

Notice: Google's translation App was used to convert this from Spanish to English. It is not the best quality translation but will give you the general idea of what the new law states. Puerto Rico is stating an English version of Act 168 will not be available for 4 to 6 months. The Police have 90 days from passage (Dec. 11) to post info on their website on applying etc. Handgunlaw.us will updated the Puerto Page as soon as a Valid Translation in English is available. Until that time this Google translation will give you the general idea of the new Firearms Law.

Law N u m. 168 of December 11, 2019

Puerto Rico Weapons Act of 2020

Be Declared by the Puerto Rico Legislative Assembly:

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Chapter I Preliminary Provisions

Article 1.01.- Title of the Law.

This Law will be known as the new “Puerto Rico Weapons Act of 2020”.

Article 1.02.- Definitions. For the purposes of this Law, the following terms will have the meaning that the following is expressed:

(a) “Public Order Agent” - means that member or official of the Government of Puerto Rico or the United States of America, as well as any subdivision police of Puerto Rico or the United States, whose duties are to protect people and property, maintain order and security public; and make arrests. This includes, but is not limited to, every member of the Puerto Rico Police Bureau, of the Municipal Police, of Bureau of Special Investigations of the Vigilant Corps of the Department of Natural and Environmental Resources, Custody Officers of the Department of Correction of the Services Program in advance of Trial, of the Administration of Youth Institutions, of the National Guard, Port Authority Security Agent, while in official functions or exercises, the Inspectors of the Transportation Bureau and Other Public Services, Special Fiscal Agents and Agents and Internal Revenue Inspectors of the Department of Finance and Sheriffs of the Judicial Branch of Puerto Rico and those of the federal court with jurisdiction throughout Puerto Rico.

(b) "Machine gun or Automatic Weapon" - means that firearm, which, without import your description, size, or name by which it is known, loaded or unloaded, can repeatedly or automatically fire more than one bullet or continuously form a number of bullets contained in a supplier, tape or any other receptacle, by a single trigger pressure. The term "Machine gun" also includes the submachine gun, as well as any another firearm provided with a device to fire automatically all or part of the bullets or ammunition contained in the supplier, tape or other receptacle by a single trigger pressure or any part, individual artifact or combination of the parts of a firearm, intended and with the intention of converting, modifying or altering said weapon in a machine gun.

(c) "Weapon" - means any firearm, white weapon or any other type of weapon, regardless of its denomination.

(d) "White Weapon" - means a sharp, sharp or blunt object that can be used as an instrument of aggression, capable of inflicting serious bodily harm, even death. This definition does not include these types of artifacts, as long as they are used for work, art, trade or sport purposes.

(e) **"Firearm"** - is any weapon that, regardless of name, is capable of launch a projectile or projectiles by an explosion. The term weapon of fire includes, but is not limited to, gun, revolver, shotgun, rifle, carbine, including the frame, frame or receiver where the manufacturer places the Serial number of such weapons. This definition does not include those artifacts. such as, but not limited to, the nail guns used in the construction, artifacts to launch pyrotechnic signals or lines, while use for work, art, trade or sport purposes.

(f) **"Long Weapon"** - means any shotgun, rifle or firearm designed To be shot from the shoulder.

(g) **"Pneumatic Weapon"** - is any weapon, regardless of the name by which known, by releasing compressed gas or gas mixture able to drive one (1) or more projectiles.

(h) **"Ancient Firearm"** is defined as:

(1) any firearm, gun, shotgun or fuse rifle ("matchlock") or spark ("flintlock"), percussion sheat ("percussion cap") manufactured on or before 1898; or

(2) any replica of a firearm described in the previous subsection, if said replica:

(i) is not designed, redesigned or in any modified way, to use ringfire ammo ("rimfire") or type ammo conventional central fire ("centerfire");

(ii) use ringfire ammunition ("rimfire") or type ammunition conventional central fire ("centerfire") that is no longer manufactured in the United States and not available through channels normal and ordinary commerce; or

(iii) any loading rifle through the barrel ("muzzle loading rifle"), shotgun by the cannon ("muzzle loading shotgun") or pistol barrel loading ("muzzle loading pistol") that is designed to be used with black powder or a black powder substitute, and not Can use fixed type ammo. For the purposes of this Sub-paragraph, the term "Ancient Firearm" will not include any Weapon that incorporates a frame ("frame") or receiver ("receiver"), any weapon that is capable of being converted into a cargo weapon by the cannon ("muzzle loading weapon"), any weapon loaded by the cannon ("muzzle loading weapon"), or that can be converted to be capable of firing fixed type ammunition by replacing the cannon ("barrel"), bolt ("bolt"), bore ("breach lock"), or any combination of these.

(i) **"Armorer"** - Means any natural or legal person that owns a gun license by itself or through its agents or employees, buy or enter for sale, change, exchange, offer for sale or expose to sale, or have for sale in your commercial establishment any weapon of fire or ammunition, or perform any mechanical or cosmetic work to a third party in any firearm or ammunition.

(j) **"Armor Piercing"** - means that projectile that can be used in weapons of fire, which is built entirely (excluding the presence or traces of other substances) or a combination of tungsten alloy, steel, iron, brass, bronze, cupric beryllium or degraded uranium; or a shell projectile complete twenty-two point caliber (.22), designed and intended for be used in firearms and whose cover has a weight of more than twenty-five (25) percent of its total weight. Excludes all designated non-toxic ammunition, required by federal or state environmental legislation or hunting regulations for those purposes, disintegrable projectiles designed for target shooting, or any projectile determined by the Secretary of the Treasury of States United that its primary use is for sports purposes, or any other projectile or projectile core in which said Secretary finds its use Primordial is for industrial purposes, including loads used in equipment drilling of oil or gas wells.

(k) "Tire Association" - means any bona fide association of athletes or shooting practitioners, duly instituted and nationally recognized or internationally, that has a regulation that regulates a discipline

particular shooting, and which celebrates or participates in national competition and / or internationally, in an orderly manner, under the supervision of arbitrators or judges, and scoring based class systems for the purpose of choosing a winner or winners

(l) "Certificate of Use and Management" - means that document that accredits the participation and compliance in the Course of Use and Management of Firearms.

(m) "Commissioner" - means the Commissioner of the Police Bureau of Puerto Rico.

(n) "Committee" - means the Interagency Committee to Combat Illegal Traffic of Weapons, established in this Law.

(o) "Shotgun" - means a long-barrel firearm with one (1) or more cannons with smooth interiors, designed to be shot from the shoulder, the which can fire cartridges of one (1) or more projectiles. Can be powered manually or by supplier or receptacle, and can be fired manually, automatically or semi-automatically. This definition will include the shotguns with the barrel cut to less than eighteen (18) inches.

(p) " Shooting Federation" - means any federation attached to the Committee Puerto Rican Olympic representing the sport of shooting.

(q) "Weapons License" - means that license granted by the Office of Weapons Licenses authorizing a person to possess and carry weapons of Fire and its ammunition.

(r) "Armorer's License" - means that license granted by the Office of Weapons Licenses that authorize a natural or legal person to be dedicate to the gunsmith business.

(s) "Sports Hunting License" - means that permission granted by the Secretary of the Department of Natural and Environmental Resources that authorize a person to practice sport hunting in Puerto Rico.

(t) "Shooting Club License" - means that license granted by the Office of Weapons Licenses authorized by a club or organization that are constituted according to what this Law requires, so that in its facilities Target shooting is practiced.

(u) "Special Long Weapons License for the Transport of Securities" – means that license granted by the Weapons Licensing Office that authorizes a Security Agency dedicated to the transport of securities in vehicles armored to buy, own, dispose of and maintain a place of business deposit for long weapons and their corresponding ammunition.

(v) "Special License for Minors" - means that license granted by the Weapons Licensing Office authorizing a minor for the term validity of the arms license of the father, mother, guardian or guardian, to whom practice shooting sport with firearms, provided they have at least seven (7) years old and the authorization of the father, mother, guardian or custodian, and that this in turn possesses a valid weapons license.

- (w) "**Ammunition**" - means any bullet, cartridge, projectile, pellet or any load, put on or can be put into a weapon to be fired.
- (x) "**Fixed Type Ammo**" - means that ammunition that is completely assembled, understand with bushing, gunpowder, fulminant and projectile.
- (y) "**National Crime Information Center (NCIC)**" - means the information system computerized criminal justice data established by the Bureau of Federal Investigations (FBI) as a service for state and federal public order agencies.
- (z) "**National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS)**" - means the system of computerized data information managed by the Bureau of Federal Investigations (FBI), which all gunsmith You must contact or access to request information on whether a person may possess a weapon without violating the legal provisions of the Gun Control Act of 1968, Public Law 90-618, 18 USC § 923, as amended.
- (aa) "**Weapons Licensing Office**" - means that unit of the Bureau of the Puerto Rico Police, responsible for everything related to the issuance of Weapons Licenses and Electronic Registration.
- (bb) "**Police Bureau**" - means the Puerto Rico Police Bureau.
- (cc) "**Part of Firearm**" - means any item that would ordinarily be attached to a firearm being a necessary part for the operation of said weapon and essential to the process of firing a projectile.
- (dd) "**Gun**" - means any firearm that does not have a cylinder, which is Charge manually or by a supplier, not designed to be fired from the shoulder, capable of being shot semi-automatically or shot at Once, depending on your class.
- (ee) "**To port in an ostentatious way**" - means the act of carrying a firearm, presuming it defiantly.
- (ff) "**Precairist**" means that person who uses and enjoys a free real estate, without having a title for it, by tolerance or inadvertently owner.
- (gg) "**Portation**" - means the immediate possession or physical possession of one or more firearms, loaded or unloaded, on the person of the bearer or his immediate reach. Immediate reach will be understood at your fingertips and their transportation.
- (hh) "**Integrated Criminal Registry or (RCI)**" - means the Criminal Registry Integrated from the Department of Justice of Puerto Rico, which is a system computerized information of criminal cases active in the Court, protection orders and arrest warrants issued by determinations of cause for arrest and for the Board of Freedom under Word.
- (ii) "**Electronic Record**" - means the digital record to store the data related to weapons licenses and all arms transactions of fire and ammunition by the person holding one of these.
- (jj) "**Revolver**" - Means any firearm that contains a cylinder rotating with several cameras that, with the action of pulling the trigger or mounting the weapon hammer, aligns with the barrel, putting the bullet in position to be shot.

(kk) "Rifle" - means any firearm designed to be fired from the shoulder, which fires one or three projectiles. It can be fed manually or automatically by a supplier or receptacle and can be fired from manual or semi-automatic way. The term "rifle" includes the term "carbine".

(ll) "Firearm Silencer" - is any device, device or mechanism to mute, muffle or decrease the sound of a weapon fire, including any combination of parts, designed, redesigned or intended for use in assembly or manufacturing, and / or any part intended only for use for such purposes.

(mm) "Transport" - means the possession, mediate or immediate of one or more weapons of fire discharged, in a closed case, and which is not simple view, in order to move them between places. Such transportation must be performed by a person with a valid weapons license.

(nn) "Vehicle" - means any means that serves to transport people or things by land, sea or air.

(oo) "School Zone" - means the campus grounds, whether public or Private, in use, in or out of class hours, your parking area and green areas, as well as the entire section of public roads located in front of a school, plus the section of the public highway on each side of the front of a school and with a variable length, duly identified with the signals of corresponding traffic and one hundred (100) perimeter meters to the campus, the distance that is greater.

(pp) "University Zone" - means the campus campus and / or Higher Education Technical Institute, whether public or private, its area of parking and green areas, and those buildings outside said campus belonging to the institution of higher education, and any distance to one hundred (100) perimeter meters of the campus or university buildings outside the campus.

(qq) "BATFE or ATF" - means the Bureau of Weapons, Alcohol, Tobacco and Explosives, for it acronym in English.

Chapter II

License and Regulation

Article 2.01.- Issuance of Licenses and Electronic Registration.

The Arms Licensing Office will issue weapons, gunsmiths, club licenses shooting, special long weapons for the transport of securities and the permission of minors of in accordance with the provisions of this Law, which will facilitate registration electronic of all licenses granted through this Law and of all transactions of firearms and ammunition in the Electronic Registry. It will correspond to Commissioner provide through regulations how the Registry will work Electronic. The Weapons Licensing Office will record the information required to issue the license and will maintain statistics on how many licenses have been issued, how many have been renewed, how many have been denied and how many have been revoked In turn, you must keep a digital record of the fines issued, as well as pending receivables. The Weapons Licensing Office will enter the information provided through the Petitioner's arms license application in your system and the documents will be digitized for these purposes. The original of the documents will be returned to the petitioner after digitizing them, stamped with date and time as proof of your receipt. The weapons license issued will be a card similar to the license certificates of drive, of appropriate size to be carried in ordinary wallets, containing the bust photograph of the petitioner where his features are clearly recognizable, full name of person, gun license number and date of expiration of it. The card must be provided with security features more modern available, in such a way that counterfeiting becomes difficult or alteration of it. The

card will not contain the residential and / or postal address of the petitioner, or mention of their weapons or ammunition authorized to buy, but the Electronic Registration will contain and provide its users with such information.

The Commissioner shall establish through regulations the other physical characteristics of the licenses, as well as any other utility that he deems convenient for it. Law enforcement officials may request information in the system of a person with a weapons license to the Weapons Licensing Office, for the sole purpose to verify the validity of a Weapons License. Personal identification information of a person who has requested or Received a Weapons License is one of a private and confidential nature. Bliss information may only be disclosed by registration and search warrant obtained of the Court of First Instance, as guaranteed by the Constitution of States United in its Bill of Rights, Amendment II, IV and XIV and in the Constitution of Port Rico, Art. II Sec. 7 and 10, except in the case of a criminal investigation or because the security of a civilian or the state are in danger and be carried out by the Department Public Safety or the corresponding federal authorities. Every person who disclose to third parties the information protected here, a fine of five hundred (500) dollars for a first offense, and one thousand (1,000) dollars in cases subsequent.

Article 2.02.-Weapons License.

(a) The Arms Licensing Office will issue weapons licenses to any petitioner that meets the following requirements:

- (1) Have turned twenty-one (21) years of age.
- (2) Have a negative criminal record and not be found accused and pending or in the process of trial for some of the crimes listed in Article 2.09 of this Law or its equivalents, both in Port Rico, as in any United States jurisdiction, at the federal level or in Any foreign country.
- (3) Not be addicted to controlled substances or habitual drunk.
- (4) Not be declared mentally incapable by a court with jurisdiction.
- (5) Not having been separated from the United States Armed Forces or from the Bureau of the Puerto Rico Police under dishonorable conditions .
- (6) Do not incur or belong to organizations that incur acts of violence or aimed at the overthrow of the constituted government.
- (7) Not be under a court order, or have been at any time during the past twelve months prior to the application date, which prohibits you harass, spy, threaten or approach an intimate partner, a relative of this or any person.
- (8) Be a citizen or legal resident of the United States of America.
- (9) Not be a person prevented by the " Federal Gun Control Act of 1968 " to receive, transport or ship firearms or ammunition.

(b) The application for the issuance of a weapons license must contain the following information of the petitioner:

- (1) Full name including your last name.
 - (2) Residential and postal address.
 - (3) Residential and / or cell phone number.
 - (4) If you have, email address.
 - (5) Date and place of birth.
 - (6) Descriptive data of people, understand, sex, eye color and hair, weight and height.
 - (7) Social Security Number.
 - (8) Driver's license number, passport or any other identification official issued by the government, that the Commissioner arranges for regulation.
 - (9) If you are a foreigner or legal resident, you must include the number of alien registration or any other document that certifies your legal presence in Puerto Rico.
 - (10) The application for the issuance of a weapons license must be completed under oath before a notary, certifying the veracity of his content and that meets all the requirements set forth in this Law and any other applicable state or federal law. In the case of non-residents, they must accompany the request by an affidavit before a person authorized within your state or territory to take an oath, which must be ratified in Puerto Rico before a notary through the procedure ready for it.
- (c) The application for the issuance of a weapons license must be accompanied by the following:
- (1) Proof of Internal Revenue in the amount of two hundred (200) Dollars. It is established that in cases where the license is denied, the Amount paid will not be refundable.
 - (2) Fingerprints, which must be taken digitally by a Police Bureau technician.
 - (3) Negative criminal record certificate issued no more than thirty (30) days prior to the date of the request.
 - (4) Social Security Card, or Form "W-2, Wage and Tax Statement", or Form "SSA-1099, Social Security Benefit Statement", or Pay stub where the name of the applicant and the verifiable Social Security number appear according to the procedures established for it in the Federal Law of Real Identification of 2005, or "US Military Identification Card", or copy strikeout of the State or Federal Return corresponding to the year in which request the identification card or the year immediately before or any other document to certify the social security number that the Commissioner determined by regulation.
 - (5) Birth Certificate or valid Passport or any other document that certifies your legal presence in Puerto Rico and date of birth or that determined by the Commissioner by regulation.
 - (6) Copy of Driver's License, or any other photo ID issued by the government, which the Commissioner may provide by regulation. Yes the residential address on the license or identification is different from the

included in the application for the issuance of a weapons license, you must submit a document, which should not be more than two (2) months of issued, evidencing your permanent residential address or any other document to certify the residential address of the petitioner that the Commissioner determined by regulation.

(7) Two bust photographs of two (2) inches by two (2) inches of size, color and where your features are clearly recognizable and recent enough to show the petitioner his appearance real at the time of the request.

(8) Certificate of Use and Management. The request must contain boxes, where the petitioner may mark "yes" or "no" to prove compliance with the requirements established in this Article, including the prohibitions established to certain people to receive, transport or send firearms or ammunition in the "Federal Gun Control Act of 1968". It will also prominently contain the warning to give false information on documents regarding the license application may carry imprisonment for perjury, forgery of documents, ideological falsehood, archiving of false documents or data, possession and handover of forged documents, and that, of not complying with the requirements established, your request would be denied, without refund of rights paid.

(d) Filing of Weapons License Applications:

(1) Any application for a Weapons License by residents of Puerto Rico, completed in accordance with this Law, together with the corresponding payment, there will be of settling in the Weapons Licensing Offices, or in the Command of Area where the petitioner resides, which must submit said request within a term of not more than five (5) days to the Weapons Licensing Office. Received payment for rights and documents, duly Completed, we will proceed immediately to perform the electronic check, on the petitioner's negative criminal record.

(2) The Weapons Licensing Office shall complete the investigation and issue or deny the license in a term not exceeding forty-five (45) calendar days, counted from the date the application was submitted. No no application for the issuance of a weapons license will be accepted incomplete As of January 1, 2021, the term that the Office will have of Weapons Licenses, to complete the investigation and issue or deny The license will be thirty (30) days. The Weapons Licensing Office shall temper its procedures to comply with the established term.

(3) Upon acceptance of the application for the issuance of a license for weapons, the Weapons Licensing Office, will determine and certify by written if the petitioner complies or not, with the requirements established in this Law for issuing the weapons license. This should be achieved. through an investigation in the digital archives of any agency Government of Puerto Rico, the United States or any subdivision policy of this, of any foreign or international entity to which can access, including the National Crime Information archives Center (NCIC), of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), the Criminal Justice Information System (SIJC-PR) and the Registry Integrated Criminal (RCI).

(4) If the investigation conducted by the Weapons Licensing Office results of the digital files in a determination that the person does not comply With all the requirements established in this Law, it will not be granted weapons license, but without prejudice to the petitioner's request again in the future The petitioner may request the Office of Weapons Licenses a reconsideration within the next fifteen (15) calendar days following the refusal to grant the license, and the Weapons Licensing Office will have fifteen (15) calendar days to Issue a determination and attend to it. If the denial is sustained, or of not issuing any determination regarding the reconsideration, the petitioner of the arms license may go to the Court of First Instance for the review of the administrative decision.

(5) If the Weapons Licensing Office does not issue a determination within the term previously established, the applicant will have the right to go to the Municipal Court through a petition to elucidate the dispute, which will have to be resolved within fifteen (15) days natural

(6) If the applicant does not comply with the requirements of the Law, the Office Weapons License will notify the Commissioner of the denial. To its Once, the Weapons Licensing Office will immediately notify the petitioner, so that he can make the request for review or appeal corresponding, as provided in this Law.

(7) If during the process of issuing the license, it turns out that the petitioner, maliciously and knowingly, has provided false information at your request, the Weapons Licensing Office will immediately notify the Department of Justice, with the purpose that they determine the origin or not of legal actions and the possible filing of charges for any crime included in this Law or any other applicable law. However, the petitioner may request a review, if he understands that the information resulting from the action by the Weapons Licensing Office does not it's correct. No additional information may be required from the applicant. requirements established in this Law.

(8) The Commissioner may, when he has good cause and suspicion reasonably and passively, without disturbing the peace and tranquility of the investigated or interrupt home privacy, conduct investigations that it deems pertinent after the petitioner's license is granted, to investigate complaints filed for providing false information against of the person with a weapons license. Yes after the investigation It will be pertinent that the petitioner has given false information to Know in your application or do not meet the requirements set forth in this Law, the revocation and seizure of the license will proceed immediately of weapons and the seizure of all firearms and ammunition that had the petitioner, being this subject to be prosecuted for the crime of perjury and for the corresponding violations of this Law or any Other applicable law. Every citizen who is granted a license to weapons, will be responsible for the use of licenses and the handling of weapons, the Government of Puerto Rico, its departments, agencies and municipalities, except when they have vicarious responsibility for the acts of their employees or Agents

It will be the ministerial duty of the Commissioner to investigate any complaint presented. The Weapons Licensing Office will keep a record of the result of investigations in order to maintain statistics on complaints and the results of investigations. The Commissioner will be empowered to intervene, investigate, review and corroborate the use of ammunition and firearms by oneself person when the purchase of such ammunition exceeds the amount of twenty thousand (20,000) a year or the purchase of weapons exceeds ten (10).

(e) A valid weapons license is required for the petitioner to acquire, buy, transport, sell, donate, transfer, have, own, guard, carry, use and drive weapons, firearms, ammunition and any accessory relevant permitted by this Law, in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of Puerto Rico, provided that:

(1) A weapons license is required to carry weapons and this will be done hidden or non-ostentatious form.

(i) Only one firearm is allowed at a time.

(ii) It is allowed to transport more than one firearm at a time, if the others weapons are unloaded, in a closed case that does not reflect their content and they are not at a glance.

- (iii)** While on the premises of an authorized shooting club or in those places where hunting sport is practiced, you can carry more than one firearm, in accordance with this Law and others applicable laws.
- (iv)** Law enforcement officers may impose a fine of one hundred (100) dollars to every person with a gun license for carrying weapons of ostentatious or hidden form. If the person with a gun license recidivizes in carrying his weapon ostentatiously on three occasions, the Weapons Licensing Office will revoke your weapons license.
- (2)** Persons with a weapons license may only purchase ammunition from calibers that can be used for the weapons they have registered to their name, unless they rent weapons of a caliber different from that of weapons registered in his name, in an armory with polygon for use exclusive on those properties. The purchase of ammunition will not be limited, however, when a person with a gun license acquires over twenty thousand (20,000) ammunition in a period of one year, the gunsmith will notify the Weapons License Office and the person will be subject to Police reviews on the use of such ammunition. The office of Weapons License may revoke the gunsmith's license to any gunsmith that fails to comply with this obligation.
- (3)** The Commissioner shall provide through regulations, the procedure for that any law enforcement officer, as defined in this Law, may Issue tickets, which will be sent to the Licensing Office of Weapons, where the licensee's infraction will be recorded in the Registry Electronic. The person with a gun license who has been imposed a fine, will have sixty (60) calendar days from the issuance of the fine, to request a review of it. The Licensing Office de Armas will hold an administrative hearing in a term not exceeding forty-five (45) calendar days from the day the Review request The Weapons Licensing Office will have fifteen (15) calendar days to issue a resolution where it is held, reviewed, modify or eliminate the fine imposed. If said hearing is not held for State responsibility within the established term, the fine without effect and administratively it will be filed. From if the fine is sustained, the person with a weapons license may go to a court with jurisdiction for the review of the administrative decision.
- (4)** Law enforcement officers, as defined in this Law and the guards private security with weapons license, uniformed and in the exercise of their functions, they may carry a firearm in an exposed manner and may carry an additional firearm in a hidden and non-ostentatious manner.
- (5)** Authorized persons who are carrying out activities legitimate target shooting or hunting, within the premises where you take After this activity, they can carry and transport their weapons exposed.
- (6)** Firearms or ammunition may only be donated, sold, transferred, leave in custody or any other form of transfer of control or of domain, among people who hold a gun or gunsmith license, except within the premises of shooting clubs or hunting places for activity legitimate sports, where people with a gun license can provide weapons and facilitate ammunition for such weapons to other people licensed and the gunsmiths can rent weapons and sell ammunition to persons of legal age, for use on the premises, subject to limitations that are imposed later in this Law and those imposed on it other current state and federal laws.
- (7)** This gun license does not authorize a person with a gun license to engage in the business of renting, buying and selling firearms, gunpowder or ammunition, limiting the purchase, donation, transfer, transfer and sale of these, to their weapons and personal ammunition, exclusively to dealers with valid weapons licenses or a gunsmith. Any person who does not have a gunsmith license may hold raffles, fairs or other sales promotions of weapons and / or ammunition.

(8) The purchase, donation, transfer, transfer and sale of weapons and ammunition between Private persons licensed, will be held before the Licensing Office of Weapons or before a person with a gunsmith license, and after verification of the criminal record of the buyer, electronically in the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) digital file. Yes at the time of the transaction, the buyer does not own license for being in the process of application, weapons and / or ammunition must be consigned in an armory or with a person licensed by weapons in force, until the process is finished and you get the mentioned one license. Said transaction must be registered by the gunsmith or the Office of Weapons Licenses in the Electronic Registry.

Every person who Failure to comply with the obligation set forth herein shall be guilty of a crime less serious, and convicted, will be punished with a fine that does not exceed of one thousand (1,000) dollars. In case of a second conviction for the same crime, the convicted person will be punished with a fine of not less than one thousand one (1,001) dollars, nor more than five thousand (5,000) dollars or penalty of seclusion not exceeding three (3) months or both penalties at the discretion of the court. In case of a third conviction for the same crime or subsequent recurrences, the convicted person will be punished with the same penalties equivalent to the second conviction and the court will order, also, to the Weapons Licensing Office, to revoke it immediately and indefinitely the weapons license and seize all firearms and ammunition the convict had.

(9) Persons with a weapons license from other jurisdictions, to have the same rights and privileges enjoyed by persons with a weapons license of Puerto Rico, shall comply with the requirements of this Act. In turn they must inform the Weapons Licensing Office, in case they have the intention of introducing one or more weapons and / or ammunition to Puerto Rico. The Commissioner shall provide through regulations, the manner in which will make said notification.

(10) Any person carrying a weapon in Puerto Rico shall comply with the requirement. that weapons and ammunition must be transported within closed cases that do not reflect its contents or carry it in a hidden way not ostentatious In addition, any person with a weapons license who has five (5) or more weapons, will be required to maintain eighty percent (80%) of you are in a safe place, and locked and fixed to the property, so that the Weapons cannot be easily stolen. Any person licensed by weapons required to comply with the security requirement, must submit to the Weapons Licensing Office a sworn statement attesting that It meets the safety requirement. The Weapons Licensing Office impose an administrative fine of five hundred (500) dollars for each weapon that is subtracted from the person with a weapons license of your property that do not comply with the security measures set forth herein.

(f) The Weapons Licensing Office shall issue duplicates of license cards of weapons, when requested by a person with a weapons license prior to payment of fifty (50) dollars by means of an Internal Revenue stamp and the presentation of an affidavit stating the reason why requires that a duplicate be issued.

(g) The Weapons License will be valid for five (5) years and will expire will match the applicant's date of birth. After said term, the weapons license must be renewed in order to continue owning, carrying and / or transporting firearms. No person may own, carry and / or transport firearms with expired weapons license, under penalty of that an administrative fine of five hundred (500) dollars be imposed for each weapon that is transported or behaved with an expired license. The person with a license from Expired weapons will be prevented from buying or in any way acquiring weapons and ammunition The Commissioner shall establish by regulation everything related to handling and imposition of fines for owning, carrying and / or transporting firearms with expired Weapons License. None of the foregoing shall prevent any that the person who possesses an expired arms license may dispose of, either through sale, transfer, donation or transfer of

your weapons and / or ammunition, to a person who holds a current Weapons or Gun License, provided that said transaction must be made through a gunsmith.

(h) The person with a weapons license, who is interested in renewing the same, may begin the renewal process six (6) months before and will take up to thirty (30) days after the expiration date of the weapons license to renew without expose yourself to fines. The non-renewal of the weapons license after thirty (30) days mentioned above, will entail an administrative fine of twenty-five (25) dollars per month up to a maximum of six (6) months, amount that It must be satisfied as a requirement for renewal.

(1) The person with a weapons license interested in renewing the same will do so completing the application and the requirements set forth in this Article. You must accompany this request with an Internal Revenue stamp by the amount of one hundred (100) dollars.

(2) If after six (6) months the person does not renew the weapons license, the Commissioner will cancel it, and seize weapons and ammunition. None of the above prevents a person from whom his or her revocation has been revoked. weapons license for inaction request de novo another license and you will be grant, provided that you had paid any outstanding fine, in whose case may recover the seized weapons, if the Commissioner had not provided by them, as provided by this Law. The person licensed by weapons that move out of the jurisdiction of Puerto Rico and that do not have weapons registered in your name in the Electronic Registry that does not renew your weapons license within the term established here and then determine to request another license de novo , will not be subject to fines related to non-renewal. The Commissioner will establish by regulation everything related to the de novo license application process of weapons.

(3) The Weapons License number will be retained throughout all updates made of it, provided that such authorization is authorized update of agreements with the provisions of this Law.

(4) Renewed the license, the Weapons Licensing Office will issue, prior satisfaction of renewal rights, the new card within the next fifteen (15) calendar days, unless it has justified cause to delay it.

(5) Everyone with a weapons license must inform the Office of Weapons Licenses your change of residential or postal address within thirty (30) days of making the change, under penalty of administrative fine one hundred (100) dollars to be paid as a requirement for renewal of the license.

(k) At any time, a person may deliver his weapons license to the Weapons Licensing Office for cancellation, and jointly deliver your weapons to the Police Bureau or you may sell, donate, transfer or transfer to another person with a valid arms or gunsmith license.

(l) It will not be a requirement to possess any firearm in order to obtain a license to weapons.

Article 2.03.- Procedure for Issuing Weapons License to Certain Government officials.

The following officials and employees qualify for an expedited process, always and when they are not prevented by this Act or any other federal or state law from owning Firearms:

(a) the governor and former governors of the Government of Puerto Rico;

(b) the legislators and ex-legislators of the Legislative Branch of Puerto Rico;

- (c) the mayors and former mayors of the municipalities of Puerto Rico;
- (d) the secretaries and heads of agencies of the Government of Puerto Rico;
- (e) the judges of the Judicial Branch of Puerto Rico and federal and the exiles of the Judicial Branch of Puerto Rico and federal;
- (f) the prosecutors of the Government of Puerto Rico and federal, the attorneys of minors of the Government of Puerto Rico and former prosecutors of the Government of Puerto Rico and federal, former child prosecutors of the Government of Puerto Rico;
- (g) the Commissioner and ex-commissioners of the Police Bureau;
- (h) active public order agents and public order agents, always that their withdrawal has been honorable and that they have served in said capacity for not less than ten (10) years;
- (i) the officials and employees of the Government of Puerto Rico, which by reason of the position they hold and the functions they perform are required to bear Firearms; and
- (j) state auxiliary police. For these purposes, the Commissioner shall establish by regulation, an expedited procedure through which it will grant the aforementioned officials a weapons license in a period that will not exceed twenty (20) days. The expedited procedure may not exempt these public officials from complying with the requirements established in the Article 2.02 of this Law and its validity may not exceed the term established in said Law. Article and which may be renewed, except in the case of prosecutors and prosecutors of minors who are occupying their position in property by virtue of an appointment to term, in which case the validity of the arms license will be extended until it ends the term of his appointment. These may renew the license as former prosecutors or former Procurators of minors, but the validity of the same will be established in Article 2.02 of this Law. Those law enforcement officers, officials and employees government authorized to use weapons belonging to the State or the Government federal, they can register the caliber of their official weapon to be able to buy and use ammunition with your weapons license, prior authorization of the head or director of the agency and in harmony with the provisions of this Law. Officials and employees government officials authorized to use firearms that cease their functions, they will keep their weapons license until the expiration date of the same and may renew it, complying with the ordinary renewal procedure established in this Law. The Commissioner is empowered to issue a photo ID, in accordance with the criteria set forth in federal law, known as the "Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004 "as amended, 18 USC §926 B, §926 C, to all law enforcement officers Qualified active or retired, and authorized to carry firearms. He Commissioner shall provide by means of Regulations, the issuance of said identification.

Article 2.04.- Transfer of Funds.

The Department of the Treasury will transfer the collections by the Police Bureau concept of licenses and fines indicated in this Law. The funds raised will be used exclusively for the continuous and uninterrupted operation of the process of Issuance of Weapons Licenses, to cover the cost of the Office and of any necessary campaign with the purpose of orienting the public about the use and handling of weapons, or any other concept established by this Law.

Article 2.05.- Persons Exempt from the Weapons License Requirement to Use Weapons.

Law enforcement officials may use the weapons assigned by the government without license. In addition, members of the United States Armed Forces and the Puerto Rico National Guard may use without license those weapons assigned to it said bodies while they are in official functions. Every agent of order public bearing arms will be trained in the use and handling of weapons by officials or contractors of the agencies that employ them who are qualified to certify the use, Handling and security measures of firearms. It will be the duty of the agency that employs to said agent submit a certification to the Commissioner that the training here established has been carried out. The frequency of such training will be determined by the Commissioner in accordance with the applicable regulations.

Article 2.06.-Persons Exempt from Payment for Weapons License.

If you are interested in applying for a weapons license established in this Law, you will be exempt of the payment of the rights referred to in it:

(a) people with physical disabilities and / or high performance athletes who represent Puerto Rico at the international level to devote themselves to the sport of target shooting, as certified by the Olympic Committee after consultation without any cost with the Shooting Federation; and

(b) those established in subsections h, i and j that qualify for the expedited process established in Article 2.03 of this Law.

Article 2.07.- Certificate of Use and Management.

It will be a requirement to request or renew a weapons license, training on the use and handling of firearms. The Police Bureau will certify and qualify the people who will offer the courses of use and handling of weapons. The Police Bureau recognize the instructor certifications issued by private institutions that comply with the minimum requirements established by the Commissioner through regulation. The person certified by the Police Bureau to offer the courses will issue a Certificate of Use and Management, which will certify the participation and the compliance in the Course of Use and Management of Firearms. The Course of Use and Firearms Management must contain a theoretical and a practical part. He Commissioner will determine by regulation all other aspects related to the Course of Use and Management of Firearms.

Article 2.08.- Accusation for Serious Crime; Weapons Occupation

After a probable cause determination for the arrest of any person possessing a weapons license, for the commission of one or more serious crimes or their Attempts, the court will order the provisional suspension and seizure of the license until a final and firm determination in the criminal process. The court will order the immediate occupation of all firearms and / or ammunition of the person with weapons license, which will be consigned for safekeeping in the Weapons Deposit and Ammunition of the Police Bureau or in an armory. If the accused is found with a determination of not guilty, final and firm, the judge will be bound ministerially by this Law to order the immediate return of the weapons license and all Firearms and ammunition. All firearms and ammunition returned must surrender in the same condition in which they were occupied. The person with a gun license will be exempt from payment by deposit if it is made in the Weapons Deposit and Ammunition of the Police Bureau. If legal action results in one of Final and firm guilt, the Commissioner will revoke the license permanently. As part of the penalty to be imposed in those cases where firearms have been used to commit a crime, the Court will order the Commissioner to confiscate the firearms and

ammunition used and these may be sold by the Police Bureau. The funds resulting from this sale will be remitted to the Fund of Victims of Crime. The owner of a weapon not used in the commission of a crime may sell, donate, transfer or transfer to another person with a valid arms or gunsmith license.

Article 2.09.-Basis for Refusing to Issue Licenses.

The Weapons Licensing Office will not issue a weapons license, or if Issued will be revoked, the weapons license of any person who has been convicted, in Puerto Rico, in any other US jurisdiction of any serious crime or his attempt, for a less serious offense involving violence, for constitutive conduct of domestic violence, as defined in Act No. 54 of August 15, 1989, according to amended, or constitutive conduct of stalking, as typified in Law 284-1999, according to as amended, nor for constitutive conduct of child abuse, as defined in the Law 246-2011, as amended, "Law for Security, Welfare and Protection of Minors. " In those cases where the arms license is revoked, the Commissioner proceed to occupy the firearms and / or ammunition held by the licensed person of weapons. The owner of firearms and / or ammunition may dispose of his firearms, as long as they have not been used in the commission of a crime, by sale, donation, transfer or assignment to any person with a weapons license or of effective gunsmith. A person with a weapons license may voluntarily consign the firearms and / or ammunition you have in your possession, once you come in knowledge that there is an investigation, accusation or protection order against your person. Neither will any license be issued to a person declared mentally incapable, drunk habitual or addicted to the use of controlled substances by a court with jurisdiction nor to any person who has been separated under dishonorable conditions of the Forces United States Navy, or any person who has been convicted of any violation of the provisions of this Law or of the previous Weapons Laws; or it will be revoked the license issued if the person acquires any of these circumstances.

Article 2.10.- Loss and Delivery; Temporary Custody Transfer of Firearms; Death of the Licensee.

(a) Any person who through loss, disappearance, theft or illegal appropriation lose control, possession, control or custody of a firearm and / or ammunition, has the obligation to notify it, as soon as possible, but always within forty-eight (48) hours after which He came to know this, by filing a complaint with the Police Bureau. Failure to comply with this obligation, you will be guilty of less serious and convicted offense, will be punishable by a fine not less than five hundred (500) dollars or more than one thousand (1,000) dollars, for each firearm or every five hundred (500) ammunition, or fraction of five hundred (500) ammunition, stopped reporting.

(b) A person who possesses firearms and / or ammunition may give in guard your firearm and / or ammunition to another person with a gun license in force, in cases where it is understood that for particular reasons it should not have I get the gun at any given time. The transferor must notify as soon as possible, but always within the first forty and eight (48) hours, if the assignment is for a period of time greater than seventy-two (72) hours to the Weapons Licensing Office, of the temporary transfer of firearms and / or ammunition weapons, including the date when the temporary assignment. In addition, the transferor will notify the reasons for which it gave custody of weapons and / or ammunition, name, address and number of license of the assignee, the type of weapon assigned with a description of the same, including the serial number and address where the weapon is located and / or ammunition If the temporary assignment extends for more than thirty (30) days, the Firearms must be returned to the registered owner, or they must register the transfer in the Electronic Registry on behalf of the assignee, as established This Law. Failure to comply with the obligation set forth herein shall be guilty of less serious crime, and convicted, will be punished with a fine not less than five hundred (500) dollars or more than one thousand (1,000) dollars.

(c) When a person with a Weapons License dies and owns weapons of fire and / or ammunition, it will be the duty of the successors, administrator, executor, trustee, deputy administrator, agent or authorized person legally to administer the deceased's assets, notify his death to the Weapons Licensing Office within twenty (20) days following the date of death or failing that, five (5) days from the date of that came to the knowledge that the deceased owned firearms and / or ammunition. The notification shall state the name, address, number of Firearms license and personal circumstances of the deceased. Not comply with the notification provided here, a fine will be imposed administrative of two hundred and fifty (250) dollars and will proceed with the seizure of firearms and / or ammunition. It will be the duty of the Candidate, administrator, executor, trustee, deputy administrator, agent or person legally authorized to manage the assets of the dealership, guard the weapons and from this do not possess a weapons license, the deposit in an armory or with a person with a valid weapons license, for the storage and custody of them, while the partition is being made of inheritance If the firearms were awarded to an heir who is eligible to obtain a weapons license, and such a license is issued, said Firearm or firearms will be delivered. In case of being denied the mentioned license to the heir to whom the firearms were awarded, This may proceed with the sale, donation, transfer or assignment of these, only to a person with a valid weapons license or to a gunsmith. In the cases where firearms and / or ammunition are not awarded to a specific heir, it may be sold to a licensed person of arms in force or to a gunsmith, or in public auction and the money product of the sale will be reverted to the relieved flow.

Article 2.11.- Interagency Committee to Combat Illegal Arms Trafficking.

The Interagency Committee is established to Combat the Illegal Traffic of Weapons of Fire, without prejudice or impairment of the obligations and powers that fall on the Commissioner This Committee will be composed of the Secretary of the Department of Public Security, who will preside, the Secretary of Justice, the Commissioner of Police Bureau, the Secretary of the Department of the Treasury, the Secretary of the State Department, the Secretary of the Department of Education, the Secretary of the Department of Transportation and Public Works, the Secretary of the Department of Correction and Rehabilitation, the Administrative Director of the Administration Office of Courts, the Executive Director of the Ports Authority, a Representative in Puerto Rico of the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, a mayor belonging to the Association of Mayors of Puerto Rico and a mayor belonging to the Federation of Mayors of Puerto Rico, who will be designated as representatives by the mayors of the municipalities affiliated to their corresponding organizations, a representative of the sport of target shooting, who will be appointed by the Secretary of the Department of Recreation and Sports, a representative of the sport hunting, who will be appointed by the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources and Environmental, and a citizen who will represent the public interest, who will be selected and appointed by consensus among the officials that make up the Committee.

The Committee will be primarily responsible for assessing the problem of import, traffic and illegal use of weapons and ammunition in Puerto Rico, with a view to detect and dismantle the points, places or circumstances that favor the introduction and illegal trafficking of these weapons and ammunition. The Committee will also be responsible for designing the coordinated action plans. that are effective to achieve the aforementioned purposes and to improve systems of registration and control of weapons and ammunition in Puerto Rico. The Committee will examine, review and make the pertinent recommendations to the Governor of Puerto Rico and the Legislative Assembly on legislative measures, provisions or standards that must be reviewed, repealed or adapted in order to combat the import and illegal trafficking of weapons and ammunition.

The Committee will adopt a regulation for its internal functioning and its decisions. They will be adopted by a majority. The Committee will attend with priority and establish viable and adequate mechanisms to identify the manner and frequency with which weapons and ammunition are imported into Port Rico and its origin. The Committee must also take action or formulate recommendations for shipping companies and shipping companies move collect and make available to the Committee reliable information on the traffic, import and export of weapons and ammunition that facilitates the achievement of

The objectives of this Law.

It shall be the obligation of the Secretary of Public Security, in his capacity as President and On behalf of the Committee, submit an annual report to the Legislative Assembly with recommendations on or before the thirty-first (31) of January of each year.

Article 2.12. - Traffic Control and Illegal Use of Weapons Center.

For investigative, statistical and traffic control and illegal use of weapons, the Commissioner, through regulations, will establish a Center in the Police Bureau Traffic Control and Illegal Use of Weapons to investigate and identify the origin of all Weapon recovered or found in the illegal possession of a person. Information will be permanently preserved in a cybernetic manner so that they can Raise statistics to identify problem areas. The Police Bureau will collaborate and work in conjunction with federal law and order agencies for these purposes.

Article 2.13.- Reasons founded to empower Public Order Agents to Occupy Weapons without a Court Order.

Any law enforcement officer will occupy the license, firearm and / or ammunition, held by a citizen, temporarily, when he had reasons founded to understand that the person with a weapons license made or will make illegal use of firearms and ammunition to cause harm to other people; for having uttered threats of committing a crime; for expressing his intention to commit suicide; when has repeatedly shown negligence or carelessness in handling the firearm; when it is estimated that the person with a gun license suffers from a mental condition, he is considered habitual drunk or addicted to controlled substances; or in any other situation of serious risk or danger that justifies this occupation. In the case of a person who tries to commit suicide, or who suffers from a mental condition, as a requirement to request the return of occupied firearms, the person licensed by weapons must demonstrate that he no longer suffers from said mental condition for at least one year, by presenting a certification from a health professional who accredit the treatment received. A law enforcement officer will be entitled to occupy the firearm, license and ammunition, temporarily, when the holder of the same is arrested by the commission of a felony or less serious crime involving violence. The law enforcement officer will have to immediately consign firearms and / or ammunition occupied in a weapons depot of the Police Bureau and notify to the Department of Justice. If the Court finds no cause for the crimes for the which was arrested the person with a weapons license, will order the immediate return Of the busy. All firearms and ammunition returned must be delivered in the same conditions in which they were occupied. Under no circumstances will brands be made, modifications or mutilations to the firearm occupied by law enforcement officers public or by the State while in its custody. This will not prevent the Bureau of the Puerto Rico Police may initiate an administrative investigation.

Section 2.14.-Expedited Weapons License and Authorization Procedures for

Carry Weapons for Victims of Domestic Violence and Stalking. The Commissioner, in coordination with the Department of Justice, will establish a expedited procedure by which to grant victims of domestic violence and stalking, to whom a competent Court has issued an order of protection and upon request, a Special Weapons License. This special license does not It will have no cost and will have a temporary validity of ninety (90) days, provided that the victim of domestic violence or stalking who is granted the license here willing, in this term must request the regular weapons license, which will be Issued free of charge, as long as it complies with the other requirements of this Law. In case of not submitting your weapons license application in the time provided you must deliver any weapon of your membership in accordance with the provisions of this Act to it. The renewal of this license will be in accordance with the provisions of this Law for said process.

Article 2.15.- Information and File on Involuntary Income.

The Puerto Rico Police Bureau will have to investigate, before issuing a Weapons License, if the petitioner has been admitted under Law 408-2000, as amended. The income being as a result of a mental disability, is must deny the application for a Weapons License and / or authorization to carry weapons. The Police Bureau may not use or allow this information to be used for a purpose not specified in this Law. This information will only be used for determine which people are mentally trained to own and carry a weapon of fire. The information obtained under this section will be confidential and will not be considered as a public document

Article 2.16.- Automatic or Semiautomatic Assault Weapons and Machine Guns, Silencer, Manufacturing, Import, Distribution, Sale, Possession and Transfer.

(a) It may not be manufactured or manufactured, offered, sold, rented, lent, owned, use, transfer or import a Semiautomatic Assault Weapon. However, this Prohibition shall not apply to:

(1) possession, use, transfer, in Puerto Rico, or import from some jurisdiction of the United States, by persons licensed by current weapons, current gunsmith license, of those assault weapons legally existing in any jurisdiction of the United States, under applicable federal laws; or (2) manufacture, import, sale or delivery, by licensed persons of gunsmith, for use of these weapons in the fulfillment of duty by law enforcement officials, the Government of Puerto Rico or States United, or for the use of the Armed Forces of the Government of States United or Puerto Rico.

(b) The Semiautomatic Assault Weapons referred to in this Article are the following:

(1) Norinco, Mitchell, and Poly Technologies Avtomat Kalashnikovs (all AK models);

(2) Action Arms Israeli Military Industries UZI and Galil;

(3) Beretta Ar70 (SC-70);

(4) Colt AR-15;

(5) Fabrique National FN / FAL, FN / LAR, and FNC;

(6) SWD M-10, M-11, M-11/9, and M-12;

(7) Steyr AUG;

(8) INTRATEC TEC-9, TEC-DC9 and TEC-22;

(9) Revolving cylinder shotguns, such as (or similar to) the Street Sweeper and the Striker; or

(10) any type of weapon similar to those listed above. In addition, it will be considered as a semi-automatic assault weapon:

(1) Semiautomatic rifle that can be fed by feedback by a removable supplier or receptacle and that contain more than two (2) of the following characteristics:

(i) folding or telescopic stock;

(ii) pistol grip (protruding grip) manifestly below the action of the weapon;

(iii) bayonet mount;

(iv) fire suppressor or thread to accommodate a suppressor of fire (flash suppressor); or

(v) grenade launcher, excluding pitchers from flares

(2) A semi-automatic pistol that can be fed by feedback by a removable supplier or receptacle and that contain more than two (2) of the following characteristics:

(i) a supplier or receptacle of ammunition that is fixed to the gun outside the pistol grip (pistol grip);

(ii) a barrel with a thread on its front end capable of accepting an extension to the barrel, fire suppressor (flash suppressor), hand grip in front of the weapon or a silencer;

(iii) a cover that can be fixed partially or totally covering the cannon allowing whoever fires the gun, hold it with the hand that is not pulling the trigger and not burning;

(iv) an excess manufacturing weight of fifty (50) ounces unloaded or

(v) a semi-automatic version of an automatic weapon.

(3) A semi-automatic shotgun containing two (2) or more of the following features:

(i) folding or telescopic stock;

(ii) pistol grip (protruding grip) manifestly below the action of the weapon;

(iii) fixed ammunition supplier or receptacle with capacity for more than five (5) cartridges; or

(iv) able to receive a munitions supplier or receptacle removable

(c) It may not be manufactured or manufactured, offered, sold, rented, lent, owned, use, transfer, or import a silencer as defined in this Law.

(d) Any person who violates the provisions of this Article shall incur a crime. serious, and convicted, will be punishable by imprisonment for a fixed term of twenty-four (24) years, without the right to a suspended sentence, to release on parole, or enjoy the benefits of a diversion program, bonuses or alternative to the imprisonment recognized in this jurisdiction, and must comply in calendar years with the totality of the penalty imposed. If there are aggravating circumstances, the fixed penalty established may be increased to a maximum of thirty-six (36) years; to mediate extenuating circumstances, may be reduced to a minimum of eighteen (18) years. The possession or use of these weapons in the performance of duty shall not constitute a crime. by the members of the Police Bureau, and those other law enforcement officers duly authorized to carry firearms as established in this Law.

Chapter III

Target Shooting

Article 3.01.- Powers and Duties of the Secretary of the Recreation Department and Sports (DRD).

The Secretary of the Department of Recreation and Sports (DRD) will have the following duties, powers, functions and obligations regarding the sport of target shooting in Puerto Rico:

(a) encourage the development of the practice of target shooting in Puerto Rico, cooperating for this purpose with clubs, shooting federations, associations and shooting organizations as provided by this Act, or that can be organized in the future, by all available means at your fingertips;

(b) promote, encourage, sponsor and cooperate with clubs and organizations of shooting, in the celebration of tournaments, competitions or level shooting championships state, national and international;

(c) organize and celebrate annual shooting championships with the allowed weapons by law;

(d) appoint the judges, scorers and field officials who will act in the themselves; and select and provide the trophies, medals, or diplomas that are award the winners as a prize; and

(e) declare annually a “State Champion” in each category according to the score in each championship and post a score of the score obtained for the first six (6) contestants in each category. The title of champion the winner will hold in each category during the period ending with the celebration of the next championship. It will not be necessary to match or exceed the previous record to be declared champion, but it will be enough to establish the highest score among participants.

Article 3.02.- Licenses for Shooting Clubs; Regulation

(a) No club dedicated to practice may function in Puerto Rico of the target shooting without the corresponding license issued by the Office of Weapons Licenses, in accordance with the procedure established in this Chapter.

(b) The Weapons Licensing Office will grant licenses for shooting clubs, to those clubs dedicated to the practice of target shooting that are constituted in accordance with the provisions of this Law. The license application must be made by the owner or president and secretary of the club or organization dedicated to

sports target shooting, and the license issued for that purpose, will allow the practice of shot for three (3) years, only at the site indicated in the application, after inspected and approved by the Police Bureau. Every club u organization that is dedicated or wants to engage in the practice of target shooting, will provide in your license application the data that is then express:

(1) name of the club or organization;

(2) location of the polygon;

(3) description of the facilities available at the time of therequest for the practice of sport;

(4) a list of the names of club owners or all directors and officers, including their postal address and residential, age and occupation, as well as a certification that The club has more than twenty-five (25) members. All the owners, directors and officers must have a weapons license valid;

(5) in the case of a corporation or a company, you must attach the Certificate of Existence and the Certificate of Compliance (Good Standing) issued by the State Department;

(6) Certification of Return of Payroll of the Department of Treasury (SC6088) and Debt Certification Department Treasury (SC 6096);

(7) an Internal Revenue stamp in the amount of five hundred (500) dollars, as payment for the application fee;

(8) an insurance certificate that will keep "all risk" in force of public responsibility (broad coverage) for an amount not less than five hundred thousand (500,000) dollars, for damages or injuries bodily (including death) and damage to the property of others or of third persons Said insurance certificate must be issued by a company duly authorized to do business in Puerto Rico by the Commissioner of Insurance of Puerto Rico. If there is no availability of covers in the market authorized, the cover may be obtained by an insurer of Surplus lines eligible in Puerto Rico.

(c) In the cases of the application for the renewal of the license for a club of shot, the club must meet all the requirements set forth in the subsection previous, except for subsection (6) and instead will include an Internal Revenue stamp for the amount of one hundred (100) dollars. The license so renewed will have a validity of two (2) years.

(d) The Commissioner may deny the original license or renewal requested from any club or organization, if the request does not comply with all requirements of this Chapter. In cases of default by a club shooting with the measures imposed in this Chapter on more than two (2) occasions, The Commissioner, upon written notice, may revoke the license. Of the club shooting does not agree, may take a review action, as set forth later in this Law.

Article 3.03.- Special License for Minors.

The Weapons Licensing Office will issue a special license for minors, by the term of validity of the arms license of the father, mother, guardian or guardian, to those minors who practice the sport of shooting with firearms, always who are at least seven (7) years old and the authorization of the father, mother, guardian or custodian, provided that he has a valid weapons license. He father, mother, guardian or guardian of the child

will submit along with the license application special for minors, an affidavit in which he is responsible for all damage that the minor may cause while using firearms to practice Target shooting sport. The minor may only use and handle firearms inside of the facilities where the sport of target shooting is practiced, provided that it is accompanied and under the direct supervision of the father, mother, guardian or adult with license that the father, mother, guardian has authorized.

The application for a special license for minors must also be accompanied by a Internal Revenue stamp in the amount of twenty-five (25) dollars and two (2) portraits of two (2) inches by two (2) inches of the child, in color and where their features are clearly recognizable and recent enough to show the petitioner in Your actual appearance at the time of the request. The special license for minors will consist of a card printed on a blue background to differentiate it from weapons licenses. This Special license for minors may be renewed for additional periods of five (5) years, prior to the requirements established in the previous paragraph and the payment of a right to ten (10) dollars in an Internal Revenue stamp. However, under no circumstances the validity of this special license may be extended beyond sixty (60) days from the date on which the minor reaches his age of majority. The renewal request will be made using the form provided for these purposes by the Weapons Licensing Office.

The Weapons Licensing Office, within ten (10) days of receiving the request, issue the requested special license for minors, unless there is cause justifiable for denial. Any unauthorized person who provides a weapon to a minor, or fails to comply with established in this Article, you will be guilty of a less serious crime, and convicted, will be sanctioned with a fine of not less than one thousand (1,500) dollars, nor more than two thousand (2,000) dollars

Articles 3.04.- Provisional Shooting Permits.

(a) It will not be necessary to obtain a weapons license or special permit to Target shooting competition participants, for domiciled athletes outside of Puerto Rico, as long as they are held within a facility licensed by the Weapons Licensing Office. It will be necessary that any federation, association or shooting organization that organizes any Target shooting competition, and invite athletes domiciled outside of Port Rico, and that they intend to travel to Puerto Rico with their firearms and / or ammunition, to notify with a minimum of ten (10) working days of manticipation of the entry of firearms and / or ammunition of participants in the competition and obtain the corresponding permission from from the Arms Licensing Office prior to the entry of firearms and ammunition All participants will accredit, in document that under regulation The Weapons Licensing Office will have to be created, which nothing prevents it from owning weapons according to our laws. The signing of said document by the Applicant competitor, will constitute oath and provide false information will be subject to perjury and any other provision of applicable law. So what The same document must be reported.

(b) Athletes entering firearms to Puerto Rico must also comply with federal legislation to that effect. Ammunition may be provided for any gunsmith within the firing range, according to the regulations applicable state and federal.

Article 3.05.- Use of Polygons by Persons Without a Weapons License.

Any person over twenty-one (21) years of age, who has and presents an identification officer with photo, you can use the polygons without having to have a weapons license valid. Under no circumstances, it can be understood that a person without a license weapons may possess, carry, or transport a firearm and this will be a violation of Article 6.05 of this Law. Gunsmiths who have polygons in their facilities are authorized, so

that they can rent firearms and sell the corresponding ammunition, for exclusive use in its polygons, any person over twenty-one (21) years of age, who has and presents a official identification with photo. Under no circumstances are such weapons allowed to Fire and ammunition are removed from the estate by a person without a weapons license. He armorer must establish security mechanisms to ensure the faithful compliance with this Article. Any deviation by the gunsmith to it here provided, will be a violation of Article 6.03 “Prohibition on the Sale of Firearms to people without a license ”and by the person without a license it will be a violation of Article 6.05 of this Law.

Every petitioner is authorized to have a weapons license to receive the course leading to the certification of use and handling without having to have a license weapons, as long as he is a person over twenty-one (21) years old, who has and Present a government photo ID. As a requirement for the gunsmith which has a polygon at your facility, you can rent firearms and sell the corresponding ammunition to any person over twenty-one (21) years of age, who has and Present a government photo ID, you must keep in mind facilities for a person certified by the Police Bureau to offer courses of use and handling. This, in order to offer the necessary advice to the person without a license that uses these firearms in the polygons.

As an exception to the general rule, the sale of ammunition to persons is authorized no license, only for consumption in the polygon and during the day they were sold. He gunsmith will record the sale in the Electronic Registry under the name of the buyer and the Government ID number presented. Any unused ammunition must be returned to the gunsmith who sold it, but he will not have the obligation to Refund if sold in packages and not individually. The Commissioner shall establish by regulation everything related to this Article, including a fixed charge of two dollars fifty cents (2.50) for each visit of a person without a weapons license, which will be transferred to the Federations that regulate the Shooting sport in Puerto Rico.

Chapter IV

Armero Business

Article 4.01.- Armorer's License; Transaction Reports.

(a) No person, natural or legal, may engage in the business of gunsmith, without possess a gunsmith license issued by the Licensing Office of Weapons. These licenses will expire from one (1) year from the date of their expedition and will be again subject to the formalities and requirements of request of this Law. The licenses of gunsmiths will be subject to the approval and certification of the Weapons Licensing Office, prior inspection, on the security measures required in the building where the establishment. The application for renewal of a license must be filed thirty (30) days prior to the expiration date. It should also possess a valid federal license known in English as “Federal Firearms License ”(FFL) and must be consistent with the“ Gun Control Act ”18 USC Chapter 44, CFR Part 478; “Arms Export Control Act” 22 USC Chapter 2778, 27 CFR Part 479; “National Criminal Background Check System Regulations” 28 CFR Part 25; “Nonmailable Firearms” 18 USC Section 1715.

(b) All firearms and / or ammunition transactions carried out by a gunsmith must be registered in the Electronic Registry. The Commissioner will establish by regulation, the procedure to follow, in cases of force majeure or that by reasons not attributable to the gunsmith, he does not have access to the Electronic Registry. Regardless, the gunsmith should update the information to the greatest as soon as possible

(c) A local for the gunsmith business may not be established in any area of residential zoning, with the exception of pre-existing armories to the promulgation of this Law.

(d) No natural or legal person, or entity affiliated with the foregoing, may engage in the sale and sale of alcoholic beverages in the same place where is dedicated to the gunsmith business. A gunsmith business cannot be established within a radius of not less than a mile away from a school site, with exception of armories preexisting the promulgation of this Law.

(e) The place where you intend to establish a gunsmith business must comply with the following security measures:

(1) the building or premises used to store and sell firearms and ammunition will be of reinforced concrete;

(2) the windows and doors will have internal and / or external steel bars less than three eighths (3/8) inches thick, or any form of trellis, or protection superior to the previous one;

(3) access from outside the building or premises will be controlled by means electronic;

(4) will have a burglar and scaling alarm system connected to the Police Bureau;

(5) will have an electronic surveillance system. This system will have to be in operation twenty-four (24) hours a day, seven (7) days a week, and will transmit video and photo in real time and should be protected in a place outside the armory. Surveillance cameras will be installed enough electronics to monitor and record, at all times, all the areas where the firearms are located, understand, but without limited to the areas of sale, storage, polygons, shooting lanes and vaults, provided that the latter are of sufficient size to that a person can enter them. The electronic surveillance system you must keep the recorded images for a term not less than thirty (30) days and should be available for any investigation that the Police Bureau perform;

(6) it will have a vault, which may be in reinforced concrete or non-steel less than a quarter (1/4) inch or steel bars of not less than three eighths (3/8) inches thick or higher than the above, which avoids easy access to firearms and ammunition where you will store weapon of fire and ammunition;

(7) will have fire extinguishers; and

(8) will have to provide the electronic terminal, internet access and any other equipment necessary to access the Electronic Registry. The commissioner establish by regulation the minimum requirements that the electronic terminal

(f) The gunsmiths to whom the Weapons Licensing Office would not have certified having complied with the security measures provided in this Law, they will not be able to initiate operations until they comply with them, so may not store or maintain firearms and / or ammunition in such place other than those authorized to own and carry the gunsmith in its character personnel in compliance with the provisions of this Law. In cases of non-observance of the security measures or the measures provided in this Chapter on two (2) or more occasions, by a person licensed by gunsmith, the Commissioner, upon written notification, may cancel the license. If the person with a gunsmith's license does not agree, he may carry a review action, as established by this Law.

(g) When the gunsmith detects any abnormality in a dealership card, will confirm the same, through its electronic terminal, in order to verify its authenticity and / or validity. If the abnormality is confirmed, the gunsmith will notify the Commissioner immediately by the means and in the manner determine by

regulation. The Commissioner will immediately proceed to investigate to determine if there are well-founded reasons for the formulation of criminal charges and / or the cancellation of the weapons license.

(h) When a delivery of firearms is denied or prohibited by provision of federal law, the gunsmith will immediately notify the Bureau of Weapons, Alcohol, Tobacco and Explosives (ATF) and at Commissioned by the media and in the manner determined by regulation. The Commissioner will immediately proceed to investigate to determine if they exist well-founded grounds for the formulation of criminal charges and / or cancellation of the weapons license. However, all of the above in this paragraph, the person with a weapons license that the transaction was denied, you will have the right to Request a reconsideration. Any person with a gunsmith's license that I will leave to notify as provided in paragraphs (e) and (f) above, it will be sanctioned with an administrative fine of one thousand (1,000) dollars in the first infraction, and five thousand (5,000) dollars for subsequent infractions. If a person with a gunsmith's license was fined three times for not Notify, as provided in paragraphs (e) and (f) above, it is stated that Your gunsmith license is revoked.

Article 4.02.- Requirements of a Petitioner for the Armorer's License.

(a) Any person wishing to obtain or relocate a gun license file a sworn application before the Weapons Licensing Office Notary, accompanied by an Internal Revenue stamp for the amount of five hundred (500) dollars, in the form provided by the Licensing Office of Weapons for these purposes.

(b) Every natural person applying for a gunsmith license must have a current weapons license. In case it is a legal person who apply for a gunsmith license, all directors, officers and owners must Have a valid weapons license. In both cases, it will be an additional requirement They are citizens of the United States.

(c) Any natural person requesting a gunsmith license must submit a Form Certification Certification of the Department of the Treasury (SC 6088) and a Debt Certification of the Department of the Treasury (SC 6096);

(d) If the petitioner is a legal entity, the request must be accompanied of a corporate resolution authorizing the signer to file said request. Said corporate resolution must indicate the name of the corporation or company, site and date of incorporation or constitution, site of your office principal or address, name of the city or town, street and number where it will be established the business, agency, sub agency, office or branch for which it Interest the license. You must also include the names and license numbers of weapons of all its directors, officers and owners. A gunsmith's license issued under the provisions of this Chapter shall be valid only for businesses mentioned and described in the license. This license may not transfer to any other business or any other person, and will remain automatically canceled upon dissolution of the corporation or partnership or when enter a new member, or replace any of the directors, officers and / or owners if it does not have a valid weapons license, although said license may be renewed as soon as the new director, officer and / or owner Request and receive a weapons license. In these cases, the Licensing Office de Armas will issue a provisional license while the processing of renewal. You must attach as part of your application the Certificate of Existence and the Certificate of Compliance (Good Standing) issued by the Department of State.

(e) The gunsmith's license must be issued within sixty (60) days of filed the application in the Weapons Licensing Office, notwithstanding that the Commissioner can continue his investigation later and revoke the license if there was legal cause for it.

Article 4.03.- Conditions for Armored Operations; Constances of Transactions

A person, natural or legal, to whom a gunsmith's license would have been issued may be engaged in the sale of weapons and ammunition, or the gunsmith business under the following conditions:

- (a) the business will be operated only at the location designated in the license;
- (b) any transaction of firearms and / or ammunition shall be noted in the book that for these purposes it will keep the gunsmith and notified to the Electronic Registry. Everything Armorer who has been issued a license under the provisions of this Chapter, which stops carrying the records and books required here, will incur in a less serious crime, and convicted, a penalty of imprisonment will be imposed six (6) months and a fine of five thousand (5,000) dollars;
- (c) the gunsmiths cannot start operations without first receiving the license gunsmith will not be able to keep in such premises firearms or ammunition that are not those that are authorized to own and carry by the gunsmith in accordance with the provisions of this Law;
- (d) no gunsmith will receive any weapon for repair, modification, cleaning, recording, polishing, or to perform any other mechanical work, without show you the weapons license or provisional permit beforehand, nor will you accept a firearm under any condition that has its serial number mutilated. Nor can you receive for repair, modification, cleaning, recording, polishing or to perform any type of mechanical work, a property weapon of the State. The violation of this subsection by the armorer will constitute a fault administrative, and will be sanctioned with a fine of ten thousand (10,000) dollars. If as a mutilated series, any violation of this Article shall constitute a felony and found guilty, will be punished with imprisonment for a fixed term of ten (10) years. If there are aggravating circumstances, the fixed penalty established may be increased to a maximum of fifteen (15) years; to mediate extenuating circumstances, may be reduced to five (5) years. Not comply with this requirement will entail the revocation of the gunsmith's license by the Commissioner;
- (e) the gunsmith's license or copy thereof must be placed in a visible place in the establishment. Failure to comply with this requirement may result in the imposition of an administrative fine of one thousand (1,000) dollars;
- (f) the documents or books must be kept in the business indicated and described in the license, and must be available during business hours for inspection by any Public Ministry official or law enforcement officer in criminal investigation cases. In cases of revocation of the license, as prescribes in this Chapter or the cessation of business operations, such books or records must be delivered immediately to the Commissioner;
- (g) no firearms, ammunition or imitations thereof will be exhibited in nowhere in a commercial establishment dedicated to the sale of weapons from fire, where they can be seen from outside the business. Not comply with this requirement may entail the imposition of an administrative fine of five thousand (5,000) dollars.

Article 4.04.- Storage and Custody of Firearms.

Every gunsmith will be obliged to implement the security measures required by this Law or by Regulation for the storage or custody of firearms and ammunition The Police Bureau will examine every six (6) months

the premises of the gunsmiths; unless there are well-founded reasons or any complaint filed where They may examine the premises without having to respect the term set forth above, ends of:

(a) make an inventory of weapons and ammunition and compare it with the Electronic record;

(b) inspect books, documents and invoices; and

(c) verify compliance with the security measures established in this Chapter and with the other provisions of this Law. Failure to comply with the required security measures, the person licensed by gunsmith will have thirty (30) days to comply with them or else, he must deposit the weapons and ammunition you have for sale, for storage and custody in the vault of another gunsmith or in the Weapons and Ammunition Deposit of the Bureau of the Police of Puerto Rico, within the term determined by the Commissioner, in what correct the deficiency. The gunsmiths who, to correct deficiencies, use the Weapons Deposit and Ammunition will pay for the storage and custody of their weapons and ammunition a monthly payment to be determined by regulation. When setting the cost of storage and custody, the operating costs of the Deposit of Weapons and Ammunition and the handling of weapons and ammunition for purposes of receipt, classification, custody and delivery thereof. The costs to be charged to users of the Deposit of Weapons and Ammunition under no circumstances will exceed the actual costs and Reasonable for the service provided.

The Commissioner or the person in charge of the Deposit of Arms and Ammunition will send periodically to the gunsmiths, as provided by regulation, an invoice in which the cost of storage and custody of their weapons will be indicated, according to the use of the Deposit of Weapons and Ammunition that during that month has made the gunsmith. Failure to pay for a gunsmith will be reason enough for the Commissioner, prior to holding a formal hearing, I can revoke the license issued.

In the Deposit of Weapons and Ammunition they will also be stored, by payment, the weapons of those citizens with a weapons license of interest, as a measure of security, that their weapons be stored temporarily, without prejudice to said citizens can choose to keep their weapons in private gun shops.

Chapter V

Security Agencies That Transport Values

Article 5.01.- Special License of Long Weapons for the Transport of Securities.

The Weapons Licensing Office may issue a special long arms license for the transport of securities to security agencies that are dedicated to transport of securities in armored vehicles that so request and that are properly authorized to operate as such; authorizing them to buy, own, dispose and maintain in its place of business a deposit for long weapons that are not automatic and ammunition to be used solely and exclusively by security agents employees who are assigned to transport securities in armored vehicles and while they are in function of their employment.

Article 5.02.- Application procedure.

Any security agency that wishes to obtain the special long arms license for The transportation of securities provided in the preceding Article shall be filed with the Office of Weapons Licenses an application by affidavit before a notary, accompanied of an Internal Revenue Stamp in the amount of five hundred (500) dollars. The solicitor specify the physical and postal address of your main office. It must also attach As part of your request:

(a) Certificate of Existence, and Certificate of Compliance (Good Standing) issued by the State Department; and

(b) Certification of Filing of Payroll (SC 6088) and Debt Certification issued by the Department of the Treasury (SC 6096). The Chief Executive Officer of the requesting security agency will have to have a valid weapons license as a requirement to apply for this special license for Long weapons for the transport of securities. This will be the custodian of the long weapons that are authorized and will be directly responsible for the faithful compliance of the provisions of this Chapter.

Article 5.03.- Regulation of the Security Agency.

The security agency must submit for the approval of the Licensing Office of Weapons along with its application for a special long arms license for the transport of values, a regulation on the use, handling and control of long weapons under its possession, including, but not limited to, the conditions under which your guards of security will carry the long weapons authorized to the security agency. He Commissioner shall, by regulation, establish minimum requirements that It must contain the regulations of each security agency.

Article 5.04.- Validity of the Special License for Long Weapons for Transport of Securities; Transfer of the Special Long Weapons License for the Transportation of Values.

The special long-arms license for the transport of securities issued under the provisions of this Chapter shall be valid for a term of three (3) years, counted to from its expedition, and may be renewed annually for the same term. Application of renewal shall be submitted to the Weapons Licensing Office with not less than thirty (30) days prior to the expiration date accompanied by a stamp of Internal income in the amount of one thousand five hundred (1,500) dollars. This special long arms license for the transport of securities will be valid only for the businesses mentioned and described in the license. This license does not may be transferred to any other business or any other person, and will remain automatically canceled when the corporation or company is dissolved, an settlement request under Federal Bankruptcy Law or replace the Principal Executive Officer who signed the original request, although said special license may be requested de novo as soon as the new Chief Executive Officer meets with the provisions of this Law. In these cases, the Weapons Licensing Office may Issue a provisional license for a term not exceeding thirty (30) days.

Article 5.05.- Deposit of Long Weapons and Ammunition of the Security Agency.

Any application to obtain the special long arms license for the transport of values must be accompanied by reliable proof that the security agency employs at least five (5) people for such purposes and that everyone has a license to current weapons.

The premises where the long weapons of the requesting security agency will be stored of a special long arms license for the transport of securities, will also comply with all the security provisions and requirements required for the licenses of gunsmiths, as well as any other requirements established by the Commissioner through Regulation.

Once the Commissioner certifies that the applicant's premises comply with the security requirements required in addition to the other requirements established in this Chapter, you will be issued the special long arms license for the transport of securities requested. The applicant's business will operate only at the designated location, will be and subject to inspection by the Police Bureau or the Bureau of Investigation

Special, and will keep the license in a visible place in your local. Can't keep in that place any weapon other than those that are being authorized to possess according to the provisions of this Law.

Article 5.06.- Limit of Weapons and Ammunition.

The special long arms license for the transport of securities will allow the agency of security have under their control and care a specific number of long weapons, such as shotguns and semi-automatic rifles, registered in your name in the Registry Electronic. The security agency may acquire up to two (2) long weapons for each armored vehicle owned by the security agency dedicated to the transport of values, as certified by the Bureau of Transportation and Other Public Services. Security agencies are authorized to obtain the special weapons license long for the transport of securities to buy a reasonable amount of ammunition for authorized long weapons. The security agency will keep an inventory perpetual of long weapons and authorized ammunition, as well as a record of daily movement of these. These records will be subject to inspection by the Bureau from the police.

Article 5.07.- Requirements of the Agency's Security Guards for the Use of Long weapons.

Any security guard who works for a security agency that is dedicated the transport of securities may carry long weapons owned by the agency of security if you have a valid weapons license and have completed the course on use and Long gun handling. This course must be previously approved by the Commissioner The course must be offered by an instructor duly certified by the Police Bureau. It is provided that the cost of the course of use and handling of long weapons of the guards of security will be paid by the security agency, and cannot be transferred under No circumstance to the security guard. The security agency must submit the list to the Weapons Licensing Office of security guards who have a weapons license and who have complied with the course of use and handling of long weapons. The Commissioner shall establish by regulation what related to compliance with this Article. Every security guard, with a valid weapons license and who has completed the course of use and handling of long weapons, may carry long weapons while performing functions related to its use in the transport of securities in armored vehicles, to armored vehicle escorts, including supervision, to the safety of vaults and physical plant, and internal security. The owner of the long weapons for which a special weapons license is issued long for the transport of values is the security agency. The special license of long weapons for the transport of securities issued by the Weapons Licensing Office the security agency will not confer on the security guard any right over said weapon beyond the right to carry it while it is in the functions of its previously established employment.

Article 5.08.- Faculty of the security agency.

The security agency may immediately occupy any firearm of your property held by a security agent employed by said agency in any moment I understand relevant. In addition, the agency understand that such agent is misusing said firearm, or when it has good cause to believe that the carrying by the security agent endangers his life or the life of third parties persons, shall notify such action immediately to the Commissioner for the action or actions Let them proceed.

Article 5.09.- Causes to Revoke or Refuse to Renew a Special License of Long Weapons for the Transport of Securities.

It will constitute a reason to revoke or refuse to renew a special weapons license for transporting securities under this Chapter, any of the following causes:

(a) fraud or deception in obtaining the license;

(b) violation of any of the provisions of this Law and its regulations;

(c) that the chief Executive Officer of the security agency be convicted of any crime that involves the revocation of the same, as provided in this Law; me

(d) that the Chief Executive Officer of the security agency be revoked your weapons license for any reason or it does not renew the same.

Article 5.10.- Failure of The Security Agencies Dedicated to the Transport of Securities in Armored Vehicles.

The security agency to which a special long-arms license is granted for the transport of securities, and that I will stop complying with any of the provisions of this Law, or that a weapons deposit will operate without being duly authorized to this by the Commissioner, will incur a serious and convicted offense that will be punished with a fine of not less than five thousand (5,000) dollars or greater than twenty-five thousand (25,000) dollars, the special long arms license for the transport of securities, without the possibility that it can be requested again and the Commissioner order that all weapons registered in the name of the agency be immediately occupied of security.

Article 5.11.- Vicarious Responsibility.

Security agencies that have been granted licenses to buy, owning, arranging and maintaining a deposit of firearms and ammunition are civilly responsible vicariously for the damages caused by a weapon of fire on your property, irrespective of whether it is caused by a person who was not authorized by the agency to carry the weapon, or that the person has acted intentionally or negligently; except:

(a) That the agency demonstrate that the damage was caused in the legitimate exercise of the functions of his agent or that said damage was caused by the victim; or

(b) That the firearm causing the damage has been stolen from the deposit of weapons and ammunition of the agency, and this will show that I had taken all measures of security at your disposal to guard your weapons, notifying the Port Police

Rich in theft and complied with all the provisions of this Law.

Any agreement or contractual provision in contravention of this Article shall be void and will be deemed not put.

**Chapter VI
Crimes**

Article 6.01.- Aggravation of Penalties

Any person who is convicted of any of the provisions of this Law, and who said conviction is associated and is contemporary with another conviction of any of the provisions of Act No. 4 of June 23, 1971, as amended, known as the "Controlled Substances Act of Puerto Rico", with the exception of Article 404 of the same, or of Act No. 33 of July 13, 1978, as amended, known as the "Law Against Organized Crime and Money Laundering of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico", will be sanctioned with double the penalty provided in this Law. All imprisonment sentences imposed under this Law will be served consecutively each other and consecutively with those imposed under any other law. Also, if the person has previously been convicted for any violation of this Act or for any of the crimes specified in this one or I will use a weapon in the commission of any crime and as a result of such violation, some person suffered physical or mental harm, the penalty established for the crime will double. Any violation of this Law in a school zone or university will carry double the penalty. All imprisonment sentences imposed under this Law may be considered for freedom under word by the Board of Freedom under Word upon reaching seventy five percent (75%) of the term of imprisonment imposed.

Article 6.02.- Manufacture, Import, Sale and Distribution of Firearms.

A license issued in accordance with the requirements of this Law will be required to offer, sell or have for sale or transfer any firearm, ammunition or that part or piece of a firearm where the manufacturer of the same Place the serial number of the weapon. A gunsmith license will be needed for, in addition to do all of the above, manufacture, rent or import any firearm, ammunition or that part or piece of a firearm where the manufacturer of the same Place the serial number of the weapon. Any violation of this Article shall constitute a crime. serious and will be punished with imprisonment for a fixed term of fifteen (15) years, without the right to suspended sentence, or to enjoy the benefits of any program of diversion, bonuses or any alternative to seclusion recognized in this jurisdiction, and must comply in all natural years with the penalty imposed. From under aggravating circumstances, the established fixed penalty may be increased up to a maximum of twenty-five (25) years; if there are extenuating circumstances, it may be reduced to a minimum of ten (10) years.

Article 6.03.- Prohibition on the Sale of Firearms to Persons Without a License.

No gunsmith or person with a valid weapons license may deliver a weapon of fire to any person for possession without being shown a Weapons License valid. Any person who knowingly sells, transfers or in any way facilitates firearms or ammunition to a person without a weapons license in force in Puerto Rico, will commit a serious and convicted offense, will be punished with imprisonment for a fixed term of fifteen (15) years, without the right to a suspended sentence, to leave in, or enjoy the benefits of some diversion program, bonuses or any alternative to imprisonment recognized in this jurisdiction, and must comply in years natural all the penalty imposed. If there are aggravating circumstances, the penalty established fixed may be increased to a maximum of twenty-five (25) years; to mediate extenuating circumstances, may be reduced to a minimum of ten (10) years. A conviction under this Article will entail the automatic cancellation of all license granted under this Act to the convicted person. This crime shall not apply to the rental of a firearm and the sale of corresponding ammunition within a polygon by a gunsmith at a person over twenty-one (21) years old, who has and presents an identification Government with photo, as established in Article 3.05 of this Law.

Article 6.04.- Automatic Firearms Trade.

Any person who sells or has for sale, offers, delivers, rents, lends or in any other way has any firearm that can be fired automatically, or any piece or artifact that turns into an automatic weapon any firearm, regardless of whether said weapon, part or device is denominated machine gun or otherwise, will commit a serious crime, and convict will be punished with imprisonment for a fixed term of twenty-four (24) years, without right to suspended sentence, or to enjoy the benefits of a program of diversion, bonuses or any alternative to seclusion recognized in this jurisdiction, and must comply in all natural years with the penalty imposed. From under aggravating circumstances, the established fixed penalty may be increased up to a maximum of thirty-six (36) years; if there are extenuating circumstances, it may be reduced to a minimum of eighteen (18) years. This offense will not apply to the sale or delivery of a machine gun or any other weapon of fire that can be automatically fired for use by the Police Bureau and other Public Order Agencies.

Article 6.05.- Carriage, Transportation or Use of Firearms without a License.

Any person carrying, transporting or using any firearm, without having a current weapons license, except as provided for shooting ranges or places where practice hunting, will incur a serious and convicted offense, will be punished with penalty of imprisonment for a fixed term of ten (10) years, without the right to a suspended sentence, to, or enjoy the benefits of a diversion program, or any alternative to the recognized seclusion in this jurisdiction. If there are aggravating circumstances, the penalty established fixed may be increased to a maximum of twenty (20) years; to mediate extenuating circumstances, may be reduced to a minimum of five (5) years. However, in the case of a person who

- (i) is transporting or carrying a firearm that is registered in your name,
- (ii) have a weapons license issued in your name that is expired,
- (iii) you are not charged with the commission of any felony that involves the use of violence,
- (iv) the commission of a crime is not charged less serious that involves the use of violence, and
- (v) the transported or covered firearm not is altered or mutilated, said person will incur a less serious crime and, at the discretion of the Court, will be sanctioned with a fine that will not be less than five hundred (500) dollars or more than five thousand dollars (\$ 5,000) or imprisonment not exceeding six (6) months.

Any person who is transporting a firearm without a license for it that does not comply with the requirements (i) and (ii) of the previous paragraph, but that complies with the requirements (iii), (iv) and (v), and that you can also demonstrate with preponderance of the evidence that came into possession of said firearm by inheritance or legacy, and that the the person who inherited or acquired the weapon by legacy had a license in life of weapons, less serious crime and will be punished with a prison sentence that will not exceed six (6) months or a fine of not less than five hundred (500) dollars nor more than five thousand (5,000) dollars, at the discretion of the Court. The Court, at its discretion, may impose the penalty of rendering services in the community instead of the penalty of seclusion established.

When the weapon is a pneumatic, gun or electric shock device, of toy or any imitation weapon and it will be carried or transported with the intention of committing a crime or will be used to commit a crime, the penalty will be imprisonment for a term Fixed five (5) years. If there are aggravating circumstances, the fixed penalty established may be increased to a maximum of ten (10) years; to mediate mitigating circumstances, may be reduced to a minimum of one (1) year. It will be considered as mitigating when the weapon is unloaded and the person does not have Ammunition at your fingertips. Any situation in which The illegal

weapon is used in the commission of any crime or its attempt. When a person with a valid weapons license, carries or carries a weapon of fire or part of it without having your license with you and cannot prove that you are

authorized to carry weapons will incur an administrative offense and will be sanctioned with a fine of one hundred (100) dollars.

Article 6.06.- Portation and Use of White Weapons.

Any person who without just cause uses against another person, or shows it, or uses in the commission of a crime or its attempt, mittens, blackjacks, blackjacks, stars of ninja, knife, dagger, dagger, sword, sling, rapier stick, harpoon, faca, stiletto, punch, hammers, bats, quarter, shield, safety razor blades, clubs, hypodermic needles, syringes with needles or any similar instrument that is considered a white weapon, will incur a serious and convicted offense, will be punished with imprisonment for a fixed term of three (3) years. To mediate aggravating circumstances, the established fixed penalty may be increased to a maximum six (6) years; if there are extenuating circumstances, it may be reduced by up to minimum of six (6) months and one (1) day. The penalties set forth herein will be without right a suspended sentence, or enjoy the benefits of a diversion program, or any alternative to seclusion, recognized in this jurisdiction. Any person who owns, carries or carries is excluded from the application of this Article. drive any of the weapons provided here on the occasion of their use as own instruments of an art, sport, profession, occupation, trade or by condition of health, disability or helplessness.

Article 6.07.- Manufacture and Distribution of White Weapons.

Any person who, without justified reason related to any art, sport, profession, occupation, trade or health condition, disability or helplessness, manufacture, amount, offer, sell or have for sale, rent or transfer a mitten, blackjack, blackjack, ninja star, knife, dagger, dagger, sword, sling, rapier, harpoon, faca, stiletto, punch or any similar instrument considered as a white weapon, will commit a serious and convicted offense, will be punished with penalty of seclusion for a fixed term of three (3) years. If there are aggravating circumstances, the fixed penalty established may be increased to a maximum of six (6) years; to mediate extenuating circumstances, may be reduced to a minimum of one (1) year. The prohibition established in this Article extends to any person held by the commission of any crime.

Article 6.08.- Possession of Firearms without a License.

Any person who without having a weapons license has or possesses a firearm, will commit a felony, and convicts that it will be punishable by imprisonment for a fixed term of five (5) years. If there are aggravating circumstances, the penalty established may be increased to a maximum of ten (10) years; of mediating circumstances mitigating, may be reduced to a minimum of one (1) year. It will be considered a aggravating that the weapon has been reported stolen or illegally appropriated, or Imported to Puerto Rico illegally. Any person who commits any other statutory offense that involves the use of violence while carrying out the conduct described in this article, will not be entitled a suspended sentence, or enjoy the benefits of a diversion program, or any alternative to seclusion recognized in this jurisdiction.

In case the holder of the weapon demonstrates that:

(a) the firearm in your possession is registered in your name;

(b) you have a weapons license issued in your name that is expired or expired;

(c) the commission of a felony that does not involve the use of violence is not charged;

(d) the commission of a less serious offense involving the use of violence, and;

(e) the firearm in his possession is not altered or mutilated, said person will incur an administrative offense and will be sanctioned with a fixed fine of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$ 2,500.00). Any person who is in possession of a firearm without a license to do so that does not comply with the requirements (a) and (b) of the previous paragraph, but that complies with the requirements (c), (d) and (e), and that you can also demonstrate with preponderance of the evidence that came into possession of said firearm by inheritance or legacy, and that the person who inherited or acquired the weapon by legacy had a license in life of weapons will incur an administrative offense that will be sanctioned with a fixed fine of two thousand five hundred (2,500.00) dollars. In case the holder of the weapon proves with reliable proof that he has a weapons license, although expired, and that requested its renewal within the term provided by this Law, you will not be guilty of any crime. If you have not requested your renewal within the maximum term provided in Article 2.02 of this Law will incur a fault administrative and will have to pay a fine of five thousand (5,000) dollars, in addition to the corresponding sum of the fines established in this Law.

Article 6.09.- Unlawful Carriage, Possession or Use of Long Semi-Automatic Weapons, Automatic or Shotgun Shotgun.

Any person who carries, possesses or uses without authorization of this Law a long weapon semi-automatic, a machine gun, carbine, rifle, as well as any modification of these or any other weapon that can be fired automatically or shotgun from cannon cut less than eighteen (18) inches, and that can cause serious damage body, or any piece or device that makes any weapon automatic weapon of fire, will commit a serious crime, and convicted that it will be punished with penalty of imprisonment for a fixed term of twenty-four (24) years, without the right to sentence suspended, or enjoy the benefits of a diversion program, bonuses or any alternative to seclusion recognized in this jurisdiction, and must comply in calendar years the totality of the penalty imposed. If there are aggravating circumstances, the fixed penalty established may be increased to a maximum of thirty-six (36) years; if there are mitigating circumstances, it may be reduced to a minimum of eighteen (18) years. The possession or use of these weapons in the performance of duty shall not constitute a crime by the agents of the Police Bureau or by other law enforcement officers duly authorized. Nor will the possession or use of these weapons constitute a crime as allowed in other Articles of this Law.

Article 6.10.- Possession or Sale of Accessories to Silence.

Any person in your possession, sell, have for sale, lend, offer, deliver or dispose of any instrument, device, device or accessory that Silence or reduce the firing noise of any firearm, it will incur a crime serious, and convicted, will be punishable by imprisonment for a fixed term of twelve (12) years, without the right to a suspended sentence, or to enjoy the benefits of any diversion program, or any alternative to seclusion recognized in this jurisdiction. If there are aggravating circumstances, the fixed penalty established may be increased to a maximum of twenty-four (24) years; of mediating circumstances mitigating, may be reduced to a minimum of six (6) years.

6.11.- Facilitation of Weapons to Third Parties.

Any person who with criminal intent facilitates or makes available to another person any firearm that has been in their custody or control, whether or not owner of the same, will incur a felony and, convicted, will be punished with penalty of imprisonment for a fixed term of twelve (12) years. Of mediating circumstances aggravating, the fixed penalty established may be increased to a maximum of twenty four (24) years; if there are extenuating circumstances, it may be reduced by up to minimum of six (6) years.

Article 6.12.- Serial Number or Name of Owner in Firearm; Removal or Mutilation.

All firearms, except for ancient firearms, as defined in this Law, must bear, in such a way that it cannot be easily altered or deleted, the name of the gunsmith or brand under which the weapon or the name of the importer will be sold and, In addition, a serial number recorded on it. It will incur a felony and punishable by imprisonment for a fixed term of fifteen (15) years, any person who:

- (a) voluntarily remove, mutilate, permanently cover, alter or erase the serial number on any firearm;
- (b) knowingly buy, sell, receive, dispose of, transfer, carry or have in your possession, any firearm that has been removed, mutilated, permanently covered, altered or deleted the serial number;
- (c) being a gunsmith or an agent or representative of said gunsmith, knowingly buy, sell, receive, deliver, sell, transfer, carry or have in your possession, any firearm that has been removed, mutilated, permanently covered, altered or deleted your serial number; me
- (d) possess a firearm, except for ancient firearms, as defined in This Law, which does not have its serial number. If there are aggravating circumstances, the established fixed penalty may be increased up to a maximum of twenty four (24) years; if there are extenuating circumstances, you can be reduced to a minimum of six (6) years.

Article 6.13.- Reports of Medical Assistance to Injured Persons.

Any person, including health professionals, who practices a cure of a gunshot or gunshot wound, as well as any other wound resulting from the firing of any firearm, regardless of where If this is done, you must notify the Police Bureau of such news. In case it is In a similar hospital or institution, the person will notify the administrator or person of position of the institution, so that it notifies the authorities. In the same way proceed when the presence of a projectile, ammunition or any part of these in the body of the person attended. The lack of notification of the provision of this service will constitute a less serious crime, and convicted that the person is, will be sanctioned with a fine of up to five thousand (5,000) dollars. The Commissioner will investigate everything cure report, proceeding to consult with the public ministry for filing of criminal charges justified and will keep a detailed record of the result of these for the purpose of raising statistics on healing reports.

Article 6.14.- Fire or Aim Firearms.

He will incur a felony with imprisonment for a fixed term of five (5) years, Any person who, except in cases of self-defense, self or third parties, or actions in the legitimate performance of official functions or legitimate activities of sports:

- (a) voluntarily fire any firearm out of places authorized by this Law, even if it does not harm any person; or

(b) intentionally point at someone with a firearm, even if it does not harm any person. If there are aggravating circumstances, the established penalty may be increased up to a maximum of ten (10) years; if there are extenuating circumstances, it may be reduced up to a minimum of one (1) year. Any person convicted of the offense described in clause (a) shall not be entitled to suspended sentence or enjoy the benefits of a diversion program, bonuses, or any alternative to seclusion recognized in this jurisdiction, must comply in all natural years with the penalty imposed. When a person commits the crime established in subsection (a) of this Article being within the limits of another person's estate or property, and the precarist or material holder under any title or right of said estate or property, in turn be present in said estate and know about the commission of the crime established in subsection (a) of this Article, you will have the obligation to immediately alert the Bureau of the Police on the commission of the crime established in subsection (a) of this Article, under penalty of an administrative fine in the amount of one thousand dollars (\$ 1,000.00), unless circumstances that prevent said precarist or material holder from alerting the Police Bureau immediately. In any case, said precarist or possessor material must alert the Police Bureau within a term that does not exceed forty-eight (48) hours from the moment the crime was committed established in subsection (a) of this Article.

The Commissioner must establish by regulation, everything related to the notification, analysis of the case and imposition of the fine provided in the paragraph previous. Said regulation shall provide mechanisms to maintain the confidentiality of the identity of the informant in those circumstances that so merit

Article 6.15.- Confiscation of Properties for the Storage of Prohibited Weapons.

The Secretary of Justice may confiscate any property, as this term is defined in Act 119-2011, as amended, known as the “Uniform Law of Confiscations of 2011 ”, when it is stored, loaded, unloaded, transported, carried or transfer, any firearm or ammunition, in violation of this Law. will follow the procedure established by Law 119-2011, as amended.

Article 6.16.- Weapons to the Reach of Minors.

(a) Any person who, through negligence, will leave a weapon, or firearms within the reach of a person under eighteen (18) years of age and he seizes the weapon and cause serious bodily harm, or death, to another person, or to himself, will commit less serious and convicted offense, will be punished with penalty of imprisonment for a fixed term of two (2) years. Of mediating circumstances aggravating, the fixed penalty established may be increased to a maximum of five (5) years; if there are mitigating factors, it may be reduced to a minimum of six (6) months and one (1) day. The Court may at its discretion, after receiving the pre sentencing report, and the event having occurred with a gun legally owned, replace the penalty of imprisonment for community service. He consider aggravating that the firearm used is a weapon illegally owned.

(b) Any person who, with criminal intent, facilitates or puts in possession of a firearm, or ammunition, to a person under eighteen (18) years old for the latter to possess, guard, hide or transport, commit a serious crime and Convinced that it will be punishable by imprisonment for a fixed term of twelve (12) years. If there are aggravating circumstances, the fixed penalty established shall be increased to a maximum of twenty four (24) years; from mediating mitigating factors may be reduced to a minimum of six (6) years.

(c) If the minor, in the case provided by section (B) of this Article, will cause damage to another person, or himself with the weapon, or commit a serious offense while holding the firearm, the person who provided with intention criminal weapon, will commit a serious and convicted crime will be sanctioned with penalty of imprisonment for a fixed term of twenty (20) years. To mediate aggravating circumstances, the established fixed penalty will be increased up to a maximum of thirty (30) years; if there are extenuating circumstances, it may be reduced to a minimum of ten (10) years. In these cases the person who I am convicted will not be entitled to suspended sentence, benefits of bonus or diversion programs or alternative to seclusion. The provisions of this Article shall not be configured in cases of situations in which a minor has possession of a weapon in a situation of self-defense or third party or imminent danger, in which a prudent and reasonable person would understand that if an authorized person of legal age could have access to the weapon, there would be its action has been lawful; or when the father or mother or legal custodian of the minor has a current weapons license and be the holder of a legally registered weapon, allow you have it accessible, downloaded and secured, in your presence and under your direct supervision and continues.

Article 6.17.- Illegal Appropriation of Firearms or Ammunition, Theft.

Any person who intentionally misappropriates a firearm or ammunition, will commit a serious and convicted offense, will be punished with penalty of imprisonment for a fixed term of ten (10) years, without the right to a suspended sentence, or enjoy the benefits of a diversion program, or any alternative to the recognized seclusion in this jurisdiction. If there are aggravating circumstances, the penalty established fixed may be increased to a maximum of twenty (20) years; to mediate extenuating circumstances, may be reduced to a minimum of five (5) years. If the person will illegally appropriate more than one firearm or if the person were repeat offender in accordance with the provisions of Article 73 of Law 146-2012, according to as amended, known as the "Puerto Rico Criminal Code", the penalty shall be doubled.

Article 6.18.-Alteration of Vehicles to Hide Firearms.

Any person who voluntarily already knowingly owns a vehicle whose design original has been altered for the purpose of storing or hiding possessed firearms Illegally commit a serious and convicted offense, it will be punished with penalty of seclusion for a fixed term of one (1) year. If there are aggravating circumstances, the penalty established fixed may be increased to a maximum of three (3) years; to mediate extenuating circumstances may be reduced to a minimum of six (6) months and one (1) day.

Article 6.19.- Trade in Firearms and Ammunition without a Gunner's License.

Any person, natural or legal, who is dedicated to the gunsmith business, without owning a gunsmith's license will commit a felony, and will be punishable by imprisonment for a fixed term of fifteen (15) years. If there are aggravating circumstances, the fixed penalty established may be increased to a maximum of twenty-five (25) years; to mediate extenuating circumstances, may be reduced to a minimum of ten (10) years. Provided that the work of adjustments, mechanical or cosmetic among people with weapons license or weapons by its own owner with weapons license will not constitute any crime, if there is no profit motive.

Article 6.20.- Shoot From a Vehicle.

Any person who will fire a firearm from a vehicle, except in cases of self-defense or third party, or law enforcement officials in the performance of official functions, will commit a serious crime, and convicted,

will be punished with penalty of imprisonment for a fixed term of twenty (20) years, without the right to sentence Suspended, diversion program benefits, bonuses or any alternative to recognized seclusion in this jurisdiction, and must comply in calendar years with the totality of the penalty imposed. If there are aggravating circumstances, the fixed penalty established may be increased to a maximum of forty (40) years; to mediate extenuating circumstances, may be reduced to a minimum of ten (10) years.

Article 6.21.- Conspiracy for the Illegal Traffic of Firearms and / or Ammunition

Any person who conspires to smuggle illegally, in firearms or Ammunition and convicted, will be punishable by imprisonment for a term fixed ten (10) years, without the right to suspended sentence, benefits of programs diversion or any alternative to seclusion. If there are aggravating circumstances, the penalty established fixed may be increased to a maximum of twenty (20) years; to mediate extenuating circumstances, may be reduced to a minimum of five (5) years.

Article 6.22.- Manufacture, Distribution, Possession and Use of Ammunition; Import of Ammunition.

You will need a valid weapons license, gunsmith or be an agent of order public, as the case may be, to manufacture, request that it be manufactured, offered, purchased, sell or have for sale, store, store, deliver, lend, transfer or any other way to dispose of, possess, use, carry or transport ammunition, in accordance with the requirements of this Law. A permit issued by the Police Bureau to buy gunpowder. Any violation of this Article It will constitute a felony, and will be punishable by imprisonment for a fixed term of Six (6) years. If there are aggravating circumstances, the fixed penalty established may be increased to a maximum of twelve (12) years; to mediate mitigating circumstances, may be reduced to a minimum of three (3) years. A gunsmith license will be needed to import ammunition. Any violation of this Article shall constitute a felony, and shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term. Fixed six (6) years. If there are aggravating circumstances, the fixed penalty established may be increased to a maximum of twelve (12) years; to mediate mitigating circumstances, may be reduced to a minimum of three (3) years. It will be considered as an aggravating circumstance at the time of sentencing, incur any of the behaviors described in this Article when the ammunition are commonly known as "armor piercing." The manufacture, sale or delivery of the ammunition described above for use by the Bureau of the Police and other law enforcement officials of the Government of Puerto Rico or States United or for the use of the United States Armed Forces.

Article 6.23.- Sale of Ammunition to Persons without a License.

No person may sell, give, give or transfer ammunition to people who do not present a current weapons license, gunsmith, or evidence of being an agent of the public order. Any violation of the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall constitute a felony and shall be sanctioned with imprisonment for a fixed term of five (5) years. To mediate aggravating circumstances, the established fixed penalty may be increased to a maximum of ten (10) years; if there are extenuating circumstances, it may be reduced by up to minimum of three (3) years. It will be considered as an aggravating circumstance at the time of set the sentence, incur the sale of ammunition prohibited here when they are of those commonly known as "armor piercing", even if they are designated or marketed under any other name, as well as the sale of ammunition other than type of weapons that the buyer has registered in his name. A conviction under this Article will also entail the automatic cancellation of the licenses granted under this law.

This crime will not apply to the sale of ammunition within a polygon by a gunsmith to a person over twenty-one (21) years old, who has and presents a Government photo ID and rent a firearm for use in the polygon, as established in Article 3.05 of this Law.

Article 6.24.- Purchase of Ammunition of Different Caliber.

Any person who, having a valid weapons license, purchases ammunition from a caliber different from those that can be used in firearms registered to your name, unless they rent weapons of a caliber different from that of the weapons registered to their name in an armory with polygon for the exclusive use in said properties, will incur in a felony and, convicted, it will be punishable by imprisonment for a fixed term of six (6) years. If there are aggravating circumstances, the fixed penalty established may be increased to a maximum of twelve (12) years; of mediating circumstances mitigating, may be reduced to a minimum of three (3) years.

Article 6.25.- Notification by Carrier, Storekeeper or Depository of Receipt of Weapons; Penalties

All maritime, air or land carrier, and any warehouseman or depository who knowingly receive firearms, accessories or parts thereof or ammunition for delivery in Puerto Rico, you will not deliver said merchandise to the consignee until he shows you your gun or gunsmith license. After five (5) working days of delivery, the carrier, storekeeper or depository shall notify the Commissioner, directing the notification personally or by the method adopted for these purposes by regulation, the name, address and license number of the consignee and the number of firearms or ammunition, including caliber, delivered, as well as any other information that the Commissioner requires by regulation. You must also all airlines commercial, that flies to Puerto Rico and that has received firearms and / or ammunition from a passenger to transport them to any airport within the limits of Puerto Rico as part of your luggage, notify the Police Bureau of Puerto Rico on this amount, at the time that said weapon will be delivered fire and / or ammunition to the passenger. The airline will require the passenger and provide to the Puerto Rico Police Bureau the name of the passenger, address, telephone number and other contact information, in addition to the quantity, type, size and registration data of the weapons and / or ammunition that this transport within the territorial limits of Puerto Rico. The Puerto Rico Police Bureau will use the information provided to confirm that said transport complies with laws and regulations applicable in Puerto Rico. This notification will be made in accordance with the regulations that the Puerto Rico Police Bureau adopts to enforce the terms of this law.

When the consignee does not have a weapons or gunsmith license, the carrier, Storekeeper or depository shall notify the Commissioner immediately of such fact, the name and address of consignee, and the number of firearms or ammunition for delivery. In addition, you will be prohibited from delivering weapons and / or ammunition to such consignee until authorized to that effect, issued by the Commissioner. Violation of any obligation set forth herein shall constitute a felony that will be punished with imprisonment for a fixed term of twelve (12) years and penalty or fine not less than two thousand (2,000) dollars nor more than ten thousand (10,000) dollars. From under aggravating circumstances, the established fixed penalty may be increased up to a maximum of twenty four (24) years; if there are extenuating circumstances, it may be reduced to a minimum of six (6) years.

Article 6.26.- Presumptions.

Possession by any person of a weapon that has been removed, mutilated, permanently covered, altered or deleted your serial number or the name of your holder, shall be considered prima facie evidence that said

person removed, mutilated, covered, altered or deleted said serial number or the name of its holder. Possession by any person of a weapon that has been removed, mutilated, permanently covered, altered or deleted your serial number or the name of your holder, shall be considered prima facie evidence that said person possesses the weapon with the intention to commit a crime. Possession by any person of a weapon at the time of committing or attempting committing a crime shall be considered prima facie evidence that said weapon was loaded at the time of committing or attempting to commit the crime. Possession of a firearm by a person who does not possess a weapons license prima facie evidence that said person possesses the weapon with the intention will be considered Of committing crime.

The presence of three (3) or more firearms in a room, house, residence, establishment, office, structure or vehicle shall constitute prima facie evidence that the owner or holder of said room, house, residence, establishment, office, structure or vehicle, or those who occupy the room, house, residence, establishment, office or structure, traffic and facilitate firearms illegally, provided that these people do not have a gun, gunsmith, shooting club license or hunting.

The presence of a machine gun or any other operating weapon automatic or ammunition "armor piercing" in any room, house, residence, establishment, office, structure or vehicle, will constitute raw evidence facie of its illegal possession by the owner or holder of said building or vehicle, and by those people who occupy the room, house, building or structure where I will find such a machine gun, automatic operating weapon or shotgun cut off, and having immediate or immediate possession of it. This presumption does not it will be applicable in the cases that are a public service vehicle that in that At the moment you are transporting passengers by pay, or that it is proven that It is an incidental or emergency transportation. The presence of a machine gun or any other operating weapon automatic or ammunition "armor piercing" in any room, house, residence, establishment, office, structure or vehicle, will constitute raw evidence facie that the owner or possessor of said building or vehicle owns the weapon or ammunition with the intention of committing a crime. The presence of a firearm or ammunition in any stolen vehicle or stolen, will constitute prima facie evidence of your illegal possession by all persons who they will travel in such a vehicle at the moment that said weapon or ammunition is found. The provisions of this Article shall not apply to law enforcement officers in the fulfillment of its official functions.

Chapter VII

Final Provisions

Article 7.01.- Hunting License.

It shall be the obligation of any person who possesses hunting weapons that in turn is a weapon of fire, under Act 241-1999, as amended, known as "New Law of Wildlife of Puerto Rico ", register said weapons in the Electronic Registry created at under this Law. Failure to comply with said registration will be considered a violation of Article 6.05, "Carriage, Transportation or Use of Firearms Without a License" of this Law. Any other matter concerning the regulation and sport of sport hunting, will be governed by the provisions of Law 241-1999, as amended, known as the "New Puerto Rico Wildlife Law "and the corresponding regulations.

Article 7.02.- Pneumatic Weapons.

By provision of the United States Congress, 15 USCA §5001, the field for to legislate on pneumatic weapons in Puerto Rico is occupied, so it will not be possible prohibit its sale or use, except for sale to persons under eighteen (18) years of age.

Article 7.03.- Notices in Ports and Airports.

The Director of the Puerto Rico Port Authority will place in all ports and airports of entry to Puerto Rico, in the places where the arriving travelers, visible signs in Spanish and English that say the following:

“WARNING ON FIREARMS

Any person, not authorized to possess weapons under the laws of Puerto Rico and who does not

Possess a valid permit to possess or carry weapons in a State, territories, enclaves,

possessions or any American jurisdiction, which you bring with you or in your luggage

a firearm, you will have to notify the Port Security office and a

Police Bureau agent upon arrival to request a Weapons License. He

Failure to comply with this notice may result in imprisonment. The office of

Port Security and / or a Police Bureau agent will guide you on how

proceed with your weapon. ”

“FIREARMS 'WARNING

Every person, not authorized to have firearms under Puerto Rico laws, and who does not hold a valid weapons allowed issued in any State, enclave, possession or territory of the United States of America, who brings a firearm with him / her or in his / her luggage, must give immediate notice to the Ports Authority Security Office and an officer of the Police Bureau of Puerto Rico upon arrival. Noncompliance with this notice may carry prison penalties. The Ports Authority Security Office and / or an Authorized Agent will inform you on how to proceed with your weapon. ”

Article 7.04.- Educational Advertising Campaign.

From November 15 to January 7 of each year, the Commissioner will carry conducted an educational advertising campaign, warning the public about the danger that constitutes firing into the air, the crime that is committed, the penalty that entails and raise public awareness about the importance of reporting such acts, as well as not participate actively and passively and / or get involved in such practice. To raise awareness, will give information on deaths and injuries caused in previous years by these shots, as well as any other aspect that you understand relevant. The Commissioner may make collaborative agreements with other government entities, as well as the Private company or non-profit entities to advance this advertising campaign.

Article 7.05.- Regulation.

The Commissioner shall adopt the necessary regulations to comply with the provisions of this Law, within a term of sixty (60) days of the approval of the same, according to Law 38-2017, as amended. The

Commissioner must present the regulations adopted in the secretariats of the Legislative Bodies within the same term.

Article 7.06.- Administrative Determinations; Award; Reconsideration.

Unless otherwise expressly provided, all determinations that have to be carried out under this Law shall be governed by the provisions of informal hearings, awards and reconsiderations established in Law 38-2017, as amended, known as the "Uniform Administrative Procedure Law of the Port Government Rich".

Article 7.07.- Forms.

The Commissioner will design and publish on the cyber page of the Bureau of the Police any form and instructions that this Law requires for its implementation, within sixty (60) days following its approval.

Article 7.08.- Weapons Collections.

Nothing in this Law shall be an impediment for them to remain Weapon collections For this, it will be necessary for the collector to obtain a License Weapons, under the provisions of this Law. Ancient Firearms, as defined under this Law, which originally lacked a serial number by their manufacturer, they will be exempt from the registration requirement, as defined in this Law, but must be registered in the Electronic Registry accompanied by three (3) different photographs that detail their peculiarities. It will not be required to mark or alter the Weapon in any way of Ancient Fire. If the Ancient Firearm is used to commit any crime, it will be considered as an unregistered firearm.

Article 7.09.- Receipt, Custody and Disposition of Weapons Deposited or Occupied by the Police Bureau; Destruction of Weapons Used in the Commission of Serious Crimes.

The Commissioner shall establish by regulation everything related to the receipt, custody and disposal of weapons that are occupied or voluntarily deposited in the Bureau of the Puerto Rico Police, by persons with a weapons license; or go delivered to the death of the person with a weapons license, because there is no succession, or of these not interest them, or because the license has been canceled to the licensed person of weapons. The Commissioner is authorized to sell, exchange, donate or transfer weapons to law enforcement agencies, federal, state or municipal, as provided by regulation. The Commissioner may sell the weapons by public auction or directly to gunsmiths or to a person with a weapons license issued in accordance with provided to this Law, as provided by regulation. Firearms and instruments occupied according to this Law, will remain in the custody of the Commissioner, in the Weapons and Ammunition Depot of the Police Bureau, and of have been voluntarily deposited in the Police Bureau, by persons with gun license; or delivered to the death of a person with a weapons license under the provisions of this Law, these may not be sold, exchanged, donated, be transferred or destroyed if at least three (3) years have elapsed since the date on which were deposited in the Weapons and Ammunition Deposit of the Police Bureau from Puerto Rico. The money received for the sale will be used exclusively for purchase of bulletproof vests, uniforms and footwear for agents of the Bureau of the Policeman. Any firearm that has been proven to be used in the

commission of a felony will be delivered to the Commissioner so that he or she destroys the same, by means of the regulation arranged to the effect. Every illegal firearm, all legal weapon that is carried, possessed or transported by a person without a license and any other weapon or instrument specified in Article 6.09 of this Law shall be considered as a hindrance public and when any of these weapons or instruments is occupied it

will be delivered to the Commissioner so that he is responsible for its disposal and destruction, through regulations promulgated for this purpose.

Article 7.10.- Cinematography and Filmmakers.

Any natural or legal person that intends to carry out activities artistic of any kind, without limitation of form or name, among others, movies, documentaries, novels, works, or artistic activities, in which replicas of weapons are used of fire that could be confused with guns for being represented physically, or simulate acting like real ones, you must indicate by communication written to the Commissioner, thirty (30) days in advance, the use of the replicas of weapons, site, place and time of use thereof in any activities artistic. In the absence of adequate notification, the Commissioner may recover, from whom In the absence of notice, the actual costs incurred may respond to false alarms related to the activity carried out with replicas. The commissioner will provide, by regulation, the process for notification. The commissioner design, through regulations, the manner and manner in which the use of weapons will be allowed real, which can only be introduced to the island through a licensed custodian of Arms granted under this Law. Similarly, natural and legal persons Residents on the island will have to have a custodian with a Weapons License granted under this law.

Article 7.11.- To amend Article 3 of Law 241-1999, as amended, to read as follows:

“Article 3.-

It is declared that the public policy of the Government of Puerto Rico is the protection of wildlife and in particular the natural habitat of these species. The agencies e Public instrumentalities should consult the Department on any consultation, permit or franchise that may have significant foreseeable impacts on wild life. The Department may consult and take into consideration the recommendation of agencies, such as the Federal Forest Service, the Board of Planning, the faculties of natural sciences of academic entities duly accredited, on any proposal that may affect the critical natural habitat Essential for vulnerable or endangered species. Any organization or public entity that promotes wildlife conservation can request the designation of a species as vulnerable or endangered or of its habitat Natural critical, provided you present scientific information about it. He Department will resolve the request in accordance with Law 38-2017, “Law of Procedure Uniform Administrative of the Government of Puerto Rico ”.

... ”

Article 7.12.- To amend Article 6 of Law 241-1999, as amended, to read as follows:

“Article 6.-

The following acts will be considered illegal and subject to penalization of manner that is later provided in this Law: to) ...

(k) Carrying or transporting any sport hunting weapon outside the seasons hunting, either in the person of the hunter, in the vehicle or any other means of transport, including an animal in which it is located or in an animal. In the case that it must be transported for purposes outside the sport hunting must obtain a written authorization from the Commissioner of Negotiated by the Police or have a valid weapons license and the

weapon must be registered in the Electronic Registry created under the Weapons Law of Puerto Rico of 2020. (l) ”

Article 7.13.- To amend Article 7 of Law 241-1999, as amended,

to read as follows:

“Article 7. - Hunting Preserves.

(a) The Secretary shall establish, through regulations, the relevant requirements and necessary to grant a permit to operate a hunting ground in order to that all the provisions of this Law be complied with. (b) The owner, administrator or person in charge of a hunting reserve must register their Name the hunting weapons to be used by the customers of the hunting ground. Yes said hunting weapon, is in turn a firearm, it must be registered in the Electronic Registry created under the Weapons Law of Puerto Rico of 2020. The Secretary shall determine the number of hunting weapons that may be be registered for each hunting ground. Customers of a hunting ground may not use, carry, transport either, in your person or in a vehicle such weaponsHunting outside its limits....

(e) The Secretary must notify in writing the suspension or revocation of the authorization to operate hunting grounds, citing the reasons for this. The person affected by such determination will return by mail or personally permission to the Secretary within five (5) following day shaving been notified of the Secretary's decision and will deliver immediately the firearms registered with the Commissioner of the Bureau of the Police, you can also request an administrative hearing according to the procedure that is later established in this Law in order to oppose the action of the Secretary. (f) ”

Article 7.14.- To amend Article 8 of Law 241-1999, as amended, to read as follows:

“Article 8.-

The Secretary may delegate any of the functions conferred by this Law, except to approve, amend, and repeal regulations to carry out the purposes of this Law in accordance with Law 38-2017, “Administrative Procedure Law Uniform of the Government of Puerto Rico. ”

Article 7.15.- To amend Article 11 of Law 241-1999, as amended, to read as follows:

“Article 11.- Registration of Hunting Weapons

(a) The Secretary shall organize and maintain a registry of registered hunting weapons in Puerto Rico, according to the provisions of the Puerto Rico Arms Law. All hunting weapon, which in turn is a firearm, must be registered in the Electronic Registry created under the Puerto Rico Arms Law of 2020

(b) Any application for registration of hunting weapons, including the transactions of change of owner of hunting weapons among people with hunting license, must appear in the Department. The Secretary will evaluate the request for inscription of hunting weapon and if deemed pertinent, will perform said registration, according to the procedure, as applicable, established in the Puerto Rico Arms Law. If the hunting weapon is in turn a firearm, the Secretary may not register the same, if not previously registered in the Electronic Registry created under the Puerto Rico Arms Law of 2020. Transactions of change of owner of hunting weapons, which in turn are firearms must be carried out in accordance with the Weapons Act of

Puerto Rico of 2020.

(c) The Secretary will not proceed to the registration of a hunting weapon if the person who request that registration has not previously obtained the corresponding hunting license or permission to operate a hunting ground, as the case may be.

(d) No dealer of hunting weapons or gunsmith will deliver a hunting weapon to a Buyer until he shows that he has a hunting license or permission to operate a hunting ground granted by the Secretary and that there is obtained the corresponding written authorization from the Secretary for the purchase of said hunting weapon. If the hunting weapon is in turn a firearm, everything handover of said weapon, must comply with the process of handover of weapons of fire established in the Puerto Rico Arms Act of 2020. It shall be provided that the Regulation must harmonize any conflict between the new license and the current license held.

(e) ... (f) ... ”

Article 7.16.- To amend Article 13 of Law 241-1999, as amended, to read as follows:

“Article 13. - Sports hunting license.

(a) Sports hunting license - The person requesting a hunting license Sports must meet the following requirements:

1. ...

2. Have turned eighteen (18) of age. Minors, who have At least fourteen (14) years, they may obtain a sport hunting license conditional, as provided in Article 16 of this Law.

3. ...

4. Be in the opinion of the Secretary a person of recognized moral solvency based of all the information submitted for that purpose. The Secretary establish, by regulation, the procedure to obtain the information necessary to meet this objective, however, it consider submitting a copy of the license sufficient evidence of weapons in force.

5. ...

6. The applicant must maintain a negative Background Record Penalties in the Puerto Rico Police Bureau.

7....

8....

(b) Renewal of sport hunting licenses - The Secretary may renew the sport hunting licenses by filing by the applicant in the Department of the form provided for that purpose, in which include a negative criminal record and a statement sworn in which it is stated that the conditions existing at the time of The granting of the original license remains unchanged.

1. ...

(c) Denial of sport hunting licenses - The Secretary will refuse to issue or renew a sport hunting license in any of the following cases:

1. ... 2 ... 3. ... (d) ... (e)... ”

Article 7.17.- To amend Article 14 of Law 241-1999, as amended, to read as follows:

“Article 14.

The Secretary shall inform the Commissioner of the Puerto Rico Police Bureau periodically the relationship of hunting licenses and any other type of license authorized as provided by this Act that would have expired, or that, after after the term granted here, its renewal has not been requested, or the licenses whose issuance or renewal had denied or revoked.

(a) Any person who as of the effective date of this Law had a registered hunting weapon, and to whom the Secretary will revoke a hunting license from any other type, or whose license has expired, according to Article 12 or not if your renewal has been requested in time, you must deliver said weapon of fire at the Police Headquarters or at your local headquarters, according to the procedure established in the Puerto Rico Arms Law, according to amended, and notify the Department.

(b) The person affected by the Secretary's determination may request a hearing administrative, according to the procedure provided in Law 38-2017, “Law of Uniform Administrative Procedure of the Government of Puerto Rico ”. The filing of a request for an administrative hearing and / or the presentation of a Review resource will not interrupt or affect compliance with provided in subsection (a) of this Article. The presentation of a resource of Review will not exempt the affected person from complying with the provided in subsection (a) of this Article.

(c) When a person who possesses a hunting weapon dies, it shall be the duty of the Candidate, administrator, executor, trustee, deputy administrator, agent or person legally authorized to manage the assets of the deceased person to comply with the provisions of Article 2.10 of the Law of Weapons of Puerto Rico of 2020. ”

Article 7.18.- To amend Article 16 of Law 241-1999, as amended, to read as follows:

“Article 16.-

The Secretary may also issue the following kinds of licenses or permits: to ...

- (b) ... (c) ...

(d) Conditional sport hunting licenses for minors who have less fourteen (14) years, prior written authorization by the father or mother with parental rights of the minor or one of the legal guardians, who shall owe their Once you have a valid sport hunting license issued by the Secretary.

1. Sport hunting licenses authorized through this subsection shall be will issue by paying the rights and compliance with the requirements, where applicable of the licenses, ordinary and will have the same term of duration, and may be revoked by them causes that these or if the license of the parent, legal guardian or

guardian is revoked or it does not renew it according to the provisions of this Law. Income obtained by this concept will be deposited in the Special Fund for Wildlife Management.

2. Minor holders of such conditional licenses may use the hunting weapons registered in the name of their parents, legal guardians, or guardians They may only carry hunting weapons that in turn are firearms in those places where the sport of hunting.

(e) Sports hunting license to a non-resident who owns and carries, with him a hunting license in force in any state of the United States. I also know accept valid hunting license from foreign countries with requirements similar to those established for the granting of hunting licenses in Puerto Rich. It will be an indispensable requirement that before practicing sport hunting in Puerto Rico the non-resident presents evidence of having passed a course of education to hunters with content similar to the course developed by the Department. The income obtained by this concept will be deposited in the Special Fund for Wildlife Management.

1. A non-resident who meets the requirements mentioned in this subsection shall be authorized, subject to the applicable provisions of this Law, to hunt sportively in Puerto Rico for the first (60) days to From your arrival. After said sixty (60) days, if I remain in Puerto Rico and wish to continue practicing hunting, you must complement the requirements established in Article 13 of this Law.

2. The person with a “sports hunting license to a non-resident”, only may carry hunting weapons that in turn are firearms in those places where hunting sport is practiced.

3. If you import your weapon, you must register it in accordance with this Law and the Law of Arms of Puerto Rico of 2020.

(f) ... (g) ... (h) ... (i) ... ”

Article 7.19.- To amend Article 17 of Law 241-1999, as amended, to read as follows:

“Article 17.-

The conviction of an applicant for the crimes of rush and serious aggression it will not be an impediment to the granting of the hunting license or the permit to operate a hunting ground if more than ten (10) years have passed since the last sentence completed or fifteen (15) years in cases of serious crimes. Nor will it be an impediment for the granting of said licenses or permits, if one (1) year has elapsed since the last sentence would have been fulfilled for the crime of attack and simple aggression, disturbance to peace; or if more than one (1) year of an applicant has elapsed complied with the sentence issued for violation of this Law or the promulgated regulations by virtue thereof, or the resolution or fine imposed by the Department or by the Federal Government for violation of any provision of laws and regulations related to wildlife. However, people who in a term of ten (10) years have violated any provision of the laws and regulations relating to the Law of Wildlife or of the Department or of the Federal Service of Fishing and Wildlife by more than once the application may be denied for a term of up to ten (10) years. If the person relapses a second time in any violation of the laws and wildlife regulations may be denied hunting license permanently.”

Article 7.20.- To amend Article 20 of Law 241-1999, as amended, to read as follows:

“Article 20.- Administrative views.

Any person who is directly and adversely affected by acts, orders or resolutions issued by the Secretary regarding the issuance, renewal or revocation of the licenses or permits authorized by this Law may request a hearing administrative in accordance with the provisions of Law 38-2017, "Law of Procedure Uniform Administrative of the Government of Puerto Rico. "

Article 7.21.- Validity of Licenses Issued Under Law 404-2000, According to Amended; Transitional Clauses

(a) The validity of any license and permit granted under Law 404-2000, according to as amended, known as the "Weapons Act of Puerto Rico" will continue until the expiration date of the weapons license granted with all rights and obligations that said Law confers.

(b) Any person with a license granted under Law 404, supra , at the date of validity of this Law and determine that your license is governed by the provisions established in this Law, you must request, while it is in force your license, the renewal of the same, as established by this Law for the renewal process This renewed license will keep the same number and will have the validity established in this Law for the different renovations of licenses granted pursuant to this Law.

(c) Any person with a license granted under Law 404, supra , which expires afterwards of the effective date of this Law, you must renew, if you decide to keep your license in force, in accordance with this Law. Said renewed license will maintain the same number and will have the validity established in this Law to the different renewals of the licenses granted pursuant to this Law.

(d) As of the effective date of this Act, the Weapons Licensing Office will not accept applications for new licenses under Law 404, supra . Pending Requests of approval will be issued under Law 404, supra , with all rights and obligations that said Law confers. Any pending request, filed under Law 404, supra , that has not been approved or denied, as of the date of validity of this Law will not be granted and the person must request the license de novo under this Law. In these cases, you will be credited with the amount paid next to the request that remained pending.

(e) The Weapons Licensing Office will continue to accept and process the license renewals that expire prior to the effective date of this Law and will be issued under Law 404, supra , with all rights and obligations that said law confers.

(f) The Weapons Licensing Office will accept new license applications and Renewals under this Law as of the effective date.

(g) Any person who has an expired or revoked weapons license for lack of renewal under Law 404, supra , may request renewal in accordance with the provisions of this Law, upon payment of half of the total of the fines and / or penalties corresponding to non-compliance with the processing of the renewal up to the maximum amount of five hundred (500) dollars.

(h) Any person who has a hunting license granted by the Secretary of the Department of Natural and Environmental Resources, under the provisions of Law 241-1999, as amended, known as "New Law of Life Silvestre de Puerto Rico ", and that owns a hunting weapon that in turn is a firearm must register said firearm in the Registry Electronic, if not currently registered. You are granted thirty (30) days to from the approval of this Law to any owner of hunting weapons that in turn they are firearms, so that it registers this weapon in the Electronic Registry. The Commissioner shall establish by regulation everything related to the procedure

of this registration requirement, including verification of criminal record of the owner electronically in the digital file "National Instant Criminal Background Check System" (NICS). He non-compliance with the registration of hunting weapons that in turn are weapons of fire in the Electronic Registry may lead to the imposition of penalties for violations of the crimes applicable in this Law. The Secretary of the Department of Natural and Environmental Resources must provide the Police Bureau all the information contained in its internal registry so that this information can be corroborated and determine the breach of the registration requirement here imposed on gun owners hunting which in turn are firearms in the Electronic Registry.

(i) The Police Bureau will continue to use the Electronic Registry created under Law 404, supra , adjusted to the provisions of this Law, so which all transactions registered, both of license, permit and weapons of Fire will continue in the Registry and it will not be a requirement to register it again. ”

Article 7.22.- Amnesty.

A general amnesty is declared for sixty (60) days, which will take effect on from the end of the term provided for the adoption of the Regulation here required, so that any person who has or possesses a firearm or ammunition can get rid of them, voluntarily giving them to the Bureau of the Police, without any criminal proceedings being initiated against said person. Every person voluntarily hand over a firearm to the Police Bureau illegally acquired, found without its origin being known or by any other means Illegal comes into your possession and constitutes illegal possession, you will not be charged or prosecuted for infringing any statute or law that criminalizes such illegal or contrary to law possession. The amnesty established here is strictly limited to incidental possession for delivery of this one. The Police Bureau, in collaboration with other entities Government and nonprofit organizations will establish the collection centers authorized to receive firearms and ammunition in accordance with the provisions of this Article. The hours of operation of the collection centers may not be extended later from 6:00 pm.

The Government of Puerto Rico may not file or facilitate the filing of charges criminals for illegal possession or possession of a firearm delivered to the Bureau of the Police for people who accept this amnesty and voluntarily hand over a gun In order to benefit from the benefits of amnesty decreed under of this Article, it will be necessary for the interested party to invoke this Law or that said party perform affirmative acts that clearly indicate that the alleged beneficiary of this amnesty had the manifest intention and desire to voluntarily hand over the weapon or Firearms and / or relevant ammunition. Prior to and during the term of this amnesty, the Commissioner shall promote the public warning, through the media, about the existence of the amnesty and the process to qualify for it in accordance with the provisions of this law.

The Commissioner must adopt the necessary regulations to make this amnesty viable. within ninety (90) after the approval of this Law.

Article 7.23.- Severability Clause.

If any part, clause, paragraph, article, or section of this Law is declared unconstitutional, or void, by a competent court, the judgment for that purpose issued not it will affect, harm or invalidate the rest of it. The effect of said sentence will be limited to the clause, paragraph, article, section or part thereof as well would have been declared void or unconstitutional.

Article 7.24.- Derogatory Clause.

At the effective date of this Law, Law 404-2000, as amended, known as "Weapons Act of Puerto Rico" will be repealed. However, the provisions of Said Law shall apply to licenses obtained or renewed under its validity, until that such licenses expire or are renewed under this Law.

Article 7.25.- Application of This Law in Time.

The conduct carried out prior to the validity of this Law in violation of the provisions of Law 404-2000, as amended, hereby repealed, shall be governed and judged in accordance with the provisions of said Law, including the penalties and how to execute them. Provided, That all imprisonment sentences imposed under this Law or the Law 404-2000, as amended, may be considered for parole by the Board of Liberty under the Word when serving seventy five (75) percent of the term of imprisonment imposed. If this Law suppresses any crime, the prosecution must not be initiated, the actions in procedure must be dismissed, and the convictions must be declared void and free the person. It will only be understood that a crime has been suppressed when the imputed conduct would not constitute a crime under this Act. The fact that it is change the name or denomination to a crime, or that the classification of the it will not constitute the suppression of such crime.

Any person who decides to keep their weapons license under Law 404-2000, as amended, known as the "Weapons Act of Puerto Rico" shall be governed under all rights and obligations conferred by said Law, including criminal conduct typified in Law 404, supra .

Article 7.26.- Validity.

This Law will enter into force on January 1, 2020, except for the provisions of the Articles 7.21, 7.22, 7.23, 7.24 and 7.25 of this Law, which shall become effective immediately after approval.

LexJuris of Puerto Rico (R) 2019)

STATEMENT OF MOTIVES

Since the change of sovereignty in 1898, it was introduced through the Criminal Code of 1902, the first regulation on weapons in Puerto Rico. The Criminal Code limited simply possession and possession of weapons unless authorized by law. The Law of May 9, 1905, eliminated the licensing system and allowed possession and possession of weapons to all citizens, except owners, tenants, Butlers or property managers. They could also carry weapons officials of government as police and officers in prisons, by the nature of their work. With the Law No. 14 of June 24, 1924, returned to the licensing and registration system. This law It was replaced by Act No. 17 of January 19, 1951, known as the "Weapons Law from Puerto Rico". Law No. 17, supra , was passed because the Government of the time It was wise to adopt strict legislation as a weapon control measure. Subsequently, a complementary law emerged, Act No. 75 of June 13, 1953, known as the "Target Shooting Law," which regulated the practice of target shooting in the island. Both laws regulated the possession and use of firearms in Puerto Rico as a privilege. This "doctrine of privilege", achieved greater roots after the case of Village v. Del Río , 113 DPR 684 (1982), making Puerto Rico the national stronghold, in the case of restrictive laws regulating the possession and use of firearms.

Subsequently, these laws were repealed and replaced by Law 404-2000, according to as amended, known as the "Weapons Law", which represented a slight improvement, but, even so, a Law based on the "doctrine of

privilege." This, based on the hypothesis that legal weapons, in the hands of citizens who have undergone the process of obtaining them legally proliferates crime. The Second Amendment of the United States Constitution states that: "A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed." Professor Garriga Picó establishes in his Legal magazine article entitled "The Constitutionality of the Weapons Law of Law of Puerto Rico after McDonald v. City of Chicago." 83-REV-JUR-DIG-UPR-239, that "[p] for more than 200 years the meaning and content of this amendment. During that period, many state and local governments that are the main regulators of the possession and carrying of weapons in the United States, they interpreted that the language of the amendment meant that there was a right of states to your safety and for that purpose (and only for that purpose) your local governments they could authorize a limited number of civilians to have and carry weapons through the licensing." That interpretation was refuted in McDonald's decision.

On June 26, 2008, the Supreme Court of the United States of America determined that the Second Amendment of the federal Constitution constituted a right of character fundamental individual; *DC v. Heller*, 554 US 570, (2008). Subsequently, the Court Supreme of the United States, had the opportunity to clarify and expand its decision in *Heller*, supra, confirmed in the case of *McDonald v. City of Chicago* 561 US 3025, (2010), at establish in its decision that the right to have and bear arms is individual fundamental and applicable to the states under the Due Process Clause of Law of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America. Both cases recognized the fundamental right of citizens respectful of the law of owning and carrying firearms for their defense. However, said right is limited, since the state can regulate it, including the type of weapons and places where weapons can be carried.

Decisions of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico that preceded the decisions of *Heller* and *McDonald*, proclaimed that the federal Constitution did not apply in full force and vigor in Puerto Rico and that the Second Amendment is not applicable locally. These decisions were not held before the decisions of *Heller* and *McDonald*, much less after these.

The Federal Relations Law, in its text provides that "Rights, privileges and immunities of United States citizens will be respected in Puerto Rico until same degree as if Puerto Rico were a State of the Union and subject to the provisions of subsection 1 of sec. 2 of Art. IV of the United States Constitution"; Public Law 600 of July 3, 1950. Given this reality, we need to review Magazine Law 404, supra and let's determine if it is consistent with the Second Amendment and the right fundamental individual of citizens to own and bear arms. Given the decisions of the Federal Supreme Court, it is necessary to take action to safeguard and protect the rights of American citizens residing in Puerto Rico, through a new Weapons Law that is consistent with the Second Amendment of the United States Constitution, with the decisions of the Supreme Court federal, and make it clear that, in Puerto Rico, carrying and possessing firearms is a right fundamental, and individual, as in the rest of the Nation. This Law is created from compliance with federal laws applicable to this matter.

BE DECLARED BY THE PUERTO RICO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

