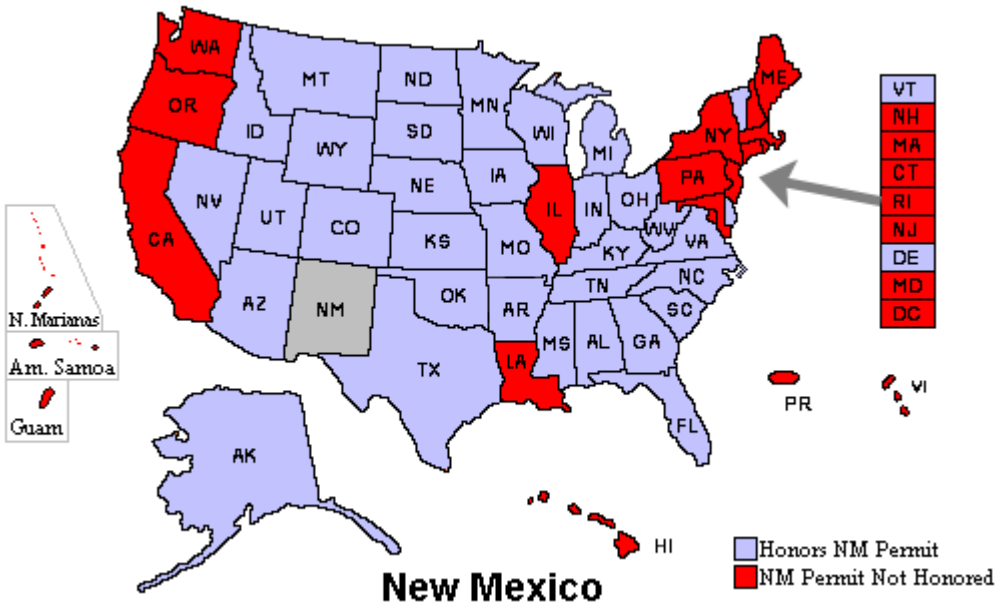
New Mexico

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.

New Mexico CCW Links√

State CCW Site

CCW Act Booklet
1/1/2025

Apply/Renew Online

Application & Instructions
11/2025

State FAQ Site
(Scroll Down)

Fingerprinting Procedure

State Statutes

State Admin Rules

State Reciprocity Info
(Scroll Down)

State Attorney General

Age to Carry a Firearm In Other States

Last Updated: 9/5/2026

Permits/Licenses This State Honors Listed Below

Arizona	Arkansas	Colorado	Delaware	Florida
Kansas	Michigan	Mississippi	Missouri	Nebraska
Nevada	North Carolina	North Dakota	Ohio	Oklahoma
South Carolina	South Dakota	Texas	Virginia	Wyoming

New Mexico Honors Non-Resident Permits/Licenses From the States They Honor. (You must be 21)

Reciprocity/How This State Honors Other States Permit/Licenses

29-19-12. Rules; Department to Administer; Reciprocal Agreements With Other States.

E. provision of discretionary state authority for the transfer, recognition or reciprocity of a concealed handgun license issued by another state if the issuing authority for the other state:

(1) includes provisions at least as stringent as or substantially similar to the Concealed Handgun Carry Act;

(2) issues a license or permit with an expiration date printed on the license or permit;

(3) is available to verify the license or permit status for law enforcement purposes within three

business days of a request for verification;

(4) has disqualification, suspension and revocation requirements for a concealed handgun license or permit; and

(5) requires that an applicant for a concealed handgun license or permit:

(a) submit to a national criminal history record check;

(b) not be prohibited from possessing firearms pursuant to federal or state law; and

(c) satisfactorily complete a firearms safety program that covers deadly force issues, weapons care and maintenance, safe handling and storage of firearms and marksmanship.

History: Laws 2003, ch. 255, § 12; 2005, ch. 242, § 6.

NM Admin Code 10.8.2.29 - Reciprocity:

H. No reciprocity shall be afforded to a license issued by another state to a New Mexico resident.

10.8.2.29 NMAC, 11-30-16

How to Apply for a Permit

You can also Apply/Renew Online at **Apply/Renew Online**

Applications may be mailed to:

NMDPS Concealed Carry Unit
6301 Indian School Rd NE Suite 310
Albuquerque, NM 87110

Follow The Checklist Below for Your Appropriate Category Before Submitting Your Application to the Department.
Incomplete Applications Will Not Be Accepted
Documents needed for Civilian

Notice: Handgunlaw.us Recommends You Read All of 10.8.2.1 Thru 10.8.2.32

New/ Initial Application

- 2-Page Application (With Health and Release of Information Forms)
- Authorization to Obtain Health Information form complete with WITNESS SIGNATURE (anyone over the age of 18)
- Authorization for Release of Information form complete with NOTARY
- Copy of valid New Mexico Driver's License or Identification Card
- Copy of Birth Certificate or other required legal documents (not required if NMDL is a Real ID)
- Training Certificate w/ DPS-Approved Instructor
- IDEMIA (IdentoGO) Fingerprint Receipt (ORI NM920200Z $59) (Fingerprint Procedure)
- $100 fee made payable to NMDPS CCU

Renewal Application

- 2-Page Application
- Copy of valid New Mexico Driver's License or Identification Card
- Training Certificate w/ DPS-Approved Instructor
- IDEMIA (IdentoGO) Fingerprint Receipt (ORI NM920200Z $59) (Fingerprint Procedure)
- $75 fee made payable to NMDPS CCU

For New Applicants/Renewals for Active/Veterans/Retired Military and Active/Retired Law Enforcement go **Here.**

Fingerprinting Procedures for Concealed Carry License

- Register at https://nm.state.identogo.com
- Select "schedule a new appointment"
- Enter corresponding ORI information:
  NM920200Z for civilian $59.00
  NM920272Z for military or law enforcement $23.00
- Privacy act statement
- Enter zip code
- Select preferred available time
- Enter applicant information
- Review info and continue to pay screen
- Print or record receipt for use at scheduled appointment
- Fingerprint location will provide a TCN Number after you are fingerprinted

If the fingerprints are not accepted by the FBI for comparison purposes, processing of your applications may be significantly delayed, and you may be required to submit another set. You may request to have original documents returned to you by submitting this request along with a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Additional information and updates pertaining to NM Concealed Carry are available on the NMDPS Website.

10.8.2.16 Terms and Conditions of License:

A. Carrying only handguns listed on license. No person shall carry a concealed handgun of a different category or higher caliber than is indicated on the license issued to that person by the department. A licensee shall only carry one concealed handgun at any given time.

B. Consumption of alcohol prohibited. No person shall consume alcohol while carrying a concealed handgun.

C. Carrying while impaired. No person shall carry a concealed handgun while impaired by the use of alcohol, controlled substances, or over-the-counter or prescribed medications. 10.8.2.16 NMAC, 12/9/2025

10.8.2.18 Additional Handgun Endorsement: If a licensee wishes to add another category or additional higher calibers of handguns to his or her license, the licensee shall file with the department an endorsement application. The licensee shall also submit a certified copy of a certificate of completion from an approved instructor stating that the licensee has demonstrated competency on a firing range for each additional category and caliber of handgun, his or her current license, and a $10 processing fee. The licensee need not retake the classroom portion of the firearms training course. The department shall issue an updated license within 10 days of receipt of the application. The updated license shall expire on the same date as the original license would have expired. In accordance with Section 29-19-9 NMSA 1978, a licensee shall not carry the higher caliber concealed handgun until he or she receives the updated license 10.8.2.18 NMAC, 11-30-16]

Non-Resident Permits

New Mexico does not issue Non-Resident Permit/Licenses. New Mexico will issue to Military and their Dependents Stationed in New Mexico. Contact the NM DPS for more information.

If you move into New Mexico you may be able to transfer your previous state of residence permit/license.

10.8.2.17 License Renewal and Transfer:

B. To transfer a license from another state. A person establishing New Mexico residency must transfer his or her license from another state. The license holder has 90 days from establishing New Mexico residency to file an application for a New Mexico renewed license on the form prescribed by the department. An applicant for transfer shall not carry a concealed handgun in New Mexico until the applicant receives a New Mexico license unless he or she has a license from a state that has been accepted by reciprocity by New Mexico.

(1) In addition to the filings required by Paragraph 3 of Subsection A of this section, the applicant for transfer shall file:

(a) proof of residency as provided in Subsection B of 10.8.2.12 NMAC;

(b) proof of age as provided in Subsection C of 10.8.2.12 NMAC; and

(c) a photocopy of the license being transferred.

(2) The applicant for transfer shall complete:

(a) a four-hour firearms training course if the firearms training required by the other state meets or exceeds New Mexico firearms training requirements and the licensee completed firearms training not more than one year prior to filing the application; or

(b) an initial firearms training course if the firearms training required by the other state does not meet New Mexico firearms training requirements or the licensee completed firearms training more than 180-days prior to filing the application.

(3) The applicant for transfer must meet all other requirements for obtaining a license in New Mexico by showing either that:

(a) the requirements for licensure in the other state meet or exceed the requirements for issuance of a license in New Mexico; or

(b) the applicant has satisfactorily completed the requirements for issuance of a license in New Mexico that were not applicable in the other state.

C. Time period for review. The department shall review the application for a renewed license, conduct a national criminal background check for each applicant for a renewed license or transfer of a license from another state, and make a determination within 30 days of the date the department receives a complete application and background check.

D. Determination by department.

(1) Approval. If the department finds that the applicant for a renewed license or transfer of a license from another state meets the requirements in the act and this rule for a renewed license, the department shall issue a license.

(2) Denial. If the department finds that the applicant does not meet the requirements for a renewed license or transfer of a license from another state, the department shall issue a notification of denial in accordance with 10.8.2.21 NMAC. The notification of denial shall cite the particular requirement of the act or this rule that the applicant has failed to meet. A/E, 12/9/2025

Places Off-Limits Even With a Permit/License

Capitol Building, Capitol Annex and Connecting Walkway

Laws and Policies of the Legislative Council (Page 30)

26. Firearms and Other Dangerous Devices.--

A. All firearms, including concealed handguns, explosives or other deadly weapons, are prohibited inside of the capitol, capitol north and Walter K. Martinez memorial walkway, with the exception of firearms carried by:
(1) certified law enforcement officers;
(2) uniformed armed services personnel; and
(3) individuals with written permission from the speaker of the house of representatives or president pro tempore of the senate.

B. All entrants to the capitol, capitol north and W alter K. Martinez memorial walkway are subject to screening for prohibited items.

C. Any one in violation of this policy is subject to removal from the capitol complex. (As adopted November 1, 2021 and effective on and after December 6, 2021.)

In New Mexico, licensees can only carry one *concealed* handgun at any time. It is legal to carry more than one firearm. However, only one firearm may be concealed on your person at a time. This restriction does not apply to firearms carried in your vehicles, on or off your person. See NM Admin Code **10.8.2.16** for complete wording of places off limits. Rp, 10.8.2.16 NMAC, 11-30-16

You may **NOT** carry a handgun, openly or concealed, in:

- Schools…except in vehicle if older than 19 (30-7-2.1 NMSA 1978, fourth degree felony)
- University Premises…except in vehicle if older than 19 (30-7-2.4 NMSA 1978 petty misdemeanor)
- Preschools (29-19-8 NMSA 1978)
- Courts (29-19-11 NMSA 1978, without the consent of the presiding judge) Court means: any Federal, State, County, Municipal, or Tribal Court;
- Tribal Land (29-19-10, NMSA, unless authorized by the governing body of the tribe or pueblo)
- Public buses (30-7-13 NMSA 1978, misdemeanor)
- Airport security zones
- Federal Properties…Military Bases, Courthouse, etc. (**Note:** See Military Personnel Section on the USA Page for information on carry on Military Bases by Military and or LEOSA.)
- National Parks and National Wildlife Management Areas are **OK** if you have a NM Permit/License to Carry or a Permit/License valid in New Mexico.
- On private property where the owner has posted signs indicating that you may not carry or if the owner tells you that you can't.

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.

30-7-3. Unlawful Carrying of a Firearm in Licensed Liquor Establishments. (Restaurant Carry Legal)

A. Unlawful carrying of a firearm in an establishment licensed to dispense alcoholic beverages consists of carrying a loaded or unloaded firearm on any premises licensed by the regulation and licensing department for the dispensing of alcoholic beverages except:

(1) by a law enforcement officer in the lawful discharge of the officer's duties;

(2) by a law enforcement officer who is certified pursuant to the Law Enforcement Training Act [Chapter 29, Article 7 NMSA 1978] acting in accordance with the policies of the officer's law enforcement agency;

(3) by the owner, lessee, tenant or operator of the licensed premises or the owner's, lessee's, tenant's or operator's agents, including privately employed security personnel during the performance of their duties;

(4) by a person carrying a concealed handgun who is in possession of a valid concealed handgun license for that gun pursuant to the Concealed Handgun Carry Act Act [Chapter 29, Article 19 NMSA 1978]on the premises of:

(a) a licensed establishment that does not sell alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises; or

(b) a restaurant licensed to sell only beer and wine that derives no less than sixty percent of its annual gross receipts from the sale of food for consumption on the premises, unless the restaurant has a sign posted, in a conspicuous location at each public entrance, prohibiting the carrying of firearms, or the person is verbally instructed by the owner or manager that the carrying of a firearm is not permitted in the restaurant;

(5) by a person in that area of the licensed premises usually and primarily rented on a daily or short-term basis for sleeping or residential occupancy, including hotel or motel rooms;

(6) by a person on that area of a licensed premises primarily used for vehicular traffic or parking; or

(7) for the purpose of temporary display, provided that the firearm is:

(a) made completely inoperative before it is carried onto the licensed premises and remains inoperative while it is on the licensed premises; and

(b) under the control of the licensee or an agent of the licensee while the firearm is on the licensed premises.

B. Whoever commits unlawful carrying of a firearm in an establishment licensed to dispense alcoholic beverages is guilty of a fourth degree felony. History:, § 1; 2010, ch. 106, § 1.

1-20-24. Unlawful Possession of a Firearm at a Polling Place

A. Unlawful possession of a firearm at a polling place consists of possession of a loaded or unloaded firearm by any person within:

(1) one hundred feet of the door through which voters may enter to vote at a school building in which a polling place is located while early voting is in progress or on election day;

(2) one hundred feet of the door through which voters may enter to vote at the office of the county clerk, an alternate voting location, a mobile voting site or any location used as a polling place while early voting is in progress or on election day that is not a school; or

(3) fifty feet of a monitored secured container as used in Subsection E of Section 1-6-9 NMSA 1978, beginning twenty-eight days before an election through election day.

B. The provisions of Subsection A of this section do not apply to:

(5) a person in a private automobile or other private means of conveyance; or

(6) a person carrying a concealed firearm who is in possession of a valid concealed handgun license for that firearm pursuant to the Concealed Handgun Carry Act.

C. A person conducting lawful, non-election related business nearer than one hundred feet from the door through which voters may enter to vote or nearer than fifty feet from a monitored secured container is not guilty of unlawful possession of a firearm at a polling place.

D. A person who commits unlawful possession of a firearm at a polling place is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and shall be sentenced pursuant to Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978. 2024, ch.50, § 1;2025, ch. 28, §1.

Note: What the law should state and what it really means is no Open Carry is allowed by law.

29-19-10. Validity of License on Tribal Land. A concealed handgun license shall not be valid on tribal land, unless authorized by the governing body of an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo. Laws 2003, ch. 255, § 10.

Note: New Mexico passed **SB 5** in 2024 making Open Carry Illegal within 100 feet of a Polling Place. Those with a Permit New Mexico Issues or Honors are exempt from this law.

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

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

"YES" **10.8.2.16**

F. Carrying prohibited on private property. In addition to other limitations stated in the act, a licensee may not carry a concealed handgun on or about his person on private property that has signs posted prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons or when verbally told so by a person lawfully in possession of the property. 10.8.2.16 NMAC, 12/9/2025

30-7-3 Unlawful Carrying of a Firearm in Licensed Liquor Establishments

(A)(4)(b) a restaurant licensed to sell only beer and wine that derives no less than sixty percent of its annual gross receipts from the sale of food for consumption on the premises, unless the restaurant has a sign posted, in a conspicuous location at each public entrance, prohibiting the carrying of firearms, or the person is verbally instructed by the owner or manager that the carrying of a firearm is not permitted in the restaurant; 2010, ch. 106, § 1.

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"

29-19-9. Possession of license.

A licensee shall have his concealed handgun license in his possession at all times while carrying a concealed handgun. History: Laws 2003, ch 255, § 9.

10.8.2.16 D. Display of license on demand. A licensee carrying a concealed handgun on or about his person in public shall, upon demand by a peace officer, display his license to carry a concealed handgun. 10.8.2.16 NMAC, 12/7/2025

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

Carry Allowed in these Areas:

***State Parks: YES** **Admin Code 19.5.2.21**

State/National Forests: **YES**

State Game Refuge: **NO** **17-2-12.**

Road Side Rest Areas: **YES**

***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 Valid Permit/License)

New Mexico Statute **30-7-2.2** **(C) (1)** states you must be at least 19 years of age to possess a handgun.

From the Department of Public Safety FAQ.

Question: Do I have to be licensed to have a concealed loaded handgun inside my vehicle?

Answer: No. New Mexico law allows a person who is not otherwise prohibited to have a concealed loaded firearm in his/her vehicle (including motorcycles and bicycles). See 30-7-2 NMSA 1978. If you are not licensed to carry concealed in this State or in a state that NM recognizes, you may not have the weapon concealed on your person when you exit your vehicle or motorcycle.

30-7-1. "Carrying a Deadly Weapon".

"Carrying a deadly weapon" means being armed with a deadly weapon by having it on the person, or in close proximity thereto, so that the weapon is readily accessible for use. Laws 1963, ch. 303, § 7-1

30-7-2. Unlawful Carrying of A Deadly Weapon.

A. Unlawful carrying of a deadly weapon consists of carrying a concealed loaded firearm or any other type of deadly weapon anywhere, except in the following cases:

(1) in the person's residence or on real property belonging to him as owner, lessee, tenant or licensee;

(2) in a private automobile or other private means of conveyance, for lawful protection of the person's or another's person or property;

B. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the carrying of any unloaded firearm.

2001, ch. 219, § 13.

29-19-10. Validity of License On Tribal Land.

A concealed handgun license shall not be valid on tribal land, unless authorized by the governing body of an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo. Laws 2003, ch. 255, § 10.

Open Carry (Without a Valid Permit/License)

Open Carry is legal and common in New Mexico. Places as listed in the "Places Off Limits" above apply to those who open carry. Some just apply to Open Carry. See the "RV/Car Carry Without a Permit" section for carrying in a vehicle. **30-7-3** of the New Mexico Code states only a person with a valid Concealed Firearms License can carry into any establishment that dispenses alcohol. So Open Carry would be prohibited into any

place that sells any alcohol for consumption off the premises without a valid license. This would be any store that sells alcohol like Wal-Mart etc. Also see Places Off Limits for places Open Carry is Not Legal.

The state preempts all firearm laws in the state and local authorities can't have Laws/Ordinances against open carry. Remember that if you enter any property and the owner/responsible person ask you to leave you must leave. Failure to leave can result in Trespass Charges. The Minimum age for Open Carry is 19.

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

New Mexico Supreme Court Ruling
Opinion Number: 2002-NMSC-017
Filing Date: June 4, 2002
Docket No. 27,149

(13) We determine that the Legislature's delegation of authority to local governments to prohibit the carrying of concealed weapons in Section 29-18-11(D) violates the constitutional proscription against municipal and county regulation of an incident of the right to keep and bear arms in Article II, Section 6 of the New Mexico Constitution.

New Mexico Constitution, Article II - Bill of Rights, § 6 Right to bear arms.

No law shall abridge the right of the citizen to keep and bear arms for security and defense, for lawful hunting and recreational use and for other lawful purposes, but nothing herein shall be held to permit the carrying of concealed weapons. No municipality or county shall regulate, in any way, an incident of the right to keep and bear arms. (As amended November 2, 1971 and November 2, 1986.)

Deadly Force Laws

Chapter 30 Homicide

- **30-2-5** Excusable homicide.
- **30-2-6** Justifiable homicide by public officer or public employee.
- **30-2-7** Justifiable homicide by citizen.
- **30-2-8** When homicide is excusable or justifiable defendant to be acquitted.

Knife Laws State/Cities

To access State/Local Knife Laws Click "Here"

Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

Yes But only into:

30-7-3 (A)(4)(b) A restaurant licensed to sell only beer and wine that derives no less than sixty percent of its

annual gross receipts from the sale of food for consumption on the premises, unless the restaurant has a sign posted, in a conspicuous location at each public entrance, prohibiting the carrying of firearms, or the person is verbally instructed by the owner or manager that the carrying of a firearm is not permitted in the restaurant; 2010, ch. 106, § 1.

Note: So carry is not permitted in any restaurant that serves "Hard Liquor." New Mexico Alcohol & Gaming Division **No Gun Signage with Exception.**

Chemical Sprays/Stun Gun/Higher Capacity Magazine Laws

Handgunlaw.us could find no restrictions in New Mexico Law concerning Chemical Sprays, Stun Guns Or Higher Capacity Magazine Bans.

LEOSA State Information

No St. Information Available. See LEOSA Section on **USA Page** at Handgunlaw.us for more Information.

Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

New Mexico Supreme Ct Ruling That Officers Can Take Possession of Firearm During Stop.

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

Link to State Statutes

Airport Carry: **Parking Lot and Terminal OK**

Training Valid for: **90 Days**

Time Period to Establish Residency: **Upon obtaining a state Drivers License/ID + 1 more type of ID.**

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

Permit/License Info Public Information: **NO**

State Reciprocity/How They Honor Other States Statute: **29-19-12.**

State Firearm Laws: **29-19-1 thru 14 & 30-7-1 thru 16** **Admin Code 10.8.2.1 thru 10.8.2.32**

State Deadly Force Laws: **30-2-5 thru 30-2-8**

State Knife Laws: **30-1-12. & 30-7-2. & 30-7-8**

Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws: **No laws found.**

Body Armor Laws: **No laws found.**

Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms? **NO** **29-19-2**

State Safe Storage/Access by Minors Statute/s: **30-7-4.1**

Is carrying of a Concealed Firearm with Permit/License for Defensive Purposes Only While Hunting Legal? **YES**? I can find no reference in New Mexico Game & Fish Regulations that states you can't carry a self defense firearm.

Red Flag Statute: **NMSA § 40-17-1 through § 40-17-13**

Notes

What Does NM Consider A Loaded Firearm?

New Mexico law does not define Loaded. Their firearm laws us the word Loaded or Unloaded but doesn't give a definition.

Note: With no definition on what the state considers a loaded firearm at the minimum I would have no cartridge in the firing chamber, cylinder, internal or attached magazine or attached to the firearm in any way.

State Emergency Powers

12-10-18. Emergency Restrictions.

A. During the existence of a state of emergency, the governor may, by proclamation, prohibit:

(1) any person being on the public streets, in the public parks or at any other public place during the hours proclaimed by the governor to be a period of curfew;

(2) any designated number of persons from assembling or gathering on the public streets, public parks or other open areas, either public or private, or in any public building;

(3) the manufacture, transfer, use, possession or transportation of any device or object designed to explode or produce uncontained combustion;

(4) the transportation, possession or use of combustible, flammable or explosive materials in a glass or uncapped container of any kind except in connection with the normal operation of motor vehicles, normal home use or legitimate commercial use;

(5) the possession of firearms or any other deadly weapon by a person in any place other than his place of residence or business, except for peace officers;

(6) the sale, purchase or dispensing of alcoholic beverages or other commodities or goods designated by the governor;

(7) the use of certain streets or highways by the public; and

(8) other activities the governor reasonably believes should be prohibited to help maintain life, property or the public peace.

B. Any proclamation issued under this section becomes effective immediately upon its signing by the governor, but the governor shall give public notice of its contents through the public press and other news media. The restrictions may be imposed during times, upon conditions, with exceptions and in areas of the state designated by proclamation of the governor from time to time. Laws 2005, ch. 22, § 4.

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 Mexico 19 Y/O 30-7-2.2.

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.

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. Laws 1994, ch. 22, § 2.

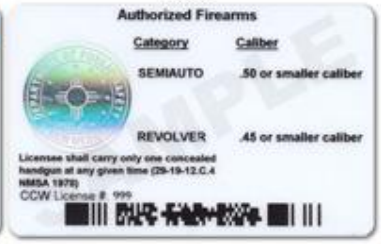
This is not the last word on possession and transporting of handguns in this, or any other state. Study your state law further for more information. See "RV/Car Carry" Section Above for more information.

Permit/License Image

Front



Back

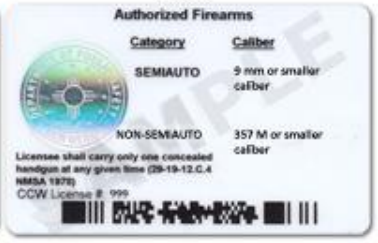


These images taken from New Mexico DPS website.

Front



Back



New version with Non Semi Auto taking the place of Revolver.

Updates to this Page

Archive of Previous Updates 3

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10/1/2024 - 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.
3/7/2025 – All Links Checked.
3/23/2025 – Listing of States New Mexico Honors Updated. I Missed Removing Some Wording.
6/2/2025 – New Mexico DPS Now Requiring Fingerprints for Renewal. How to Apply Section Updated.
7/1/2025 - 1-20-24 Added to Places Off Limits. All Links Checked.
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 Published Edition of that Statute/Admin Rule and/or Document.
1/1/2026 -. Sections of 10.8.2.17 and 10.8.2.16 Updated But No parts Listed in This Document were Changed. Handgunlaw.us Recommends You Read All of 10.8.2.1 thr0ugh 10.8.2.32. Look for sections that end in 12/9/2025 were changed.
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.
6/7/2026 – All Links Checked.
9/5/2026 – All Links Checked.