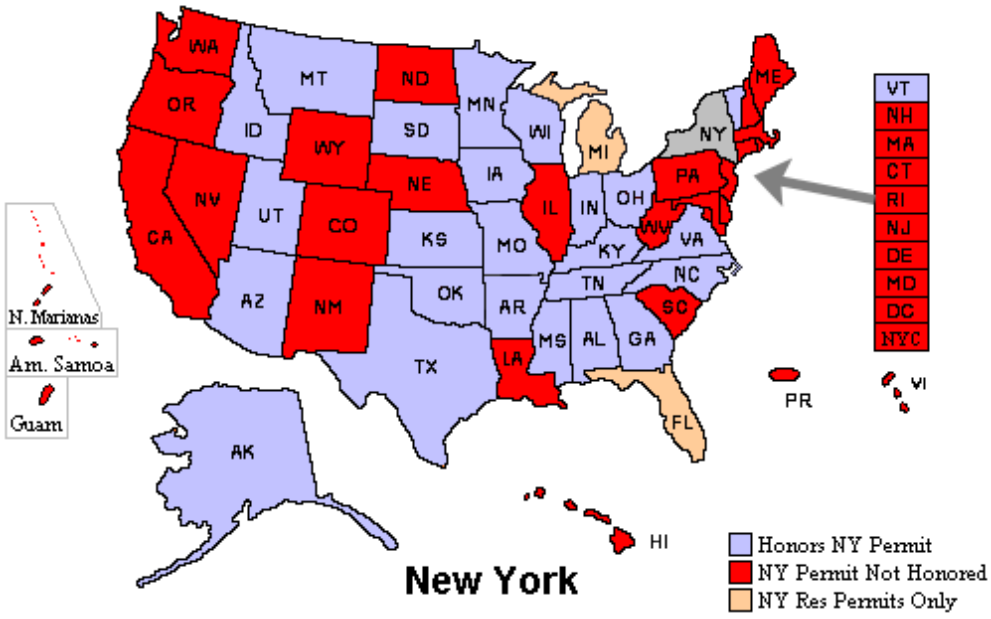
New York

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 York CCW Links√

County CCW Site

Westchester Co. Handbook

NY Carry Permit App

NY CCW Law FAQs

New Restrictions **11/1/23**

St. Police Firearms Info

NY State Police FAQs

NYS Permit Recertification

SAFE Act Info

State Statutes

State Admin Rules

2nd County CCW Site

State Attorney General

LEO Guide to SAFE ACT

Records Exempt Form

Age to Carry a Firearm In Other States

Last Updated: 9/5/2026

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 issued or 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 three years with authorities. More information and how to recertify can be found at **NYS Pistol Permit Recertification.**

Every 3 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 Once you have completed the recertification, you must recertify every three 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.

Minimum Standards for New York State Concealed Carry Firearm Safety Training (NY State Police)

Links to all New York County Pistol Permit Issuing Authorities

Types Of Pistol Licenses

Per Section 400.00 (2) of the Penal Code

(**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**) **License to Carry –** Have and carry concealed, without regard to employment or place of possession.

(**g**) **Antique Pistols –** Have, possess, collect and carry antique pistols which are defined in section 400.00 subd. 2(i)(ii)(1)(2). 2026-10-23

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 qualified Retired Law Enforcement Officers or Full Carry License holders can carry concealed.

Penal Code § 400.00

3. Applications**. (a)** Applications shall be made and renewed, in the case of a license to carry or possess a pistol or revolver or to purchase or take possession of a semiautomatic rifle, to the licensing officer in the city or county, as the case may be, where the applicant resides, is principally employed or has his or her 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. Blank applications shall, except in the city of New York, be approved as to form by the superintendent of state police. 2026-10-23

Penal Code § 400.00 Licenses to Carry, Possess, Repair and Dispose of Firearms.

1. Eligibility. 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) of good moral character, which, for the purposes of this article, shall mean having the essential character, temperament and judgment necessary to be entrusted with a weapon and to use it only in a manner that does not endanger oneself or others;

(c) who has not been convicted anywhere of a felony or a serious offense or who is not the subject of an outstanding warrant of arrest issued upon the alleged commission of a felony or 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;

(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 or substantially similar laws of any other state, section four hundred two or five hundred eight of the correction law, section 322.2 or 353.4 of the family court act, has not been civilly confined in a secure treatment facility pursuant to article ten of the mental hygiene law, or has not been the subject of a report made pursuant to section 9.46 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;

(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, provided, however, persons with a license issued under paragraph (f) of subdivision two of this section prior to the effective date of the laws of two thousand twenty-two which amended this paragraph shall be required to complete the training required by subdivision nineteen of this section prior to the recertification of such license; and

(iii) persons applying for a license under paragraph (f) of subdivision two of this section on or after the effective date of the chapter of the laws of two thousand twenty-two which amended this paragraph who shall be required to complete the training required under subdivision nineteen of this section for such license;

(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, incompetency, incapacity, condition or disease, he or she lacks the mental capacity to contract or manage his or her own affairs;

(n) for a license issued under paragraph (f) of subdivision two of this section, that the applicant has not been convicted within five years of the date of the application of any of the following:

(i) assault in the third degree, as defined in section 120.00 of this chapter;

(ii) misdemeanor driving while intoxicated, as defined in section eleven hundred ninety-two of the vehicle and traffic law; or

(iii) menacing, as defined in section 120.15 of this chapter; and

(o) for a license issued under paragraph (f) of subdivision two of this section, the applicant shall meet in person with the licensing officer for an interview and shall, in addition to any other information or forms required by the license application submit to the licensing officer the following information:

(i) names and contact information for the applicant's current spouse, or domestic partner, any other adults residing in the applicant's home, including any adult children of the applicant, and whether or not there are minors residing, full time or part time, in the applicant's home;

(ii) names and contact information of no less than four character references who can attest to the applicant's good moral character and that such applicant has not engaged in any acts, or made any statements that suggest they are likely to engage in conduct that would result in harm to themselves or others;

(iii) certification of completion of the training required in subdivision nineteen of this section;

(iv) a list of former and current social media accounts of the applicant from the past three years to confirm the information regarding the applicants character and conduct as required in subparagraph (ii) of this paragraph; and

(v) such other information required by the licensing officer that is reasonably necessary and related to the review of the licensing application. 2026-10-23

Penal Code § 400.00 Training Requirements (Effective 9/1/2022)

19. Prior to the issuance or renewal of a license under paragraph (f) of subdivision two of this section, issued or renewed on or after the effective date of this subdivision, an applicant shall complete an in-person live

firearms safety course conducted by a duly authorized instructor with curriculum approved by the division of criminal justice services and the superintendent of state police, and meeting the following requirements:

(a) a minimum of **sixteen hours** of in-person live curriculum approved by the division of criminal justice services and the superintendent of state police, conducted by a duly authorized instructor approved by the division of criminal justice services, and shall include but not be limited to the following topics:

(i) general firearm safety;

(ii) safe storage requirements and general secure storage best practices;

(iii) state and federal gun laws;

(iv) situational awareness;

(v) conflict de-escalation;

(vi) best practices when encountering law enforcement;

(vii) the statutorily defined sensitive places in subdivision two of section 265.01-e of this chapter and the restrictions on possession on restricted places under section 265.01-d of this chapter;

(viii) conflict management;

(ix) use of deadly force;

(x) suicide prevention; and

(xi) the basic principles of marksmanship; and

(b) a minimum of **two hours** of a live-fire range training course. The applicant shall be required to demonstrate proficiency by scoring a minimum of eighty percent correct answers on a written test for the curriculum under paragraph (a) of this subdivision and the proficiency level determined by the rules and regulations promulgated by the division of criminal justice services and the superintendent of state police for the live-fire range training under paragraph (b) of this subdivision. Upon demonstration of such proficiency, a certificate of completion shall be issued to such applicant in the applicant's name and endorsed and affirmed under the penalties of perjury by such duly authorized instructor. An applicant required to complete the training required herein prior to renewal of a license issued prior to the effective date of this subdivision shall only be required to complete such training for the first renewal of such license after such effective date. 2026-10-23

Note: The state must set up all that is required in the shooting and training part. They are only stating now it is 16 hours of classroom and 2 hours of range time with a test for both parts. They have until about April 1, 2023 to set up standards for the training requirement.

Penal Code § 400.00 Licenses to Carry, Possess, Repair and Dispose of Firearms.

4-a. Appeals from denial of an application, renewal, recertification or license revocation. If an application for a license is denied, not renewed, not recertified, or revoked, the licensing officer shall issue a written notice to the applicant setting forth the reasons for such denial. An applicant may, within ninety days of receipt of such notice, request a hearing to appeal the denial to the appeals board created by the division of criminal justice services and the superintendent of state police. An individual may be represented by counsel at any appearance before the appeals board and shall be afforded an opportunity to present additional evidence in support of their application. The commissioner of criminal justice services and the superintendent of state police shall promulgate rules and regulations governing such appeals process.

4-b Processing of license applications. Applications for licenses shall be accepted for processing by the licensing officer at the time of presentment. Except upon written notice to the applicant specifically stating the reasons for any delay, in each case the licensing officer shall act upon any application for a license pursuant to this section within six months of the date of presentment of such an application to the appropriate

authority. Such delay may only be for good cause and with respect to the applicant. In acting upon an application, the licensing officer shall either deny the application for reasons specifically and concisely stated in writing or grant the application and issue the license applied for.

10. **(d)** Licenses issued under paragraph (f) of subdivision two of this section shall be recertified or renewed in the same form and manner as otherwise required by this subdivision, provided however, that such licenses shall be recertified or renewed every three years following the issuance of such license. For licenses issued prior to the effective date of this paragraph that were issued more than three years prior to such date, or will expire in less than one year from such date shall be recertified or renewed within one year of such date.

2026-10-23

Penal Code § 265.45 Failure to Safely Store Rifles, Shotguns, and Firearms in the First Degree.

2. No person shall store or otherwise leave a rifle, shotgun, or firearm out of such person's immediate possession or control inside a vehicle without first removing the ammunition from and securely locking such rifle, shotgun, or firearm in an appropriate safe storage depository out of sight from outside of the vehicle; provided, however, this subdivision shall not apply to a police officer as such term is defined in subdivision thirty-four of section 1.20 of the criminal procedure law, a qualified law enforcement officer authorized to carry concealed firearms pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 926B, or a person in the military service of the United States or the state of New York when such police officer, qualified law enforcement officer, or person in such military service is acting in the course of such person's official duty or employment and otherwise complying with any applicable standards or requirements pertaining to the storage of such rifle, shotgun, or firearm.

3. For purposes of this section "safe storage depository" shall mean a safe or other secure container which, when locked, is incapable of being opened without the key, keypad, combination or other unlocking mechanism and is capable of preventing an unauthorized person from obtaining access to and possession of the weapon contained therein and shall be fire, impact, and tamper resistant. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect, impair or supersede any special or local act relating to the safe storage of rifles, shotguns or firearms which impose additional requirements on the owner or custodian of such weapons. For the purposes of subdivision two of this section, a glove compartment or glove box shall not be considered an appropriate safe storage depository. A1962B 2026

Non-Resident Permits

Notice: The State of New York has reached an agreement with those who filed a lawsuit against New York. You can read what they are now saying their official New York State website FAQs as shown below.

Is New York residency or employment required to apply for a firearm license?

No. New York law does not require residency or in-state employment to apply for a firearm license. While the Penal Law directs applicants who live or work in New York to file their firearm application in the county of residence or principal place of employment, this provision does not exclude nonresidents from applying. Licensing officers may accept applications from nonresidents, and residency is not among the eligibility criteria for being issued a firearm license. Applications from nonresidents who do not live or work in New York should be evaluated under the same standards as all others.

Penal Code § 400.00

3. Applications. **(a)** Applications shall be made and renewed, in the case of a license to carry or possess a pistol or revolver or to purchase or take possession of a semiautomatic rifle, to the licensing officer in the city or county, as the case may be, where the applicant resides, is principally employed or has his or her 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. Blank applications shall, except in the city of New York, be approved as to form by the superintendent of state police. 2026-10-23

Places Off-Limits Even With a Permit/License

NOTICE –**10/9/2024** Per US District Court Western District of New York Case 22-CV-695-JLS Ruled Unconstitutional the requirement to post signs allowing carry on private property open to the public.

Penal Code § 265.01-E Criminal Possession of a Firearm, Rifle/Shotgun in a Sensitive Location.

1. A person is guilty of criminal possession of a firearm, rifle or shotgun in a sensitive location when such person possesses a firearm, rifle or shotgun in or upon a sensitive location, and such person knows or reasonably should know such location is a sensitive location.

2. For the purposes of this section, a sensitive location shall mean:

(a) any place owned or under the control of federal, state or local government, for the purpose of government administration, including courts;

(b) any location providing health, behavioral health, or chemical dependence care or services;

(c) any place of worship, except for those persons responsible for security at such place of worship;

(d) libraries, public playgrounds, public parks, and zoos, provided that for the purposes of this section a "public park" shall not include

(i) any privately held land within a public park not dedicated to public use or

(ii) the forest preserve as defined in subdivision six of section 9-0101 of the environmental conservation law;

(e) the location of any program licensed, regulated, certified, funded, or approved by the office of children and family services that provides services to children, youth, or young adults, any legally exempt childcare provider; a childcare program for which a permit to operate such program has been issued by the department of health and mental hygiene pursuant to the health code of the city of New York;

(f) nursery schools, preschools, and summer camps; provided that for the purposes of this section, nothing shall prohibit the activity permitted under subdivisions seven-c, seven-d, and seven-e of section 265.20 of this article where such activity occurs at a summer camp in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal laws, rules, and regulations;

(g) the location of any program licensed, regulated, certified, operated, or funded by the office for people with developmental disabilities;

(h) the location of any program licensed, regulated, certified, operated, or funded by office of addiction services and supports;

(i) the location of any program licensed, regulated, certified, operated, or funded by the office of mental health;

(j) the location of any program licensed, regulated, certified, operated, or funded by the office of temporary and disability assistance;

(k) homeless shelters, runaway homeless youth shelters, family shelters, shelters for adults, domestic violence shelters, and emergency shelters, and residential programs for victims of domestic violence;

(l) residential settings licensed, certified, regulated, funded, or operated by the department of health;

(m) in or upon any building or grounds, owned or leased, of any educational institutions, colleges and universities, licensed private career schools, school districts, public schools, private schools licensed under article one hundred one of the education law, charter schools, non-public schools, board of cooperative educational services, special act schools, preschool special education programs, private residential or non-residential schools for the education of students with disabilities, and any state-operated or state-supported schools;

(n) any place, conveyance, or vehicle used for public transportation or public transit, subway cars, train cars, buses, ferries, railroad, omnibus, marine or aviation transportation; or any facility used for or in connection with service in the transportation of passengers, airports, train stations, subway and rail stations, and bus terminals;

(o) any establishment issued a license for on-premise consumption pursuant to article four, four-A, five, or six of the alcoholic beverage control law where alcohol is consumed and any establishment licensed under article four of the cannabis law for on-premise consumption;

(p) any place used for the performance, art entertainment, gaming, or sporting events such as theaters, stadiums, racetracks, museums, amusement parks, performance venues, concerts, exhibits, conference centers, banquet halls, and gaming facilities and video lottery terminal facilities as licensed by the gaming commission;

(q) any location being used as a polling place;

(r) any public sidewalk or other public area restricted from general public access for a limited time or special event that has been issued a permit for such time or event by a governmental entity, or subject to specific, heightened law enforcement protection, or has otherwise had such access restricted by a governmental entity, provided such location is identified as such by clear and conspicuous signage;

(s) any gathering of individuals to collectively express their constitutional rights to protest or assemble;

(t) the area commonly known as Times Square, as such area is determined and identified by the city of New York; provided such area shall be clearly and conspicuously identified with signage.

3. This section shall not apply to:

(a) qualified law enforcement officers who are authorized to carry concealed firearms pursuant to 18 U.S.C 926B, or qualified retired law enforcement officers who are authorized to carry concealed firearms pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 926C;

(b) persons who are police officers as defined in subdivision thirty four of section 1.20 of the criminal procedure law;

(c) persons who are designated peace officers by section 2.10 of the criminal procedure law;

(d) persons who were employed as police officers as defined in subdivision thirty-four of section 1.20 of the criminal procedure law but are retired;

(e) security guards as defined by and registered under article seven-A of the general business law, who have been granted a special armed registration card, while at the location of their employment and during their work hours as such a security guard;

(f) active-duty military personnel;

(g) persons licensed under paragraph (c), (d) or (e) of subdivision two of section 400.00 of this chapter while in the course of his or her official duties; ch. 55,Sec. F-1, eff. 5/3/2023 √5-12-2023

NOTICE – 6/25/2026. You can read the Supreme Court Opinion **Here.** The requirement to post signs allowing carry on private property open to the public

Note: **Armed Campus Organization** Has information on all the States Campus Carry Statutes,

Penal Code § 265.01-D Criminal Possession of a Weapon in a Restricted Location. (9/1/22)

~~**1**. A person is guilty of criminal possession of a weapon in a restricted location when such person possesses a firearm, rifle, or shotgun and enters into or remains on or in private property where such person knows or reasonably should know that the owner or lessee of such property has not permitted such possession by clear and conspicuous signage indicating that the carrying of firearms, rifles, or shotguns on their property is permitted or has otherwise given express consent.~~

~~**2**. This section shall not apply to:~~

~~**(a)** police officers as defined in section 1.20 of the criminal procedure law;~~

~~**(b)** persons who are designated peace officers as defined in section 2.10 of the criminal procedure law;~~

~~**(c)** persons who were employed as police officers as defined in section 1.20 of the criminal procedure law, but are retired;~~

~~**(d)** security guards as defined by and registered under article seven-A of the general business law who has been granted a special armed registration card, while at the location of their employment and during their work hours as such a security guard;~~

~~**(e)** active-duty military personnel;~~

~~**(f)** persons licensed under paragraph (c), (d) or (e) of subdivision two of section 400.00 of this chapter while in the course of his or her official duties; or~~

~~**(g)** persons lawfully engaged in hunting activity. Criminal possession of a weapon in a restricted location is a class E felony~~. ch. 55,Sec. F-2, √ 5/12/2023

Penal Code § 265.45 Failure to Safely Store Rifles, Shotguns, and Firearms in the First Degree.

2. No person shall store or otherwise leave a rifle, shotgun, or firearm out of such person's immediate possession or control inside a vehicle without first removing the ammunition from and securely locking such rifle, shotgun, or firearm in an appropriate safe storage depository out of sight from outside of the vehicle;….

3. For purposes of this section "safe storage depository" shall mean a safe or other secure container which, when locked, is incapable of being opened without the key, keypad, combination or other unlocking mechanism and is capable of preventing an unauthorized person from obtaining access to and possession of the weapon contained therein and shall be fire, impact, and tamper resistant. A1962B 2026

Penal Code § 400.00

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, or to purchase or take possession of a semiautomatic rifle, 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..…… 2026-10-23

Penal Code § 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. Pen. code § 265.03 √3/20/2026

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 unless they have a permit to possess from New York which none residents would not have. See Court ruling **Here**.

FAQs on Hunting and Hunting-Related Activities Due to Recent Changes Gun Law (9/1/2022)

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

Transporting Firearms Through New York

Note: A New York Attorney answered the questions for the Armed Citizens Legal Defense Network, "Transporting a Firearm Through New York Under 18 U.S.C. § 926(a)." It is short and sweet and worth the read explaining how things are in New York for transporting firearms.

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. Pub. L. 99–360, § 1(a), July 8, 1986, 100 Stat. 766.)

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.

Title 6 Dept of Environmental Conservation Regulations
Chapter II - Lands and Forests
Part 190 Use of State Lands Generally
§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. (See 190.8 for target shooting info)

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. √3/20/2026

190.23 Belleayre Mtn. Ski Center, Gore Mtn. Ski Center, Whiteface Mtn. Ski Center.

(d) Firearms and bows and arrows may be possessed and discharged on the ski center during the fall hunting season only, except that no firearms or bows and arrows shall be possessed within 1,000 feet of any road, parking area, lift, tow, building or other facility; nor shall any person possess fireworks of any nature within said area at any time. √3/20/2026

§190.25 Specific Areas - 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. 31/20/2026

§190.28 Specific Areas - 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. √3/20/2026

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

(p) Firearms and weapons. (Bottom of Page 10)

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (2) and (3) 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, bow, crossbow, or any instrument or weapon the propelling force of which is a spring, rubber or air or any ammunition or propellant therefor, except pursuant to a permit issued according to Part 372 of this Title.

(3) On certain facilities of the Office, to be determined by the Commissioner, a person may possess an unloaded weapon for the purpose of accessing adjacent properties for lawful hunting purposes. The list of facilities shall be published on the Office's public website. 6/2020 √3/20/2026

PART 408, Prohibited Activities (Page 93)

(q) Firearms and weapons. 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 as permitted by a rule or regulation of the commission. June 14, 2017 √3/20/2026

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

??? Most likely No

With **Penal Code § 265.01-D** being struck down by the US Court of Appeals 2nd District **"RULING"** No Guns Allowed Signs now seem to have no force of law. With things in flux in New York be very cautious.

Note: Handgunlaw.us believes when you come across a privately owned business in New York that doesn't post a sign stating your legally carried gun is welcome you should just not just walk away but give them a "No Firearms = No Money" card. You can print free "No Firearms = No Money" cards by going **Here**.

Must Inform Officer Immediately on Contact By Law?

"NO"

Penal Code § 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. Every person licensed to purchase or take possession of a semiautomatic rifle shall have the license for the same on his or her person while purchasing or taking possession of such weapon. 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. 2026-10-23

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: NO In Some Areas. See Section 190 for Details NY DEC Rules &Regulations

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

RV/Car Carry (Without a Permit/License)

Notice: A New York Attorney answered the questions for the Armed Citizens Legal Defense Network, "Transporting a Firearm Through New York Under 18 U.S.C. § 926(a)." It is short and sweet and worth the read explaining how things are in New York for transporting firearms.

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 an Affirmative Defense 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. Pub. L. 99–360, § 1(a), July 8, 1986, 100 Stat. 766.)

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. New York law also states "To Have and Carry Concealed" and never mentions carrying openly but always concealed. So Open Carry in New York is most likely illegal.

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

Note: New York Statutes does not have a preemption law for firearms, ammunition or their accessories.

Deadly Force Laws

Penal Code 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

Per Bill No. A05944 New York has struck "Gravity Knife" from their law as a Deadly Weapon. They were stating that an Assisted Opening Knife was a Gravity Knife and illegal especially in NY. See Knife Laws for any length restrictions.

To access State/Local Knife Laws Click "Here"

Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

"NO"

Penal Code § 265.01-E Criminal Possession of a Firearm, Rifle/Shotgun in a Sensitive Location.

1. A person is guilty of criminal possession of a firearm, rifle or shotgun in a sensitive location when such person possesses a firearm, rifle or shotgun in or upon a sensitive location, and such person knows or reasonably should know such location is a sensitive location.

2. For the purposes of this section, a sensitive location shall mean:

(o) any establishment holding an active license for on-premise consumption pursuant to article four, four-A, five, or six of the alcoholic beverage control law where alcohol is consumed and any establishment licensed under article four of the cannabis law for on-premise consumption; 55,Sec. F-1, 5/3/2023 √5-12-2023

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 Devices.

Penal Code § 265.00 **23. "Large capacity ammunition feeding device"** means a magazine, belt, drum, feed strip, or similar device, that 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. **Note:** You should read all of NY Penal Code 265.00 2024, 481,Sec. 2, √4-3-2025

Stun Devices/Electric Weapons.

Notice: 4/16/2025 - From all we are hearing New York is still enforcing their Stun Gun Laws.

~~**NY Pen Code § 265.01** **New York City Administrative Code § 10-135** Stun Devices/Electric Weapons are illegal in NY State & New York City.~~

Note: U.S. District Court Northern District of New York has **Ruled** that Stun Guns and Taser Ban in N.Y. Pen. Law 265.01 (1) is Unconstitutional. Handgunlaw.us was hearing that NY would make rules concerning the Possession and Carrying of these devices but has seen no attempt by NY to do so. NYC Administrative Rule 10-135 is still on the books stating that even possession a stun gun is illegal and would seem to still be in effect even with a court saying it isn't. Until the State and City are forced to comply with rules Handgunlaw.us recommends you not possess or carry in New York State or New York City.

§ 265.00 Definitions.

15-a. "Electronic dart gun" means any device designed primarily as a weapon, the purpose of which is to momentarily stun, knock out or paralyze a person by passing an electrical shock to such person by means of a dart or projectile. √4-4-2025

15-c. "Electronic stun gun" means any device designed primarily as a weapon, the purpose of which is to stun, cause mental disorientation, knock out or paralyze a person by passing a high voltage electrical shock to such person. √3/20/2026

§ 265.01 Criminal Possession of a Weapon in the Fourth Degree.

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

(1) He or she possesses any firearm, electronic dart gun, electronic stun gun, switchblade knife, pilum ballistic knife, metal knuckle knife, cane sword, billy, blackjack, bludgeon, plastic knuckles, metal knuckles, chuka stick, sand bag, sandclub, wrist-brace type slingshot or slungshot, shuriken, or throwing star;

√11-29-2024

Chemical Sprays:

Penal Code § 265.20 Exceptions

14. Possession in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph of a self-defense spray device as defined herein for the protection of a person or property and use of such self-defense spray device under circumstances which would justify the use of physical force pursuant to article thirty-five of this chapter.

(a) As used in this section "self-defense spray device" shall mean 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 or similar disabling agent.

(b) The exemption under this paragraph shall not apply to person who:

(i) is less than eighteen years of age; or

(ii) has been previously convicted in this state of a felony or any assault; or

(iii) has been convicted of a crime outside the state of New York which if committed in New York would constitute a felony or any assault crime.

15 Possession and sale of a self-defense spray device as defined in paragraph fourteen of this subdivision by a dealer in firearms licensed pursuant to section 400.00 of this chapter, a pharmacist licensed pursuant to article one hundred thirty-seven of the education law or by such other vendor as may be authorized and approved by the superintendent of state police.

(a) Every self-defense spray device shall be accompanied by an insert or inserts which include directions for use, first aid information, safety and storage information and which shall also contain a toll free telephone number for the purpose of allowing any purchaser to call and receive additional information regarding the availability of local courses in self-defense training and safety in the use of a self-defense spray device.

2026-8-28

New York City Chemical Sprays

§ 10-131 Firearms. (Covers Chemical Sprays also)

E. Tear Gas; Sale or Possession of; Fees For Permits

Illegal to possess in NYC unless you have a permit to possess/carry it issued by the NYPD.. You should read all of **§ 10-131 3e** as it states the law and costs etc. Am. L.L. 2020/080, 8/28/2020 √3/20/2026

LEOSA State Information

Dutchess Co Sheriff LEOSA Info

Rockland Co Sheriff LEOSA Info

Orange Co Sheriff LEOSA Info

Otsego Co Sheriff LEOSA Info

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

Link to State Statutes

Airport Carry **NO** **Penal Code § 265.01-E** **(n)**

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 or click this **Link**.

State Firearm Laws: **Penal Code 400.00 thru 400.10**

State Deadly Force Laws: **Penal Code 35.00 thru 35.30**

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

Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws: **Penal Code 265.01& 265.20 (14) (15)**

Body Armor Laws: **Penal Code 270.20**

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

State Safe Storage/Access by Minors Statute/s: **Penal Code § 265.45 & § 265.51**

Is carrying of a Concealed Firearm with Permit/License for Defensive Purposes Only While Hunting Legal? **YES** In some Instances but See **Regulations**

Red Flag Statute: **Civil Practice Law & Rules Chpt. 8 Article 63-A Sec. 6340 through Sec. 6348**

Notes

What Does NY Consider A Loaded Firearm?

From New York Hunting and Trapping
Transportation of Firearms

- A person may not transport or possess a shotgun, rifle or crossbow in or on a motor vehicle, including any all terrain vehicle, unless the firearm is unloaded in both chamber and magazine or the crossbow is unloaded or taken down. A loaded firearm may be carried or possessed in a motorboat while legally hunting migratory game birds.

Note: Handguns must be unloaded and in a locked container. Ammunition and firearms must be stored separately in locked containers. Storage should be in the trunk. If the vehicle does not have a trunk, the locked containers must be kept the farthest distance possible from the licensee's person. You should also read the RV/Car Carry Section for more information on firearms in New York.

State Emergency Powers

Chapter - DEFENSE EMERGENCY ACT 1951
Article 4 Powers Of Agencies (Edited for Space Considerations)
Section 40

Section 40. Powers of certain state officers and agencies.

§ 40. Powers of certain state officers and agencies. Nothwithstanding 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. *ch. 322, Sec. 260, eff. 8/2/2021

Article 6 Closing or Restricting Use of Highways; Posting of Property

Section 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. Defense Emergency 9/22/2014 *N.Y. Defense Emergency Act 1951 Law § 81

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

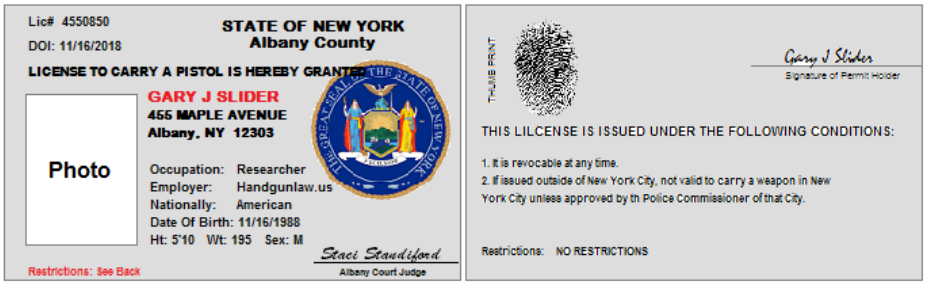
This is the minimum age for possessing and transporting a handgun unloaded and secured in a vehicle without any type of permit/license to carry firearms. Some states (and counties) require Firearms Identification Cards, and/or registration.

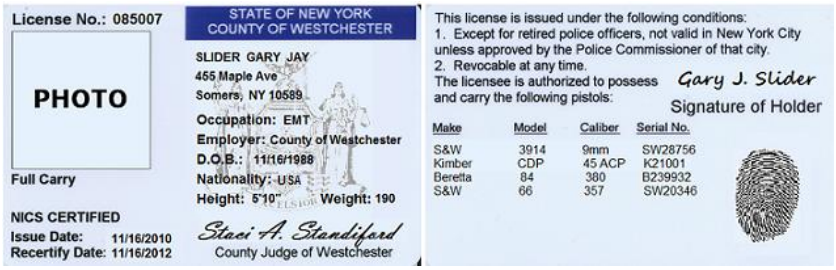
Note: In some states Possession and Transportation CAN be very restrictive in that you can ONLY possess and transport a handgun to and from a Shooting Range, Gun Shop, property you own or other places you can legally possess a handgun. Some states do not have this restriction.

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

5/4/2025 – Minnesota Now Honors the New York Permit. Map Updated.
7/1/2025 – 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.
1/20/2026 - All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed. On This Date All Statutes Quoted Checked and are Latest Version of That Statute.
2/15/2026 – Notice and Link Added to Non-Resident Application Section. All Non-Residents May Now Apply.
3/7/2026 - All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed. On This Date All Statutes Quoted Checked and are Latest Version of That Statute.
5/1/2026 – All State Statutes Updated and Now Go Directly to the Statute. All Links Checked.
6/7/2026 – All Links Checked.
9/5/2026 – All Links Checked.