

VCDL Analysis – How do the new gun laws affect me?

First a note on the analysis

As this is being written (May 7, 2026), Governor Spanberger has yet to take a final action on either the “assault firearm” ban or the hospital gun ban. I don’t think she has the intestinal fortitude to stand up to Michael Bloomberg and George Soros, so I don’t expect her to veto either bill. **If she does veto either or both of those bills, then the following analysis will be updated and reissued.**

Most of the new gun laws go into effect on July 1, 2026. However, the prohibition on young adults purchasing handguns and “assault firearms” is already in effect due to an emergency provision when passed.

Important firearm legal definitions

- Carry: A form of transport when a firearm is easily accessible either on your person or within your “wingspan.”
- Possess: To own or have access to a firearm, regardless of whether you are carrying it, transporting it, or have left it at home in a gun safe.
- Transfer: To temporarily or permanently give or provide a firearm to another person.
- Transport other than carry: To have a firearm that is unloaded, encased (preferably locked), separated from the ammunition, and outside of your “wingspan.” The best place to have a firearm being transported is in a car trunk. If your vehicle doesn’t have a trunk, then use a locked case that is as far to the back of the vehicle as possible.

How to use this document

Each answer has a link to more detailed information on the new law referenced in the answer. The link is a letter inside of parentheses like this, “(C)”. Clicking on the letter takes you to the more detailed information.

At the end of the more detailed information there is a link to the actual bill that was passed into law. The link is in parentheses, like this, “(HB217).” Clicking on the link allows you to read the actual wording of the new law. Note: where there are two bill numbers, such as, “(HB217, SB749), you can click on either one as both bills have identical wording.

Contribute to the cause!

Help us with the fight against these unconstitutional infringements on our right to keep and bear arms! VCDL is taking the battle to the courts with several lawsuits, which is expensive and time consuming, but our best bet.

Join VCDL by clicking [here](#).

Contribute funds by clicking [here](#).

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1. I carry a firearm openly and/or I carry concealed with valid Concealed Handgun Permit (CHP), how am I affected?

- You can now apply for your first CHP or for a renewal electronically, instead of only in writing. ([L](#))
- Virginia will now decide reciprocity on a state-by-state basis, instead of simply honoring permits from all states. We won't know which states are affected and which aren't affected until we are closer to December 2026 at a minimum. ([E](#))
- For a Virginia resident you must now have a Virginia CHP to carry concealed. ([E](#))
- You can no longer carry a firearm into a higher education building, unless it is authorized to do so by the school and the school's law enforcement. The law does not prohibit carrying a firearm outside the buildings. ([G](#))
- You can no longer carry an "assault firearm" in public, openly or concealed. Magazines with a capacity greater than 15 rounds cannot be bought, sold, imported, or transferred after July 1, 2026. ([N](#)) Also see, [4. Is my gun considered an "assault firearm?"](#)
- You can no longer carry a firearm into a hospital without written permission from the hospital. There are a few other exceptions, but most people won't qualify for any of them. ([P](#))
- You can no longer carry a firearm within 100 feet of a polling place. ([Q](#))
- If you leave your handgun in an unattended vehicle, it must be out of view in a locked container, such as a gun case, glove box, or console. ([E](#))

2. I am a non-resident of Virginia, how am I affected?

- It is unknown at this time whether Virginia will honor a permit from your state or not. We will know more as we approach December 2026. You have the option of applying for a Virginia non-resident CHP, which costs \$100, requires fingerprints, proof of training, photo ID, and a passport-type photo. For more details and to get the non-resident CHP application, click [here](#). (F)
- Virginia is an open carry state, so you can carry a handgun in plain view without needing a permit. While in a vehicle, your handgun can be stored, loaded or unloaded, in a closed and latched, but not necessarily locked, compartment or container. A glove box, console, trunk, briefcase, purse, or gun case are options for storage in a vehicle. Remember: if you take the handgun out of the vehicle, it must be openly carried and not left in a purse or briefcase, for example.
- For other changes that affect you, see, [1. I carry a firearm openly and/or concealed with valid Concealed Handgun Permit \(CHP\), how am I affected?](#) (E)

3. I want to carry with my Virginia CHP in another state. Can I?

- Virginia will now decide reciprocity on a state-by-state basis, instead of simply honoring permits from all states. We won't know which states are affected and which aren't affected until we are closer to December 2026 at a minimum. (E)
- Some states will not honor your Virginia permit if Virginia stops honoring their permit. If that ends up being the case, you can see if that state has a non-resident permit you can apply for. Alternatively, see if that state will honor a popular non-resident permit, such as Utah. A Virginian resident carrying with a Utah permit would be currently covered in Delaware, Nevada, Washington state, and Wisconsin.
- 29 states now have "permitless carry," which doesn't require you to have a permit to carry concealed. So, it doesn't matter if Virginia honors their permit or not (neighboring states in **bold**): Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, **Kentucky**, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, **Tennessee**, Texas, Utah, Vermont, **West Virginia**, Wyoming. Only residents of those states who might want to carry in Virginia could be affected.

4. Is my gun considered an “assault firearm” and are my magazines legal?

Important notes: (1) Firearms classified as “assault firearms” cannot be bought, imported, manufactured, or sold after July 1, 2026. They can be gifted to certain family members and can be imported if they were possessed before July 1, 2026. (2) Antique firearms (firearms made before 1899) are exempt from being classified as an “assault firearm.”

Magazines

Magazines that hold more than 15 rounds cannot be bought, sold, transferred, imported, or inherited after July 1, 2026. Such magazines that were possessed before July 1, 2026, continue to be legal to possess and carry.

Handguns

The capacity of the removable magazine in a handgun does not make it an “assault firearm.” If your handgun has a fixed magazine that will hold more than 15 rounds, it is considered an “assault firearm.” A KelTec PR5.7 would be considered an “assault firearm” as it has a fixed magazine that will hold 20 rounds.

Your handgun must be semi-automatic, use centerfire ammunition, and have **two or more** of the following features to be considered an “assault firearm:”

- A second handgrip or a protruding grip that can be held by the non-trigger hand.
- the ability to accept a magazine that attaches to the pistol outside of the pistol grip. AR-15 pistols have this configuration.

- a shroud that is attached to, or partially or completely encircles, the barrel and that permits the shooter to hold the pistol with the non-trigger hand without being burned.
- a threaded barrel capable of accepting (a) a sound suppressor, (b) a flash suppressor, (c) a barrel extender, or (d) a forward handgrip.
- a buffer tube, arm brace, or other part that protrudes horizontally behind the pistol grip and is designed or redesigned to allow or facilitate the firing of a firearm from the shoulder.

Note: most handguns with a removable magazine, regardless of capacity, that inserts into the pistol grip and with or without a threaded barrel would not be considered an “assault firearm.”

Rifles

Rifles are “assault firearms” if they are semi-automatic; use centerfire ammunition; and have one or more of the following features:

- a folding, telescoping, or collapsible stock.
- a thumbhole stock or pistol grip that protrudes conspicuously beneath the action of the rifle.
- a second handgrip or a protruding grip that can be held by the non-trigger hand.
- a grenade launcher.
- a threaded barrel capable of accepting (a) a muzzle brake, (b) a muzzle compensator, (c) a sound suppressor, or (d) a flash suppressor.

Shotguns

Shotguns are “assault firearms” if they are semi-automatic and have **one** of the following characteristics:

- a folding, telescoping, or collapsible stock.
- a thumbhole stock or pistol grip that protrudes conspicuously beneath the action of the shotgun.
- the ability to accept a detachable magazine.
- a fixed magazine capacity in excess of 15 rounds.
- any characteristic of like kind as enumerated above.
- a revolving cylinder. (O)

Here is a flowchart to help you decide if your firearm is an “assault firearm”:

https://johnpiercesq.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/05/AF_Definition.png

5. Can I carry my firearm in public, either concealed with a CHP (handguns only) or openly?

- You can no longer carry a firearm that is classified as an “assault firearm” in any area open to the public, including streets, sidewalks, alleys, parks, and buildings. (See [4. Is my gun considered an “assault firearm” and are my magazines legal?](#)). You can continue to transport an “assault firearm.”
- Most common handguns continue to be legal to carry in public, regardless of their removable magazine capacity or whether they have a threaded barrel, as most are not classified as “assault firearms.” ([N](#))

6. Can I apply to get a CHP, or to renew a CHP, online?

Yes, electronic filing is now an official option. ([L](#))

7. I have an unserialized homemade gun, how am I affected?

- After January 1, 2027, unserialized homemade guns cannot be bought, sold, or transferred, but they can continue to be possessed.
- Starting July 1, 2027, unserialized homemade guns can no longer be possessed.
- Unserialized homemade guns should be serialized by an FFL before July 1, 2027. There is no special exemption after that date if you are taking your gun to be serialized and you happen to be stopped by the police.
- If you have moved into Virginia with an unserialized homemade gun, you have 90 days to get it serialized.
- The FFL keeps a record of the serialization but does not have to share it with the government unless that gun is part of an investigation. ([D](#))

8. I have an unserialized firearm that was made before October 22, 1968. Do I need to get it serialized?

No. Guns made before the federal government required new firearms to be serialized (October 22, 1968) do not need to be serialized. ([D](#))

9. How do I legally store my handgun in an unattended vehicle?

The handgun must be stored out of sight in a locked, hard-sided container. A glove box or a console with a lock can be used. The container can be attached to the vehicle with a cable, bolt, or by welding, but it is not a requirement. Should you have a handgun that was not properly secured, and it gets stolen, if you report the theft to the police within 48 hours, you will not be charged with violating this law. ([E](#))

10. Are there any special conditions on how to store a long gun in an unattended vehicle?

No. (E)

11. I have a minor or a prohibited person in my house. Do I have to store my guns in a particular way?

If you have a minor (someone under 18) in your home that does not live there; if the minor lives in the home, but the minor does not have your permission to have access to a firearm; or there is a prohibited person in your home; and you are not carrying the gun on you, you must now secure your firearm:

- unloaded and in a locked container that the minor or prohibited person cannot access.
- unloaded and secured with any device that prevents the firearm from being fired.
- loaded if it is in a safe that has either a combination lock, a coded lock, or a biometric lock. The minor or prohibited person must not have access to the safe. ([M](#)) ([S](#))

12. Can I carry a gun or a knife into a hospital?

Firearms can no longer be carried in a hospital, emergency room, or other emergency medical care facility, that offers mental health or developmental services. Knives with a blade length of 3.5 inches or less, folding or non-folding, can be carried. ([P](#))

13. Can I carry a gun into a higher education building?

You can no longer carry firearms in a higher education building, unless it is part of a curriculum or specifically authorized the school and the school's police department. ([G](#))

14. Can I have a gun outside a higher education building?

Carry outside of higher education buildings is not prohibited by this code section. ([G](#))

15. I am a young adult between 18 and 20-years-old. Can I purchase a handgun or an “assault firearm?” If I have one, can I possess it and carry it?

You cannot legally purchase either a handgun or an “assault firearm” anywhere in Virginia. You can be gifted one, however, but nothing of value can be given in return. You can possess a handgun and carry it openly in public. An “assault firearm” can be possessed (and transported), but it can only be carried on private property which is not open to the public. ([S](#)) ([N](#))

16. I have a child under the age of 18. When can they possess a handgun or an “assault firearm?”

A minor can possess a firearm in their home or on the property of their parent, grandparent, or legal guardian, but must have permission to possess the firearm from their parent, grandparent or legal guardian who owns the firearm. They can also possess a firearm at a shooting range, firearms educational class, or while hunting if accompanied by an adult at those locations. ([S](#))

17. I am not an NRA or USCCA instructor. Can I teach CHP classes?

Not yet. If the bill that passed this year is passed again next year, you will be able to do so if your CHP class covers the following material:

- efficient, effective, and responsible use of a concealed handgun for self-defense outside the home.
- state laws pertaining to handguns.
- proper handgun storage techniques. ([K](#))

18. One of my adult family members, who lives with me, is the subject of a protective order or has become a prohibited person. How does that affect them and how does it affect me?

If the family member is a prohibited person, but not because of a restraining order, they will have to do one of these things:

- relinquish all their firearms to law enforcement.
- sell all their firearms to a gun dealer.
- give all their firearms to a non-prohibited person, who must ensure that the family member does not have access to those firearms.

If you receive those firearms, you will have to keep them locked away from the prohibited person. ([M](#))

If the family member has a restraining order, their firearms must be given to a non-prohibited adult who is 21-years-old or older and doesn't live in the same location. ([C](#))

19. I have been convicted of assault on an intimate partner after July 1, 2026. How does that affect me?

You will be a prohibited person for three years and must do one of these things:

- relinquish all your firearms to law enforcement.
- sell all your firearms to a gun dealer.
- give all your firearms to a non-prohibited person, who must ensure that you do not have access to those firearms. ([A](#)) ([M](#))

20. What other miscellaneous firearm laws changed?

- The gun industry can be sued frivolously. ([B](#))
- The Red Flag law has been expanded. ([H](#)) ([I](#))
- Parental notification to lock up firearms so students can't access them. ([J](#))
- Simple assault or assault and battery on someone because of their race, religion, gender, etc. is not another misdemeanor that can take away gun rights for 3 years. ([R](#))

- A.** Assault on an intimate partner, defined as “*an individual who, within the previous 12 months, cohabitated with, or was in a romantic, dating, or sexual relationship with the person as determined by the length, nature, frequency, and type of interaction between the individuals involved in the relationship,*” is now a Class 1 misdemeanor and will prohibit the offender from purchasing, possessing, or transporting a firearm for 3 years from the date of conviction. ([HB19](#), [SB160](#))

B. A firearm-related business can be sued using a frivolous, civil lawsuit by an individual, a locality’s attorney, or the Virginia attorney general. A firearm-related product is defined as *“firearm, ammunition, a firearm component, including unfinished frames or receivers, or a firearm accessory that was (i) sold, made, distributed, or marketed in the Commonwealth; (ii) intended to be sold, made, distributed, or marketed in the Commonwealth; or (iii) possessed in the Commonwealth, and it was reasonably foreseeable that the product would be possessed or used in the Commonwealth.”* Things that could trigger a lawsuit: *“a condition that injures, endangers, or threatens to injure or endanger or contributes to the injury or endangerment of the health, safety, peace, comfort, or convenience of others or otherwise constitutes a public nuisance under common law.”* The frivolous part, *“To prevail in an action under this section, the party seeking relief is not required to demonstrate that the firearm industry member acted with the intent to engage in a public nuisance or otherwise cause harm to the public.”* ([HB21](#), [SB27](#))

C. A person subject to a protective order must now turn their firearms over for safekeeping to someone who is 21 or older and doesn't live in the same dwelling. Within 24 hours of sentencing or being released from custody, if applicable, must either turn their guns over to law enforcement, a gun dealer, or someone who is 21 or older and lives in a different dwelling. Alternatively, the firearms can be sold to a third party who is 21 or older and lives in a different dwelling. The subject must certify in writing that all firearms have been removed from his possession. Police can get a search warrant if they have probable cause to believe not all guns have been removed from the subject's possession. ([SB38](#), [HB93](#))

D. Homemade firearms must contain enough electromagnetically detectable metal to be detectable by an airport metal detector (3.7 ounces). That is also a federal requirement. Starting January 1, 2027, completed or unfinished frames or receivers that are not serialized cannot be bought, sold, or transferred, but they may be possessed. Starting July 1, 2027, they can no longer even be possessed. Unserialized frames and receivers possessed before this law goes into effect are NOT grandfathered. If you have such guns, you will need to take them to a gunsmith/dealer to have them serialized before July 1, 2027. Serialization records are kept by the gunsmith/dealer and no background check is required as long as the gun does not stay at the gunsmith's/dealer's place of business overnight. If a person has just moved to Virginia with an unserialized frame or receiver, they have 90 days to get the serialization done. NOTE: If you have a firearm that is unserialized, but was made before October 22, 1968, is an antique, or is a black powder firearm, no serialization is required. ([HB40](#), [SB323](#))

E. Storing a handgun in an unattended vehicle requires that the handgun be placed out of plain view in a locked hard-sided container, which may be affixed to the vehicle's interior by a steel cable, bolt, or welding. A locked glove box or a locked console can be used. Antique pistols are exempted. If a theft or loss of a handgun occurs, reporting the theft or loss to a law-enforcement agency within 48 hours of the discovery prevents being charged with the Class 4 misdemeanor penalty associated with this law. A "vehicle" includes a motor vehicle or a boat, whether or not the boat is capable of self-locomotion. ([HB110](#), [SB496](#))

F. Reciprocity with other states will no longer be automatic but will be determined by the Virginia Attorney General. If the gun laws of the other state are substantially similar to Virginia's gun laws, such that a person who would be denied a Virginia CHP would also have been denied in the other state, Virginia will recognize the other state's permits. However, the State Police, in consultation with the Attorney General, may enter into a reciprocity agreement with the other state. The agreement is optional and means a Virginia resident might not be able to carry in the other state if a reciprocity agreement does not exist. Effective July 1, 2027, a Virginia resident must have a Virginia CHP to conceal carry in the Commonwealth. However, active members of the armed forces and their spouses can carry using a permit from another state. ([SB115](#))

G. Carrying a firearm into a building owned or operated by a public institution of higher education is prohibited, except for:

- possession of a firearm as part of an organization authorized by the institution to possess weapons, and approved by the law-enforcement or public safety unit of the institution
- during a curriculum or activity conducted with approval from the law-enforcement or public safety unit of the institution. ([SB272](#), [HB626](#))

H. Red Flag laws are expanded to allow the following people to file a Red Flag petition: licensed professional counselor, licensed clinical social worker, licensed marriage and family therapist, licensed clinical psychologist, licensed clinical psychiatrist, licensed psychiatric nurse practitioner, psychiatric physician assistant, psychiatric clinical nurse specialist, doctor of medicine, doctor of osteopathy, certified evaluator, designee of the local community services board, immediate family or household member, intimate partner, school administrator, or superintendent or superintendent's designee, who may be a representative from the threat assessment team established pursuant to § [22.1-79.4](#), of any school in which the person against whom the order is sought is currently enrolled or has been enrolled in the six months preceding the filing of such petition. Any of the following would be considered relevant evidence: act of violence, force, or threat against a group of persons, a location, or an animal; any recent violation of a protective order; controlled substance or alcohol abuse; and evidence of a recent acquisition of firearms, ammunition, or deadly weapons. ([HB901](#), [SB495](#))

I. Red Flag model policy to be provided to schools. ([HB1071](#))

- J.** Schools to notify parents within the first 30 days of the school year about the law on, and importance of, locking up firearms to prevent unauthorized access by a minor. ([SB109](#))

K. If this law is passed again in 2027, CHP classes can be offered by NRA and USCCA instructors, and any other instructors, who offer classes that teach (i) efficient, effective, and responsible use of a concealed handgun for self-defense outside the home; (ii) state laws pertaining to handguns; and (iii) proper handgun storage techniques. ([HB916](#))

L. Applying for a concealed handgun permit can now be done electronically, as well as in writing. ([HB101](#))

M. All firearms in a home, that are not being carried on a person, must be unloaded and placed in a locked container if there is a minor in the home or if there is a prohibited person in the home. Any locking device that renders the gun unable to be fired can also be used. A gun may only be stored loaded if it is in a safe that has either a combination lock, a coded lock, or a biometric lock. Violation is Class 2 misdemeanor. Gun dealers must post signage about the law and there is also a provision to educate the public on firearm storage. ([HB871](#), [SB348](#)). **NOTE: The General Assembly changed another code section this year. The net effect is that if the parents allow minors, who live in the parent's home, to have access to firearms, the parents don't have to lock up their guns. Only if minors who don't live in the home are visiting would the guns have to be locked up. ([HB1525](#))**

- N.** Carrying an “assault firearm” is not legal in any public area, including roads, streets, alleys, sidewalks, public right-of-way, public parks, or any place of whatever nature open to the public. Off-duty police, retired police, and armed security guards are not exempt.
- Handguns are “assault firearms” if they are semi-automatic; use centerfire ammunition; and have two or more of the following features: (i) a second handgrip or a protruding grip that can be held by the non-trigger hand; (ii) the capacity to accept a magazine that attaches to the pistol outside of the pistol grip; (iii) a shroud that is attached to, or partially or completely encircles, the barrel and that permits the shooter to hold the pistol with the non-trigger hand without being burned; (iv) a threaded barrel capable of accepting (a) a sound suppressor, (b) a flash suppressor, (c) a barrel extender, or (d) a forward handgrip; or (v) a buffer tube, arm brace, or other part that protrudes horizontally behind the pistol grip and is designed or redesigned to allow or facilitate the firing of a firearm from the shoulder. If a handgun has a fixed magazine that holds more than 15 rounds (like the KelTec PR-5.7), it is an “assault firearm.” The bottom line for commonly carried handguns is that they can have any capacity detachable magazine that is legally possessed and they can also have a threaded barrel.
 - Rifles are “assault firearms” if they are semi-automatic; use centerfire ammunition; and have one or more of the following features: (i) a folding, telescoping, or collapsible stock; (ii) a thumbhole stock or pistol grip that protrudes conspicuously beneath the action of the rifle; (iii) a second handgrip or a protruding grip that can be held by the non-trigger hand; (iv) a grenade launcher; or (v) a threaded barrel capable of accepting (a) a muzzle brake, (b) a muzzle compensator, (c) a sound suppressor, or (d) a flash suppressor.
 - Shotguns are “assault firearms” if they are semi-automatic and have one of the following characteristics: (i) a folding, telescoping, or collapsible stock; (ii) a thumbhole stock or pistol grip that protrudes conspicuously beneath the action of the shotgun; (iii) the ability to accept a detachable magazine; (iv) a fixed magazine capacity in excess of 15 rounds; or (v) any characteristic of like

kind as enumerated in clauses (i) through (iv). Shotguns cannot have a revolving cylinder either.

- Antique firearms or rimfire firearms are exempted from being “assault firearms.” ([SB727](#), [HB1524](#))

- O. “Assault firearms” cannot be imported, sold, purchased, manufactured, transferred after July 1, 2026. Existing assault firearms can be possessed, carried in non-public areas, and transported. They can be gifted to a spouse, child, parent, grandparent, or sibling. They can be imported if they were owned before July 1, 2026. Violating this law takes away firearm rights for three years. Magazines that hold more than 15 rounds cannot be purchased, sold, manufactured, transferred, or gifted to anyone after July 1, 2026. Such magazines can be possessed, carried, and transported.
- Handguns are “assault firearms” if they are semi-automatic; use centerfire ammunition; and have two or more of the following features: (i) a second handgrip or a protruding grip that can be held by the non-trigger hand; (ii) the capacity to accept a magazine that attaches to the pistol outside of the pistol grip; (iii) a shroud that is attached to, or partially or completely encircles, the barrel and that permits the shooter to hold the pistol with the non-trigger hand without being burned; (iv) a threaded barrel capable of accepting (a) a sound suppressor, (b) a flash suppressor, (c) a barrel extender, or (d) a forward handgrip; or (v) a buffer tube, arm brace, or other part that protrudes horizontally behind the pistol grip and is designed or redesigned to allow or facilitate the firing of a firearm from the shoulder. If a handgun has a fixed magazine that holds more than 15 rounds (like the KelTec PR-5.7), it is an “assault firearm.” The bottom line for common owned handguns is that they can continue to be purchased as long as they ship with either no magazines or only with detachable magazines that holds 15 rounds or less. They can also have a threaded barrel.
 - Rifles are “assault firearms” if they are semi-automatic; use centerfire ammunition; and have one or more of the following features: (i) a folding, telescoping, or collapsible stock; (ii) a thumbhole stock or pistol grip that protrudes conspicuously beneath the action of the rifle; (iii) a second handgrip or a protruding grip that can be held by the non-trigger hand; (iv) a grenade launcher; or (v) a threaded barrel capable of accepting (a) a muzzle brake, (b) a muzzle compensator, (c) a sound

suppressor, or (d) a flash suppressor.

- Shotguns are “assault firearms” if they are semi-automatic and have one of the following characteristics: (i) a folding, telescoping, or collapsible stock; (ii) a thumbhole stock or pistol grip that protrudes conspicuously beneath the action of the shotgun; (iii) the ability to accept a detachable magazine; (iv) a fixed magazine capacity in excess of 15 rounds; or (v) any characteristic of like kind as enumerated in clauses (i) through (iv). Shotguns cannot have a revolving cylinder either.
- Antique firearms or rimfire firearms are exempted from being “assault firearms.” ([HB217](#), [SB749](#))

P. Firearms are prohibited in a hospital, emergency department, or any other facility rendering emergency medical care, that provides mental health or developmental services. Knives, folding or non-folding, with a blade length of 3.5 inches or less are allowed. Exempted are on-duty police and armed security guards; a person who has written permission to carry from the hospital related to their scope of employment; or a person brought into the hospital pursuant to an emergency custody order or involuntary detention order. ([SB173](#), [HB229](#))

Q. It is illegal to knowingly carry a firearm within 100 feet of a drop-off location, or a building, or part thereof, that is being used as a polling place, an absentee precinct, a State Board of Elections meeting determining election results, a meeting place of the local electoral board, an additional registration site, and principle office of the general registrar. Warning signs are to be posted within 100 feet of such locations. There are exceptions for retired law enforcement, armed security guards who are on duty, or for a person having property with 100 feet of such locations. ([HB909](#))

R. Simple assault or assault and battery against some intentionally selected because of their race, religious conviction, gender, disability, gender identity, sexual orientation, color, or ethnic or national origin is a Class 1 misdemeanor and will take away the offender's firearms rights for 3 years following the date of conviction. ([HB1015](#))

S. 18, 19, or 20-year-olds cannot purchase a handgun or an “assault firearm” from anyone, including family. They can possess, carry, and sell such firearms. They can only obtain a handgun or an “assault firearm” if it is a bonified gift to them, with nothing in exchange. For those under 18, they can possess a firearm in their home or on the property of their parent, grandparent, or legal guardian, but must have permission to possess the firearm from their parent, grandparent or legal guardian who owns the firearm. They can also possess a firearm at a shooting range, firearms educational class, or while hunting if accompanied by an adult at those locations. ([HB1525](#))