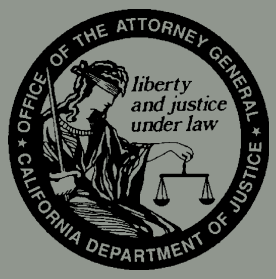
California Attorney General



Assault Weapons Identification Guide

as listed or described in Penal Code Sections 12276, 12276.1, and 12276.5

(Includes selected recent legislation)
3rd EDITION - November 2001

State of California
Office of the Attorney General
Sacramento, California

The purpose of this guide is to assist peace officers, firearms dealers, and the general public in the identification of assault weapons and to promote the better understanding of some of the more significant recently enacted legislation.

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Department of Justice
Firearms Division - AW Guide
P.O. Box 820200
Sacramento, California 94203-0200

Questions or requests for assistance may be directed to:

Telephone: (916) 227-3703
Fax: (916) 227-3744

Training for law enforcement agencies and firearms dealers on the subject of assault weapons or any matter concerning firearms or firearm law enforcement may be scheduled by calling (916) 263-0815.

INTRODUCTION

For the purposes of this guide, assault weapons are divided into three categories. These are: Category 1 - Penal Code section 12276 subdivisions (a), (b), (c) (Roberti Roos Assault Weapons Control Act of 1989); Category 2 - Penal Code section 12276 subdivisions (e) and (f) *(Kasler v. Lockyer*, AK and AR-15 series assault weapons); and Category 3 - Penal Code section 12276.1 (SB 23 - generic characteristic assault weapons). **A combined listing of Category 1 and Category 2 assault weapons can be found on page 82.**

Category 1. The Roberti-Roos Assault Weapons Control Act of 1989
This was California's first assault weapons act. Under this act, any firearm on a list specified in Penal Code section 12276 is considered an assault weapon. Such assault weapons are controlled (i.e., may not be legally purchased, kept for sale, offered for sale, exposed for sale, given, lent, manufactured, distributed, or imported) after December 31, 1991, and were required to be registered as assault weapons with the Department of Justice on or before March 31, 1992. In addition, the Roberti-Roos Assault Weapons Control Act controlled AK and AR-15 series assault weapons (Penal Code section 12276, subd (e) and (f) - see Category 2). These assault weapons are controlled regardless of whether they have Category 3 (Penal Code section 12276.1 - SB 23) characteristics. The only legal option for Category 1 assault weapons that were not registered on or before March 31, 1992, is to surrender them to law enforcement pursuant to Penal Code section 12288.

Category 2. AK and AR-15 Series Weapons
The California Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Roberti-Roos Assault Weapons Control Act of 1989 in *Kasler v. Lockyer.* This decision took effect August 16, 2000. Effective August 16, 2000, firearm models that are variations of the AK or AR-15, with only minor differences from those two models, are assault

weapons under the original Roberti-Roos Assault Weapons Control Act of 1989. AK and AR-15 series weapons were controlled as of August 16, 2000, and must have been registered as assault weapons with the Department of Justice on or before January 23, 2001. The only legal option for Category 2 assault weapons that were not registered on or before January 23, 2001, is to surrender them to law enforcement pursuant to Penal Code section 12288. These assault weapons are controlled regardless of whether they have Category 3 (Penal Code section 12276.1 - SB 23) characteristics.

Category 3. Generic Characteristics

As of January 1, 2000, Senate Bill 23 (Chapter 129, Statutes of 1999) provided that firearms that have characteristics falling under any of the categories listed in Penal Code section 12276.1 are assault weapons. These assault weapons were controlled as of January 1, 2000, and must have been registered as assault weapons with the Department of Justice on or before December 31, 2000. However, a person arrested for possession of an unregistered Category 3 assault weapon on or before December 31, 2001 could have registered it under conditions specified in Penal Code section 12280(c) pursuant to reducing the charge to an infraction. On and after January 1, 2002, the only legal option for Category 3 assault weapons that are not registered is to surrender them to law enforcement pursuant to Penal Code section 12288. An exception for peace officers is addressed on the next page.

Punishment

- Possession – Felony or misdemeanor -- **(Penal Code § 12280(b))**
  Infraction under limited time and conditions -- **(Penal Code § 12280(c))**
- Manufacture, distribution, transportation, importation, sale, and transfer of assault weapons -- Felony. **(Penal Code § 12280(a))**

PEACE OFFICER EXEMPTION EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2002

Effective January 1, 2002, a peace officer member of a police department, sheriffs' office, or other law enforcement agency specified in Penal Code section 12280(f) who possesses or receives an assault weapon prior to January 1, 2002, may, with the authorization of his or her agency head, retain and personally possess that firearm provided he or she registers it as an assault weapon with the Department of Justice on or before April 1, 2002. Any such-identified peace officer may also, with the authorization of his or her agency head, purchase or receive an assault weapon on or after January 1, 2002, provided he or she registers it as an assault weapon with the Department of Justice within 90 days of receipt. Agency authorization must be in the form of verifiable written certification from the head of the agency identifying the recipient or possesor of the assault weapon as a peace officer and authorizing him or her to receive or possess the specific assault weapon. The peace officer must include a copy of this authorization with the assault weapon registration. Assault weapon registration forms may be obtained from the Department of Justice by calling (916) 227-3694.

CONFIRMATION OF REGISTRATION (Law Enforcement Agencies Only)

A law enforcement agency may verify an assault weapon registration by consulting the Automated Firearms System (AFS), which is accessible through the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS). Each AFS assault weapon record includes the date of registration, information identifying the registrant, and information identifying the weapon. Please note that the assault weapon registrant is not required to be in possession of his or her registration documentation.

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* Statute spelling of “Steyer” is incorrect.

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Category 1.

Penal Code Section 12276, subdivisions (a)-(c)

Roberti-Roos Assault Weapons Control Act of 1989

CATEGORY 1

The Roberti-Roos Assault Weapons Control Act of 1989

The Roberti-Roos Assault Weapons Control Act of 1989 was California's first assault weapons act. The Act is still in effect and specifically identifies assault weapons by make and model. Assault weapons under this act include those firearms that are marked as specified in Penal Code section 12276, as well as those makes and models specified by the Attorney General pursuant to Penal Code section 12276.5. As of October 2001, the Attorney General has not utilized the add-on provisions of Penal Code section 12276.5 subdivisions (a)-(f).

Except as otherwise noted, firearms described in this publication have been physically identified as assault weapons by their markings. Those markings generally, but not always, include both the name or trademark of the manufacturer and the model name or number of the firearm. Each description includes identification markings and an indication of where those markings, if any, are found on the firearm.

Caution must be used in identifying Roberti-Roos assault weapons because of the ease in which their appearance may be altered with attachments or different types of stocks; however, removing a characteristic does not change a firearm's status as a a Category 1 assault weapon. A firearm specified in Penal Code section 12276 by make and model is a controlled assault weapon even if it is not identical to its picture in this publication. If in doubt about the identity of a particular firearm, or if identifying marks have been removed or altered, please consult the Department of Justice Firearms Division at (916) 227-3703.

CHAPTER 2.3. ROBERTI-ROOS ASSAULT WEAPONS CONTROL ACT OF 1989 LISTING

The ACT provides in part:

12276. As used in this chapter, "assault weapon" shall mean the following designated semiautomatic firearms:

(a) All of the following specified rifles:

(1) All AK series including, but not limited to, the models identified as follows:
  (A) Made in China AK, AKM, AKS, AK47, AK47S, 56, 56S, 84S, and 86S.
  (B) Norinco 56, 56S, 84S, and 86S.
  (C) Poly Technologies AKS and AK47.
  (D) MAADI AK47 and ARM.
(2) UZI and Galil.
(3) Beretta AR-70.
(4) CETME Sporter.
(5) Colt AR-15 series.
(6) Daewoo K-1, K-2, Max 1, Max 2, AR 100, and AR 110C.
(7) Fabrique Nationale FAL, LAR, FNC, 308 Match, and Sporter.
(8) MAS 223.
(9) HK-91, HK-93, HK-94, HK-PSG-1.
(10) The following MAC types:
  (A) RPB Industries Inc. sM10 and sM11.
  (B) SWD Incorporated M11.
(11) SKS with detachable magazine.
(12) SIG AMT, PE-57, SG 550, and SG 551.
(13) Springfield Armory BM59 and SAR-48.
(14) Sterling MK-6.
(15) Steyer AUG.
(16) Valmet M62S, M71S, and M78S.
(17) Armalite AR-180.
(18) Bushmaster Assault Rifle.
(19) Calico M-900.
(20) J&R ENG M-68.
(21) Weaver Arms Nighthawk.

(b) All of the following specified pistols:

(1) UZI.
(2) Encom MP-9 and MP-45.
(3) The following MAC types:
  (A) RPB Industries Inc. sM10 and sM11.
  (B) SWD Incorporated M-11.

(C) Advance Armament Inc. M-11.
(D) Military Armament Corp. Ingram M-11.
(4) Intratec TEC-9.
(5) Sites Spectre.
(6) Sterling MK-7.
(7) Calico M-950.
(8) Bushmaster Pistol.

(c) All of the following specified shotguns:
(1) Franchi SPAS 12 and LAW 12.
(2) Striker 12.
(3) The Streetsweeper type S/S Inc. SS/12.

(d) Any firearm declared by the court pursuant to Section 12276.5 to be an assault weapon that is specified as an assault weapon in a list promulgated pursuant to Section 12276.5.

(e) The term "series" includes all other models that are only variations with minor differences, of those models listed in subdivision (a), regardless of the manufacturer.

(f) This section is declaratory of existing law, as amended, and a clarification of the law and the Legislature's intent, which bans the weapons enumerated in this section, the weapons included in the list promulgated by the Attorney General pursuant to Section 12276.5, and any other models which are only variations of those weapons with minor differences, regardless of the manufacturer. The Legislature has defined assault weapons as the types, series, and models listed in this section because it was the most effective way to identify and restrict a specific class of semiautomatic weapons.

RIFLES

AK Series

12276(a)(1)

AK Series

MANUFACTURER: various

MARKINGS: **AK, AKM, AKS, AK47, AK47S, 56, 56S, 86S. Also See Category 2.**

Comments: The firearm pictured represents the general appearance of the AK series; however, these firearms may be found in various configurations.

MANUFACTURER: Chinese Government

MARKINGS: **86S located on left side of receiver near the rear. Also See Category 2.**

Comments: The firearm pictured here is included in the AK series and was originally identified by the Department of Justice as an assault weapon because the internal operation is similar to other AK type firearms.

Norinco 86S

7

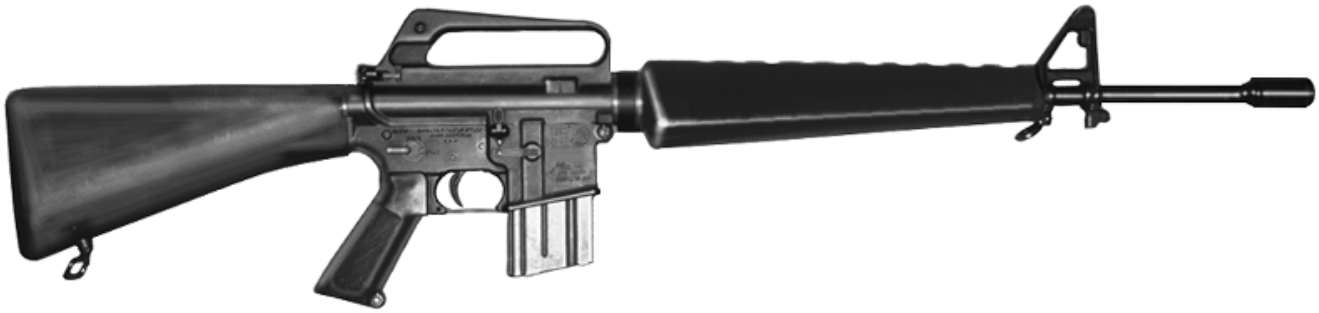
Norinco 86S

12276(a)(2)

Colt AR-15 Series

12276(a)(5)

Colt AR-15 Series



MANUFACTURER: Colt

MARKINGS: **AR-15. Also See Category 2.**

Comments: The firearm pictured represents one general appearance of the Colt AR-15. These firearms may be found in various configurations.

8

MANUFACTURER: various manufacturers

MARKINGS: **Armalite AR-180** located on the right side of the receiver.

Comments: Various other markings, including the name of manufacturer, are found on the firearm, but they are not material to identifying it as an assault weapon.

Armalite AR-180

Beretta AR-70

12276(a)(3)

Beretta AR-70

MANUFACTURER: Pietro Beretta SPA

MARKINGS: **AR 70** on the left side of the receiver near the top.

Comments: May be marked Mod 70S or Mod 70 Sport. However, only the mark **AR 70** is essential to identify the firearm as an assault weapon.

10

MANUFACTURER: Bushmaster Firearms

MARKINGS: **Bushmaster Assault Rifle** located on the left side of the receiver above the magazine.

Comments: none

Bushmaster Assault Rifle

11

Bushmaster Assault Rifle 11

12276(a)(18)

Calico M-900

12276(a)(19)

Calico M-900

MANUFACTURER: Calico Light Weapons Systems

MARKINGS: **M-900** usually on the left side of the receiver.

Comments: An unconventional spiral magazine may be located on the top of the receiver as pictured here.

12

MANUFACTURER: Made in Spain
MARKINGS: **CETME "Sport"** usually found on the left side of the magazine well.

Comments: none

CETME Sporter

CETME Sporter

12276(a)(4)

Daewoo K-1, Max 1, AR 110C 14

12276(a)(6)

MANUFACTURER: Daewoo Precision Industries Ltd.

MARKINGS: **K1**, **Max1**, or **AR110C** usually located on the left side of the receiver on the magazine well.

Comments: Markings may include **A1** and other designations, but these additional markings are not material to identifying the firearm as an assault weapon.

Daewoo K-1, Max 1, AR 110C

MANUFACTURER: Daewoo Precision Industries Ltd.

MARKINGS: **K2**, **Max II** or **AR100** usually located on the left side of the receiver on the magazine well.

Comments: none

Daewoo K-2, Max 2, AR 100

MANUFACTURER: FN Herstal SA (Fabrique Nationale Herstal)
MARKINGS: **FAL**, **LAR**, or **.308 Match** usually located on the left side of the receiver.
Comments: none

16 Fabrique Nationale FAL, LAR, and 308 Match

MANUFACTURER: FN Herstal SA (Fabrique Nationale Herstal)
MARKINGS: **FNC** or **Sporter** usually located near the top on the left side of the receiver.
Comments: none

Fabrique Nationale FNC and Sporter

MANUFACTURER: IMI (Israel Military Industries)

MARKINGS: **GALIL** usually found on the left side of the receiver above the pistol grip.

Comments: Various other model markings located on the firearm are not material to identifying it as an assault weapon.

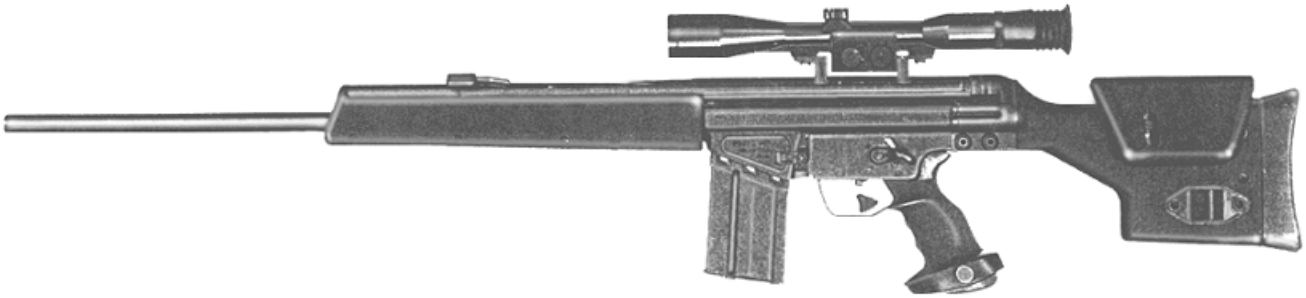
MANUFACTURER: HK (Heckler and Koch GmbH)
MARKINGS: **HK91** or **HK93** usually found on the left side of the receiver on the magazine well.

Comments: The **HK91** and **HK93** appear substantially the same but are in different calibers.

HK-94

20

MANUFACTURER: HK (Heckler and Koch GmbH)
MARKINGS: **HK94** usually found on the top of the receiver.
Comments: none



MANUFACTURER: HK (Heckler and Koch GmbH)

MARKINGS: The designation **PSG-1** is located on the left side of the receiver on the magazine well.

Comments: none

HK-PSG-1

J&R ENG M-68

12276(a)(20)

J&R ENG M-68

22

MANUFACTURER: various manufacturers

MARKINGS: **J&R ENG. M68** located on the back end of the receiver above the stock.

Comments: none

MANUFACTURER: RPB Industries Inc. or SWD Inc.

MARKINGS: **RPB Industries Inc. sM10** or **sM11** are usually marked on the right side of the lower receiver. **SWD Inc. M-11** is usually marked on the right side of the lower receiver.

Comments: The appearance of this type of assault weapon may vary because of the type of stock or barrel attached, but those differences are not material to identifying the firearms as an assault weapon.

MANUFACTURER: MAS (Manufacture Nationale d'Armes de St Etienne)

MARKINGS: The designation **MAS .223** appears on the right side of the receiver on the magazine well.

Comments: none

MANUFACTURER: Springfield Armory

MARKINGS: **S.A.R.- 48** is found on the left side of the receiver above the pistol grip.

Comments: The bipod, which folds up under the barrel, is shown here extended.

SIG AMT

12276(a)(12)

SIG AMT

26

MANUFACTURER: SIG (Swiss Industrial Company)
MARKINGS: **AMT** usually found on top of the receiver near the barrel.
Comments: none

MANUFACTURER: SIG (Swiss Industrial Company)
MARKINGS: **PE-57**

Comments: none

SIG PE-57

SG 550 and SG 551

12276(a)(12)

SG 550 and SG 551

28

MANUFACTURER: SIG (Swiss Industrial Company)

MARKINGS: **SG550** or **SG551** usually found on the left side of the receiver above the magazine well.

Comments: These firearms have a similar appearance; however, the **550** is longer than the **551** model which is pictured here.

MANUFACTURER: Various

MARKINGS: **SKS** usually found on the left side of the receiver.

Comments: The SKS rifle was originally manufactured with a fixed 10 round magazine. However, modified versions accept detachable magazines and are assault weapons.

SKS with detachable magazine

SKS with detachable magazine

12276(a)(11)

Springfield Armory BM 59 30

12276(a)(13)

MANUFACTURER: Springfield Armory

MARKINGS: **BM59** found in various locations on the firearm.

Comments: Shown here without the detachable magazine. The marking “Beretta” may also be found but is not material to identifying it as an assault weapon.

Springfield Armory BM 59

30

MANUFACTURER: Sterling Armament Co Ltd. (England)
MARKINGS: **MK6** located on top of the magazine well.
Comments: The magazine extends horizontally from the left side of the receiver.

Steyr* AUG

12276(a)(15)

Steyr* AUG

32

MANUFACTURER: Steyr*-Manlicher AG (member of the Steyr*-Daimler-Puch AG group)

MARKINGS: **AUG** usually molded in the right side of the polymer stock and followed by **/SA**.

Comments: This firearm is in a bullpup configuration and is shown here with a muzzle cap and without the detachable magazine.

*Spelling of “Steyer” in the statute is a typographical error.

MANUFACTURER: IMI (Israel Military Industries)

MARKINGS: **UZI** usually located on the left side of the receiver near the rear.

Comments: Various other model markings located on the firearm are not material to identifying it as an assault weapon. The UZI is shown here with stock collapsed.

Valmet M62S

12276(a)(16)

Valmet M62S

MANUFACTURER: Valmet (Finland)

MARKINGS: **M62/S** usually located on right side of the receiver to the rear.

Comments: none

34

MANUFACTURER: Valmet (Finland)
MARKINGS: **M71/S** usually located on the right side of the receiver.
Comments: Shown here without the detachable magazine.

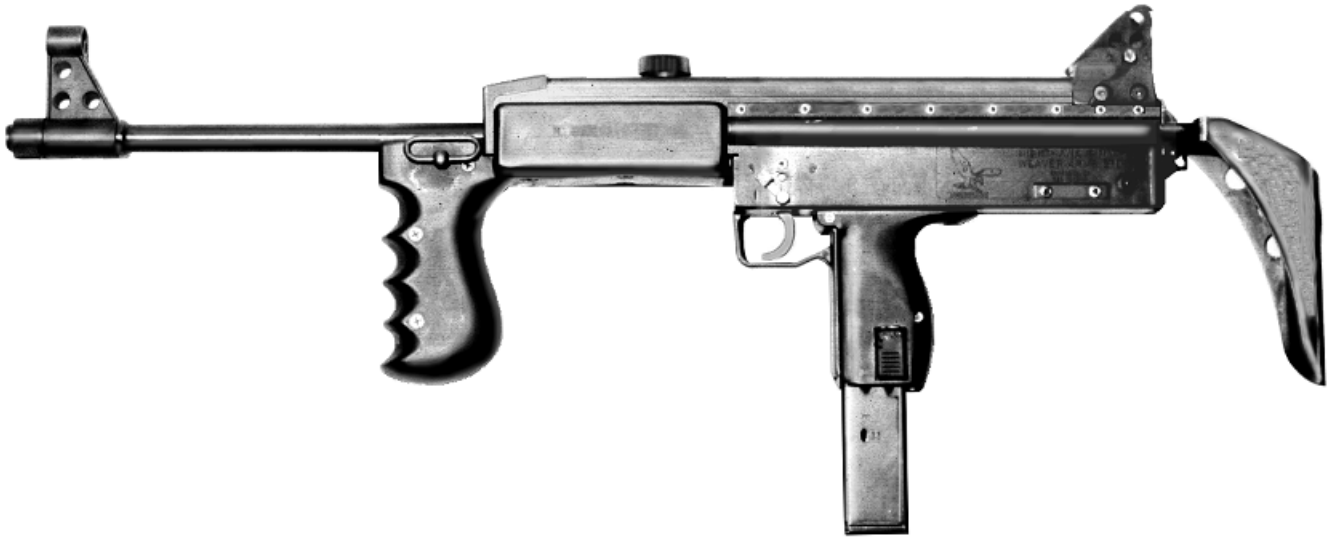
Valmet M78S

12276(a)(16)

Valmet M78S

MANUFACTURER: Valmet (Finland)
MARKINGS: **M78S**
Comments: Shown here without the detachable magazine.

36



MANUFACTURER: Weaver Arms Ltd.
MARKINGS: **Nighthawk** located on the left side of the receiver.
Comments: none

Weaver Arms Nighthawk

Weaver Arms Nighthawk

12276(a)(21)

38

PISTOLS

39

Bushmaster Pistol

12276(b)(8)

MANUFACTURER: Bushmaster Firearms

MARKINGS: **Bushmaster Pistol** usually appears on the left side of the receiver.

Comments: This firearm is in bullpup configuration.

Bushmaster Pistol

40

MANUFACTURER: Calico Light Weapons Systems

MARKINGS: **M-950** is usually located on the left side of the receiver, below the magazine.

Comments: An unconventional spiral magazine may be located on the top of the receiver as pictured here.

Calico M-950

Encom MP-9 and MP-45

42

12276(b)(2)

MANUFACTURER: Encom America

MARKINGS: **MP9** (or **MP45**) usually found on the left rear of the receiver.

Comments: The MP9 and MP45 appear substantially the same but are in different calibers.

Encom MP-9 and MP-45

42

MANUFACTURER: Intratec
MARKINGS: **TEC-9** is usually molded in the plastic on the left side of the magazine well.
Comments: Shown here without the detachable magazine.

MAC Types

12276(b)(3)

MAC Types

44

MANUFACTURER: various manufacturers

MARKINGS: **RPB sM10** or **sM11**, **SWD Inc. M11**, **Advanced Armament Corp. M11,** and **Military Armament Corp. M-11**. These weapons are usually found with the appropriate marks on the right side of the receiver above the pistol grip.

Comments: none

MANUFACTURER: Sites SpA (Italy)

MARKINGS: **Spectre** is usually located on the right side of the receiver.

Comments: Shown here without the detachable magazine.

Sterling MK-7

12276(b)(6)

Sterling MK-7

MANUFACTURER: Sterling Armament Co. Ltd. (England)

MARKINGS: **MK7** usually appears on the top of the magazine well.

Comments: The magazine well extends horizontally from the left side of the receiver.

46

MANUFACTURER: IMI (Israel Military Industries)
MARKINGS: **UZI** usually located on the left side of the receiver below the rear sight.
Comments: none

Uzi

48

SHOTGUNS

Franchi Law 12

12276(c)(1)

Franchi Law 12

MANUFACTURER: Luigi Franchi SPA

MARKINGS: **LAW 12** usually appears on the right side of the receiver above the trigger.

Comments: none

50

MANUFACTURER: Luigi Franchi SPA

MARKINGS: **SPAS 12** usually appears on the right side of the receiver above the trigger.

Comments: This shotgun fires in semiautomatic or pump-action modes.

Franchi SPAS 12

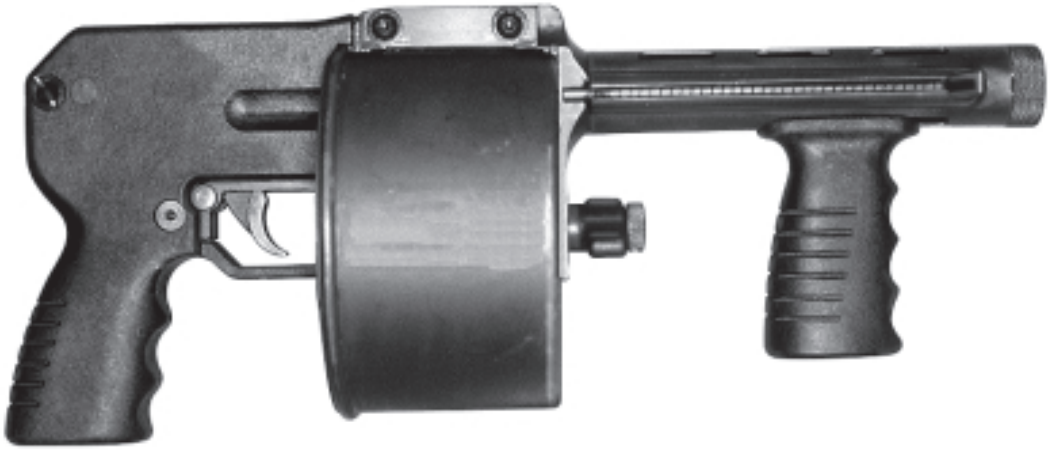
The Streetsweeper Type S/S Inc. 52

12276(c)(3)

MANUFACTURER: S/S Inc. (may have the Cobray insignia).
MARKINGS: **SS /12** is usually located on the front of the receiver above the winding key.
Comments: none

The Streetsweeper Type S/S Inc.

52



MANUFACTURER: various manufacturers

MARKINGS: **Striker-12** usually appears on the left side of the receiver where the barrel affixes to the receiver.

Comments: Shown here with a short barrel and without a stock attached.

Striker 12

54

Category 2.

Penal Code Section 12276, subdivision (e)

AK and AR-15 Series Weapons (Kasler v. Lockyer)

55

AK and AR-15 Series Weapons

CATEGORY 2

AK and AR-15 Series Weapons (Kasler v. Lockyer)

This California Supreme Court decision took effect on August 16, 2000. Under this decision, any firearm of minor variation of the AK or AR-15 type (i.e., series weapon), regardless of the manufacturer, is a Category 2 (*Kasler v. Lockyer*) assault weapon under the original Roberti-Roos Assault Weapons Control Act of 1989. **All AK and AR-15 series weapons had to be possessed before August 16, 2000 and must have been registered on or before January 23, 2001**. The Department of Justice is required to identify these series weapons and includes in this publication a listing of identified AK and AR-15 series weapons.

It is important to note that removal of a firearm's characteristics does not affect its status as a Category 2 assault weapon. A Category 2 assault weapon is still an assault weapon even if it has no Category 3 (SB 23 - generic characteristics) features.

Category 2 assault weapons may be of any caliber, including .22 caliber rimfire.

AK Series Weapons

The following pages show markings and illustrations of AK series weapons subsequently identified as Roberti-Roos assault weapons as a result of the California Supreme Court's ruling in *Kasler v. Lockyer* on August 16, 2000. Listed weapons were required to be purchased on or before August 16, 2000 and registered as assault weapons on or before January 23, 2001, with the exception of original Category 1 (Roberti-Roos) assault weapons, which were required to be registered on or before March 31, 1992. Category 1 weapon models on the list are noted with asterisks.

The markings on each of these firearms can usually be found on the receiver. In some cases, the markings appear on the trundle (between the barrel and the receiver).

Caliber has no bearing on a weapon's status as a series weapon and should be disregarded when making an identification. For example, a ROMAK AK-47 is a series weapon whether it is in .223 cal, .308 cal, or 7.62 X 39 mm.

The makes and models provided in this guide include those which the Department of Justice was able to locate prior to printing this booklet. It is probable that some series weapons unknown to the Department of Justice are in circulation. If you encounter a suspected series weapon that is not specifically identified in this booklet, please contact the Firearms Division at (916) 227-3703 for identification of that weapon. Additional assault weapon models as they are identified will be included in future versions of this guide and will be posted on our website at www.ag.ca.gov/firearms/awguide/.

AK Series Weapons

AK Series markings include, but are not limited to, the following:

American Arms
- AK-Y 39
- AK-F 39
- AK-C 47
- AK-F 47

Arsenal
- SLR (all)
- SLG (all)

B-West
- AK-47 (all)

Hesse Arms
- Model 47 (all)
- Wieger STG 940 Rifle

Inter Ordnance - Monroe, NC
- AK-47 (all)
- RPK
- M-97

Kalashnikov USA
- Hunter Rifle /Saiga

MAADI CO
- *AK47
- *ARM
- MISR (all)
- MISTR (all)

Made in China
- *AK
- *AKM
- *AKS
- *AK47
- *56
- *56S
- *84S
- *86S

MARS
- Pistol

Mitchell Arms, Inc.
- AK-47 (all)
- AK-47 Cal. 308 (all)
- M-76
- RPK
- M-90

Norinco
- AK-47 (all)
- Hunter Rifle
- NHM 90, 90-2, 91 Sport
- RPK Rifle
- *56
- *56 S
- 81 S (all)
- *84 S
- 86 (all)
- *86 S
- MAK 90

Ohio Ordnance Works (o.o.w.)
- AK-74
- ROMAK 991

Poly Technologies
- *AKS
- *AK47

Valmet
- Hunter Rifle
- 76 S

WUM
- WUM (all)

* These weapons were required to be registered on or before March 31, 1992.

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Comments: The firearms pictured represent the general appearance of the AK series; however, these firearms may be found in various configurations as pictured in this section.

AK Series Weapons (Continued)

Penal Code § 12276(e)

Comments: The firearms pictured represent the general appearance of the AK series; however, these firearms may be found in various configurations as pictured in this section.

AK Series Weapons (Continued)

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Comments: The firearms pictured represent the general appearance of the AK series; however, these firearms may be found in various configurations as pictured in this section.

AR-15 Series Weapons

AR-15 Series Weapons

The following pages show markings and illustrations of AR-15 series weapons. The Colt AR-15 was the only AR-15 series weapon to be originally identified as an assault weapon under the Roberti-Roos Assault Weapons Control Act of 1989, and was required to be registered on or before March 31, 1992. With the exception of the Colt AR-15, all of the listed AR-15 series weapons were subsequently identified by the Department of Justice as Category 2 assault weapons as a result of the *Kasler v. Lockyer* California Supreme Court ruling effective August 16, 2000. Category 2 (*Kasler v. Lockyer*) weapons were required to be purchased on or before August 16, 2000 and registered as assault weapons on or before January 23, 2001. The markings on these firearms usually appear on the left side of the lower receiver.

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Caliber has no bearing on a weapon's status as a series weapon and should be disregarded when making an identification. For example, upper receiver conversion kits are available to convert almost any AR series weapon into .45 ACP, .40 S&W, 7.62 X 39 mm, 9 mm, 10 mm, or .223 caliber.

The makes and models provided in this guide include those which the Department of Justice was able to locate prior to printing this booklet. It is probable that some series weapons in circulation are unknown to the Department of Justice. If you encounter a suspected series weapon that is not specifically named in this booklet, please contact the Firearms Division at (916) 227-3703 for identification of that weapon. Additional assault weapon models as they are identified will be included in future versions of this guide and will be posted on the Firearms Division website at www.ag.ca.gov/firearms/awguide/.

AR-15 Series markings include, but are not limited to, the following:

American Spirit
ASA Model

Armalite
AR 10 (all)
M15 (all)
Golden Eagle

Bushmaster
XM15 (all)

Colt
*AR-15 (all)
Sporter (all)
Match Target (all)
Law Enforcement (6920)

Dalphon
B.F.D.

DPMS
Panther (all)

Eagle Arms
M15 (all)
EA-15 A2 H-BAR
EA-15 E1

Frankford Arsenal
AR-15 (all)

Hesse Arms
HAR 15A2 (all)

Knights
SR-15 (all)
SR-25 (all)
RAS (all)

Les Baer
Ultimate AR (all)

Olympic Arms
AR-15
Car-97
PCR (all)

Ordnance, Inc.
AR-15

Palmetto
SGA (all)

Professional Ordnance, Inc.
Carbon 15 Rifle
Carbon 15 Pistol

PWA
All Models

Rock River Arms, Inc.
Standard A-2
Car A2
Standard A-4 Flattop
Car A4 Flattop
NM A2 - DCM Legal
LE Tactical Carbine

Wilson Combat
AR-15

* These weapons were required to be registered on or before March 31, 1992.

Comments: The firearm pictured represents one general appearance of the AR-15 series. However, these firearms may be found in various configurations.

AR-15 Series Weapons (Continued)

Comments: The firearm pictured represents one general appearance of the AR-15 series. However, these firearms may be found in various configurations.

Comments: The firearm pictured represents one general appearance of the AR-15 series. However, these firearms may be found in various configurations.

AR-15 Series Weapons (Continued)

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Comments: The firearm pictured represents one general appearance of the AR-15 series. However, these firearms may be found in various configurations.

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Category 3.

Penal Code Section 12276.1

Assault Weapons Defined and Identified based on Generic Characteristics

CATEGORY 3

Assault Weapon Generic Characteristics (Penal Code Section 12276.1)

The Roberti-Roos Assault Weapons Control Act of 1989 (Penal Code section 12276) regulates specific assault weapons by makes and models. Since its passage in 1989, many manufacturers created new firearm models that have very similar characteristics to controlled assault weapons. In response, the Legislature passed and the governor signed SB 23 (Chapter 129, Statutes of 1999), which created Penal Code section 12276.1 to define assault weapons by generic characteristics. It is important to understand that the Roberti-Roos Assault Weapons Control Act of 1989 (Penal Code section 12276), which lists assault weapons by make and model, is still the law and those weapons were required to be registered on or before March 31, 1992 (with the exception of certain AK series and AR-15 series weapons, which were required to be registered on or before January 23, 2001). (Penal Code §§ 12276.1)

Penal Code section 12276.1 complements rather than supersedes the Roberti-Roos Assault Weapons Control Act of 1989. A firearm that is of a type specified in Penal Code Section 12276.1 that has any of the specified characteristics listed for that type of firearm is considered a Category 3 (generic characteristics) assault weapon. Under Penal Code section 12276.1, a firearm's make, model, or markings have no bearing on whether it is an assault weapon. A firearm's status as an assault weapon under this category is determined solely by its characteristics. There are three general types of firearms that are controlled by the generic characteristics assault weapons laws. These types include semiautomatic centerfire rifles, semiautomatic pistols, and semiautomatic or revolving cylinder shotguns.

Generic Characteristics Defining Assault Weapons:

12276.1 (a) Notwithstanding Penal Code section 12276, "assault weapon" shall also mean the following:

Rifles

(1) A semiautomatic, centerfire rifle that has the capacity to accept a detachable magazine and any one of the following:

(A) A pistol grip that protrudes conspicuously beneath the action of the weapon.

(B) A thumbhole stock.

(C) A folding or telescoping stock.

(D) A grenade launcher or flare launcher.

(E) A flash suppressor.

(F) A forward pistol grip.

(2) A semiautomatic, centerfire rifle that has a fixed magazine with the capacity to accept more than 10 rounds.

(3) A semiautomatic, centerfire rifle that has an overall length of less than 30 inches.

Note: Bayonets and bayonet lugs are not assault weapon characteristics under California law.

Pistols

(4) A semiautomatic pistol that has the capacity to accept a detachable magazine and any one of the following:

(A) A threaded barrel, capable of accepting a flash suppressor, forward handgrip, or silencer.

(B) A second handgrip.

(C) A shroud that is attached to, or partially or completely encircles, the barrel that allows the bearer to fire the weapon without burning his or her hand, except a slide that encloses the barrel.

(D) The capacity to accept a detachable magazine at some location outside of the pistol grip.

(5) A semiautomatic pistol with a fixed magazine that has the capacity to accept more than 10 rounds.

Shotguns

(6) A semiautomatic shotgun that has both of the following:

(A) A folding or telescoping stock.

(B) A pistol grip that protrudes conspicuously beneath the action of the weapon, thumbhole stock, or vertical handgrip.

(7) A semiautomatic shotgun that has the ability to accept a detachable magazine.

(8) Any shotgun with a revolving cylinder.

LARGE CAPACITY MAGAZINES

Large Capacity Magazine Restrictions and Exemptions (Penal Code Section 12020)

A large capacity magazine is defined as "any ammunition feeding device with a capacity to accept more than 10 rounds but shall not be construed to include a feeding device that is permanently altered so that it cannot accommodate more than 10 rounds nor shall it include any .22 caliber tube ammunition feeding device (or, effective January 1, 2002, a tubular magazine contained in a lever-action firearm)." It is important to understand that a large capacity feeding device may be detachable or fixed, and includes any tube ammunition feeding device (other than .22 caliber or, effective January 1, 2002, a tubular magazine contained in a lever-action firearm) that can accommodate more than 10 rounds. A large capacity magazine also includes linked ammunition with more than 10 rounds linked together or an ammunition belt with the capacity to accept more than 10 rounds.

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Possession of large capacity magazines, whether by peace officers or private citizens, **is not** controlled.

The manufacturing, importation into the state, offering for sale, keeping for sale, exposing for sale, giving, and lending of a large capacity magazine is controlled. No person may participate in these activities without a permit issued by the Department of Justice. For exceptions, see Penal Code §§12020(b)(19)-(32).

Specified law enforcement agencies and their employees are exempt from these restrictions. These agencies and employees include any federal, state, county, city and county, or city, law enforcement agencies and employees of those agencies while discharging their official duties, whether on-duty or off-duty, where the use is authorized by the agency within the scope of their duties. This exemption includes the sale of, giving of, lending of, importation into the state, or purchase of any large capacity magazine.

Peace officers (distinct from law enforcement agencies) who are authorized to carry firearms in the course and scope or their duties are exempted. This exemption includes the sale to, lending to, purchase of, purchase by, receipt of, or importation into the state of large capacity magazines. For record keeping purposes, a peace officer who purchases large capacity magazines from a firearms dealer is required to provide that firearms dealer with a copy of his or her peace officer photo identification. In the event the magazine is stamped "RESTRICTED LAW ENFORCEMENT/GOVERNMENT USE ONLY," federal regulations require the law enforcement officer to provide the firearms dealer with: 1) A written statement from the officer, under penalty of perjury, that the magazine is being purchased for use in performing official duties and the it is not being acquired for personal use or for purposes of transfer or resale; and 2) a written statement from a supervisor of the purchasing officer, stating under penalty of perjury that the officer is acquiring the magazine for use in official duties, that the magazine is suitable for use in performing official duties, and that the magazine is not being acquired for personal use or for purposes of transfer or resale.

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Other allowances are made for firearms dealers; the loaning of large capacity magazines under specified conditions; the importation into the state of previously owned magazines by residents who lawfully possessed those magazines prior to January 1, 2000 and who lawfully took them out of the state; the repair of magazines; importation of large capacity magazine by permitted individuals; the armored car industry; manufacturing large capacity magazines for specified purposes; and prop masters (Penal Code §§ 12020(b)(21)-(32)).

Punishment – Felony or Misdemeanor. **(Penal Code § 12020(a)(2))**
Law Enforcement Exemption – Agencies and sworn peace officers. **(Penal Code §§ 12020(b)(19), (20))**

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Selected Recent Firearms-Related Legislation

Peace Officer Registration and Acquisition of Assault Weapons (Penal Code Section 12280(g))

Effective January 1, 2002, a peace officer member of the Department of Justice, police departments, sheriffs' offices, marshals' offices, the Youth and Adult Corrections Agency, the Department of the California Highway Patrol, district attorneys' offices, Department of Fish and Game, Department of Parks and Recreation, or the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States, or any federal law enforcement agency, who possesses or receives an assault weapon prior to January 1, 2002, may, with the authorization of his or her agency, retain and personally possess that firearm provided he or she registers it as an assault weapon with the Department of Justice on or before April 1, 2002. Such a peace officer may also, with the authorization of his or her agency, personally purchase or receive an assault weapon on or after January 1, 2002, provided he or she registers it as an assault weapon with the Department of Justice within 90 days after possession or receipt. Assault weapon registration forms are available from the Department of Justice and may be obtained by calling (916) 227-3694.

Acceptable agency authorization is defined as verifiable written certification from the head of the agency identifying the recipient or possessor of the assault weapon as a peace officer and authorizing him or her to receive or possess the specific assault weapon. The peace officer must include a copy of this authorization with the assault weapon registration.

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Large-Capacity Magazines (Penal Code Section 12020)

Effective January 1, 2002, tubular magazines contained in lever-action firearms are excluded from the definition of "large capacity magazine." This change removes statutory prohibitions against manufacturing, selling, giving, lending, etc., many "old west" style lever-action rifles.

Effective January 1, 2002, technical amendments to Penal Code section 12020 expressly allow properly licensed persons to manufacture large-capacity magazines. Prop masters may also purchase and loan large-capacity magazines.

Criminal Storage of a Firearm (Penal Code Sections 12035 & 12036)

Effective January 1, 2002, the age under which persons are considered "children" for purposes of criminal storage of a firearm is increased from 16 years to 18 years. Any person guilty of criminal storage of a firearm is guilty of an additional misdemeanor and a fine of up to $5,000 if the child took the firearm to a school or school-sponsored activity.

Glossary

Automatic firearm - An automatic firearm continues to self-load and fire as long as the trigger is held back and a supply of ammunition is present. In an automatic firearm, one pull on the trigger may result in multiple shots being fired.

Caliber - The caliber of a firearm is the approximate diameter of the bore measured before rifling (or the diameter of a circle formed by the tops of the rifling lands).

Flash suppressor - Any device designed, intended, or that functions to perceptibly reduce or redirect muzzle flash from the shooter's field of vision.

Forearm - The forward portion of a two-part stock which is usually under the barrel.

Magazine - Any ammunition feeding device.

Magazine, fixed - A magazine which remains affixed to the firearm during loading. Frequently a fixed magazine is charged (loaded) from a clip (en bloc or stripper) of cartridges inserted through the open breech into the magazine.

Magazine, detachable - An ammunition feeding device that can be removed readily from the firearm with neither disassembly of the firearm action nor use of a tool being required. A bullet or ammunition cartridge is considered a tool. Ammunition feeding device includes any belted or linked ammunition, but does not include clips, en bloc clips, or stripper clips that load cartridges into the magazine.

Pistol Grip, conspicuously protruding - A grip that allows for a pistol style grasp in which the web of the trigger hand (between the thumb and index finger) can be placed below the top of the exposed portion of the trigger while firing.

Pistol Grip, forward - A grip that allows for a pistol style grasp forward of the trigger.

Receiver - The basic unit of a firearm which houses the firing and breech mechanism and to which the barrel and stock are assembled. The receiver may consist of two sections. In some autoloading pistols and other firearms, the terms receiver and frame are used interchangeably.

Receiver, lower - In a receiver composed of two parts, the lower receiver usually contains the trigger and firing mechanism.

Receiver, upper - In a receiver composed of two parts, the upper receiver usually contains the barrel and breech mechanism.

Semiautomatic firearm - This refers to a firearm which is self-loading but not self firing. A single pull on the trigger results in a single shot being fired.

Stock - The part of a rifle, carbine or shotgun to which the barrel assembly is attached and which provides a means for holding the weapon to the shoulder.

Stock, collapsing - A stock which is shortened by allowing one section to telescope into another.

Stock, folding - A stock which is hinged to the receiver to allow the stock to be folded next to the receiver to reduce the overall length of the firearm.

Stock, thumbhole - A stock with a hole that allows the thumb of the trigger hand to penetrate into or through the stock while firing.

Combined Listing of Category 1 and Category 2 Assault Weapons

Italicized models are Category 1 and were required to be registered on or before March 31, 1992. Non-italicized models are Category 2 and were required to be registered with the Department of Justice on or before January 23, 2001. Category 3 assault weapons are not included in this listing.

Rifles

American Arms
AK-C 47
AK-F 39
AK-F 47
AK-Y 39

American Spirit
ASA Model

Armalite
AR 10 (all)
AR-180
Golden Eagle
M15 (all)

Arsenal
SLG (all)
SLR (all)

B-West
AK-47 (all)

Beretta
AR-70

Bushmaster
Assault Rifle
XM15 (all)

Calico
M-900

Colt
AR-15 (all)
Law Enforcement (6920)
Match Target (all)
Sporter (all)

Daewoo
AR100, AR110C
K-1, K-2
Max 1, Max 2

Dalphon
B.F.D.

DPMS
Panther (all)

Eagle Arms
EA-15 A2 H-BAR
EA-15 E1
M15 (all)

Fabrique Nationale
308 Match, Sporter
FAL, LAR, FNC

Frankford Arsenal
AR-15 (all)

Hesse Arms
HAR 15A2 (all)
Model 47 (all)
Wieger STG 940 Rifle

HK
91, 94, PSG-1
93

IMI
Galil
Uzi

Inter Ordnance - Monroe, NC
AK-47 (all)
M-97
RPK

J&R ENG
M-68

Kalashnikov USA
Hunter Rifle / Saiga

Knights
RAS (all)
SR-15 (all)
SR-25 (all)

Les Baer
Ultimate AR (all)

This listing does not include firearms whose characteristics alone make them assault weapons (Category 3)

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MAADI CO
AK 47
ARM
MISR (all)
MISTR (all)

Made in China
56
56S
84S
86S
AK
AK47
AKM
AKS

Made in Spain
CETME Sporter

MAS
223

Mitchell Arms, Inc.
AK-47 (all)
AK-47 Cal .308 (all)
M-76
M-90
RPK

Norinco
56
56 S
81 S (all)
84 S
86 (all)
86 S
AK-47 (all)
Hunter Rifle
MAK 90
NHM 90, 90-2, 91 Sport
RPK Rifle
SKS w/ detachable magazine

Ohio Ordnance Works (o.o.w.)
AK-74
ROMAK 991

Olympic Arms
AR-15
Car-97
PCR (all)

Ordnance, Inc.
AR-15

Palmetto
SGA (all)

Poly technologies
AK47
AKS

Professional Ordnance, Inc.
Carbon 15 Rifle

PWA
All Models

Rock River Arms, Inc.
Car A2
Car A4 Flattop
LE Tactical Carbine
NM A2 - DCM Legal
Standard A-2
Standard A-4 Flattop

RPB Industries, Inc.
sM10, sM11

SIG
AMT, PE-57
SG 550, SG 551

Springfield Armory
BM59, SAR-48

Sterling
MK-6

Steyr
AUG

SWD Incorporated
M11

Valmet
76 S
Hunter Rifle
M62S, M71S, M78S

Weaver Arms
Nighthawk

Wilson Combat
AR-15

WUM
WUM (all)

This listing does not include firearms whose characteristics alone make them assault weapons (Category 3)

Pistols

Advance Armament Inc.
M11

Bushmaster
Pistol

Calico
M-950

Encom
MP-9, MP-45

IMI
UZI

Intratec
TEC-9

MARS
Pistol

Military Armament Corp.
M-11

Professional Ordnance, Inc.
Carbon 15 Pistol

RPB Industries Inc.
sM10, sM11

Sites
Spectre

Sterling
MK-7

SWD Incorporated
M11

Shotguns

Cobray
Streetsweeper, S/S Inc., SS/12
Striker 12

Franchi
SPAS 12, LAW 12

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This listing does not include firearms whose characteristics alone make them assault weapons (Category 3)

This listing includes models of Category 1 (Roberti-Roos) and Category 2 (AK & AR-15 series) assault weapons that have been brought to our attention and examined. If you have a suspected Category 2 assault weapon that does not appear on this list, please contact the Department of Justice at (916) 227-3703 for an identification of that firearm. This listing does not include Category 3 (Penal Code section 12276.1) assault weapons, which are defined by their characteristics, not by make/model. Category 2 assault weapons must have been registered with the California Department of Justice on or before January 23, 2001. Category 3 assault weapons must have been registered with the Department of Justice on or before December 31, 2000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIREARMS DIVISION
P.O. BOX 820200
SACRAMENTO, CA 94203-0200

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