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DELAWARE STATE SENATE
150th GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SENATE BILL NO. 68

AN ACT TO AMEND THE DELAWARE CODE RELATING TO DEADLY WEAPONS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE:

1 Section 1. Amend Subchapter VII, Chapter 5, Title 11 of the Delaware Code by making deletions as shown by
2 strike through and insertions as shown by underline as follows:

3 ~~§§ 1462–1469.~~ [Reserved.]

4 § 1463. Definitions related to assault weapons.

5 For purposes of this section and §§ 1464 and 1465 of this title:

6 (1) “Ammunition feeding device” means any magazine, belt, drum, feed strip, or similar device that holds
7 ammunition for a firearm.

8 (2) “Assault long gun” means any of the following or a copy, regardless of the producer or manufacturer:

9 a. American Arms Spectre da Semiautomatic carbine.

10 b. Avtomat Kalashnikov semiautomatic rifle in any format, including the AK-47 in all forms.

11 c. Algimec AGM-1 type semi-auto.

12 d. AR 100 type semi-auto.

13 e. AR 180 type semi-auto.

14 f. Argentine L.S.R. semi-auto.

15 g. Australian Automatic Arms SAR type semi-auto.

16 h. Auto-Ordnance Thompson M1 and 1927 semi-automatics.

17 i. Barrett light .50 cal. semi-auto.

18 j. Beretta AR70 type semi-auto.

19 k. Bushmaster semi-auto rifle.

20 l. Calico models M-100 and M-900.

21 m. CIS SR 88 type semi-auto.

22 n. Claridge HI TEC C-9 carbines.

- 23 o. Colt AR-15, CAR-15, and all imitations except Colt AR-15 Sporter H-BAR rifle.
- 24 p. Daewoo MAX 1 and MAX 2, aka AR 100, 110C, K-1, and K-2.
- 25 q. Dragunov Chinese made semi-auto.
- 26 r. Famas semi-auto (.223 caliber).
- 27 s. Feather AT-9 semi-auto.
- 28 t. FN LAR and FN FAL assault rifle.
- 29 u. FNC semi-auto type carbine.
- 30 v. F.I.E./Franchi LAW 12 and SPAS 12 assault shotgun.
- 31 w. Steyr-AUG-SA semi-auto.
- 32 x. Galil models AR and ARM semi-auto.
- 33 y. Heckler and Koch HK-91 A3, HK-93 A2, HK-94 A2 and A3.
- 34 z. Holmes model 88 shotgun.
- 35 aa. Manchester Arms "Commando" MK-45, MK-9.
- 36 bb. Mandell TAC-1 semi-auto carbine.
- 37 cc. Mossberg model 500 Bullpup assault shotgun.
- 38 dd. Sterling Mark 6.
- 39 ee. P.A.W.S. carbine.
- 40 ff. Ruger mini-14 tactical rifle.
- 41 gg. SIG 550/551 assault rifle (.223 caliber).
- 42 hh. SKS with detachable magazine.
- 43 ii. AP-74 Commando type semi-auto.
- 44 jj. Springfield Armory BM-59, SAR-48, G3, SAR-3, M-21 sniper rifle, and M1A, excluding the M1
- 45 Garand.
- 46 kk. Street sweeper assault type shotgun.
- 47 ll. Striker 12 assault shotgun in all formats.
- 48 mm. Unique F11 semi-auto type.
- 49 nn. Daewoo USAS 12 semi-auto shotgun.
- 50 oo. UZI 9mm carbine or rifle.
- 51 pp. Valmet M-76 and M-78 semi-auto.
- 52 qq. Weaver Arms "Nighthawk" semi-auto carbine.

53 rr. Wilkinson Arms 9mm semi-auto "Terry".

54 (2) "Assault pistol" means any of the following or a copy, regardless of the producer or manufacturer:

55 a. AA Arms AP-9 pistol.

56 b. Beretta 93R pistol.

57 c. Bushmaster pistol.

58 d. Claridge HI-TEC pistol.

59 e. D Max Industries pistol.

60 f. EKO Cobra pistol.

61 g. Encom MK-IV, MP-9, or MP-45 pistol.

62 h. Heckler and Koch MP5K, MP7, SP-89, or VP70 pistol.

63 i. Holmes MP-83 pistol.

64 j. Ingram MAC 10/11 pistol and variations, including the Partisan Avenger and the SWD Cobray.

65 k. Intratec TEC-9/DC-9 pistol in any centerfire variation.

66 l. P.A.W.S. type pistol.

67 m. Skorpion pistol.

68 n. Spectre double action pistol (Sile, F.I.E., Mitchell).

69 o. Stechkin automatic pistol.

70 p. Steyer tactical pistol.

71 q. UZI pistol.

72 r. Weaver Arms Nighthawk pistol.

73 s. Wilkinson "Linda" pistol.

74 (3) "Assault weapon" means any of the following:

75 a. An assault long gun.

76 b. An assault pistol.

77 c. A copycat weapon.

78 (4) "Copycat weapon" means any of the following:

79 a. A semiautomatic centerfire rifle that can accept a detachable magazine and has any 2 of the following:

80 1. A folding stock.

81 2. A grenade launcher or flare launcher.

82 3. A flash suppressor.

- 83 4. A pistol grip that protrudes conspicuously beneath the action of the weapon.
- 84 b. A semiautomatic centerfire rifle that has a fixed magazine with the capacity to accept more than 10
- 85 rounds.
- 86 c. A semiautomatic centerfire rifle that has an overall length of less than 29 inches.
- 87 d. A semiautomatic pistol with a fixed magazine that can accept more than 10 rounds.
- 88 e. A semiautomatic shotgun that has a folding stock.
- 89 f. A shotgun with a revolving cylinder.

90 (5) “Detachable magazine” means an ammunition feeding device that can be removed readily from a firearm

91 without requiring disassembly of the firearm action or without the use of a tool, including a bullet or cartridge.

92 (6) “Flash suppressor” means a device that functions, or is intended to function, to perceptibly reduce or

93 redirect muzzle flash from the shooter’s field of vision.

94 (7) “Qualified retired law-enforcement officer” means as defined in § 1441B(c) of this title.

95 (8) “Shooting range” means any land or structure used and operated in accordance with all applicable laws

96 and ordinances for the shooting of targets for training, education, practice, recreation, or competition.

97 (9) “Grenade launcher” means a device designed to fire, launch, or propel a grenade.

98 (10) “Secure storage” means a firearm that is stored in a locked container or equipped with a tamper resistant

99 mechanical lock or other safety device that is properly engaged so as to render the firearm inoperable by a person other

100 than the owner or other lawfully authorized user.

101 § 1464. Manufacture, sale, transport, transfer, purchase, receipt, and possession of assault weapons; class E or F

102 felony.

103 (a) Prohibitions. - Except as provided in subsection (b) or (c) of this section, it is unlawful for a person to do any of

104 the following:

105 (1) Transport an assault weapon into this State.

106 (2) Manufacture, sell, offer to sell, transfer, purchase, receive, or possess an assault weapon.

107 (b) Applicability - This section does not apply to any of the following:

108 (1) The following individuals, if acting within the scope of official business:

109 a. Personnel of the United States government or a unit of that government.

110 b. Members of the armed forces of the United States or of the National Guard.

111 c. A law-enforcement officer.

112 (2) An assault weapon modified to render it permanently inoperative.

113 (3) Possession, importation, manufacture, receipt for manufacture, shipment for manufacture, storage,
114 purchases, sales, and transport to or by a licensed firearms dealer or manufacturer who does any of the following:

115 a. Provides or services an assault weapon for a law-enforcement agency of this State or for personnel
116 exempted under paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

117 b. Acts to sell or transfer an assault weapon to a licensed firearm dealer in another state or to an
118 individual purchaser in another state through a licensed firearms dealer.

119 c. Acts to return to a customer in another state an assault weapon transferred to the licensed firearms
120 dealer or manufacturer under the terms of a warranty or for repair.

121 (4) Organizations that are required or authorized by federal law governing their specific business or activity to
122 maintain assault weapons.

123 (5) The receipt of an assault weapon by inheritance, and possession of the inherited assault weapon, if the
124 decendent lawfully possessed the assault weapon and the person inheriting the assault weapon is not otherwise a person
125 prohibited under § 1448 of this title.

126 (6) The receipt of an assault weapon by a personal representative of an estate for purposes of exercising the
127 powers and duties of a personal representative of an estate.

128 (7) Possession by a qualified retired law-enforcement officer who is not otherwise prohibited from receiving
129 an assault weapon if either of the following applies:

130 a. The assault weapon is sold or transferred to the qualified retired law-enforcement officer by the law-
131 enforcement agency on retirement.

132 b. The assault weapon was purchased or obtained by the qualified retired law-enforcement officer for
133 official use with the law-enforcement agency before retirement.

134 (8) Possession or transport by an armored car guard, as defined in § 1302 of Title 24, if the armored car guard
135 is acting within the scope of employment with an armored car agency, as defined under § 1302 of Title 24, and is
136 licensed under Chapter 13 of Title 24.

137 (9) Possession, receipt, and testing by, or shipping to or from any of the following:

138 a. An ISO 17025 accredited, National Institute of Justice-approved ballistics testing laboratory.

139 b. A facility or entity that manufactures or provides research and development testing, analysis, or
140 engineering for personal protective equipment or vehicle protection systems.

141 (c) Exceptions. -

142 (1) A licensed firearms dealer may continue to do all of the following with an assault weapon that the licensed
143 firearms dealer lawfully possessed on or before [the effective date of this Act]:

144 a. Possess the assault weapon.

145 b. Sell the assault weapon or offer the assault weapon for sale. But, the licensed firearms dealer may only
146 sell the assault weapon or offer the assault weapon for sale as permitted under paragraph (b)(3)b. of this section.

147 c. Transfer the assault weapon. But, the licensed firearms dealer may only transfer the assault weapon as
148 permitted by paragraph (b)(3)b. or (b)(3)c. of this section or by paragraph (d)(2)b. of this section.

149 (2)a. A licensed firearms dealer may take possession of an assault weapon from a person who lawfully
150 possessed the assault weapon before [the effective date of this Act] for the purposes of servicing or repairing the
151 assault weapon.

152 b. A licensed firearms dealer may transfer possession of an assault weapon received under paragraph
153 (c)(2)a. of this section for purposes of accomplishing service or repair of the assault weapon.

154 (3) A person who lawfully possessed, had a purchase order for, or completed an application to purchase an
155 assault weapon before [the effective date of this Act], may possess and transport the assault weapon on or after [the
156 effective date of this Act] only under the following circumstances:

157 a. At that person's residence, place of business, or other property owned by that person, or on property
158 owned by another person with the owner's express permission.

159 b. While on the premises of a shooting range.

160 c. While attending any exhibition, display, or educational project that is about firearms and that is
161 sponsored by, conducted under the auspices of, or approved by a law-enforcement agency or a nationally or state
162 recognized entity that fosters proficiency in, or promotes education about, firearms.

163 d. While transporting the assault weapon between any of the places set forth in this this paragraph (c)(3)
164 of this section, or to any licensed firearms dealer for servicing or repair under paragraph (c)(2) of this section, if
165 the person places the assault weapon in secure storage.

166 (4) A person may transport an assault weapon to or from any of the following if the person places the assault
167 weapon in secure storage:

168 a. An ISO 17025 accredited, National Institute of Justice-approved ballistics testing laboratory.

169 b. A facility or entity that manufactures or provides research and development testing, analysis, or
170 engineering for personal protective equipment or vehicle protection systems.

171 (5) The transfer of an assault weapon from the person owning the assault weapon to a family member, and
172 possession of the transferred assault weapon, if the person lawfully possessed the assault weapon and the family
173 member to whom the assault weapon is transferred is not otherwise a person prohibited under § 1448 of this title. For
174 purposes of this paragraph, “family member” means a spouse or an individual related by consanguinity within the third
175 degree as determined by the common law.

176 (d) Penalty. - A violation of this section is a class F felony for a first offense and a class E felony for any
177 subsequent offense within 10 years of a prior offense.

178 (e) Disposal. - A law-enforcement agency in possession of a person’s assault weapon as a result of an arrest under
179 this section shall dispose of the assault weapon under the process established for deadly weapons and ammunition under §
180 2311 of this title following the person’s adjudication of delinquency or conviction under this section or by the person’s
181 agreement to forfeit the assault weapon under an agreement to plead delinquent or guilty to another offense.

182 § 1465. Voluntary certificate of possession.

183 (a) A person who is exempt from § 1464(a) of this title under § 1464(c) of this title may, no later than 1 year from
184 the [effective date of this Act], apply to the Secretary of the Department of Safety and Homeland Security for a certificate
185 of possession.

186 (b) A certificate of possession is conclusive evidence that person lawfully possessed, had a purchase order for, or
187 completed an application to purchase an assault weapon before [the effective date of this Act] and is entitled to continue to
188 possess and transport the assault weapon on or after [the effective date of this Act] under § 1464(c)(3) of this title.

189 (c) The Secretary of the Department of Safety and Homeland Security shall promulgate regulations to establish
190 procedures with respect to the application for and issuance of certificates of possession for assault weapons that are
191 lawfully owned and possessed by person [the effective date of this Act]. Regulations under this subsection must include all
192 of the following:

193 (1) That the application contain proof that the person lawfully possessed, had a purchase order for, or
194 completed an application to purchase an assault weapon before [the effective date of this Act].

195 (2) That the certificate of possession must contain a description of the assault weapon, including the make,
196 model, and serial number. For an assault weapon manufactured before 1968, identifying marks may be substituted for
197 the serial number required by paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

198 (3) That the certificate of possession must contain the full name, address, date of birth, and thumbprint of the
199 person who owns the assault weapon, and any other information the Secretary deems appropriate.

200 (4) That the name and address of the person issued a certificate of possession is confidential and may not be
201 disclosed, except to a law-enforcement agency and its employees acting in the performance of official duties.

202 (5) That the Secretary shall make certificates of possession available in a searchable, centralized database, to
203 any state or federal law enforcement agency to be used only for valid law enforcement purposes.

204 (d) A certificate of possession only authorizes the possession of an assault weapon specified in the certificate by
205 the resident to whom the Secretary issued the certificate.

206 (e) A person in possession of multiple assault weapons on [the effective date of this Act] must apply for a separate
207 certificate for each assault weapon the person wants to certify lawfully possessed, had a purchase order for, or completed an
208 application to purchase an assault weapon before [the effective date of this Act].

209 §§ 1466 – 1469. [Reserved.]

210 Section 2. Amend § 1457, Title 11 of the Delaware Code by making deletions as shown by strike through and
211 insertions as shown by underline as follows:

212 § 1457. Possession of a weapon in a Safe School and Recreation Zone; class D, E, or F felony; class A or B
213 misdemeanor.

214 (a) Any person who commits any of the offenses described in subsection (b) of this section, or any juvenile who
215 possesses a firearm or other deadly weapon, and does so while in or on a "Safe School and Recreation Zone" shall be guilty
216 of the crime of possession of a weapon in a Safe School and Recreation Zone.

217 (b) The underlying offenses in Title 11 shall be:

218 (1) Section 1442. — Carrying a concealed deadly weapon; class G felony; class D felony.

219 (2) Section 1444. — Possessing a destructive weapon; class E felony.

220 (3) Section 1446. — Unlawfully dealing with a switchblade knife; unclassified misdemeanor.

221 (4) Section 1448. — Possession and purchase of deadly weapons by persons prohibited; class F felony.

222 (5) Section 1452. — Unlawfully dealing with knuckles-combination knife; class B misdemeanor.

223 (6) Section 1453. — Unlawfully dealing with martial arts throwing star; class B misdemeanor.

224 (7) Section 1464. – Manufacture, sale, transport, transfer, purchase, receipt, or possession of assault weapons;
225 class E or F felony.

226 Section 3. If any provision of this Act or the application of this Act to any person or circumstance is held invalid,
227 the provisions of this Act are severable if the invalidity does not affect the other provisions or applications of the Act which
228 can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

229 Section 4. This Act is to be known as the “Delaware Assault Weapons Prohibition Act of 2019.”

SYNOPSIS

This Act prohibits the manufacture, sale, offer to sell, transfer, purchase, receipt, possession, or transport of assault weapons in Delaware, subject to certain exceptions. One exception relevant to individuals is that the Act does not prohibit the possession and transport of firearms that were lawfully possessed or fully applied for before the effective date of this Act; although for these firearms there are certain restrictions relating to their possession and transport after the effective date of this Act. This Act creates a voluntary certificate of possession, to enable persons who lawfully possess an assault weapon before the effective date of this Act to be able to prove ownership after the effective date of this Act.

This Act is based on the Firearm Safety Act of 2013 (“FSA”) passed in Maryland in the wake of the tragic slaughtering of children on December 14, 2012, at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown, Connecticut. The FSA’s assault weapons ban was upheld as constitutional on February 21, 2017, by the full membership of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, in the case of *Kolbe v. Hogan*, 849 F.3d 114 (4th Cir. 2017).

The names Newtown, Aurora, San Bernardino, Orlando, Las Vegas, and Parkland, among others, have become synonymous with tragic killing of innocent, unsuspecting Americans of all ages and backgrounds, amidst a framework of federal and state laws that have permitted the purchase of weapons designed for the battlefield — not for our schools, our theaters, our places of worship, or our homes.

Safety — both for the general public, as well as members of Delaware’s law-enforcement community — is the objective of this Act, as it was for the FSA. And, as with the FSA, a primary goal of this Act is to reduce the availability of assault weapons so that when a criminal acts, he or she does so with a less dangerous weapon and less severe consequences.

Relying on United States Supreme Court precedent from *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 554 U.S. 570 (2008), as well as the holdings of its sister circuits, the full Fourth Circuit concluded that the assault weapons banned by the FSA are not protected by the Second Amendment. The Fourth Circuit was convinced that the banned assault weapons are among those arms that are “like” “M-16 rifles” — “weapons that are most useful in military service” — which the *Heller* Court singled out as being beyond the Second Amendment’s reach.

The Fourth Circuit concluded that Maryland had presented extensive uncontroverted evidence demonstrating that the assault weapons outlawed by the FSA are exceptionally lethal weapons of war. The Fourth Circuit also concluded that the evidence showed the difference between the fully automatic and semiautomatic versions of military-style weapons is slight. Further evidence considered by the Fourth Circuit that motivates this Act is as follows:

(1) Like their fully automatic counterparts, the banned assault weapons are firearms designed for the battlefield, for the soldier to be able to shoot a large number of rounds across a battlefield at a high rate of speed, and that their design results in a capability for lethality — more wounds, more serious, in more victims — far beyond that of other firearms in general, including other semiautomatic guns.

(2) The banned assault weapons have been used disproportionately to their ownership in mass shootings and the murders of law-enforcement officers.

(3) The banned assault weapons further pose a heightened risk to civilians in that rounds from assault weapons have the ability to easily penetrate most materials used in standard home construction, car doors, and similar materials, and that criminals armed with the banned assault weapons possess a “military-style advantage” in firefights with law-enforcement officers, as such weapons allow criminals to effectively engage law-enforcement officers from great distances and their rounds easily pass through the soft body armor worn by most law-enforcement officers.

(4) Although self-defense is a conceivable use of the banned assault weapons, most individuals choose to keep other firearms for that purpose.

(5) Prohibitions against assault weapons will promote public safety by reducing the availability of those armaments to mass shooters and other criminals, by diminishing their especial threat to law-enforcement officers, and by hindering their unintentional misuse by civilians.

(6) In many situations, the semiautomatic fire of an assault weapon is more accurate and lethal than the automatic fire.

Finding this evidence and these conclusions by the Fourth Circuit to be strongly persuasive of the applicable framework of constitutional rights, and firmly believing that promoting the safety of the Delaware public and Delaware law-enforcement is a paramount function of the Delaware General Assembly, Delaware legislators file this Act in the name of public safety and with adherence to core constitutional principles.