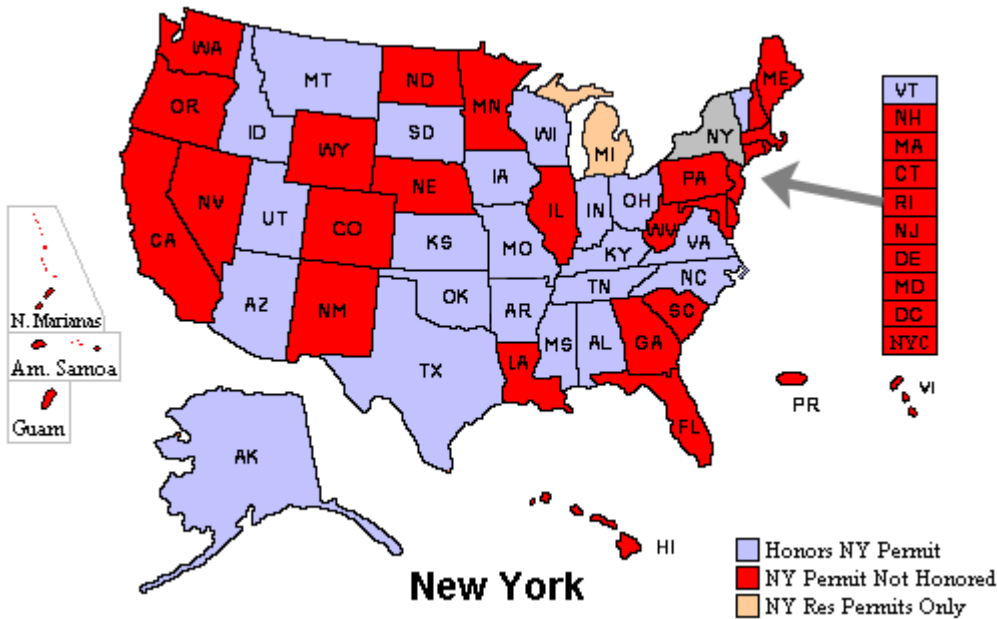


New York

May Issue

Must Inform Officer by Law: **NO**
(See Must Inform Section Below)



Links

[County CCW Site](#)

[State CCW Pamphlet](#)

[Nassau Co. License Handbook](#)

[St. Police Firearms Info](#)

[County FAQ Site](#)

[SAFE Act Info](#)

[State Statutes](#)

[State Admin Rules](#)

[NY Application Form](#)

[2nd County CCW Site](#)

[State Attorney General](#)

[NY Gun Laws \(BATF\)](#)

[LEO Guide to SAFE ACT](#)

[Records Exempt Form](#)

[Last Updated: 8/20/17](#)

Note: [Alaska](#), [Arizona](#), [Kansas](#), [Maine](#), [Mississippi](#), [Missouri](#), [New Hampshire](#), [Vermont](#) and [West Virginia](#) have “Permitless Carry.” Anyone who can legally possess a firearm may carry it concealed in those states without a Permit/License. Check each states page for more information and any restrictions that may apply.

Permits/Licenses This State Honors Listed Below

New York does not honor any other states Permit/License.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Your New York State pistol license is only valid in the counties outside the 5 counties of New York City unless it is validated by New York City. You may not take your handguns into the city, this includes **Self Protection** licensees, with a few exceptions.

How to Apply for a Permit

New York has so many laws and regulations that applying for a permit to carry can be a long drawn out process in some counties or rapid in others . Your best course of action is to check with the Licensing Officer in your City or County as they have a set procedure they go by.

Of the fifty-nine (59) licensing jurisdictions, fifty-five (55) issue pistol licenses through the courts with a judge serving as the licensing officer. Background investigations however are conducted by the local law enforcement agencies. The remaining jurisdictions, New York City, Nassau and Suffolk Counties have licensing officers that are either Police Commissioners or a Sheriff. All upstate counties except Westchester have lifetime-licenses, also known as “Good-Until-Revoked”. Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester licenses expire every five years (5) and licenses issued in New York City have a two-year (2) expiration.

Note: New Law passed 1/15/13 states you must verify your permit every five years with authorities.

Every 5 years you will need to verify the following information on your pistol permit to the New York State Police: name, DOB, gender, race, residential address, social security number, the firearms possessed, and if you want, your e-mail address. The purpose of the recertification is to update information. This recertification process will not be in place for one year. Once it is in place, you will have up to four years to do your first recertification. If you still have not recertified after four years, you will receive a notice to recertify. Once you have completed the recertification, you must recertify every five years thereafter. If you do not recertify, your permit will no longer be valid and you will need to reapply. You can read the information [Here](#) or [Here](#).

Types Of Pistol Licenses

As Per Section 400.00 2. Of The New York State Penal Law

(a) **Premise Dwelling** – Have and possess in his dwelling by a householder.

(b) **Premise Business** – Have and possess in his place of business by a merchant or storekeeper.

(c) **Bank or Express Messenger** – Have and carry concealed while so employed by a messenger employed by a banking institution or express company.

(d) **Justice of The Supreme Court 1st or 2nd Judicial Dept. or Judge of NYC Civil or Criminal Court** – Have and carry concealed by a justice of the supreme court in the first or second judicial departments, or by a judge of the New York City civil court or the New York City criminal court.

(e) **Employee Of Corrections** – Have and carry concealed while so employed by a regular employee of an institution of the state, or of any county, city, town or village, under control of a commissioner of correction of the city or any warden, superintendent or head keeper of any state prison, penitentiary, workhouse, county jail or other institution for the detention of persons convicted or accused of crime or held as witnesses in criminal cases, provided that application is made therefore by such commissioner, warden, superintendent or head keeper.

(f) **Proper Cause** – Have and carry concealed, without regard to employment or place of possession, by any person when proper cause exists for the issuance thereof.

(g) **Antique Pistols** – Have, possess, collect and carry antique pistols which are defined in section 400.00 subd. 2(i)(ii)(1)(2).

From the New York State Police FAQs.

Q - What section of the Penal Law authorizes the placing of restrictions on pistol permits by the issuing authority?

The Penal Law does not specifically authorize the placing of restrictions on pistol permits. However, court decisions have consistently supported the ability of licensing officials to impose these restrictions. Such an imposition is an administrative function of the licensing officer.

Licensees in violation of these restrictions would therefore not be subject to criminal prosecution but would face action being taken by the court of issuance in the form of suspension or possible revocation of the license.

Note: Only a Qualified Retired Law Enforcement Officer or Unrestricted License are full carry licenses.

N.Y. Pen. Law § 400.00 Licenses to carry, possess, repair and dispose of firearms.

1. Eligibility. No license shall be issued or renewed pursuant to this section except by the licensing

officer, and then only after investigation and finding that all statements in a proper application for a license are true. No license shall be issued or renewed except for an applicant

(a) twenty-one years of age or older, provided, however, that where such applicant has been honorably discharged from the United States army, navy, marine corps, air force or coast guard, or the national guard of the state of New York, no such age restriction shall apply;

(b) Be of good moral character.

(c) who has not been convicted anywhere of a felony or a serious offense;

(d) who is not a fugitive from justice;

(e) who is not an unlawful user of or addicted to any controlled substance as defined in section 21 U.S.C. 802;

(f) who being an alien

(i) is not illegally or unlawfully in the United States or **(ii)** has not been admitted to the United States under a nonimmigrant visa subject to the exception in 18 U.S.C. 922(y)(2);

(g) who has not been discharged from the Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions;

(h) who, having been a citizen of the United States, has not renounced his or her citizenship;

(i) who has stated whether he or she has ever suffered any mental illness;

(G) Be at least twenty-one years of age or older, provided, however, that where such applicant has been honorably discharged from the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force or Coast Guard, or the National Guard of the State of New York, no such age restriction shall apply.

(H) Who has not had a license revoked or who is not under a suspension or ineligibility order issued pursuant to the provisions of section 530.14 of the criminal procedure law or section 842(a) of the family court act.

(I) Anyone who has not been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence.

(j) who has not been involuntarily committed to a facility under the jurisdiction of an office of the department of mental hygiene pursuant to article nine or fifteen of the mental hygiene law, article seven hundred thirty or section 330.20 of the criminal procedure law, section four hundred two or five hundred eight of the correction law, section 322.2 or 353.4 of the family court act, or has not been civilly confined in a secure treatment facility pursuant to article ten of the mental hygiene law;

(k) who has not had a license revoked or who is not under a suspension or ineligibility order issued pursuant to the provisions of section 530.14 of the criminal procedure law or section eight hundred forty-two-a of the family court act;

(l) in the county of Westchester, who has successfully completed a firearms safety course and test as evidenced by a certificate of completion issued in his or her name and endorsed and affirmed under the penalties of perjury by a duly authorized instructor, except that:

(i) persons who are honorably discharged from the United States army, navy, marine corps or coast guard, or of the national guard of the state of New York, and produce evidence of official qualification in firearms during the term of service are not required to have completed those hours of a firearms safety course pertaining to the safe use, carrying, possession, maintenance and storage of a firearm; and

(ii) persons who were licensed to possess a pistol or revolver prior to the effective date of this paragraph are not required to have completed a firearms safety course and test;

(m) who has not had a guardian appointed for him or her pursuant to any provision of state law, based on a determination that as a result of marked subnormal intelligence, mental illness, incapacity, condition or disease, he or she lacks the mental capacity to contract or manage his or her own affairs; and

(n) concerning whom no good cause exists for the denial of the license. No person shall engage in the business of gunsmith or dealer in firearms unless licensed pursuant to this section. An applicant to engage in such business shall also be a citizen of the United States, more than twenty-one years of age and maintain a place of business in the city or county where the license is issued. For such business, if the applicant is a firm or partnership, each member thereof shall comply with all of the requirements set forth in this subdivision and if the applicant is a corporation, each officer thereof shall so comply.

Non-Resident Permits

N.Y. Pen. Law 400

3. Applications. (a) Applications shall be made and renewed, in the case of a license to carry or possess a pistol or revolver, to the licensing officer in the city or county, as the case may be, where the applicant resides, is principally employed or has his principal place of business as merchant or storekeeper; and, in the case of a license as gunsmith or dealer in firearms, to the licensing officer where such place of business is located.

The United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit ruled on October 15, 2013 that a person who lived part time in New York could obtain a permit to purchase/possess firearms. I am hearing that more counties are issuing a permit to carry to non-residents. You can read the decision [Here](#) or go to the AG Opinions/Court Case Section for the decision.

Places Off-Limits Even With a Permit/License

- Firearms (other than carried by peace officers and federal officers) are NOT permitted in courthouses under the rules of the NYS Office of Court Administration, which have the force and effect of law. Federal law bans firearms in federal courthouses and US attorney offices, except for law enforcement personnel on official business.
- Certain cities and all counties may, under home rule options, ban firearms from their governmental buildings.
- [§265.01a](#) Criminal possession of a weapon on school grounds. A person is guilty of criminal possession of a weapon on school grounds when he or she knowingly has in his or her possession a rifle, shotgun, or firearm in or upon a building or grounds, used for educational purposes, of any school, college, or university, except the forestry lands, wherever located, owned and maintained by the State University of New York college of environmental science and forestry, or upon a school bus as defined in section one hundred forty-two of the vehicle and traffic law, without the written authorization of such educational institution. Criminal possession of a weapon on school grounds is a class E felony.

N.Y. Pen. Law [§400.00](#)

All Permits shall be effective throughout the state, except that the same shall not be valid within the city of New York unless a special permit granting validity is issued by the police commissioner of that city.

§ 265.03 Criminal Possession of a Weapon in The Second Degree.

A person is guilty of criminal possession of a weapon in the second degree when:

(1) with intent to use the same unlawfully against another, such person:

(a) possesses a machine-gun; or

- (b) possesses a loaded firearm; or
- (c) possesses a disguised gun; or
- (2) such person possesses five or more firearms; or
- (3) such person possesses any loaded firearm. Such possession shall not, except as provided in subdivision one or seven of section 265.02 of this article, constitute a violation of this subdivision if such possession takes place in such person's home or place of business. Criminal possession of a weapon in the second degree is a class C felony.

- At any facility of the New York Department of Mental Hygiene, or any residential facility that has an operating certificate issued by the Department ([N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 14, § 45.1](#)); or
- At any facility operated or licensed by the Office of Mental Health of the Department of Mental Hygiene ([N.Y. Comp. Codes R. & Regs. tit. 14, § 542.5\(a\)](#)).

Note: The United States Court of Appeals For the Third Circuit has ruled that Section 926A of Title 18 of the United States Code only protects those traveling by vehicle and does not cover a person transporting a firearm through an airport terminal to board an aircraft with an unloaded secured firearm in a locked box to be declared and in checked baggage to the airline. See Court ruling [Here](#).

For Federal Restrictions on Firearms see the [USA Page](#).

Transporting Firearms Through New York

The best way to travel through NY or any state that has restriction is to carry a copy of Title 18-Part 1-Chapter 44 926A of the federal code with you. Some law enforcement may not know the law. DO keep the firearm in a locked box. Keep ammo in another locked box. No ammo in Magazines or speed loaders in the trunk or if no trunk as far back in the vehicle as possible in a locked box. By NY Law if you are traveling across the state and can legally possess the firearm where you started and where you are going you can transport it as above. But if you stop in NY and spend the night in a motel/hotel/camp ground etc you are in violation of NY law and can be arrested if found with a firearm. Stopping for gas and food would most likely be OK but this is not a given in NY.

United States Code Title 18 - Part I - Chapter 44 [§ 926A. Interstate Transportation of Firearms](#)

Notwithstanding any other provision of any law or any rule or regulation of a State or any political subdivision thereof, any person who is not otherwise prohibited by this chapter from transporting, shipping, or receiving a firearm shall be entitled to transport a firearm for any lawful purpose from any place where he may lawfully possess and carry such firearm to any other place where he may lawfully possess and carry such firearm if, during such transportation the firearm is unloaded, and neither the firearm nor any ammunition being transported is readily accessible or is directly accessible from the passenger compartment of such transporting vehicle: Provided, That in the case of a vehicle without a compartment separate from the driver's compartment the firearm or ammunition shall be contained in a locked container other than the glove compartment or console.

State Lands Off Limits

Note: New York has two different agencies that run different Parks/Recreation areas in the state. The Dept.

of Environmental Conservation and the NY Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation. Both ban firearms on the properties they control except for hunting in season.

Dept of Environmental Conservation Regulations Chapter II - Lands and Forests

§190.7 Public Campgrounds

a. Applicability. The following sections of this Part apply to persons using public campgrounds under the jurisdiction of the department unless specified otherwise in this section: 190.0, 190.1, 190.2, 190.8 and 190.9. The following additional requirements apply to public campgrounds and in the event of a conflict, these specific regulations will control:

3. Firearms may be possessed on the public campground only during the spring and fall hunting seasons. Unless otherwise posted, no discharge of firearms is permitted.

c. At Lake George Battlefield Park, the following additional regulations apply:

1. Hunting, trapping or possessing firearms on any portion of the Lake George Battlefield Park is prohibited at all times.

§190.25 Zoar Valley Multiple Use Area

e. No person, other than employees of the department, State Police and police officers, shall possess, carry, discharge or use firearms, ammunition, explosives or explosive substances or fireworks on the area, except that during the small game and big game hunting seasons, provided for by law, firearms and bows and arrows may be possessed and discharged.

§190.28 Foot Trail Easements--Adirondack Mountain Reserve

c. Prohibitions.

1. No person shall enter upon trails 1 through 24 located on the Adirondack Mountain Reserve for purposes other than access to and egress from adjacent State-owned lands or hiking on these trails.

2. No person shall carry firearms on Adirondack Mountain Reserve foot trail easements except at such times and on such trails as are hereinafter specified.

3. No person shall carry a firearm or be accompanied by a person carrying a firearm under any circumstances when using Trails 2, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20 and 21.

4. No person shall carry a firearm or be accompanied by a person carrying a firearm when using Trail 1, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, 22, 23 or 24 except during such part of the annual Big Game and Small Game Seasons in the Northern Zone as shall occur from October 15th through December 15th and from January 15th through March 15th.

5. No person shall carry a firearm when otherwise permitted unless said firearm is unloaded and either securely fastened in a case or taken down as defined in section 180.3 of this Title.

Note: These are the only areas I can find that have specific laws that say you can't possess a firearm. There are most likely other areas that the Dept of Environmental Conservation controls that may have regulations that state No Firearms. Do use caution on any property controlled by the DEC.

New York State Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation

[PART 375. Prohibited Activities Section 375.1 Activities absolutely prohibited](#)

(p) *Firearms and weapons.*

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (2) of this subdivision, no person, other than a member of a Federal, State or municipal law enforcement agency, shall introduce or possess, either upon the person or within a vehicle, or use any firearm or any instrument or weapon the propelling force of which is a spring, rubber or air or any ammunition or propellant therefor, or a bow and arrow, except for hunting where permitted by a rule or regulation of a regional park, recreation and historic preservation commission or pursuant to a permit issued according to the provisions of section 376.1(r)* of this Title.

Do “No Gun Signs” Have the Force of Law?

“??????”

We are unable to determine if “No Gun” signs have the force of law in New York. Until we get more information Handgunlaw.us believes you should treat every “No Gun” sign on any private business as having the force of law.

Note: Handgunlaw.us believes when you come across a business that is posted that you not just walk away. That business needs to know that they lost your business because of their “No Gun” sign. Giving them a “No Firearms = No Money” card would do just that. You can print free “No Firearms = No Money” cards by going [Here](#).

Must Inform Officer Immediately on Contact By Law?

“NO”

N.Y. Pen. Law § 400.00

8. License: exhibition and display. Every licensee while carrying a pistol or revolver shall have on his or her person a license to carry the same. Every person licensed to possess a pistol or revolver on particular premises shall have the license for the same on such premises. Upon demand, the license shall be exhibited for inspection to any peace officer, who is acting pursuant to his or her special duties, or police officer.

Carry In State Parks//WMA/Road Side Rest Areas & St. /Nat. Forests

Carry Allowed in these Areas:

State Parks: NO In Some Areas. See [Section 190](#) for Details NY DEC Rules & Regulations
Also see “State Lands Off Limits” Section.

State/National Forests NO In Some Areas. See [Section 190](#) for Details NY DEC Rules & Regulations

State WMA’s: NO In Some Areas. See [Section 190](#) for Details NY DEC Rules & Regulations

Road Side Rest Areas/Scenic Overlooks: NO 17 CRR-NY 156.12

RV/Car Carry (Without a Permit/License)

It is illegal to possess a loaded firearm in any motor vehicle without a valid New York Permit/License to Carry. It is illegal to possess any pistol in New York without a New York Pistol License. It is legal to transport a legal firearm through New York under Federal law:

United States Code Title 18 - Part I - Chapter 44

§ 926A. Interstate Transportation of Firearms

Notwithstanding any other provision of any law or any rule or regulation of a State or any political subdivision thereof, any person who is not otherwise prohibited by this chapter from transporting, shipping, or receiving a firearm shall be entitled to transport a firearm for any lawful purpose from any place where he may lawfully possess and carry such firearm to any other place where he may lawfully possess and carry such firearm if, during such transportation the firearm is unloaded, and neither the firearm nor any ammunition being transported is readily accessible or is directly accessible from the passenger compartment of such transporting vehicle: Provided, That in the case of a vehicle without a compartment separate from the driver's compartment the firearm or ammunition shall be contained in a locked container other than the glove compartment or console.

NY also has restrictions on the type of firearms you can possess in NY and Magazines that hold more than 10 rounds or can be converted to hold more than 10 rounds are illegal. Use extreme caution when transporting a firearm through NY.

From the NRA/ILA on Transporting Firearms through NY.

It is unlawful for any person to carry, possess or transport a handgun in or through the state unless he has a valid New York license. (A provision of federal law provides a defense to state or local laws which would prohibit the passage of persons with firearms in interstate travel if the person is traveling from any place where he may lawfully possess and transport a firearm to any other place where he may lawfully possess and transport such firearm and the firearm is unloaded and in the trunk. In vehicles without a trunk, the unloaded firearm shall be in a locked container other than the glove compartment or console).

Open Carry (Without a Valid Permit/License)

To carry any firearm in New York a person must have a New York Permit/License. If you have a New York Permit given the politically sensitive nature of handgun licensing in New York State, Handgunlaw.us recommends keeping your firearm concealed.

State Preemption

§ 400.00 Licenses To Carry, Possess, Repair and Dispose of Firearms.

6. License: validity. Any license issued pursuant to this section shall be valid notwithstanding the provisions of any local law or ordinance. No license shall be transferable to any other person or premises. A license to carry or possess a pistol or revolver, not otherwise limited as to place or time of possession, shall be effective throughout the state, except that the same shall not be valid within the city of New York unless a special permit granting validity is issued by the police commissioner of that city. Such license to carry or possess shall be valid within the city of New York in the absence of a permit issued by the police commissioner of that city, provided that

(a) the firearms covered by such license have been purchased from a licensed dealer within the city of New York and are being transported out of said city forthwith and immediately from said dealer by the licensee in a locked container during a continuous and uninterrupted trip; or provided that

(b) the firearms covered by such license are being transported by the licensee in a locked container and the trip through the city of New York is continuous and uninterrupted; or provided that

(c) the firearms covered by such license are carried by armored car security guards transporting money or other valuables, in, to, or from motor vehicles commonly known as armored cars, during the course of their employment; or provided that

(d) the licensee is a retired police officer as police officer is defined pursuant to subdivision thirty-four of section 1.20 of the criminal procedure law or a retired federal law enforcement officer, as defined in section 2.15 of the criminal procedure law, who has been issued a license by an authorized licensing officer as defined in subdivision ten of section 265.00 of this chapter; provided, further, however, that if such license was not issued in the city of New York it must be marked "Retired Police Officer" or "Retired Federal Law Enforcement Officer", as the case may be, and, in the case of a retired officer the license shall be deemed to permit only police or federal law enforcement regulations weapons; or provided that

(e) the licensee is a peace officer described in subdivision four of section 2.10 of the criminal procedure law and the license, if issued by other than the city of New York, is marked "New York State Tax Department Peace Officer" and in such case the exemption shall apply only to the firearm issued to such licensee by the department of taxation and finance. A license as gunsmith or dealer in firearms shall not be valid outside the city or county, as the case may be, where issued.

Deadly Force Laws

Penal Part 1

Title C – Defenses:

Article 35 - Defense of Justification

35.00 - Justification; a defense.

35.05 - Justification; generally.

35.10 - Justification; use of physical force generally.

35.15 - Justification; use of physical force in defense of a person.

35.20 - Justification; use of physical force in defense of premises and in defense of a person in the course of burglary.

35.25 - Justification; use of physical force to prevent or terminate larceny or criminal mischief.

35.27 - Justification; use of physical force in resisting arrest prohibited.

35.30 - Justification; use of physical force in making an arrest or in preventing an escape.

Knife Laws State/Cities

To access State/Local Knife Laws Click [“Here”](#)

Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

YES

Note: A “YES” above means you can carry into places like described below. “NO” means you can’t. Handgunlaw.us definition of “Restaurant Carry” is carry in a restaurant that serves alcohol. Places

like Friday's or Red Lobster unless posted with "No Gun Signs." This may or may not mean the bar or the bar area of a restaurant. But you can carry your firearm into a restaurant that serves alcohol and sit and eat without consuming. Handgunlaw.us recommends you not sit at the Bar or in the Bar area of such restaurants. In some states it is illegal to be in the Bar area of such restaurants. Handgunlaw.us believes you should never consume alcohol when carrying your firearm. In some states it is illegal to take even one drink while carrying a firearm. If you want further info on carrying in places that serve alcohol check your state laws.

Chemical Sprays/Stun Gun/Higher Capacity Magazine Laws

The New York State Police [Guide to the Safe Act Revised](#)

Large Capacity Ammunition Feeding Device

N.Y. Pen. Law 265.00 23. "Large capacity ammunition feeding device" means a magazine, belt, drum, feed strip, or similar device, that

(A) Has a capacity of, or that can be readily restored or converted to accept, more than ten rounds of ammunition, OR

(C) Is obtained after the effective date of the chapter of the Laws of two thousand thirteen which amended this subdivision and has a Capacity of, or that can be readily restored or converted to accept, More than ten rounds of ammunition; provided, however, that such term does not include an attached tubular device designed to accept, and Capable of operating only with, .22 caliber rimfire ammunition or a Feeding device that is a curio or relic.

Stun Devices/Electric Weapons.

§ 265.01 Stun Devices and Electric Weapons are Illegal in New York State.

Administrative Code 10-135 Stun Devices and Electric Weapons are Illegal in New York City.

Chemical Sprays:

Section 265.20 (14) and (15) The possession of "self-defense sprays" by persons who are not felons or who have not been convicted of an assault, 18 or over for the protection of person or property and its otherwise lawful use is legal. "Self-defense spray" is defined as "a pocket sized spray device which contains and releases a chemical or organic substance which is intended to produce temporary physical discomfort or disability through being vaporized or otherwise dispensed in the air or any like device containing tear gas, pepper spray or similar disabling agent". There are certain labeling requirements. Sales require both a seller's license and the completion by a purchaser of a registration form. New York residents may only purchase defense sprays from licensed Firearms Dealers or licensed Pharmacists in that state. No more than two sprays may be sold at any one time to a single purchaser.

LEOSA State Information

- [New York City - LEOSA Ruling](#)
- [NY Ct Case LEOSA & U.S. Coast Guard](#)

See the LEOSA Section on the [USA Page](#) at Handgunlaw.us for more LEOSA Information.

Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

- [US Court of Appeals Ruling - NY Restrictions on Issuing Legal](#)
- [US Court of Appeals Ruling – NY Part Time Residence Can Get Firearms Permits](#)

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

Airport Carry: No Laws found. NYC is known to arrest anyone with a firearm traveling through the New York Airports. Even trying to board an airplane with a properly cased and declared firearm can get you arrested. See [“Letter”](#) from the United States Attorney General on the application of United States Code **Title 18 - Part I - Chapter 44 § 926A**, on the Interstate transportation of firearms. This should be straightened out but never forget they can arrest you any time and give you your day in court.

Training Valid for: No set time period.

Time Period to Establish Residency: Some counties say 6 months.

Minimum Age for Permit/License: 21 (18 for Honorably Discharged Vets)

Permit/License Info Public Information: **YES** NY law allows permit holders to fill out an “opt-out” privacy form to keep their information private. You must request the form and fill it out to keep your info private. Contact your issuing authority to obtain a form.

State Fire arm Laws: Penal Code 400.00 thru 400.10

State Deadly Force Laws: Penal Code 35.00 thru 35.30

State Knife Laws: 265.00 &.265.01 - 265.04. - 265.10 - 265.15

Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws: PC 265.01& 265.20 (14) (15)

Body Armor Laws: PC 270.20

Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms? **NO** 400.00

Is carrying of a Concealed Firearm with Permit/License for Defensive Purposes Only While Hunting Legal? **YES** In Most Instances but See [Regulations](#)

Notes

What Does NY Consider A Loaded Firearm?

N.Y. Pen. Law § [265.00](#) : NY Code - Section 265.00: Definitions

3. "Firearm" means (a) any pistol or revolver; or (b) a shotgun having one or more barrels less than eighteen inches in length; or (c) a rifle having one or more barrels less than sixteen inches in length; or (d) any weapon made from a shotgun or rifle whether by alteration, modification, or otherwise if such weapon as altered, modified, or otherwise has an overall length of less than twenty-six inches; or (e) an assault weapon.

15. "Loaded firearm" means any firearm loaded with ammunition or any firearm which is possessed by one who, at the same time, possesses a quantity of ammunition which may be used to discharge such firearm.

State Emergency Powers

Article 4

Powers Of Agencies (Edited for Space Considerations)

Section 40. Powers of certain state officers and agencies.

41. Waiver of type, weight and size limitations for certain vehicles.

42. Contracts for research work in health matters related to the defense emergency.

43. Emergency health and sanitation areas.

44. Emergency measures to protect milk supply.

46. Production and sale of prison-made articles and materials essential to the defense effort.

§ 40. Powers of certain state officers and agencies. Notwithstanding the provisions of any law, for the purpose of providing during the defense emergency (a) for unanticipated or emergency needs for the protection of the safety and health of the people of the state in the event of attack, or (b) for the mobilization and efficient utilization of all of the resources and facilities in the state in aid of the defense effort, or (c) for the orderly conduct of public or private affairs in a manner consistent with the requirements of the defense effort, the following officers or agencies of the state shall have power to take action or to adopt, promulgate and make effective plans, regulations or orders, consistent with the provisions of this act and with any actions taken or plans, regulations or orders adopted and promulgated by the council, with respect to the following matters:

3. The industrial commissioner shall have such power with respect to safety and record of manufacture, sale, possession, use or ownership of fireworks or explosives and the manufacture and transportation of firearms, but such powers shall not apply to the personal possession, use or ownership of firearms and ammunition therefor.

Article 6

Closing or Restricting Use of Highways; Posting of Property

Section 80. Definitions.

81. Petition to close or restrict use of travel upon highways or to post property.

82. Order of commissioner closing or restricting use of highways.

83. Authority to post.

84. Violations; penalty.

85. Powers of peace officers.

86. Construction.

§ 80. Definitions. As used in this article the following terms shall mean and include:

1. "Highway." Any private or public highway, street, way, waterway, or other place used for travel.
2. "Commissioner." The state commissioner of transportation.

§ 81. Petition to close or restrict use of travel upon highways or to post property.

- (a) Any agency of the United States engaged in or concerned with the defense effort,
- (b) any agency of the state,
- (c) the chief executive officer or the governing body of any political subdivision of the state or
- (d) an individual, partnership, association or corporation using or preparing to use real property in connection with the operation of a public utility, an airport, a dock, or a wharf, or the manufacture, transportation, distribution or storage of explosives, firearms, inflammable liquids, gas, oil, coal,

electricity, water or any product to be used in the defense effort by this state, of any state of the United States, or a political subdivision, by the United States or any associated power thereof, may petition the commissioner for an order to close or to direct the appropriate official or body to close to public use and travel and to restrict public use and travel upon, any highway or part thereof or to post property, on which such use and travel or entrance by the general public is deemed dangerous to the public safety and security or to the defense effort, or to the safety of property of the petitioner.

Note: Federal Law can apply if the state is receiving monetary and/or other assistance from the Federal Government. See [US Code 42-5207](#) for Federal Law as it applies to States of Emergencies. The state quoted code may also not be all of the law on Emergency Powers held by the state. You should read the entire code on Emergency Powers etc for this state by following the link to the state code.

Minimum Age for Possessing and Transporting of Handguns.

New York 21 Y/O Penal Code, Part 4 title W, § 400.00

This is the minimum age for possessing and transporting a handgun unloaded and secured in a vehicle without any type of permit/license to carry firearms.

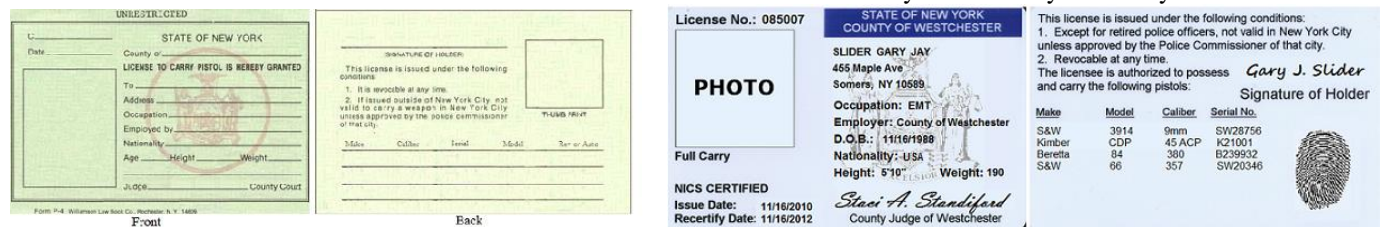
Some states (and counties) require Firearms Identification Cards, and/or registration.

Note: In some states Possession and Transportation CAN be very restrictive in that you can ONLY possess and transport a handgun to and from a Shooting Range, Gun Shop, property you own or other places you can legally possess a handgun. Some states do not have this restriction.

This is not the last word on possession and transporting of handguns in this, or any other state. Study your state law further for more information. See “RV/Car Carry” Section Above for more information.

Permit/License Image

NY Local Officials issue Permit/Licenses. The format can vary from County to County.



[Additional NY Permit/License Images](#)

Updates to this Page

[Archive of Previous Updates 3](#)

- 7/1/16 – Virginia Now Honors New York.
- 8/1/16 – All Links Checked.
- 1/1/17 – Missouri Added as Permitless Carry State to List of States Under Map at Top of Page.
- 2/8/17 – All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed.
- 2/24/17 – New Hampshire Added as Permitless Carry State to List of States Under Map at Top of Page.
- 6/1/17 – Definition of “Firearm” Added to Notes Section Under What does NY Consider a Loaded Firearm.
- 8/20/17 – All Links Checked.