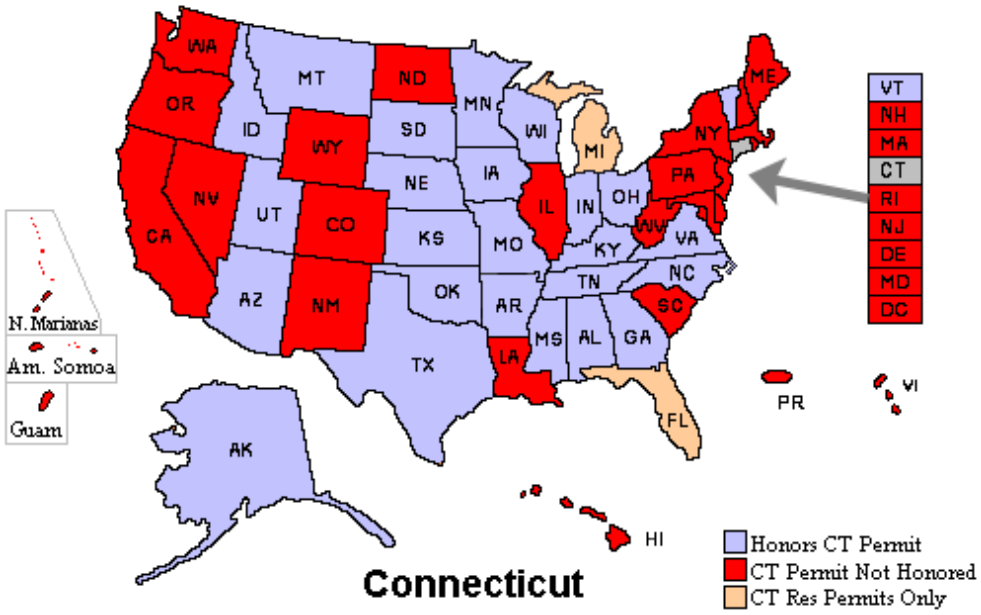
Connecticut

Shall Issue

Must Inform Officer Immediately: NO

(See Must Inform Section)



Note: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia and Wyoming have "Permitless Carry" Anyone who can legally possess a firearm under state and federal law may carry in these states without a Permit. Check each states page for age or other restrictions that may apply.

Connecticut CCW Links√

State CCW Site

State Firearm Laws

Summary of State Firearm Laws **(11/2024)**

Application Instructions **(9/11/2025)**

Renew Online Instructions

CT Certified Instructors

State Firearm FAQs

Hunting Gun Laws FAQs

State Statutes

State Admin Rules

Firearms & CCW Brochure 11/17

State Attorney General

Secretary of State

Age to Carry a Firearm In Other States

Last Updated: 9/5/2026

Permits/Licenses This State Honors Listed Below

Connecticut does not honor any other states Permit/Licenses.

Though Connecticut law states "May Issue" Connecticut operates more like a "Shall Issue" state if you meet all the requirements. Connecticut also is "Shall Issue" for Non Residents if you meet the qualifications.

Notice: CT just passed very restrictive gun laws. CT residents and anyone planning on carrying in CT should read the **Bill**. Also read the "Chemical Sprays/Stun Gun/Higher Capacity Magazine Laws" section below. You can read OLR's Bill Analysis of SB1160 by going **Here**.

How to Apply for a Permit

Residents You must go to the Police Department or First Selectman of the town and get the application. Not available online. The application has all the instructions necessary to obtain the permit. The cost of the permit is $70.00, and it generally takes eight weeks to obtain. Then check **"Here"** on how to get your state permit.

Application for **State Permit to Carry Pistol and Revolvers** can be obtained at one of the Pistol Permit Locations listed on the instruction sheet DPS-769-C or you can call **(860) 685-8290 to have an application sent to you. No longer available online.**

Permit is Valid for 5 years.
Cost is $70.00 for the Temporary Permit + Fingerprint and Background Check Fees.

Title 29: Chpt. 529 Sec. 29-28a. Application for Permit. Notice of Decision to Applicant.

(a) Requests for temporary state permits under section 29-28, as amended by this act, shall be submitted to the local permitting authority, as defined in section 29-28, as amended by this act, or the chief of police of a law enforcement unit of any federally recognized Native American tribe within the borders of the state, as referenced in subsection (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, on application forms prescribed by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection. Upon written request by any person for a temporary state permit not on a prescribed application form, or upon request by any person for such application form, the local permitting authority or the chief of police of a law enforcement unit of any federally recognized Native American tribe within the borders of the state, as referenced in subsection (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, shall supply such forms. When any such request is made in person at the office of the local permitting authority or law enforcement unit of any federally recognized Native American tribe within the borders of the state, as referenced in subsection (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, the local permitting authority or the chief of police of such law enforcement unit shall supply such application form immediately. When any such request is made in any other manner, the local permitting authority, or the chief of police of a law enforcement unit of any federally recognized Native American tribe within the borders of the state, as referenced in subsection (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, shall supply such application form not later than one week after receiving such request. If such application form is not supplied within the time limits required by this section, the request therefor shall constitute a sufficient application. If any local permitting authority, or Substitute House Bill No. 7056 Public Act No. 25-18 9 of 34 the chief of police of a law enforcement unit of any federally recognized Native American tribe within the borders of the state, as referenced in subsection (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, fails to supply an application form upon the request of any person, such person may request an application form from the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection or any barracks of the Division of State Police, and the time limits and procedures set forth in this section for handling requests for such forms shall be applicable.

(b) (1) The local permitting authority, or the chief of police of a law enforcement unit of any federally recognized Native American tribe within the borders of the state, as referenced in subsection (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, shall, not later than eight weeks after a sufficient application for a temporary state permit has been made, inform the applicant that such applicant's request for a temporary state permit has been approved or denied, and if denied, supply to the applicant a detailed written reason for such denial. The local permitting authority, or the chief of police of a law enforcement unit of any federally recognized Native American tribe within the borders of the state, as referenced in subsection (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, shall forward a copy of the application indicating approval or denial of the temporary state permit to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection. If the local permitting authority, or the chief of police of a law enforcement unit of any federally recognized Native American tribe within the borders of the state, as referenced in subsection (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, [has denied] denies the application for a temporary state permit, no state permit may be issued. If the local permitting authority fails to expressly deny the application or issue a temporary state permit during the eight-week period following the submission of such application, upon presentation by the applicant of an affidavit attesting to such failure to expressly deny the application at least

(A) thirty-two weeks, in the case of an application filed on or before March 30, 2024, and

(B) sixteen weeks, in the case of an application filed on or after April 1, 2024, after submission of such application, the commissioner shall accept such affidavit in lieu of a temporary state permit and notify the local permitting authority immediately of the receipt of such affidavit. The commissioner shall, not later than eight weeks after receiving an application indicating approval from the local permitting authority, or the chief of police of a law enforcement unit of any federally recognized Native American tribe within the borders of the state, as referenced in subsection (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, or an affidavit attesting to a failure to expressly deny the application, inform the applicant in detailed writing that the applicant's application for a state permit has been approved or denied, or that the results of the national criminal history records check have not been received. If grounds for denial become known after a temporary state permit has been obtained, the temporary state permit shall be immediately revoked pursuant to section 29-32, as amended by this act. The failure of the issuing authority to complete the review of an application for a temporary state permit shall not be grounds for the commissioner to deny issuance of a state permit. HB 7056 2025

Title 29: Chpt. 529 29-28 Permit to Carry Pistol Or Revolver . . . Permits for Out-Of-State Residents.

(a) As used in this section, "local permitting authority" means the chief of police or, where there is no chief of police, the chief executive officer, as described in section 7-193, of the municipality, as defined in section 7-148, or, if designated by such chief executive officer, the resident state trooper serving such municipality or a state police officer of the state police troop having jurisdiction over such municipality.

(c) Upon the application of any person having a bona fide permanent residence within the jurisdiction of any such authority, such chief of police or, where there is no chief of police, such chief executive officer, as defined in section 7-193, or, if designated by such chief executive officer, a resident state trooper or state police officer, as applicable, may issue a temporary state permit to such person to carry a pistol or revolver within the state, provided such authority shall find that such applicant intends to make no use of any pistol or revolver which such applicant may be permitted to carry under such permit other than a lawful use and that such person is a suitable person to receive such permit. Such applicant shall submit to a state and national criminal history records check in accordance with section 29-17a. If the applicant has a bona fide permanent residence within the jurisdiction of any federally recognized Native American tribe within the borders of the state, and such tribe has a law enforcement unit, as defined in section 7-294a, the chief of police of such law enforcement unit may issue a temporary state permit to such person pursuant to the provisions of this subsection, and any chief of police of any other law enforcement unit having jurisdiction over an area containing such person's bona fide permanent residence shall not issue such temporary state permit if such tribal law enforcement unit accepts applications for temporary state permits. Such applicant shall submit to a state and national criminal history records check in accordance with section 29-17a. No state or temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver shall be issued under this subsection if the applicant:

(1) (A) For any application filed prior to July 1, 2024, has failed to successfully complete a course approved by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection in the safety and use of pistols and revolvers including, but not limited to, a safety or training course in the use of pistols and revolvers available to the public offered by a law enforcement agency, a private or public educational institution or a firearms training school, utilizing instructors certified by the National Rifle Association or the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection and a safety or training course in the use of pistols or revolvers conducted by an instructor certified by the state or the National Rifle Association, and

(B)) for any application filed on or after July 1, 2024, has failed to successfully complete, not earlier than two years prior to the submission of such application, a course approved by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection in the safety and use of firearms, which courses may include those certified by the National Rifle Association or other organizations, conducted by an instructor certified by the National Rifle Association or by the state, provided any such course includes instruction in state law requirements pertaining to safe storage in the home and in vehicles, lawful use of firearms and lawful carrying of firearms

in public. Any person wishing to provide such course, may apply in the form and manner prescribed by the commissioner. The commissioner shall approve or deny any application for provision of such a course not later than July 1, 2024, in the case of an application submitted before October 1, 2023;

(10) is less than twenty-one years of age.

Nothing in this section shall require any person who holds a valid permit to carry a pistol or revolver on July 1, 2024, to participate in any additional training in the safety and use of pistols and revolvers.

Upon issuance of a temporary state permit to carry a pistol or revolver to the applicant, the local authority, or the chief of police of a law enforcement unit of any federally recognized Native American tribe within the borders of the state as referenced in this subsection, shall forward the original application to the commissioner.

Not later than sixty days after receiving a temporary state permit, an applicant shall appear at a location designated by the commissioner to receive the state permit. The commissioner may then issue, to any holder of any temporary state permit, a state permit to carry a pistol or revolver within the state. …… The copy of the state permit delivered to the permittee shall be laminated and shall contain a full-face photograph of such permittee. A person holding a state permit issued pursuant to this subsection shall notify the issuing authority within two business days of any change of such person's address. The notification shall include the old address and the new address of such person. HB 5043 2026

Note: Handgunlaw.us recommends you read all of **29-28** but it will be sometime before CT adds SB 212 Changes to that statute on their website.

Title 29: Chpt. 529 29-33 Sale, Delivery or Transfer of Pistols and Revolvers.

(b) No person may purchase or receive any pistol or revolver unless such person holds a valid permit to carry a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to subsection (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, a valid permit to sell firearms at retail issued pursuant to subsection (b) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, or a valid eligibility certificate for a pistol or revolver issued pursuant to section 29-36f or is a federal marshal, parole officer or peace officer. HB 7056 2025

Note: Handgunlaw.us recommends you read all of HB 7056 and also read CT Statutes 29-28 thru 29-32a at a minimum after they have been updated with HB 7056 as CT made many changes in their statutes.

Links to Most Connecticut City/Town Police Pistol Permit Information Websites

Note: CT is very specific in what training they will take. They State: "You are **required** to complete a handgun safety course, which must consist **of no less than the NRA's "Basic Pistol Course**," prior to submitting the application. The NRA's **"Home Firearms Safety Course"** and **"First Steps Pistol Orientation Program**" are **not approved courses**."

Pistol Permit Renewals

Ninety (90) days prior to the expiration of your permit, the issuing authority will mail out a renewal letter to your last known address. The law requires that you notify the issuing authority within 48 hours of changing your address. Currently, permit renewals can be mailed in or completed online.

Instructions for the mail in process can be obtained **Here**

Instructions for the online process can be obtained here To renew your pistol permit online **Click Here**

The cost of renewing a state pistol permit is $70.00.

If you lose your renewal letter or fail to receive a letter in the mail, you may obtain a replacement form by clicking on renewal application below. State pistol permit holders are granted a 90 grace period to renew their permit. Permits expired beyond 90 days will not be renewed.

Title 29: Chpt. 29-37i Responsibilities Re Storage of Firearms

No person shall store or keep any firearm, as defined in section 53a-3, on any premises under such person's control unless such person

(1) keeps the firearm in a securely locked box or other container or in a manner which a reasonable person would believe to be secure, or

(2) carries the firearm on his or her person or within such close proximity thereto that such person can readily retrieve and use the firearm as if such person carried the firearm on his or her person. P.A. 23-53, S. 12.

(a) The fee for each state permit originally issued under the provisions of subsection (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, for the carrying of pistols and revolvers shall be one hundred forty dollars plus sufficient funds as required to be transmitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation to cover the cost of a national criminal history records check. . . . . The fee to renew each state permit originally issued under the provisions of subsection (c) of section 29-28, as amended by this act, shall be **seventy dollars**. . . .

(c) A state permit originally issued under the provisions of section 29- 28, as amended by this act, for the carrying of pistols and revolvers **shall expire five years after the date such permit becomes effective** and each renewal of such permit shall expire five years after the expiration date of the state permit being renewed and such renewal shall not be contingent on the renewal or issuance of a local permit. A temporary state permit issued for the carrying of pistols and revolvers shall expire sixty days after the date it becomes effective, and may not be renewed.

(d) The renewal fee required pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall apply for each renewal which is requested not earlier than thirty-one days before, and not later than thirty-one days after, the expiration date of the state permit being renewed.

(f) The issuing authority shall send a notice of the expiration of a state permit to carry a pistol or revolver, issued pursuant to section 29-28, as amended by this act, to the holder of such permit, by first class mail or electronic mail, not less than ninety days before such expiration, and shall include with such notice a form for the renewal of said state permit. The holder of such permit may elect to receive such notice by first class mail or electronic mail. . . . HB 7056 2025

Non-Resident Permits

Out of state residents may apply for a non resident Connecticut State Pistol Permit. Non residents apply directly to the Connecticut State Police, Special Licensing and Firearms Unit. **To have an application Packet mailed Email them at SLFU.OOS@ct.gov** Make sure you let them know which packet you wish mailed to you. **(**All Forms and information you need to apply will be in this packet**)**
Non Residents Cost is Approx. $145 + cost of fingerprinting, Emergency Services & Public Protection posts these **Instructions** for Non Residents. for how to apply.

Connecticut State Pistol Permits Out of State Residents.

As stated above Connecticut will mail you an **Application Packet**. Each Packet is different as they contain a unique Service Code you must use when applying. Do not use the linked packet above as it is for informational purposes only and will be rejected! The Packet has all the information you need and is 12 pages long. Be sure to read all the instructions as there are certain things that you must do or the application will be rejected. You should also visit the CT **State Police Firearms Unit website** for more information.

Note: In addition to the NRA Firearms Safety Course that is required, as of July 1, 2024 they now require an instructor to sign off that they taught the state specific rules on storage of firearms, lawful use of firearms, and lawful carrying of firearms. (See page 3 of Application Packet) They now require the issuing authority of the out of state CCW permit to sign a certification that the CCW permit they issued is in good standing (See last page of Application Packet) this seems to be a brand new requirement.

Note: I am hearing some Issuing Authorities will not sign a Good Standing Certificate and Connecticut will not accept some states Carry Permits. If you have questions contact the Connecticut State Police Pistol Unit. I have found Connecticut to be shall Issue though their law says they are may issue. As long as you meet the criteria they will issue you a permit.

Places Off-Limits Even With a Permit/License

Carrying Handguns in Connecticut State Parks and Forests (From the Office of Legislative Research)

Title 53a: Chpt. 952 Sec. 53a-217b Possession of A Weapon on School Grounds: Class D Felony.

(a) A person is guilty of possession of a weapon on school grounds when, knowing that such person is not licensed or privileged to do so, such person possesses a firearm or deadly weapon, as defined in section 53a-3,

(1) in or on the real property comprising a public or private elementary or secondary school or

(2) at a school-sponsored activity as defined in subsection (h) of section 10-233a. P.A. 19-108, S. 9.

Note: **Armed Campus Organization** Has information on all the States Campus Carry Statutes, Regulations and Policies with some covering firearms Policies on each school's campus.

Title 2: Chpt. 16 Sec. 2-1e (C) Interference with The Legislative Process; Firearms; Dangerous or Deadly Weapons; Explosives; Felony

(c) …Any building in which the chamber of either house of the General Assembly is located or in which the official office of any member, officer or employee of the General Assembly or the office of any committee of the General Assembly or either house thereof is located or any building in which a committee of the General Assembly is holding a public hearing, any weapon, whether loaded or unloaded, from which a shot may be discharged, or a billy; and (2) any person is guilty of interfering with the legislative process when such person, alone or in concert with others, brings into, or possesses within, any such building, a switchblade, gravity knife, blackjack, bludgeon, metal knuckles or any other dangerous or deadly weapon or instrument, or any explosive or incendiary or other dangerous device. P..A. 16-193, S. 1.

The Judicial Branch bans the carrying of firearms in courthouses.

A 1999 executive order, issued by former Governor John Rowland, prohibits state agency personnel, contractors, subcontractors, and vendors from bringing firearms, among other dangerous weapons, onto state worksites (Executive Order No. 16).

CT Admin Rule Sec. 23-4-4. Bluff Point Coastal Reserve Regulations

(a) This section shall be applicable to the Bluff Point Coastal Reserve,

(c) Weapons. Except for authorized law enforcement personnel or persons authorized pursuant to section 26-86a-11 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, no person shall discharge, possess or carry any

firearm, archery equipment or other weapon, including but not limited to an air rifle or sling shot within Bluff Point Coastal Reserve. Amended July 27, 2007; Amended May 3, 2010)

Title 53: Chpt. 943 53-205 Loaded Shotguns, Rifles and Muzzleloaders Prohibited in Vehicles And Snowmobiles

(a) No person shall carry or possess in any vehicle or snowmobile any firearm, other than a pistol or revolver, while such firearm contains in the barrel, chamber or magazine any loaded shell or cartridge capable of being discharged or, if such firearm is a muzzleloader, when such muzzleloader has a percussion cap in place or when the powder pan of a flintlock contains powder. As used in this subsection, "muzzleloader" means a rifle or shotgun that is incapable of firing a self-contained cartridge and must be loaded at the muzzle end.

(b) The enforcement officers of the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection are empowered to enforce this section.

(d) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a class D misdemeanor.

Title 53: Chpt. 943 53-203 Unlawful Discharge of Firearms

(a) Any person who intentionally, negligently or carelessly discharges any firearm in such a manner as to be likely to cause bodily injury or death to persons or domestic animals, or the wanton destruction of property, shall be guilty of a class C misdemeanor.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not be construed to prohibit the intentional discharge of a firearm for the purpose of lawful self-defense or lawful defense of another person. HB 7042 2025 P.A. 23-53, S. 34.

Title 29: Chpt. 529 Sec. 29-38g - Storage of Pistol/Revolver in Vehicle Left Unattended.

(a) (1) No person shall store or keep any pistol or revolver in any motor vehicle that is unattended unless such pistol or revolver is in the trunk, a locked safe or locked glove box.

(2) For purposes of this subsection,

(A) a motor vehicle is unattended if no person who is at least twenty-one years of age and who is the owner or operator or a passenger of such motor vehicle is inside the motor vehicle or is within close enough proximity to the motor vehicle to prevent unauthorized access to the motor vehicle,

(B) "pistol" and "revolver" mean pistol and revolver, each as defined in section 29-27 of the general statutes,

(C) "motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle, as defined in section 14-1 of the general statutes, and

(D) "trunk" means

(i) the fully enclosed and locked main storage or luggage compartment of a motor vehicle that is not accessible from the passenger compartment, or

(ii) a locked toolbox or utility box attached to the bed of a pickup truck, as defined in section 14-1 of the general statutes. "Trunk" does not include the rear of a pickup truck, except as otherwise provided, or of a hatchback, station-wagon-type automobile or sport utility vehicle or any compartment that has a window.

(d) Any person who violates any provision of subsection (a) of this section shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor for a first offense and a class D felony for any subsequent offense. P.A. 22-26, S, 7.

WoodBridge, CT Bans Firearms on All City Property.

§ 231-3. Town Property.

(A) No person shall possess a firearm, air gun, air rifle, or crossbow, longbow, archery equipment, or other weapon on any Town-owned property and/or in Town-owned buildings, except any lawful possession of firearms on roads, highways, and streets within the Town shall be permitted.

B. No hunting or target shooting or any other activity involving the discharge of a firearm, air gun, air rifle, crossbow, longbow, archery equipment, or other weapon shall be permitted on any Town-owned property or in Town-owned buildings effective 7-29-2017

§ 231-4. Penalties for Offenses. Any violation of § 231-2 or 231-3 of this chapter shall be a violation punishable by a fine of not more than $100 or imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or both. 7-29-2017

New London, CT

Chapter 18 – Article VI
Sec. 18-110. - Public Conduct During Demonstrations or Special Events.

(a) No fire arms or dangerous weapons of any kind may be possessed, either exposed or concealed, by any participant in the demonstration or special event or by any person affiliated with and present upon any public street or other public place.

(b) "Dangerous weapon" shall be defined as any device designed or capable of being used to inflict serious injury upon person or property, including, but not limited to firearms, knives of any kind or type having a blade in excess of three (3) inches in length, razors, and razor blades, metallic knuckles, clubs, blackjacks and night-sticks, dynamite, cartridges, bombs, grenades, mines and other powerful liquid or solid explosives and loaded canes. (Ord. of 3-1-82)

Note: From our research it looks like **many** but not all cities and Towns in Connecticut ban firearms in their Parks and Recreation Areas. We can find nothing that states they must post or that they will be posted. Use Caution.

For Federal Restrictions on Firearms see the **USA Page**.

Do "No Gun Signs" Have the Force of Law?

"YES"

Title 29: Chpt. 529 Sec. 29-28 Permit to Carry Pistol or Revolver (e) The issuance of any permit to carry a pistol or revolver does not thereby authorize the possession or carrying of a pistol or revolver in any premises where the possession or carrying of a pistol or revolver is otherwise prohibited by law or is prohibited by the person who owns or exercises control over such premises. HB 5043 2026

Title 29: Chpt. 529 Sec. 29-37. Penalties. (a) Any person violating any provision of section 29-28 or 29-31 shall be guilty of a class E felony, and any pistol or revolver found in the possession of any person in violation of any of said provisions shall be forfeited. P.A. 23-53, S. 2.

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**.

City Restrictions on Concealed Carry

CT does not have preemption and cities and towns can pass ordinances that restrict the carrying of Concealed

firearms. Some cities and towns may have prohibitions against carrying in public parks or buildings. New London and New Britain did have ordinances on carrying concealed and everyone had to open carry but have rescinded those ordinances.

Must Inform Officer Immediately on Contact By Law?

"NO"

Title 29: Chpt. 529 Sec. 29-35.

(b) The holder of a permit issued pursuant to section 29-28 shall carry such permit upon one's person while carrying such pistol or revolver. Such holder shall present his or her permit upon the request of a law enforcement officer who has reasonable suspicion of a crime for purposes of verification of the validity of the permit or identification of the holder, provided such holder is carrying a pistol or revolver that is observed by such law enforcement officer. S. 1; 23-203, S. 1

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

Carry Allowed in these Areas:

***State Parks:** **NO** **DEP Admin Rule 23-4-1** **(See Places Off Limits Section, Notes Section and AG Opinions Section have more info)**

State/National Forests: NO **DEP Admin Rule 23-4-1** **(See Notes Section and AG Opinions)**

State WMA: NO **NO State Preserves** **(See AG Opinion)**

Road Side Rest Areas: YES **Per CSP**

***Notice:** If State Park Carry is Legal in this state and if that state park is located on a lake created by the US Army Corp of Engineers (COE) who owns the land and leases it to the state for that park the park is Off Limits to the legal carrying of firearms per federal law. **36 CFR 327.13** District Commanders received this Memorandum detailing how they could authorize someone to carry on (COE) property. The (COE) has also put out a Pamphlet on carrying firearms on (COE) Property. They do not post their property you must know the boundaries. Hunting **is usually** allowed during hunting season.

RV/Car Carry Without a Permit/License

You must have a Permit/License to carry a loaded handgun in any vehicle.

Title 29: Chpt. 529 Sec. 29-38d. Interstate Transportation of Firearms Through State.

(a) The provisions of sections 29-35 and 29-38 shall not apply to the interstate transportation of firearms through this state in accordance with 18 USC 926A and 927, as amended from time to time, by any person who is not otherwise prohibited from shipping, transporting, receiving or possessing a firearm. Such person may transport a firearm for any lawful purpose from any place where such person may lawfully possess and carry such firearm through this state to any other place where such person may lawfully possess and carry such firearm provided such transportation is in accordance with subsection (b) of this section.

(b) During the transportation of a firearm through this state as authorized in subsection (a) of this section, such firearm shall be unloaded and neither such firearm nor any ammunition being transported shall be readily accessible or directly accessible from the passenger compartment of the vehicle. If the vehicle does

not have a compartment separate from the passenger compartment, such firearm shall be unloaded and such firearm and any ammunition being transported shall be contained in a locked container other than the glove compartment or console P.A. 99-212, S. 3.

Open Carry (Without a Valid Permit/License)

Beginning October 1, 2023 Open Carry even with a permit is illegal in Connecticut.

Title 29: Chpt. 529 29-35 Carrying of Pistol or Revolver Without Permit Prohibited. Exceptions

(a)(2) No person shall knowingly carry any firearm with intent to display such firearm, except when such person is within such person's dwelling house, on land leased, owned or otherwise possessed by such person or within the place of business of such person, or such person is engaged in firearm training or bona fide hunting activity, or such person has been explicitly permitted by another person to carry such firearm with intent to display such firearm while within such other person's dwelling house, on land leased, owned or otherwise possessed by such other person, or within the place of business of such other person. For the purposes of this subdivision, a person shall not be deemed to be carrying a firearm with intent to display such firearm if such person has taken reasonable measures to conceal the fact that such person is carrying a firearm. Neither a fleeting glimpse of a firearm nor an imprint of a firearm through such person's clothing shall constitute a violation of this subdivision. If a person displays a firearm temporarily while engaged in self-defense or other conduct that is otherwise lawful, such display shall not constitute a violation of this subdivision. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any (A) security guard or other person employed to perform the duties of protecting public or private property while in the performance of such duties or traveling to or from such duties, (B) person carrying a firearm as a necessary part of participation in an honor guard or an historic reenactment, or (C) bail enforcement agent licensed under sections 29-152f to 29-152i, inclusive. S. 1; 23-203, S. 1.

In some states Open Carry is forbidden in places where those with a valid permit/license can carry. This is not the last word on Open Carry in this state. Go to Google and type in State Name Open Carry or Open Carry State Name for a search for open carry info in this state. Check with the **State's RKBA** Organization/s. Also see "Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases" Section for any written opinions/Cases on Open Carry.

State Preemption

Does not have a preemption law.

Deadly Force Laws

Title 53a Chapter 951

Sec. 53a-12. Defenses; burden of proof
Sec. 53a-15. Entrapment as defense
Sec. 53a-16. Justification as defense.
Sec. 53a-16a. Affirmative defense in certain situations involving firearms; exceptions.
Sec. 53a-16b. Affirmative defense of co-participant to offense with firearm.
Sec. 53a-17. Conduct required or authorized by law or judicial decree.
Sec. 53a-18. Use of reasonable physical force or deadly physical force generally.
Sec. 53a-19. Use of physical force in defense of person.
Sec. 53a-20. Use of physical force in defense of premises.
Sec. 53a-21. Use of physical force in defense of property.

Sec. 53a-22. Use of physical force in making arrest or preventing escape.
Sec. 53a-23. Use of physical force to resist arrest not justified.

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

Higher Capacity Magazine Laws:

Title 53: Chpt. 943 Sec. 53-202w. Large Capacity Magazines. Definitions. Sale, Transfer or Possession Prohibited. Exceptions.

(a) As used in this section and section 53-202x:

(1) "Large capacity magazine" means any firearm magazine, belt, drum, feed strip or similar device that has the capacity of, or can be readily restored or converted to accept, more than ten rounds of ammunition, but does not include: (A) A feeding device that has been permanently altered so that it cannot accommodate more than ten rounds of ammunition, (B) a .22 caliber tube ammunition feeding device, (C) a tubular magazine that is contained in a lever-action firearm, or (D) a magazine that is permanently inoperable;

(2) "Lawfully possesses", with respect to a large capacity magazine, means that a person has (A) actual and lawful possession of the large capacity magazine, (B) constructive possession of the large capacity magazine pursuant to a lawful purchase of a firearm that contains a large capacity magazine that was transacted prior to or on April 4, 2013, regardless of whether the firearm was delivered to the purchaser prior to or on April 4, 2013, which lawful purchase is evidenced by a writing sufficient to indicate that (i) a contract for sale was made between the parties prior to or on April 4, 2013, for the purchase of the firearm, or (ii) full or partial payment for the firearm was made by the purchaser to the seller of the firearm prior to or on April 4, 2013, or (C) actual possession under subparagraph (A) of this subdivision, or constructive possession under subparagraph (B) of this subdivision, as evidenced by a written statement made under penalty of false statement on such form as the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection prescribes; and

(b) Except as provided in this section, on and after April 5, 2013, any person who, within this state, distributes, imports into this state, keeps for sale, offers or exposes for sale, or purchases a large capacity magazine shall be guilty of a class D felony. On and after April 5, 2013, any person who, within this state, transfers a large capacity magazine, except as provided in subsection (f) of this section, shall be guilty of a class D felony.

(c) Except as provided in this section and section 53-202x, any person who possesses a large capacity magazine shall be guilty of a (1) class D felony if such person is ineligible to possess a firearm under state or federal law, or (2) class A misdemeanor if such person is not ineligible to possess a firearm under state or federal law.

(e) A large capacity magazine may be possessed by:

(3) Any person who has declared possession of the magazine pursuant to section 53-202x; or (Means Registered it with Authorities.

(g) The court may order suspension of prosecution in addition to any other diversionary programs available to the defendant, if the court finds that a violation of this section is not of a serious nature and that the person charged with such violation

(1) will probably not offend in the future,

(2) has not previously been convicted of a violation of this section, and

(3) has not previously had a prosecution under this section suspended pursuant to this subsection, it may order suspension of prosecution in accordance with the provisions of subsection [(h)] (i) of section 29-33. P.A. 24-24, S, 23.

Title 53: Chpt. 943 Sec. 53-202x Declaration of Possession of Large Capacity Magazine. Regulations.

(d) Any person who moves into the state in lawful possession of a large capacity magazine shall, within ninety days, either render the large capacity magazine permanently inoperable, sell the large capacity magazine to a licensed gun dealer or remove the large capacity magazine from this state, except that any person who is a member of the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States, is in lawful possession of a large capacity magazine and has been transferred into the state after January 1, 2024, may, within ninety days of arriving in the state, apply to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection to declare possession of such large capacity magazine.

(f) Any person who declared possession of a large capacity magazine under this section may possess the large capacity magazine only under the following conditions:

(1) At that person's residence;

(2) At that person's place of business or other property owned by that person, provided such large capacity magazine contains not more than ten bullets;

(3) While on the premises of a target range of a public or private club or organization organized for the purpose of practicing shooting at targets;

(4) While on a target range which holds a regulatory or business license for the purpose of practicing shooting at that target range;

(5) While on the premises of a licensed shooting club;

(6) While transporting the large capacity magazine between any of the places set forth in this subsection, or to any licensed gun dealer, provided (A) such large capacity magazine contains not more than ten bullets, and (B) the large capacity magazine is transported in the manner required for an assault weapon under subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 53-202f; or

(7) Pursuant to a valid permit to carry a pistol or revolver, provided such large capacity magazine (A) is within a pistol or revolver that was lawfully possessed by the person prior to April 5, 2013, (B)

does not extend more than one inch below the bottom of the pistol grip, and (C) contains not more than ten bullets.

(g) Any person who violates the provisions of subsection (f) of this section shall be guilty of a class C misdemeanor. P.A. 23-203, S. 2.

Note: You need to go to the link for the bill and read it. It contains many restrictions on what firearms & magazines that can be brought into the state. CT Now has a 10 Rd Limits on Magazines that have not been registered with authorities by residents and those have to be possessed by a certain date. Handgunlaw.us recommends that residents of CT or anyone visiting CT with a firearm read the bill and all other information available on the new law. You can also view the bill **Here.** More information can be found at the Connecticut Citizens Defense League Inc website.

Note: The Connecticut Citizens Defense League is reporting that the way the law is worded that you can carry a registered Higher Capacity magazine in your firearm but it can only be loaded with 10 rounds. Connecticut's law requiring a magazine be "within" the firearm "limits the number of declared 'large capacity magazines' one is able to carry, along with the number of bullets it can contain. (See (7) above) So if you carry spare magazines they have to be 10 round or less type magazines or you are in violation of the law. You can't under the law carry a higher capacity magazine only loaded with 10 rounds unless it is "Within" the firearm. Will this matter to authorities? No one is sure but that is the way the law is worded.

Stun Guns/Electric Weapons:

53-206. Carrying of Dangerous Weapons Prohibited

(b)(6) the carrying of an electronic defense weapon, as defined in section 53a-3, by any person who is twenty-one years of age or older and possesses a permit or certificate issued under the provisions of section 29-28, 29-36f, 29-37p or 29-38n; P.A. 25-157, S. 4

29-38. Weapons in Vehicles. Penalty. Exceptions.

(b)G)(6) any person having an electronic defense weapon, as defined in section 53a-3, as amended by this act, in a vehicle, who is twenty-one years of age or older and possesses a permit or certificate issued under the provisions of section 29-28, 29-36f, 29-37p or 29-38n; Public Act No. 21-31 2021

29-28. …. Permit to carry pistol or revolver…. 29-36f. Eligibility Certificate for Pistol or Revolver.
29-37p. Long Gun Eligibility Certificate. Disqualifiers
29-38n. Ammunition Certificate. Issuance. Form and Content. Confidentiality

CT Legislative Research Report on Law on Carrying Tasers and Other Electronic Defense Weapons

WoodBridge, CT Bans Firearms on All City Property.

§ 231-3. Town Property. No hunting or target shooting or any other activity involving the discharge of a firearm, air gun, air rifle or crossbow, longbow or other weapon shall be permitted on any Town-owned property. The possession of any loaded firearm, air gun, air rifle or crossbow, longbow or other weapon on Town-owned property shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this section. effective 7-29-2017

§ 231-4. Penalties for Offenses. Any violation of § 231-2 or 231-3 of this chapter shall be a violation punishable by a fine of not more than $500 7-29-2017

New London, CT

Chapter 18 – Article VI

Sec. 18-110. - Public Conduct During Demonstrations or Special Events.

(a) No fire arms or dangerous weapons of any kind may be possessed, either exposed or concealed, by any participant in the demonstration or special event or by any person affiliated with and present upon any public street or other public place.

(b) "Dangerous weapon" shall be defined as any device designed or capable of being used to inflict serious injury upon person or property, including, but not limited to firearms, knives of any kind or type having a blade in excess of three (3) inches in length, razors, and razor blades, metallic knuckles, clubs, blackjacks and night-sticks, dynamite, cartridges, bombs, grenades, mines and other powerful liquid or solid explosives and loaded canes. (Ord. of 3-1-82)

Note: From our research it looks like many but not all cities and Towns in Connecticut ban firearms in their Parks and Recreation Areas. We can find nothing that states they must post or that they will be posted. Use Caution.

LEOSA State Information

State LEOSA Information for Retirees (7/2022)

CT OLR Research Report on LEOSA (2011)

See the LEOSA Section on the **USA Page** at Handgunlaw.us for more LEOSA Information.

Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

- **Connecticut AG - Castle Doctrine**
- **Connecticut AG - Weapons on school grounds**
- **Connecticut AG – Carry In St. Parks/Forests/While Hunting**
- **OLR Analysis of SB 1160 (Emergency Certification Firearm/Mag Ban**

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

Link to State Statutes

Airport Carry: **No laws found.**

Training Valid for: **Two Years. Some Locals Authorities May Have a Shorter Time Limit.**

Time Period to Establish Residency: **Law states: Reside in Jurisdiction**

Minimum Age for Permit/License: **21**

Permit/License Info Public Information: **NO** **29-28**

State Firearm Laws: **529-29-27 thru 529-29-38 & 943-53-202 thru 943-52-206d**

State Deadly Force Laws: **951-53a-16 thru 53a-23**

State Knife Laws: **943-53-206**

Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws: **Chpt. 943 53-206 (Elec) Chpt. 529 Sec. 29-38(Elec)**

Body Armor Laws: **946-53-341b**

Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms? **NO** **Sec. 29-28**

State Safe Storage/Access by Minors Statute/s: **Gen. Stat § 29-37i, 52-571g, 53a-217a**

Is carrying of a Concealed Firearm with Permit/License for Defensive Purposes Only While Hunting Legal? In Most Instances **NO** See **DEP Hunting Laws**

Red Flag Statute: **§ 29-38c**

Notes

State Park, State Forest & National Forest Carry In CT

Gary,
Thank you for your question about handgun carry in CT State Parks and Forests.

CGS 23-4-1(c) Hunting/weapons.

Hunting or carrying of firearms, archery equipment or other weapons, including but not limited to air rifles and slingshots, is not permitted in any state park or forest except as authorized by the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection. All carrying or use of weapons is subject to applicable provisions of the Connecticut General Statutes and regulations adopted thereunder. Amended March 19, 2025)

Q. To DEP on this subject.

A. The short answer to your question is no, a CT Permit to Carry does not allow a Permit holder to carry in a State Park or Forest.

Regarding your question about the highlighted sentence, this means that if a person is statutorily allowed to have a firearm in a certain Park or Forest, that person must have met all other requirements to carry such firearm. An example would be someone hunting deer where it is allowed with a shotgun could not be a convicted felon as felons are not allowed to possess firearms under CGS 53a-217.

There are some Parks and most Forests in CT where small game hunting is allowed with handguns (.22 caliber rim-fire) and a person hunting with a handgun would need a CT Permit to Carry.
I hope this answers your questions. If you have further questions please feel free to contact me again.
Thanks,
Sgt. Matt Tomassone DEP EnCon Police

What Does CT Consider A Loaded Firearm?

Title 53: Chpt. 943 53-205 Shotguns, Rifles and Muzzleloaders in Vehicles and Snowmobiles.

(a) No person shall carry or possess in any vehicle or snowmobile any firearm, other than a pistol or revolver, while such firearm contains in the barrel, chamber or magazine any loaded shell or cartridge capable of being discharged or, if such firearm is a muzzleloader, when such muzzleloader has a percussion cap in place or when the powder pan of a flintlock contains powder. As used in this subsection, "muzzleloader" means a rifle or shotgun that is incapable of firing a self-contained cartridge and must be loaded at the muzzle end.

(b) The enforcement officers of the Department of Environmental Protection are empowered to enforce this section.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to members of the military departments of the government or state while on duty or while traveling to or from assignments, or to enforcement officers, security guards or other persons employed to protect public or private property while in the performance of such duties.

(d) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a class D misdemeanor.
P.A. 23-53, S. 34

Note: This section does not mention Handguns and no statute can be found that contains handguns other than saying it must be Unloaded. I would consider this definition the min for Handguns.

State Emergency Powers

Title 28: Chpt. 517 Sec. 28-9. Civil Preparedness or Public Health Emergency; Governor's Powers. Modification or Suspension of Statutes, Regulations or Other Requirements.

(a) In the event of serious disaster, enemy attack, sabotage or other hostile action or in the event of the imminence thereof, the Governor may proclaim that a state of civil preparedness emergency exists, in which event the Governor may personally take direct operational control of any or all parts of the civil preparedness forces and functions in the state. Any such proclamation shall be effective upon filing with the Secretary of the State. Any such proclamation, or order issued pursuant thereto, issued by the Governor because of a disaster resulting from man-made cause may be disapproved by majority vote of a joint legislative committee consisting of the president pro tempore of the Senate, the speaker of the House of Representatives and the majority and minority leaders of both houses of the General Assembly, provided at least one of the minority leaders votes for such disapproval. Such disapproval shall not be effective unless filed with the Secretary of the State not later than seventy-two hours after the filing of the Governor's proclamation with the Secretary of the State. As soon as possible after such proclamation, if the General Assembly is not then in session, the Governor shall meet with the president pro tempore of the Senate, the speaker of the House of Representatives, and the majority and minority leaders of both houses of the General Assembly and shall confer with them on the advisability of calling a special session of the General Assembly.

(b) Upon such proclamation, the following provisions of this section and the provisions of section 28-11 shall immediately become effective and shall continue in effect until the Governor proclaims the end of the civil preparedness emergency:

(1) Following the Governor's proclamation of a civil preparedness emergency pursuant to subsection (a) of this section or declaration of a public health emergency pursuant to section 19a-131a, the Governor may modify or suspend in whole or in part, by order as hereinafter provided, any statute, regulation or requirement or part thereof whenever the Governor finds such statute, regulation or requirement, or part thereof, is in conflict with the efficient and expeditious execution of civil preparedness functions or the protection of the public health. The Governor shall specify in such order the reason or reasons therefor and any statute, regulation or requirement or part thereof to be modified or suspended and the period, not exceeding six months unless sooner revoked, during which such order shall be enforced. Any such order shall have the full force and effect of law upon the filing of the full text of such order in the office of the Secretary of the State. The Secretary of the State shall, not later than four days after receipt of the order, cause such order to be printed and published in full in at least one issue of a newspaper published in each county and having general circulation therein, but failure to publish shall not impair the validity of such order. Any statute, regulation or requirement, or part thereof, inconsistent with such order shall be inoperative for the effective period of such order. Any such order shall be communicated by the Governor at the earliest date to both houses of the General Assembly.

(2) The Governor may order into action all or any part of the department or local or joint organizations for civil preparedness mobile support units or any other civil preparedness forces.

(3) The Governor shall order and enforce such blackouts and radio silences as are authorized by the United States Army or its duly designated agency and may take any other precautionary measures reasonably necessary in the light of the emergency.

(4) The Governor may designate such vehicles and persons as shall be permitted to move and the routes which they shall follow.

(5) The Governor shall take appropriate measures for protecting the health and safety of inmates of state

institutions and children in schools.

(6) The Governor may order the evacuation of all or part of the population of stricken or threatened areas and may take such steps as are necessary for the receipt and care of such evacuees.

(7) The Governor may take such other steps as are reasonably necessary in the light of the emergency to protect the health, safety and welfare of the people of the state, to prevent or minimize loss or destruction of property and to minimize the effects of hostile action.

(8) In order to ensure the automatic and effective operation of civil preparedness in the event of enemy attack, sabotage or other hostile action, or in the event of the imminence thereof, the Governor may, at the Governor's discretion, at any time prior to actual development of such conditions, issue such proclamations and executive orders as the Governor deems necessary, such proclamations and orders to become effective only under such conditions P.A. 10-50, S. 1.)

See all of Chapter 517 for more information.

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.

Connecticut 21 Y/O Title 29, Chapter 529 Sec. 29-34. & 29-36f

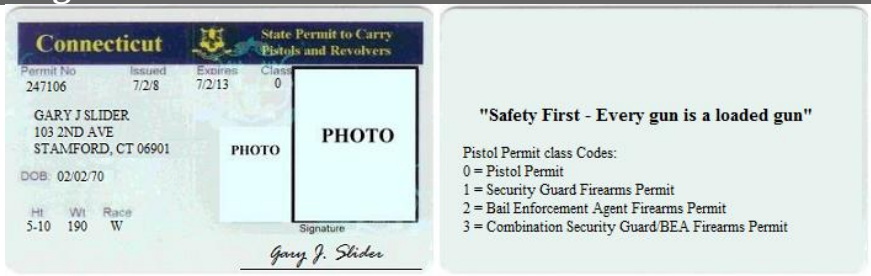
This is the minimum age for possessing and transporting a handgun unloaded and secured in a vehicle without any type of permit/license to carry firearms.

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



This image has been digitally assembled from 2 or more images. It may not be 100% accurate but gives a good representation of the actual Permit/License

Updates to this Page

96 Links*

Archive of Previous Updates 1

10/1/2024 - 29-28 (b) Updated in How to Apply Section. Section (g) of 53-202w Added in Chem Sprays/Stun Guns/Higher Caps Mag Section. State Red Flag Statute Added to Airport Carry/Misc. Information Section.

1/1/2025 - Note on Armed Campus Organization Link Which Has Information on Every States Campus Carry

Statute/Regulation/Rules/Policies Added to Places Off Limits Section.

3/23/2025 – All Links Checked.

7/1/2025 - All Links Checked.

10/1/2025 – 29-28(b) and Sec. 29-28a Updated in How to Apply Section. and 53-203 Added to Places Off Limits Per HB 7042 and HB 7056. 29-30 & 29-33 Add to How to Apply Section per HB 7056

10/15/2025 – All External Links, Statutes and Admin Rules Quoted Have Been Checked and are up to Date and Point to the Most Up to Date Edition of that Statute/Admin Rule and/or Document.

1/20/2026 - All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed. On This Date All Statutes Quoted Checked and are Latest Version of That Statute.

3/15/2026 - All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed. On This Date All Statutes Quoted Checked and are Latest Version of That Statute.

6/5/2026 – All Links Checked.

7/1/2026 – Wording for 53-206 in Stun Gun Listing Updated.

9/5/2026 – All Links Checked.