses
18. Possession on a shooting range
19. Military and Police in the performance of their official duties
20. Handgun ammunition that is recognized as being historical in nature when transferred to curio and relic collectors
21. Sale of "de minimis" amounts of ammunition at firearms ranges operated by:
 - a. Licensed dealers
 - b. Law enforcement agencies
 - c. Military organizations
 - d. Recognized rifle or pistol clubs
22. Handgun ammunition that is transferred along with temporary transfers of firearms as long as
 - e. The transfer is for less than 8 consecutive hours in any 24 hour period
 - f. The firearm is used in the presence of the legal owner of the firearm or instructor when transferred for training purposes

Restrictions on the Purchase of Ammunition

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Region	Restrictions	Exceptions	Statute
California	1	18,19	<i>L.A. Municipal Code § 55.09(b)</i>
Delaware	2	11,12,13,14	<i>Del. Code tit. 11, § 1448(a)</i>
Florida	3	15	<i>Fla. Stat. § 790.23</i>
Michigan	4	n/a	<i>Mich. Comp. Laws §§ 750.223(3), 750.224f(1)</i>
Missouri	5, 6	n/a	<i>Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 571.060, 571.070, 571.010</i>
Nevada	7	n/a	<i>Nev. Rev. Stat. § 202.362(1)(a-d)</i>
NM - Las Cruces	8	n/a	<i>Las Cruces Municipal Code § 16-267</i>
North Dakota	9	n/a	<i>N.D. Cent. Code §§ 62.1-02-08(1), 62.1-0201(1)</i>
OH - Cincinnati	10	16	<i>Cincinnati Municipal Code § 708-17</i>
Tennessee	6	n/a	<i>Tenn. Code §§ 39-17-1303(a)(2), 39-17-1303(c)</i>
Texas	6, 11	n/a	<i>Tex. Penal Code Ann. §§ 46.06(a), 46.06(b)</i>

Restrictions

1. It is unlawful to sell, give, lend or transfer ownership of ammunition during the period of seven days prior to or on January 1st, or during the seven days prior to or on July 4th
2. The following persons may not purchase ammunition:
 - a. any person that has been convicted of a felony in any state
 - b. any person that has been convicted of any violent crime (with or without a weapon)
 - c. any person that has been committed or hospitalized for a mental disorder
 - d. any person that has been convicted for the illegal use, sale, or possession of a narcotic
 - e. any person that has been convicted of a crime as a juvenile that would have been a felony if committed as an adult
 - f. a juvenile (if handgun ammunition)
 - g. any person that is subject to a family court order of protection concerning abuse
 - h. any person that has been convicted of misdemeanor domestic violence
 - i. any person that is a defendant or co-defendant in any criminal case
3. The following persons may neither purchase nor possess ammunition within the state:
 - a. Convicted felons of this state or the United States of America
 - b. Persons who have been convicted of crimes in other states that would be felonies in this state
 - c. Persons 24 years of age and younger who have committed a delinquent act that would be considered a felony if it were committed as an adult
 - d. Persons subject to injunctions against committing acts of domestic violence
 - e. Any person who meets the violent career criminal criteria under s. 775.084(1)(d) regardless of whether they have ever

been sentenced or if the prior acts are adjudicated delinquent acts

4. It is unlawful to knowingly sell ammunition to someone who is under indictment for a felony or who has completed all conditions of their sentence, probation or parole for being convicted of a felony less than 3 years ago
5. It is unlawful to knowingly sell, lease, loan, give away or deliver ammunition to any person who:
 - a. Has been convicted of a felony under the laws of this state
 - b. Has been convicted of a crime under the laws of any state or of the United States which, if committed within this state, would be a felony
 - c. Is a fugitive from justice
 - d. Is habitually in an intoxicated or drugged condition
 - e. Is currently adjudged mentally incompetent
6. It is unlawful to intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly sell, lease, loan, give away or deliver ammunition to a person who is substantially impaired mentally or physically from the introduction of a substance into the body
7. It is unlawful to knowingly sell or otherwise dispose of ammunition to a person who is:
 - a. Under indictment for or has been convicted of a felony
 - b. A fugitive from justice
 - c. Adjudicated as mentally ill or has been committed to any mental health facility
 - d. Illegally in the United States
8. Ammunition may not be sold, exchanged or displayed to be sold by any flea market vendor
9. It is unlawful to supply ammunition to, or to procure or receive ammunition for, a person if the transferor knows or has reasonable cause to believe that such person:
 - a. Has been convicted anywhere of a felony offense involving violence or intimidation or an equivalent felony offense of another state or the federal government for a period of ten years after the date of conviction or the date of release from incarceration, parole, or probation, whichever is latest.
 - b. Has been convicted anywhere of a class A misdemeanor offense involving violence or intimidation or an equivalent offense of another state or the federal government and the offense was committed while using or possessing a firearm, a dangerous weapon, or, as defined in subsections 7 and 8 of section 12.1-01-04, a destructive device or an explosive for a period of five years after the date of conviction or the date of release from incarceration, parole, or probation, whichever is latest

- c. Has ever been diagnosed and confined or committed to a hospital as a mentally ill person
- 10. It is unlawful to sell handgun ammunition to any purchaser with whom the seller is not personally acquainted
- 11. It is unlawful to knowingly sell ammunition to any person who has been convicted of a felony before the fifth anniversary of whichever date is later:
 - a. The person's release from confinement following conviction of the felony
 - b. The person's release from supervision under community supervision, parole, or mandatory supervision following conviction of the felony

Exceptions

- 12. Mental Disorder does not prohibit possession of ammunition if person is in possession of a certificate of a medical doctor or psychiatrist licensed in this State certifying that the person is no longer suffering from the mental disorder which interferes with their use of deadly weapons
- 13. Juvenile conviction that would be a felony if adult does not apply if the person is over 25 years of age
- 14. Juvenile may be in possession of a handgun and ammunition if involved in lawful hunting, sporting, instructional, or recreational activity while under the direct supervision of an adult
- 15. Family Court orders concerning abuse do not restrict the purchase and possession of ammunition if the order is an ex parte order, is no longer in effect, or if the order contested order issued solely upon §1041(1)d., e., or h. of Title 10
- 16. Convicted felons may possess ammunition if their civil rights and firearm authority have been restored
- 17. Does not apply if the purchaser is identified by a person with whom the seller is personally acquainted
- 18. Licensed gun dealers
- 19. Military and Police Officers while on duty and engaged within the scope of their duties

Records of Ammunition Sales

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Region	Restrictions	Exceptions	Statute
California	1	9	<i>Cal. Penal Code § 12061(a)(3-4)</i>
CA - Los Angeles	2	10	<i>L.A. Municipal Code § 55.11(c), (d)</i>
CA - Oakland	3	n/a	<i>Oakland Municipal Code § 9.20.040 et seq.</i>
CA - San Francisco	4	n/a	<i>San Francisco Police Code § 615</i>
CA - Santa Ana	5	n/a	<i>Santa Ana Municipal Code § 10-507(a)</i>
MD - Annapolis	6	n/a	<i>Ann. City Code § 11.44.030</i>
MD - Montgomery	7	n/a	<i>Montgomery County Code § 57-12(c)(4)</i>
NY - Albany	8	n/a	<i>Code of the City of Albany § 193-9 et seq.</i>

Restrictions

1. (As of 02/01/11) The vendor must record the following information at the time of delivery of ammunition and must keep the information on record for 5 years:
 - a. The date of the transaction
 - b. The purchaser's or transferee's driver's license or other identification number and the state in which it was issued
 - c. The brand, type, and amount of ammunition
 - d. The purchaser's or transferee's signature
 - e. The name of the salesperson
 - f. The right thumbprint of the purchaser or transferee
 - g. The purchaser's or transferee's full residential address and telephone number
 - h. The purchaser's or transferee's date of birth
2. The vendor must record the following information at the time of purchase of ammunition on the form prescribed by the Board of Police Commissioners and keep the records for at least 2 years
 - a. The date of the transaction
 - b. The name, address and date of birth of the transferee
 - c. The transferee's driver's license or other identification number and the state in which it was issued
 - d. The brand, type and amount of ammunition transferred
 - e. The transferee's signature
 - f. The name of the sales person who processed the transaction
 - g. The right thumbprint of the purchaser or transferee
3. The vendor must record the following information at the time of purchase of ammunition on a form supplied by or approved by the Oakland City Police Dept. and keep the records for at least 2 years
 - a. The date of the transaction
 - b. The purchaser's name, address, and date of birth
 - c. The purchaser's valid driver's license number or other identification number from a valid photographic I.D. such as a passport
 - d. The brand of ammunition purchased
 - e. The type and amount of ammunition purchased
 - f. The purchaser's signature and vendor's initials

4. The vendor must record the following information at the time of purchase of ammunition on a form to be prescribed the Chief of Police and maintain the records for at least two years
 - a. The name of the vendor (including the name of the specific individual) transferring ownership to the transferee
 - b. The place where the transfer occurred
 - c. The date and time of the transfer
 - d. The name, address and date of birth of the transferee
 - e. The transferee's driver's license number, or other identification number, and the state in which it was issued
 - f. The brand, type and amount of ammunition transferred
 - g. The transferee's signature
5. All ammunition sales information and records must be retained on location for 3 years
6. Records must be kept on all ammunition sales
 - a. Record must include:
 - i. Name and address of person purchasing ammunition
 - ii. Make and caliber of ammunition purchased
 - iii. Date of purchase
7. All dealers must maintain a record of signed receipts of all handgun ammunition purchases for one year
8. The following information must be recorded and kept for 10 years by the dealer:
 - a. The type, caliber, and quantity of ammunition sold
 - b. The name and address of the person purchasing the ammunition
 - c. The caliber, make, model, manufacturer's name, and serial number of the firearm for which the ammunition is being purchased
 - d. The date of the transaction
 - e. The firearm license or driver's license number

Exceptions

9. It is not necessary to record and keep the above information if the ammunition is transferred to any of the following:
 - a. A person licensed pursuant to Section 12071
 - b. A handgun ammunition vendor
 - c. A person who is on the centralized list maintained by the department pursuant to Section 12083
 - d. A target facility which holds a business or regulatory license
 - e. Gunsmiths
 - f. Wholesalers
 - g. Manufacturers or importers of firearms licensed pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code

- h. Law enforcement representatives for exclusive use by a government agency with prior written authorization from the head of the agency authorizing the transaction
10. Does not apply to:
- i. Licensed gun dealers
 - j. Military and Police Officers while on duty and engaged within the scope of their duties
 - k. Off-duty peace officers who display proper agency identification
 - l. Any person who has been issued a permit to carry a concealed weapon under the authority of Section 12050 of the Penal Code of the State of California

Access to Ammunition Limitations

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Region	Restrictions	Exceptions	Statute
California	1	n/a	<i>Cal. Penal Code § 12061(a)(2)</i>
Minnesota	2	5, 6, 7	<i>Minn. Stat. § 609.663</i>
NE - Lincoln	3	n/a	<i>Lincoln Municipal Code § 9.36.025</i>
NY - Rochester	4	n/a	<i>Code of the City of Rochester § 47-4(H)(1)</i>

Restrictions

1. (As of 02/01/11) Ammunition must not be accessible to a purchaser or transferee without the assistance of the vendor or employee
2. Centerfire handgun ammunition must not be displayed so that it is accessible to persons under 18 years of age
3. Ammunition displayed for sale must be secured so that it is inaccessible to the customer without assistance from the retailer
4. All commercially displayed ammunition shall be kept in locked cases or behind the counter in an area not accessible to the public

Exceptions

5. Does not apply if:
 - a. The display is under observation of the seller
 - b. The seller takes reasonable steps to exclude underage persons from the display area
6. Enclosed display cases and areas behind a counter are not considered accessible areas
7. Does not include ammunition suitable for big game hunting

Ammunition Display Limitations

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Region	Restrictions	Exceptions	Statute
California	1	n/a	<i>Cal. Penal Code § 1271.4(d)</i>
CA - San Francisco	2	n/a	<i>San Francisco Police Code § 613.10(f)</i>
NV - Clark	3	1	<i>Clark County Code § 12.04.130</i>
NV - Las Vegas	3	n/a	<i>Las Vegas Municipal Code § 10.66.090</i>
NY - Albany	4	n/a	<i>Code of the City of Albany § 193-8</i>
NY - Rochester	5	n/a	<i>Code of the City of Rochester § 47-4(B), (D)</i>
NY - Yonkers	6	n/a	<i>Code of the City of Yonkers § 59-98</i>
OH - Cincinnati	7	n/a	<i>Cincinnati Municipal Code § 708-5</i>

Restrictions

1. At all gun shows and events, ammunition must only be displayed in closed containers unless being shown to a prospective buyer by the vendor
2. It is unlawful to display ammunition or advertisements for ammunition anywhere that is visible from outside of the store
3. Ammunition may not be displayed in any store or business window
4. Ammunition for sale must be secured in a manner approved by the Chief of Police and the Chief of the Fire Department when the store is not open for business
5. It is unlawful to store ammunition for commercial purposes within 100 feet of a dwelling used as a residence
6. Permit-holders may not display ammunition in the doors or windows of the licensed premises
7. It is unlawful to display ammunition or signs suggesting the sale of ammunition in any window or showcase

Exceptions

1. Does not apply if ammunition is supervised by owner and displayed only during normal business hours

-Federal Ammunition Laws-

Federal

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Banned Ammunition

- It is unlawful for any person to manufacture, import, sell, or deliver armor piercing ammunition¹
 - “Armor piercing ammunition” is defined as either:²
 - A projectile or projectile core which may be used in a handgun and which is constructed entirely (excluding the presence of traces of other substances) from one or a combination of tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, bronze, beryllium copper, or depleted uranium, or
 - A full jacketed projectile larger than .22 caliber designed and intended for use in a handgun and whose jacket has a weight of more than 25 percent of the total weight of the projectile
 - *Exceptions*
 - Does not include:³
 - Shotgun shot required by Federal or State environmental or game regulations for hunting purposes
 - Frangible projectiles designed for target shooting
 - Projectiles which the Attorney General finds are primarily intended to be used for sporting purposes
 - Projectiles or projectile cores which the Attorney General finds are intended to be used for industrial purposes
 - Does not apply to armor piercing ammunition:⁴
 - For the use of the United States, any department or agency of the United States, any State, or any department, agency, or political subdivision of a State
 - For the purpose of exportation
 - For the purpose of testing or experimentation and has been authorized by the Attorney General

¹ 18 U.S.C. § 922(a)(7), (8), 27 C.F.R. § 478.37

² *Id.* at § 921(a)(17)(B)

³ *Id.* at § 921(a)(17)(C)

⁴ *Id.* at § 922(a)(7)(A-C), (8)(A-C), 27 C.F.R. § 478.37(a-c)

Ammunition Sales

- It is unlawful for any licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector to sell or deliver:¹
 - Rifle or Shotgun ammunition to anyone who the licensee knows or has reasonable cause to believe is under 18 years of age
 - Handgun ammunition to anyone who the licensee knows or has reasonable cause to believe is under 21 years of age
- It is unlawful for any person to sell or otherwise dispose of ammunition to anyone that the transferor knows or has reason to believe:²
 - Is under indictment for, or has been convicted in any court of, a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than one year
 - Is a fugitive from justice
 - Is an unlawful user or addicted to any controlled substance³
 - Has been adjudicated as a mental defective or has been committed to any mental institution
 - Is an illegal alien
 - or has been admitted to the United States under a nonimmigrant visa
 - *Exceptions*
 - Does not apply to aliens⁴
 - Admitted to the United States for lawful hunting or sporting purposes
 - Who are official representatives of a foreign government
 - Has been discharged from the Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions
 - Having been a citizen of the United States has renounced their citizenship
 - Is subject to a court order restraining the person from harassing, stalking, or threatening another person
 - Has been convicted in any court of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence

¹ 18 U.S.C. § 922(b)(1)

² *Id.* at § 922(d)(1-8)

³ as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802)

⁴ 18 U.S.C. § 922(y)(2)

- *Exceptions*
 - Does not apply to the transfer of ammunition to a licensed importer, manufacturer, dealer, or collector who is not precluded from dealing in ammunition¹
 - Does not apply to persons who have been granted relief from their disabilities²

Relevant Law

18 U.S.C. § 921.

(a) As used in this chapter—

(1) The term “person” and the term “whoever” include any individual, corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, society, or joint stock company.

(2) The term “interstate or foreign commerce” includes commerce between any place in a State and any place outside of that State, or within any possession of the United States (not including the Canal Zone) or the District of Columbia, but such term does not include commerce between places within the same State but through any place outside of that State. The term “State” includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the possessions of the United States (not including the Canal Zone).

(3) The term “firearm” means

(A) any weapon (including a starter gun) which will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive;

(B) the frame or receiver of any such weapon;

(C) any firearm muffler or firearm silencer; or

(D) any destructive device. Such term does not include an antique firearm.

(4) The term “destructive device” means—

(A) any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas—

(i) bomb,

(ii) grenade,

(iii) rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces,

(iv) missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce,

(v) mine, or

(vi) device similar to any of the devices described in the preceding clauses;

(B) any type of weapon (other than a shotgun or a shotgun shell which the Attorney General finds is generally recognized as

¹ pursuant to *18 U.S.C. § 925(b)*

² pursuant to *18 U.S.C. § 925(c)*

particularly suitable for sporting purposes) by whatever name known which will, or which may be readily converted to, expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or other propellant, and which has any barrel with a bore of more than one-half inch in diameter; and

(C) any combination of parts either designed or intended for use in converting any device into any destructive device described in subparagraph (A) or (B) and from which a destructive device may be readily assembled.

The term “destructive device” shall not include any device which is neither designed nor redesigned for use as a weapon; any device, although originally designed for use as a weapon, which is redesigned for use as a signaling, pyrotechnic, line throwing, safety, or similar device; surplus ordnance sold, loaned, or given by the Secretary of the Army pursuant to the provisions of section 4684 (2), 4685, or 4686 of title 10; or any other device which the Attorney General finds is not likely to be used as a weapon, is an antique, or is a rifle which the owner intends to use solely for sporting, recreational or cultural purposes.

(5) The term “shotgun” means a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of an explosive to fire through a smooth bore either a number of ball shot or a single projectile for each single pull of the trigger.

(6) The term “short-barreled shotgun” means a shotgun having one or more barrels less than eighteen inches in length and any weapon made from a shotgun (whether by alteration, modification or otherwise) if such a weapon as modified has an overall length of less than twenty-six inches.

(7) The term “rifle” means a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of an explosive to fire only a single projectile through a rifled bore for each single pull of the trigger.

(8) The term “short-barreled rifle” means a rifle having one or more barrels less than sixteen inches in length and any weapon made from a rifle (whether by alteration, modification, or otherwise) if such weapon, as modified, has an overall length of less than twenty-six inches.

(9) The term “importer” means any person engaged in the business of importing or bringing firearms or ammunition into the United States for purposes of sale or distribution; and the term “licensed importer” means any such person licensed under the provisions of this chapter.

(10) The term “manufacturer” means any person engaged in the business of manufacturing firearms or ammunition for purposes of

sale or distribution; and the term “licensed manufacturer” means any such person licensed under the provisions of this chapter.

(11) The term “dealer” means

(A) any person engaged in the business of selling firearms at wholesale or retail,

(B) any person engaged in the business of repairing firearms or of making or fitting special barrels, stocks, or trigger mechanisms to firearms, or

(C) any person who is a pawnbroker. The term “licensed dealer” means any dealer who is licensed under the provisions of this chapter.

(12) The term “pawnbroker” means any person whose business or occupation includes the taking or receiving, by way of pledge or pawn, of any firearm as security for the payment or repayment of money.

(13) The term “collector” means any person who acquires, holds, or disposes of firearms as curios or relics, as the Attorney General shall by regulation define, and the term “licensed collector” means any such person licensed under the provisions of this chapter.

(14) The term “indictment” includes an indictment or information in any court under which a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year may be prosecuted.

(15) The term “fugitive from justice” means any person who has fled from any State to avoid prosecution for a crime or to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceeding.

(16) The term “antique firearm” means—

(A) any firearm (including any firearm with a matchlock, flintlock, percussion cap, or similar type of ignition system) manufactured in or before 1898; or

(B) any replica of any firearm described in subparagraph (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; or

(C) any muzzle loading rifle, muzzle loading shotgun, or muzzle loading pistol, which is designed to use black powder, or a black powder substitute, and which cannot use fixed ammunition. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term “antique firearm” shall not include any weapon which incorporates a firearm frame or receiver, any firearm which is converted into a muzzle loading weapon, or any muzzle loading weapon which can be readily converted to fire fixed ammunition by replacing the barrel, bolt, breechblock, or any combination thereof.

(17)

(A) The term “ammunition” means ammunition or cartridge cases, primers, bullets, or propellant powder designed for use in any firearm.

(B) The term “armor piercing ammunition” means—

(i) a projectile or projectile core which may be used in a handgun and which is constructed entirely (excluding the presence of traces of other substances) from one or a combination of tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, bronze, beryllium copper, or depleted uranium; or

(ii) a full jacketed projectile larger than .22 caliber designed and intended for use in a handgun and whose jacket has a weight of more than 25 percent of the total weight of the projectile.

(C) The term “armor piercing ammunition” does not include shotgun shot required by Federal or State environmental or game regulations for hunting purposes, a frangible projectile designed for target shooting, a projectile which the Attorney General finds is primarily intended to be used for sporting purposes, or any other projectile or projectile core which the Attorney General finds is intended to be used for industrial purposes, including a charge used in an oil and gas well perforating device.

(18) The term “Attorney General” means the Attorney General of the United States

(19) The term “published ordinance” means a published law of any political subdivision of a State which the Attorney General determines to be relevant to the enforcement of this chapter and which is contained on a list compiled by the Attorney General, which list shall be published in the Federal Register, revised annually, and furnished to each licensee under this chapter.

(20) The term “crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year” does not include—

(A) any Federal or State offenses pertaining to antitrust violations, unfair trade practices, restraints of trade, or other similar offenses relating to the regulation of business practices, or

(B) any State offense classified by the laws of the State as a misdemeanor and punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or less.

What constitutes a conviction of such a crime shall be determined in accordance with the law of the jurisdiction in which the proceedings were held. Any conviction which has been expunged, or set aside or for which a person has been pardoned or has had civil rights restored shall not be considered a conviction for purposes of this chapter, unless such pardon, expungement, or restoration of civil rights expressly provides that the person may not ship, transport, possess, or receive firearms.

(21) The term “engaged in the business” means—

(A) as applied to a manufacturer of firearms, a person who devotes time, attention, and labor to manufacturing firearms as a regular course of trade or business with the principal objective of livelihood and profit through the sale or distribution of the firearms manufactured;

(B) as applied to a manufacturer of ammunition, a person who devotes time, attention, and labor to manufacturing ammunition as a regular course of trade or business with the principal objective of livelihood and profit through the sale or distribution of the ammunition manufactured;

(C) as applied to a dealer in firearms, as defined in section 921 (a)(11)(A), a person who devotes time, attention, and labor to dealing in firearms as a regular course of trade or business with the principal objective of livelihood and profit through the repetitive purchase and resale of firearms, but such term shall not include a person who makes occasional sales, exchanges, or purchases of firearms for the enhancement of a personal collection or for a hobby, or who sells all or part of his personal collection of firearms;

(D) as applied to a dealer in firearms, as defined in section 921 (a)(11)(B), a person who devotes time, attention, and labor to engaging in such activity as a regular course of trade or business with the principal objective of livelihood and profit, but such term shall not include a person who makes occasional repairs of firearms, or who occasionally fits special barrels, stocks, or trigger mechanisms to firearms;

(E) as applied to an importer of firearms, a person who devotes time, attention, and labor to importing firearms as a regular course of trade or business with the principal objective of livelihood and profit through the sale or distribution of the firearms imported; and

(F) as applied to an importer of ammunition, a person who devotes time, attention, and labor to importing ammunition as a regular course of trade or business with the principal objective of livelihood and profit through the sale or distribution of the ammunition imported.

(22) The term “with the principal objective of livelihood and profit” means that the intent underlying the sale or disposition of firearms is predominantly one of obtaining livelihood and pecuniary gain, as opposed to other intents, such as improving or liquidating a personal firearms collection: Provided, That proof of profit shall not be required as to a person who engages in the regular and repetitive purchase and disposition of firearms for criminal purposes or terrorism. For purposes of this paragraph, the term “terrorism” means activity, directed against United States persons, which—

(A) is committed by an individual who is not a national or permanent resident alien of the United States;
(B) involves violent acts or acts dangerous to human life which would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States; and

(C) is intended—

(i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population;

(ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or

(iii) to affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping.

(23) The term “machinegun” has the meaning given such term in section 5845(b) of the National Firearms Act (26 U.S.C. 5845 (b)).

(24) The terms “firearm silencer” and “firearm muffler” mean any device for silencing, muffling, or diminishing the report of a portable firearm, including any combination of parts, designed or redesigned, and intended for use in assembling or fabricating a firearm silencer or firearm muffler, and any part intended only for use in such assembly or fabrication.

(25) The term “school zone” means—

(A) in, or on the grounds of, a public, parochial or private school; or

(B) within a distance of 1,000 feet from the grounds of a public, parochial or private school.

(26) The term “school” means a school which provides elementary or secondary education, as determined under State law.

(27) The term “motor vehicle” has the meaning given such term in section 13102 of title 49, United States Code.

(28) The term “semiautomatic rifle” means any repeating rifle which utilizes a portion of the energy of a firing cartridge to extract the fired cartridge case and chamber the next round, and which requires a separate pull of the trigger to fire each cartridge.

(29) The term “handgun” means—

(A) a firearm which has a short stock and is designed to be held and fired by the use of a single hand; and

(B) any combination of parts from which a firearm described in subparagraph (A) can be assembled.

[(30) , (31) Repealed. Pub. L. 103–322, title XI, § 110105(2), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2000.]

(32) The term “intimate partner” means, with respect to a person, the spouse of the person, a former spouse of the person, an individual who is a parent of a child of the person, and an individual who cohabitates or has cohabited with the person.

(33)

(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (C), the term “misdemeanor crime of domestic violence” means an offense that—

(i) is a misdemeanor under Federal, State, or Tribal law; and
(ii) has, as an element, the use or attempted use of physical force, or the threatened use of a deadly weapon, committed by a current or former spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabiting with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse, parent, or guardian, or by a person similarly situated to a spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim.

(B)

(i) A person shall not be considered to have been convicted of such an offense for purposes of this chapter, unless—

(I) the person was represented by counsel in the case, or knowingly and intelligently waived the right to counsel in the case; and

(II) in the case of a prosecution for an offense described in this paragraph for which a person was entitled to a jury trial in the jurisdiction in which the case was tried, either

(aa) the case was tried by a jury, or

(bb) the person knowingly and intelligently waived the right to have the case tried by a jury, by guilty plea or otherwise.

(ii) A person shall not be considered to have been convicted of such an offense for purposes of this chapter if the conviction has been expunged or set aside, or is an offense for which the person has been pardoned or has had civil rights restored (if the law of the applicable jurisdiction provides for the loss of civil rights under such an offense) unless the pardon, expungement, or restoration of civil rights expressly provides that the person may not ship, transport, possess, or receive firearms.

(34) The term “secure gun storage or safety device” means—

(A) a device that, when installed on a firearm, is designed to prevent the firearm from being operated without first deactivating the device;

(B) a device incorporated into the design of the firearm that is designed to prevent the operation of the firearm by anyone not having access to the device; or

(C) a safe, gun safe, gun case, lock box, or other device that is designed to be or can be used to store a firearm and that is designed to be unlocked only by means of a key, a combination, or other similar means.

(35) The term “body armor” means any product sold or offered for sale, in interstate or foreign commerce, as personal protective body covering intended to protect against gunfire, regardless of whether

the product is to be worn alone or is sold as a complement to another product or garment.

(b) For the purposes of this chapter, a member of the Armed Forces on active duty is a resident of the State in which his permanent duty station is located.

18 U.S.C. § 922.

(a) It shall be unlawful—

(7) for any person to manufacture or import armor piercing ammunition, unless—

(A) the manufacture of such ammunition is for the use of the United States, any department or agency of the United States, any State, or any department, agency, or political subdivision of a State;

(B) the manufacture of such ammunition is for the purpose of exportation; or

(C) the manufacture or importation of such ammunition is for the purpose of testing or experimentation and has been authorized by the Attorney General;

(8) for any manufacturer or importer to sell or deliver armor piercing ammunition, unless such sale or delivery—

(A) is for the use of the United States, any department or agency of the United States, any State, or any department, agency, or political subdivision of a State;

(B) is for the purpose of exportation; or

(C) is for the purpose of testing or experimentation and has been authorized by the Attorney General;

(b) It shall be unlawful for any licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector to sell or deliver—

(1) any firearm or ammunition to any individual who the licensee knows or has reasonable cause to believe is less than eighteen years of age, and, if the firearm, or ammunition is other than a shotgun or rifle, or ammunition for a shotgun or rifle, to any individual who the licensee knows or has reasonable cause to believe is less than twenty-one years of age;

(d) It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or otherwise dispose of any firearm or ammunition to any person knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that such person—

(1) is under indictment for, or has been convicted in any court of, a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year;

(2) is a fugitive from justice;

- (3) is an unlawful user of or addicted to any controlled substance (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802));
- (4) has been adjudicated as a mental defective or has been committed to any mental institution;
- (5) who, being an alien—
 - (A) is illegally or unlawfully in the United States; or
 - (B) except as provided in subsection (y)(2), has been admitted to the United States under a nonimmigrant visa (as that term is defined in section 101(a)(26) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 (a)(26)));
- (6) who has been discharged from the Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions;
- (7) who, having been a citizen of the United States, has renounced his citizenship;
- (8) is subject to a court order that restrains such person from harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner of such person or child of such intimate partner or person, or engaging in other conduct that would place an intimate partner in reasonable fear of bodily injury to the partner or child, except that this paragraph shall only apply to a court order that—
 - (A) was issued after a hearing of which such person received actual notice, and at which such person had the opportunity to participate; and
 - (B)
 - (i) includes a finding that such person represents a credible threat to the physical safety of such intimate partner or child; or
 - (ii) by its terms explicitly prohibits the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against such intimate partner or child that would reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury; or
- (9) has been convicted in any court of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence.

This subsection shall not apply with respect to the sale or disposition of a firearm or ammunition to a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector who pursuant to subsection (b) of section 925 of this chapter is not precluded from dealing in firearms or ammunition, or to a person who has been granted relief from disabilities pursuant to subsection (c) of section 925 of this chapter.

(y)(2) Exceptions.— Subsections (d)(5)(B), (g)(5)(B), and (s)(3)(B)(v)(II) do not apply to any alien who has been lawfully admitted to the United States under a nonimmigrant visa, if that alien is—

- (A) admitted to the United States for lawful hunting or sporting purposes or is in possession of a hunting license or permit lawfully issued in the United States;
- (B) an official representative of a foreign government who is—
 - (i) accredited to the United States Government or the Government's mission to an international organization having its headquarters in the United States; or
 - (ii) en route to or from another country to which that alien is accredited;
- (C) an official of a foreign government or a distinguished foreign visitor who has been so designated by the Department of State; or
- (D) a foreign law enforcement officer of a friendly foreign government entering the United States on official law enforcement business.

18 U.S.C. § 925.

(b) A licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector who is indicted for a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, may, notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, continue operation pursuant to his existing license (if prior to the expiration of the term of the existing license timely application is made for a new license) during the term of such indictment and until any conviction pursuant to the indictment becomes final.

(c) A person who is prohibited from possessing, shipping, transporting, or receiving firearms or ammunition may make application to the Attorney General for relief from the disabilities imposed by Federal laws with respect to the acquisition, receipt, transfer, shipment, transportation, or possession of firearms, and the Attorney General may grant such relief if it is established to his satisfaction that the circumstances regarding the disability, and the applicant's record and reputation, are such that the applicant will not be likely to act in a manner dangerous to public safety and that the granting of the relief would not be contrary to the public interest. Any person whose application for relief from disabilities is denied by the Attorney General may file a petition with the United States district court for the district in which he resides for a judicial review of such denial. The court may in its discretion admit additional evidence where failure to do so would result in a miscarriage of justice. A licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector conducting operations under this chapter, who makes application for relief from the disabilities incurred under this chapter, shall not be barred by such disability from further operations under his license pending final action on an

application for relief filed pursuant to this section. Whenever the Attorney General grants relief to any person pursuant to this section he shall promptly publish in the Federal Register notice of such action, together with the reasons therefor.

21 U.S.C. § 802.

(6) The term “controlled substance” means a drug or other substance, or immediate precursor, included in schedule I, II, III, IV, or V of part B of this subchapter. The term does not include distilled spirits, wine, malt beverages, or tobacco, as those terms are defined or used in subtitle E of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

27 C.F.R. 478.37.

Sec. 478.37 Manufacture, importation and sale of armor piercing ammunition.

No person shall manufacture or import, and no manufacturer or importer shall sell or deliver, armor piercing ammunition, except:

(a) The manufacture or importation, or the sale or delivery by any manufacturer or importer, of armor piercing ammunition for the use of the United States or any department or agency thereof or any State or any department, agency or political subdivision thereof;

(b) The manufacture, or the sale or delivery by a manufacturer or importer, of armor piercing ammunition for the purpose of exportation; or

(c) The sale or delivery by a manufacturer or importer of armor piercing ammunition for the purposes of testing or experimentation as authorized by the Director under the provisions of Sec. 478.149.

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