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FLOOR DEBATE

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barreled shotgun, as a for instance, comes into a special class of weaponry, an AOW Class.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: But all we're talking about now is defining a concealable weapon, a concealable...

SENATOR TYSON: Senator Chambers, they make a holster, an under-the-coat holster for an Entry gun with a 14 inch barrel.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: But here's what I'm getting to. You didn't let me finish the question. Since we're defining a concealable...I mean we're...I don't think this definition talks about a concealable weapon, does it? It just defines a handgun.

SENATOR TYSON: Defines a handgun.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Well, since there might be handguns longer than 16 inches in existence, shouldn't they be concealable pursuant to having a permit?

SENATOR TYSON: Senator Chambers, a lot of this goes back to the federal Firearms Act of 1934, and the Firearms Act of 1938, and that's where you get into this barrel length.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: But this bill, since we are not defining the term "concealable" but only "handgun," we could strike 16 inches. We could strike all reference to length and say, handgun means a firearm designed to be held and fired by the use of a single hand. Wouldn't that define a handgun?

SENATOR TYSON: Anymore, Senator Chambers, a lot of guns are designed, for instance, some of the .45 automatics are designed, if you will look at them, to be held in two hands. So-called modified Weaver stance.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Then why have this language, designed to be held and fired by the use of a single hand, if there are weapons that are designed to be held by two hands but, nevertheless, are deemed handguns?

SENATOR TYSON: Yes, they are.