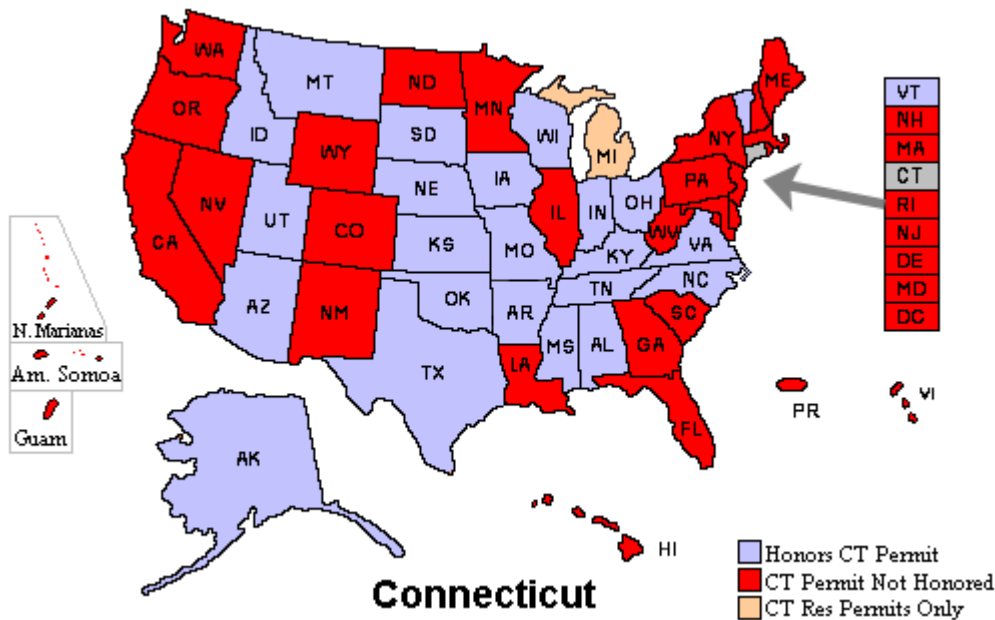


Connecticut

May Issue

Must Inform Officer Immediately: **NO**

(See Must Inform Section Below)



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

[Idaho](#), [North Dakota](#) and [Wyoming](#) have “Permitless Carry” for their Residents only.

Permits/Licenses This State Honors Listed Below

Connecticut does not honor any other states PermitLicenses.

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

Notice: CT just passed very restrictive gun laws. CT residents and anyone planning on carrying in CT should read the [Bill](#). Also read the “Chemical Sprays/Stun Gun/Higher Capacity Magazine Laws” section below. You can read OLR’s Bill Analysis of SB1160 by going [Here](#).

How to Apply for a Permit

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

Application for **State Permit to Carry Pistol and Revolvers** can be obtained at one of the Pistol Permit

**Connecticut
CCW Links**

[State CCW Site](#)

[State Firearm Laws](#)

[Instructions to Applicants](#)

[CT Certified Instructors](#)

[State Firearm FAQs](#)

[State Statutes](#)

[State Admin Rules](#)

[Guide to Firearms & Permits in CT 11/17](#)

[CT Gun Law Summary](#)

[State Attorney General](#)

[Secretary of State](#)

[Age to Carry a Firearm In Other States](#)

Last Updated: 12/1/18

Locations listed on the instruction sheet DPS-769-C or you can call **(860) 685-8290 to have an application sent to you. No longer available online.**

Permit is Valid for 5 years.

Cost is \$70.00 for the Temporary Permit + Fingerprint and Background Check Fees.

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

(a) Requests for temporary state permits under section 29-28 shall be submitted to the chief of police, or, where there is no chief of police, to the warden of the borough or the first selectman of the town, as the case may be, on application forms prescribed by the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection. Upon written request by any person for a temporary state permit not on a prescribed application form, or upon request by any person for such application form, the local authority shall supply such forms. When any such request is made in person at the office of the local authority, the local authority shall supply such application form immediately. When any such request is made in any other manner, the local authority shall supply such application form not later than one week after receiving such request. If such application form is not supplied within the time limits required by this section, the request therefor shall constitute a sufficient application. If any local authority fails to supply an application form upon the request of any person, such person may request an application form from the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection or any barracks of the Division of State Police, and the time limits and procedures set forth in this section for handling requests for such forms shall be applicable.

(b) The local authority shall, not later than eight weeks after a sufficient application for a temporary state permit has been made, inform the applicant that such applicant's request for a temporary state permit has been approved or denied. The local authority shall forward a copy of the application indicating approval or denial of the temporary state permit to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection. If the local authority has denied the application for a temporary state permit, no state permit may be issued. The commissioner shall, not later than eight weeks after receiving an application indicating approval from the local authority, inform the applicant in writing that the applicant's application for a state permit has been approved or denied, or that the results of the national criminal history records check have not been received. If grounds for denial become known after a temporary state permit has been obtained, the temporary state permit shall be immediately revoked pursuant to section 29-32. (1963, P.A. 115; P.A. 77-614, S. 486, 610; P.A. 81-342, S. 2; P.A. 84-60; P.A. 01-130, S. 5; P.A. 11-51, S. 134.)

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

Non-Resident Permits

Out of state residents may apply for a non resident Connecticut State Pistol Permit. Non residents apply directly to the Connecticut State Police, Special Licensing and Firearms Unit. **Call 860-685-8494 to have an application mailed out.** (All Forms and information you need to apply will be in this packet)

Non Residents Cost is Approx. \$135.00 for License, Fingerprints and Back Ground Check. Emergency Services & Public Protection posts these [Instructions & Application](#) for Non Residents. for how to apply.

Connecticut State Pistol Permits Out of State Residents.

A legal resident of the United States with a permit or license to carry a pistol or revolver in any state which meets or exceeds the requirements of Connecticut Statute may apply directly to the Special Licensing and Firearms Unit for a Connecticut State Pistol Permit.

Instructions for Non-Resident State Pistol Permits:

(Contact DESPP (860) 685-8290 for packet that has instructions and application.)

You must hold a valid permit or license to carry a pistol or revolver issued by a recognized United States jurisdiction.

Complete this form and submit to DESPP, Division of State Police, pistol permit location along with the below:

- Completed State of CT and Federal fingerprint card with \$50.00 fee and \$14.75 fee payable to Treasurer, State of Connecticut for criminal history background checks;
- Firearms Safety & Use Course Certificate;
- \$70.00 payable to Treasurer, State of Connecticut;
- Completed Application for State Permit to Carry Pistols and Revolvers form (DPS-46-C);
- Complete DPS-129-C and attach 2x2 color photograph (passport style), sign and notarize form;
- A copy of the permit or license to carry a pistol or revolver issued to you by a recognized United States jurisdiction;
- Proof you are legally and lawfully in the United States (e.g., certified copy of birth certificate, U.S. passport or documentation issued by I.C.E.).
- Provide Out of State Pistol Permit Information: State of Issue: Expiration Date: Permit Number:

ALL INFORMATION MUST BE COMPLETED IN ORDER FOR YOUR APPLICATION TO BE PROCESSED. All documents must include full, legal signature of applicant as appears on citizenship (middle name/initials optional), abbreviations or initials only are not acceptable.

*******INCOMPLETE APPLICATION PACKAGES WILL BE RETURNED*******

Connecticut General Statute Sec 29-28a(b) allows 8 weeks to process an application. Upon receipt of the complete package, the Special Licensing and Firearms Unit will process the fingerprints and perform a background investigation consisting of verification of the application and criminal history check. Upon approval, the state permit will be mailed to the applicant.

Questions can be directed to the Special Licensing and Firearms Unit at the address or numbers below.

Department of Emergency Services & Public Protection
Division of State Police Special Licensing and Firearms Unit
1111 Country Club Road
Middletown, CT 06457
Telephone: (860)685-8494
Fax: (860)685-8496

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

Approved Courses are the NRA Basic Pistol course or a class which is equivalent to NRA Basic Pistol and which has been submitted to CT and approved by CT. If an instructor has not submitted their course, syllabus/outline, and gotten official approval, then the course does not meet the requirements and a non-resident applying for a permit will have the application returned.

Note: I have found Connecticut to be shall Issue though their law says they are may issue. As long as you meet the criteria they will issue you a permit.

Places Off-Limits Even With a Permit/License

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

A person is guilty of possession of a weapon on school grounds when, knowing that he is not licensed or privileged to do so, he possesses a firearm or deadly weapon, as defined in section 53a-3, (1) in or on the real property comprising a public or private elementary or secondary school or (2) at a school-sponsored activity as defined in subsection (h) of section 10-233a.

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

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

The Judicial Branch bans the carrying of firearms in courthouses.

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

[WoodBridge, CT](#) Bans Firearms on All City Property.

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

[§ 231-4. Penalties for offenses.](#)

Editor's Note: Amended at time of adoption of Code (see Ch. 1, General Provisions, Art. II). Any violation of [§ 231-2](#) or [231-3](#) of this chapter shall be a violation punishable by a fine of not more than \$100 or imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or both.

Note: I can find nothing that states they must post or will have the property Posted. Other cities in Connecticut are also passing ordinances banning firearms on most or all their property. Use caution.

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

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

“YES”

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

Title 29: Chpt. 529 [Sec. 29-37](#). Penalties.

(a) Any person violating any provision of section 29-28 or 29-31 shall be guilty of a class E felony, and any pistol or revolver found in the possession of any person in violation of any of said provisions shall be forfeited.

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

City Restrictions on Concealed Carry

CT does not have preemption and cities and towns can pass ordinances that restrict the carrying of Concealed firearms. Some cities and towns may have prohibitions against carrying in public parks or buildings. New London and New Britain did have ordinances on carrying concealed and everyone had to open carry but have rescinded those ordinances.

Must Inform Officer Immediately on Contact By Law?

“NO”

Title 29: Chpt. 529 [Sec. 29-35](#).

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

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

Carry Allowed in these Areas:

State Parks: NO DEP [Admin Rule 23-4-1](#) (See Notes Section and AG Opinions)

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

State WMA's: NO **NO** State Preserves (See AG Opinions)

Road Side Rest Areas: YES Per CSP

RV/Car Carry Without a Permit/License

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

Title 29: Chpt. 529 [Sec. 29-38d](#). Interstate Transportation of Firearms Through State.

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

(b) During the transportation of a firearm through this state as authorized in subsection (a) of this section, such firearm shall be unloaded and neither such firearm nor any ammunition being transported shall be readily accessible or directly accessible from the passenger compartment of the vehicle. If the vehicle does not have a compartment separate from the passenger compartment, such firearm shall be unloaded and such firearm and any ammunition being transported shall be contained in a locked container other than the glove compartment or console.

Open Carry (Without a Valid Permit/License)

Open Carry is legal but you must have a Connecticut Permit to Carry to Open Carry in Connecticut. From all I can find out Open Carry is not a common practice in Connecticut. Places as listed in the “Places Off Limits” above apply to those who open carry. Connecticut does not have preemption and Cities and Counties may have Laws/Ordinances against Open Carry. CT State Police [Training Bulletin](#) on Open Carry. The CT AG has put out a memorandum on Open Carry (2/15/16) to Police Officers which you can view [Here](#). On 12/16 the Office of Legislative Research put out a [Report on Concealed/Open Carrying of Firearms](#) in CT.

This is not the last word on Open Carry in this state. Check at www.opencarry.org or go to Google and type in State Name Open Carry or Open Carry State Name for a search for open carry info in this state. Check with the [State's RKBA](#) Organization/s. Also see “Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases” Section for any written opinions/Cases on Open Carry.

State Preemption

Does not have a preemption law.

Deadly Force Laws

Title 53a [Chapter 951](#)

Sec. 53a-16. Justification as defense.

Sec. 53a-16a. Affirmative defense in certain situations involving firearms; exceptions.

Sec. 53a-16b. Affirmative defense of co-participant to offense with firearm.

Sec. 53a-17. Conduct required or authorized by law or judicial decree.

Sec. 53a-18. Use of reasonable physical force or deadly physical force generally.

Sec. 53a-19. Use of physical force in defense of person.

Sec. 53a-20. Use of physical force in defense of premises.

Sec. 53a-21. Use of physical force in defense of property.

Sec. 53a-22. Use of physical force in making arrest or preventing escape.

Sec. 53a-23. Use of physical force to resist arrest not justified.

Knife Laws State/Cities

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

Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

YES

Note: A “YES” above means you can carry into places like described below. “NO” means you can’t. Handgunlaw.us definition of “Restaurant Carry” is carry in a restaurant that serves alcohol. Places like Friday’s or Red Lobster unless posted with “No Gun Signs.” This may or may not mean the bar or the bar area of a restaurant. But you can carry your firearm into a restaurant that serves alcohol and sit and eat without consuming. Handgunlaw.us recommends you not sit at the Bar or in the Bar area of such restaurants. In some states it is illegal to be in the Bar area of such restaurants.

Handgunlaw.us believes you should never consume alcohol when carrying your firearm. In some states it is illegal to take even one drink while carrying a firearm. If you want further info on carrying in places that serve alcohol check your state laws.

Chemical Sprays/Stun Gun/Higher Capacity Magazine Laws

Higher Capacity Magazine Laws:

[Bill No. 1160](#) [LCO No. 5428](#) [January 2013 Session](#) (The listed parts of the bill below are effective Immediately. Other parts of the bill have effective dates of Immediately, 7/1/13, 10/1/13 & 1/1/14)

Title 29: Chpt. 529 [29-38m](#). "magazine" means any firearm magazine, belt, drum, feed strip or similar device that accepts ammunition.....

Title 53: Chpt. 943 [Sec. 53-202w](#). **Large capacity magazines. Definitions. Sale, transfer or possession prohibited. Exceptions.** (a) As used in this section and section 53-202x:

- (1) "Large capacity magazine" means any firearm magazine, belt, drum, feed strip or similar device that has the capacity of, or can be readily restored or converted to accept, *more than ten rounds of ammunition*, but does not include: (A) A feeding device that has been permanently altered so that it cannot accommodate more than ten rounds of ammunition, (B) a .22 caliber tube ammunition feeding device, (C) a tubular magazine that is contained in a lever-action firearm, or (D) a magazine that is permanently inoperable;
- (2) “Lawfully possesses”, with respect to a large capacity magazine, means that a person has (A) actual and lawful possession of the large capacity magazine, (B) constructive possession of the large capacity magazine pursuant to a lawful purchase of a firearm that contains a large capacity magazine that was transacted prior to or on April 4, 2013, regardless of whether the firearm was delivered to the purchaser prior to or on April 4, 2013, which lawful purchase is evidenced by a writing sufficient to indicate that (i) a contract for sale was made between the parties prior to or on April 4, 2013, for the purchase of the firearm, or (ii) full or partial payment for the firearm was made by the purchaser to the seller of the firearm prior to or on April 4, 2013, or (C) actual possession under subparagraph

(A) of this subdivision, or constructive possession under subparagraph (B) of this subdivision, as evidenced by a written statement made under penalty of false statement on such form as the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection prescribes; and

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

(c) Except as provided in this section and section 53-202x: (1) Any person who possesses a large capacity magazine on or after January 1, 2014, that was obtained prior to April 5, 2013, shall commit an infraction and be fined not more than ninety dollars for a first offense and shall be guilty of a class D felony for any subsequent offense, and (2) any person who possesses a large capacity magazine on or after January 1, 2014, that was obtained on or after April 5, 2013, shall be guilty of a class D felony.

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

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

Title 53: Chpt. 943 [Sec. 53-202d](#)

(d) Any person who moves into the state in lawful possession of a large capacity magazine shall, within ninety days, either render the large capacity magazine permanently inoperable, sell the large capacity magazine to a licensed gun dealer or remove the large capacity magazine from this state, except that any person who is a member of the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States, is in lawful possession of a large capacity magazine and has been transferred into the state after January 1, 2014, may, within ninety days of arriving in the state, apply to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection to declare possession of such large capacity magazine.

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

(1) At that person's residence;

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

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

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

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

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

(7) Pursuant to a valid permit to carry a pistol or revolver, provided such large capacity magazine (A) is within a pistol or revolver that was lawfully possessed by the person prior to April 5, 2013, (B) does not extend more than one inch below the bottom of the pistol grip, and (C) contains not more than ten bullets.

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

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

Stun Guns/Electric Weapons:

Title 53 Chapter 943 [Sec. 53-206](#). Legal for Home/Business use, carrying prohibited.

Title 29 Chapter 529 [Sec. 29-38](#) Illegal to have an electronic defense weapon in a vehicle.

[WoodBridge, CT](#) Bans Firearms on All City Property.

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

[§ 231-4. Penalties for offenses.](#)

Editor's Note: Amended at time of adoption of Code (see Ch. 1, General Provisions, Art. II). Any violation of § 231-2 or 231-3 of this chapter shall be a violation punishable by a fine of not more than \$100 or imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or both.

Note: I can find nothing that states they must post or will have the property Posted.

LEOSA State Information

[CT OLR Research Report on LEOSA 2011](#)

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

Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

- [Connecticut AG - Castle Doctrine](#)
- [Connecticut AG - Weapons on school grounds](#)
- [Connecticut AG – Carry In St. Parks/Forests/While Hunting](#)
- [OLR Analysis of SB 1160 \(emergency Certification Firearm/Mag Ban\)](#)

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

Airport Carry: No laws found.

Training Valid for: No Time Period Set.

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

Minimum Age for Permit/License: 21

Permit/License Info Public Information: NO

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

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

State Knife Laws: 943-53-206

Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws: 53-206 529 Sec. 29-38

Body Armor Laws: 946-53-341b

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

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

Notes

State Park, State Forest & National Forest Carry In CT

Gary,

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

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

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

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

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

There are some Parks and most Forests in CT where small game hunting is allowed with handguns (.22 caliber rim-fire) and a person hunting with a handgun would need a CT Permit to Carry.

I hope this answers your questions. If you have further questions please feel free to contact me again.

Thanks,

Sgt. Matt Tomassone DEP EnCon Police

What Does CT Consider A Loaded Firearm?

Title 53: Chpt. 943 [53-205](#) Shotguns, Rifles and Muzzleloaders in Vehicles and Snowmobiles.

No person shall carry or possess in any vehicle or snowmobile any shotgun or rifle or muzzleloader of any gauge or caliber while such shotgun or rifle or muzzleloader contains in the barrel, chamber or magazine any loaded shell or cartridge capable of being discharged or when such muzzleloader has a percussion cap in place or when the powder pan of a flint lock contains powder. Muzzleloader as used in this section means a rifle or shotgun, incapable of firing a self-contained cartridge and which must be loaded at the muzzle end. The enforcement officers of the Department of Environmental Protection are empowered to enforce this section. The provisions of this section shall not apply to members of the military departments of the government or state while on duty or while traveling to or from assignments, or to enforcement officers, security guards or other persons employed to protect public or private property while in the performance of such duties. Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars or be imprisoned not more than thirty days or be both fined and imprisoned.

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

State Emergency Powers

Title 28: Chpt. 517 [Sec. 28-9](#). Civil preparedness or public health emergency; Governor's powers. Modification or suspension of statutes, regulations or other requirements.

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

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

(1) Following the Governor's proclamation of a civil preparedness emergency pursuant to subsection (a) of this section or declaration of a public health emergency pursuant to section 19a-131a, the Governor may modify or suspend in whole or in part, by order as hereinafter provided, any statute, regulation or requirement or part thereof whenever the Governor finds such statute, regulation or requirement, or part

thereof, is in conflict with the efficient and expeditious execution of civil preparedness functions or the protection of the public health. The Governor shall specify in such order the reason or reasons therefor and any statute, regulation or requirement or part thereof to be modified or suspended and the period, not exceeding six months unless sooner revoked, during which such order shall be enforced. Any such order shall have the full force and effect of law upon the filing of the full text of such order in the office of the Secretary of the State. The Secretary of the State shall, not later than four days after receipt of the order, cause such order to be printed and published in full in at least one issue of a newspaper published in each county and having general circulation therein, but failure to publish shall not impair the validity of such order. Any statute, regulation or requirement, or part thereof, inconsistent with such order shall be inoperative for the effective period of such order. Any such order shall be communicated by the Governor at the earliest date to both houses of the General Assembly.

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

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

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

(5) The Governor shall take appropriate measures for protecting the health and safety of inmates of state institutions and children in schools.

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

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

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

(June, 1951, 1953, S. 1913d; 1959, P.A. 120; 333, S. 2; P.A. 73-544, S. 9; P.A. 75-643, S. 2; P.A. 81-472, S. 58, 159; P.A. 88-135, S. 7; P.A. 04-219, S. 19; P.A. 10-50, S. 1.)

See entire [Chapter 517](#) for more information.

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

Minimum Age for Possessing and Transporting of Handguns.

Connecticut 21 Y/O Title 29, Chapter 529 Sec. [29-34](#). & [29-36f](#)

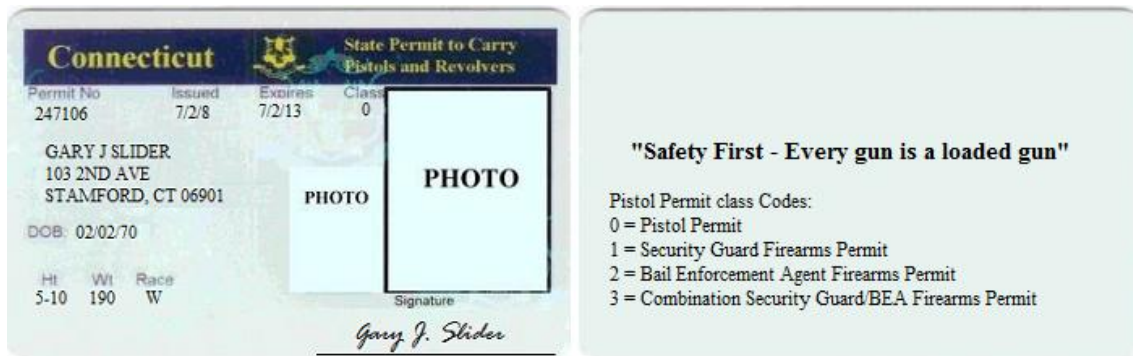
This is the minimum age for possessing and transporting a handgun unloaded and secured in a vehicle without any type of permit/license to carry firearms.

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

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

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

Permit/License Image



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Updates to this Page

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- 1/14/17 – Legislative Report Link on Open Carry Added to Open Carry Section.
- 2/1/17- All Links Checked and Updated if Needed.
- 2/24/17 – New Hampshire Added as Permitless Carry State to List of States Under Map at Top of Page.
- 3/21/17 – State FAQ Link in Links Section Removed. State No Longer Supplying That Document.
- 3/30/17 – State FAQ Link Added. In Links Section. State Put a New FAQ Page Up.
- 8/20/17 – All Links Checked and Updated if Needed.
- 12/5/17 - Guide to Firearms & Permits in CT 11/17 Link In Links Section Updated.
- 2/10/18 - All Links Checked.
- 4/4/18 – Link to CT Certified Instructors Added to Links Section.
- 6/23/18 - All Links Checked.
- 11/14/18 – DPS Moved all Documents. Redesigned their Website. All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed.
- 12/1/18 – Age to Carry a Firearm in Other States Link Added to Bottom of Links Section