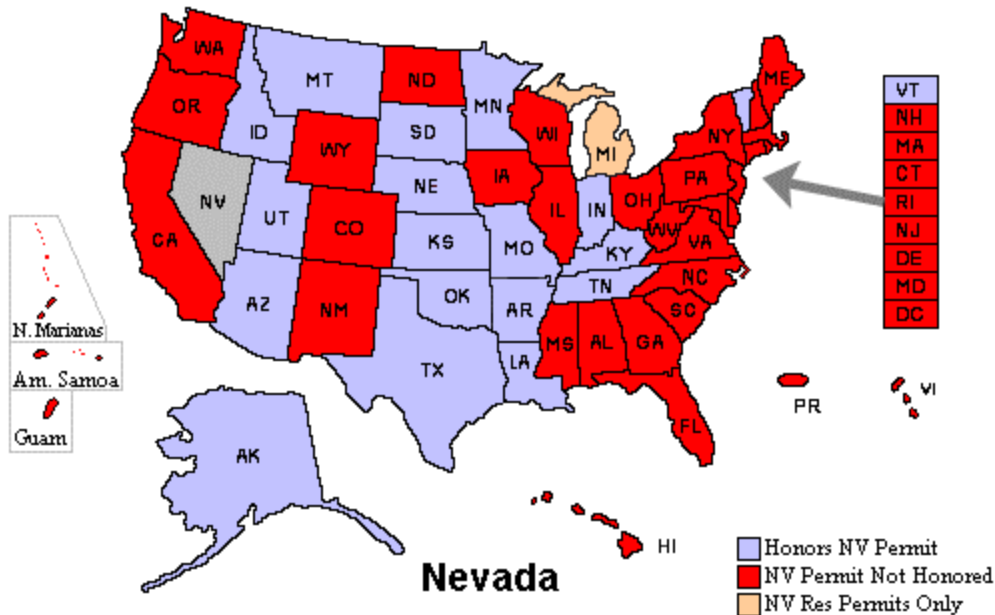


Nevada

Shall Issue

Must Inform Officer: **NO**



Links

[Las Vegas CCW Site](#)

[State CCW Pamphlet](#)

[CCW Application/Instructions](#)

[State FAQ Site](#)

[State Statutes](#)

[State Admin Rules](#)

[State Reciprocity Info](#)

[State Attorney General](#)

[2nd CCW Info Site](#)

[Secretary of State](#)

Last Updated: 3/2/10

Permits/Licenses This State Honors

Alaska
Missouri

Arkansas
Nebraska

Kansas
Ohio

Louisiana
Tennessee

Michigan
West Virginia

Nevada Honors Non-Resident Permits/Licenses

How to Apply for A Permit

If you live in Nevada, to obtain a Nevada Concealed Firearm's Permit application, contact the Sheriff's Office of the county that you reside in. In Clark County, Nevada Concealed Firearm's Permits and applications are issued only by the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department.

A completed application for the permit must accompany a set of ten-print fingerprint cards, a full-view color photograph of the applicant, and the make, model, and caliber of each firearm to be listed on the permit. All fees and costs associated with obtaining a concealed firearms permit are the responsibility of the applicant and are not refundable.

Cost is approximately \$100 and the Permit is valid for 5 years.

Non-Resident Permits

Nevada permits are issued by local Sheriffs or Police Departments.

[NRS 202.3657](#) Application for permit; eligibility; denial or revocation of permit.

1. Any person may apply to the sheriff of the county in which he resides for a permit on a form prescribed by regulation of the department. Application forms for permits must be furnished by the sheriff of each county upon request.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the sheriff shall issue a permit for one or more specific firearms to any person who is qualified to possess a firearm under state and federal law, who submits an application in accordance with the provisions of this section and who:

2.

(a) Is a resident of this state;

(b) Is 21 years of age or older;

(c) Is not prohibited from possessing a firearm pursuant to [NRS 202.360](#); and

(d) Demonstrates competence with a firearm by presenting a certificate or other documentation to the sheriff which shows that he:

(1) Successfully completed a course in firearm safety approved by a sheriff in this state; or

(2) Successfully completed a course in firearm safety offered by a federal, state or local law enforcement agency, community college, university or national organization that certifies instructors in firearm safety. Such a course must include instruction in the use of each firearm to which the application pertains and in the laws of this state relating to the proper use of a firearm. A sheriff may not approve a course in firearm safety pursuant to subparagraph (1) unless he determines that the course meets any standards that are established by the Nevada Sheriffs and Chiefs Association, or if the Nevada Sheriffs and Chiefs Association ceases to exist, its legal successor.

3. Beginning 10/01/01 Non Residents Can apply for a Nevada Non resident permit. Non Residents must apply the same as Residents. They must appear in person at any Sheriffs Office.

As of May 8, 2002, the Nevada Sheriffs' and Chiefs' Association requires that CFP training must take place in the State of Nevada.

Some will mail you an application with detailed instructions. Your training must take place inside Nevada and some counties require that the training take place within the county you apply.

Cost is approximately \$100 and the Permit is valid for 5 years.

Places Off-Limits Even With A Permit/License

[NRS 202.3673](#) Permittee authorized to carry concealed firearm while on premises of public building; exceptions; penalty.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 2 and 3, a permittee may carry a concealed firearm while he is on the premises of any public building.

2. A permittee shall not carry a concealed firearm while he is on the premises of a public building that is located on the property of a public airport.

3. A permittee shall not carry a concealed firearm while he is on the premises of:

(a) A public building that is located on the property of a public school or a child care facility or the property of the Nevada System of Higher Education, unless the permittee has obtained written permission to carry a concealed firearm while he is on the premises of the public building pursuant to subparagraph (3) of paragraph (a) of subsection 3 of [NRS 202.265](#).

(b) A public building that has a metal detector at each public entrance or a sign posted at each public entrance indicating that no firearms are allowed in the building, unless the permittee is not prohibited from carrying a concealed firearm while he is on the premises of the public building pursuant to subsection 4.

4. The provisions of paragraph (b) of subsection 3 do not prohibit:
- (a) A permittee who is a judge from carrying a concealed firearm in the courthouse or courtroom in
 - (b) which he presides or from authorizing a permittee to carry a concealed firearm while in the courtroom of the judge and while traveling to and from the courtroom of the judge. A permittee who is a prosecuting attorney of an agency or political subdivision of the United States or of this State from carrying a concealed firearm while he is on the premises of a public building.
 - (c) A permittee who is employed in the public building from carrying a concealed firearm while he is on the premises of the public building.
 - (d) A permittee from carrying a concealed firearm while he is on the premises of the public building if the permittee has received written permission from the person in control of the public building to carry a concealed firearm while the permittee is on the premises of the public building.
5. A person who violates subsection 2 or 3 is guilty of a misdemeanor.
6. As used in this section:
- (a) “Child care facility” has the meaning ascribed to it in paragraph (a) of subsection 5 of [NRS 202.265](#).
 - (b) “Public building” means any building or office space occupied by:
 - (1) Any component of the Nevada System of Higher Education and used for any purpose related to the System; or
 - (2) The Federal Government, the State of Nevada or any county, city, school district or other political subdivision of the State of Nevada and used for any public purpose. If only part of the building is occupied by an entity described in this subsection, the term means only that portion of the building which is so occupied.(Added to NRS by 1995, 2725; A 1997, 63; 1999, 2767; 2007, 1914)

Registration of Firearms in certain cities in Nevada

[NRS 244.364](#) Limited authority to regulate firearms; restrictions concerning registration of certain firearms in county whose population is 400,000 or more.

1. Except as otherwise provided by specific statute, the Legislature reserves for itself such rights and powers as are necessary to regulate the transfer, sale, purchase, possession, ownership, transportation, registration and licensing of firearms and ammunition in Nevada, and no county may infringe upon those rights and powers. As used in this subsection, “firearm” means any weapon from which a projectile is discharged by means of an explosive, spring, gas, air or other force.
2. A board of county commissioners may proscribe by ordinance or regulation the unsafe discharge of firearms.
3. If a board of county commissioners in a county whose population is 400,000 or more has required by ordinance or regulation adopted before June 13, 1989, the registration of a firearm capable of being concealed, the board of county commissioners shall amend such an ordinance or regulation to require:

(a) A period of at least 60 days of residency in the county before registration of such a firearm is required.

(b) A period of at least 72 hours for the registration of a pistol by a resident of the county upon transfer of title to the pistol to the resident by purchase, gift or any other transfer.

4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 1, as used in this section:

(a) "Firearm" means any device designed to be used as a weapon from which a projectile may be expelled through the barrel by the force of any explosion or other form of combustion.

(b) "Firearm capable of being concealed" includes all firearms having a barrel less than 12 inches in length.

(c) "Pistol" means a firearm capable of being concealed that is intended to be aimed and fired with one hand.
(Added to NRS by 1989, 652; A 2007, 1289)

Carry In State Parks/State & National Forests/WMA/Road Side Rest Areas

Carry Allowed in these Areas:

State Parks: YES NAC 407.105

State/National Forests: YES NAC 407.105

WMA's: Unknown

Road Side Rest Areas: YES NRS 202.3673

RV/Car Carry Without A Permit/License

Nevada law is silent on carrying firearms in vehicles. At least they amended their law to override local ordinances and that they must go by state law.

Nevada law was amended in 2007 and from what I can find out no city in Nevada can now regulate the carrying of firearms in the city. They must go by state law.

Sec. 2. NRS 268.418 is hereby amended to read as follows: 268.418 1. Except as otherwise provided by specific statute, the Legislature reserves for itself such rights and powers as are necessary to regulate the transfer, sale, purchase, possession, ownership, transportation, registration and licensing of firearms and ammunition in Nevada, and no city may infringe upon those rights and powers. As used in this subsection, "firearm" means any weapon from which a projectile is discharged by means of an explosive, spring, gas, air or other force.

2. The governing body of a city may proscribe by ordinance or regulation the unsafe discharge of firearms.

State Preemption

NRS 244. Limited authority to regulate firearms; restrictions concerning registration of certain firearms in county whose population is 400,000 or more.

1. Except as otherwise provided by specific statute, the Legislature reserves for itself such rights and powers as are necessary to regulate the transfer, sale, purchase, possession, ownership, transportation,

registration and licensing of firearms and ammunition in Nevada, and no county may infringe upon those rights and powers. As used in this subsection, “firearm” means any weapon from which a projectile is discharged by means of an explosive, spring, gas, air or other force.

2. A board of county commissioners may proscribe by ordinance or regulation the unsafe discharge of firearms.

3. If a board of county commissioners in a county whose population is 400,000 or more has required by ordinance or regulation adopted before June 13, 1989, the registration of a firearm capable of being concealed, the board of county commissioners shall amend such an ordinance or regulation to require:

(a) A period of at least 60 days of residency in the county before registration of such a firearm is required.

(b) A period of at least 72 hours for the registration of a pistol by a resident of the county upon transfer of title to the pistol to the resident by purchase, gift or any other transfer.

4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 1, as used in this section:

(a) “Firearm” means any device designed to be used as a weapon from which a projectile may be expelled through the barrel by the force of any explosion or other form of combustion.

(b) “Firearm capable of being concealed” includes all firearms having a barrel less than 12 inches in length.

(c) “Pistol” means a firearm capable of being concealed that is intended to be aimed and fired with one hand.

(Added to NRS by 1989, 652; A 2007, 1289)

NRS 268.418 Limited authority to regulate firearms; restrictions concerning registration of firearms in city in county whose population is 400,000 or more.

1. Except as otherwise provided by specific statute, the Legislature reserves for itself such rights and powers as are necessary to regulate the transfer, sale, purchase, possession, ownership, transportation, registration and licensing of firearms and ammunition in Nevada, and no city may infringe upon those rights and powers. As used in this subsection, “firearm” means any weapon from which a projectile is discharged by means of an explosive, spring, gas, air or other force.

2. The governing body of a city may proscribe by ordinance or regulation the unsafe discharge of firearms.

3. If the governing body of a city in a county whose population is 400,000 or more has required by ordinance or regulation adopted before June 13, 1989, the registration of a firearm capable of being concealed, the governing body shall amend such an ordinance or regulation to require:

(a) A period of at least 60 days of residency in the city before registration of such a firearm is required.

(b) A period of at least 72 hours for the registration of a pistol by a resident of the city upon transfer of title to the pistol to the resident by purchase, gift or any other transfer.

4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 1, as used in this section:

(a) “Firearm” means any device designed to be used as a weapon from which a projectile may be expelled through the barrel by the force of any explosion or other form of combustion.

(b) “Firearm capable of being concealed” includes all firearms having a barrel less than 12 inches in length.

(c) “Pistol” means a firearm capable of being concealed that is intended to be aimed and fired with one hand.

(Added to NRS by 1989, 652; A 2007, 1289)

NRS 269.222 Limited authority to regulate firearms; restrictions concerning registration of firearms in town in county whose population is 400,000 or more.

1. Except as otherwise provided by specific statute, the Legislature reserves for itself such rights and powers as are necessary to regulate the transfer, sale, purchase, possession, ownership, transportation, registration and licensing of firearms and ammunition in Nevada, and no town may infringe upon those rights and powers. As used in this subsection, “firearm” means any weapon from which a projectile is discharged by means of an explosive, spring, gas, air or other force.

2. A town board may proscribe by ordinance or regulation the unsafe discharge of firearms.

3. If a town board in a county whose population is 400,000 or more has required by ordinance or regulation adopted before June 13, 1989, the registration of a firearm capable of being concealed, the town board shall amend such an ordinance or regulation to require:

(a) A period of at least 60 days of residency in the town before registration of such a firearm is required.

(b) A period of at least 72 hours for the registration of a pistol by a resident of the town upon transfer of title to the pistol to the resident by purchase, gift or any other transfer.

4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 1, as used in this section:

(a) “Firearm” means any device designed to be used as a weapon from which a projectile may be expelled through the barrel by the force of any explosion or other form of combustion.

(b) “Firearm capable of being concealed” includes all firearms having a barrel less than 12 inches in length.

(c) “Pistol” means a firearm capable of being concealed that is intended to be aimed and fired with one hand.

(Added to NRS by 1989, 652; A 2007, 1290)

Deadly Force Laws

CHAPTER 200

Crimes against the Person

200.120 “Justifiable homicide” defined

200.130 Bare fear insufficient to justify killing; reasonable fear required.

200.150 Justifiable or excusable homicide.

200.160 Additional cases of justifiable homicide.

200.170 Burden of proving circumstances of mitigation or justifiable or excusable homicide.

200.180 Excusable homicide by misadventure.

200.190 Justifiable or excusable homicide not punishable.

200.200 Killing in self-defense.

Knife Laws State/Cities

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

Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

YES

Note: What is defined as carry in a restaurant that serves alcohol is a place like Friday’s or Red Lobster. This does not mean a bar or the bar area of a restaurant. 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.

Chemical Sprays/Stun Gun/Higher Capacity Magazine Laws

Chemical Weapons:

202.370 Thru 202.440 Nevada law prohibits possession of tear gas weapons, except for CS by adult (no felons) with no more than 2 fluid ounces in the form of an aerosol spray “which is designed and intended for use as an instrument of self-defense”.

LEOSA State Information

[Nevada LEOSA Info 1](#)

[Nevada LEOSA Info 2](#)

Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

[AG Opinion – What is Concealed](#)

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

Airport Carry: Parking Lot OK. Not In Terminal NRS 202.3673

Training Valid for: 12 Months

Time Period to Establish Residency: Upon obtaining a Nevada Drivers License/ID

Minimum Age for Permit/License: 21

Permit/License Info Public Information: NO

State Fire arm Laws: 202.253 thru 202.369

State Deadly Force Laws: 200.120 thru 200.200

State Knife Laws: 202.320 & 202.350 & 202.355

Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws: 202.37 Thru .44 & 202.357

Body Armor Laws: No laws found.

Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms? NO NRS 202.335

Updates to this Page

3/10/09 – Reciprocity Link Updated

6/30/09 – Reciprocity Map updated with change in KS and Non Resident Permit/Licenses

7/1/09 – NV No longer honors FL or UT Permit/Licenses. Added OH and WV as states it would honor.

8/16/09 – Non Resident wording updated.

8/21/09 - All link checked and repaired if needed.

8/31/09 – NE now honors a NV permit.

2/27/10 – Time Limit on Training Valid for updated to 1 year

3/2/10 – RV/Car Carry Section Updated. AG Opinion Added