STATE OF NEW YORK

1

Extraordinary Session

IN SENATE

July 1, 2022

Introduced by Sens. STEWART-COUSINS, MYRIE, KAVANAGH -- (at request of the Governor) -- read twice and ordered printed, and when printed to be committed to the Committee on Rules

AN ACT to amend the penal law, the general business law, the executive law, the civil practice law and rules and the state finance law, in relation to licensing and other provisions relating to firearms

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The section heading and subdivisions 1, 1-a, 2, 4, 4-a, 4-b, 10 and 11 of section 400.00 of the penal law, subdivisions 1 and 10 as amended by chapter 1 of the laws of 2013, paragraph (c) of subdivision 1 as amended by chapter 60 of the laws of 2018, paragraph (j) of subdivision 1 as amended by chapter 208 of the laws of 2022, subdivision 1-a as added by section 2 of part N of chapter 55 of the laws of 2020, subdivision 2 as amended by chapter 212 of the laws of 2022, subdivision 4 as amended by chapter 242 of the laws of 2019, subdivision 4-a as added by chapter 233 of the laws of 1980, subdivision 4-b as added by chapter 446 of the laws of 1997, paragraph (c) of subdivision 10 as added by chapter 212 of the laws of 2022, subdivision 11 as amended by chapter 207 of the laws of 2022, are amended and a new subdivision 4-c is added to read as follows:

[~~Licenses to carry, possess, repair and dispose of~~] **Licensing and other provisions relating to** firearms.

1. 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

EXPLANATION--Matter in ***italics*** (underscored) is new; matter in brackets [-] is old law to be omitted.

LBD12053-04-2

apply; (b) of good moral character**, which, for the purposes of this article, shall mean having the essential character, temperament and judgement 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; [~~and~~] (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; [~~and (n) concerning whom no good cause exists for the denial of the license.~~] **(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.

1-a. No person shall engage in the business of gunsmith or dealer in firearms unless licensed pursuant to this section. An applicant to engage in such business shall also be a citizen of the United States, more than twenty-one years of age and shall be required to maintain a place of business in the city or county where the license is issued. For such business, if the applicant is a firm or partnership, each member thereof shall comply with all of the requirements set forth in this subdivision and if the applicant is a corporation, each officer thereof shall so comply.

[~~1-a.~~] 1-b. For purposes of subdivision one of this section, serious offense shall include an offense in any jurisdiction or the former penal law that includes all of the essential elements of a serious offense as defined by subdivision seventeen of section 265.00 of this chapter. Nothing in this subdivision shall preclude the denial of a license based on the commission of, arrest for or conviction of an offense in any other jurisdiction which does not include all of the essential elements of a serious offense.

2. Types of licenses. A license for gunsmith or dealer in firearms shall be issued to engage in such business. A license for a semiautomatic rifle, other than an assault weapon or disguised gun, shall be issued to purchase or take possession of such a [~~firearm~~] semiautomatic rifle when such transfer of ownership occurs on or after the effective date of [~~the~~] chapter two hundred twelve of the laws of two thousand twenty-two that amended this subdivision. A license for a pistol or revolver, other than an assault weapon or a disguised gun, shall be issued to (a) have and possess in his dwelling by a householder; (b) have and possess in his place of business by a merchant or storekeeper; (c) have and carry concealed while so employed by a messenger employed by a banking institution or express company; (d) 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) 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 therefor by such commissioner, warden, superintendent or head keeper; (f) have and carry concealed, without regard to employment or place of possession **subject to the restrictions of state and federal law**, by any person [~~when proper cause exists for the issuance thereof~~]; and (g) have, possess, collect and carry antique pistols which are defined as follows: (i) any single shot, muzzle loading pistol with a matchlock, flintlock, percussion cap, or similar type of ignition system manufactured in or before [~~1898~~] **1898**, which is not designed for using rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition; and (ii) any replica of any pistol described in clause (i) hereof if such replica[~~—~~]**:**

(1) is not designed or redesigned for using rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition, or

(2) uses rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition which is no longer manufactured in the United States and which is not readily available in the ordinary channels of commercial trade.

4. Investigation. Before a license is issued or renewed, there shall be an investigation of all statements required in the application by the duly constituted police authorities of the locality where such application is made, including but not limited to such records as may be accessible to the division of state police or division of criminal justice services pursuant to section 400.02 of this article. For that purpose, the records of the appropriate office of the department of mental hygiene concerning previous or present mental illness of the applicant shall be available for inspection by the investigating officer of the police authority. Where the applicant is domiciled in a foreign state, the investigation shall include inquiry of the foreign state for records concerning the previous or present mental illness of the applicant, and, to the extent necessary for inspection by the investigating officer, the applicant shall execute a waiver of confidentiality of such record in such form as may be required by the foreign state. In order to ascertain any previous criminal record, the investigating officer shall take the fingerprints and physical descriptive data in quadruplicate of each individual by whom the application is signed and verified. Two copies of such fingerprints shall be taken on standard fingerprint cards eight inches square, and one copy may be taken on a card supplied for that purpose by the federal bureau of investigation; provided, however, that in the case of a corporate applicant that has already been issued a dealer in firearms license and seeks to operate a firearm dealership at a second or subsequent location, the original fingerprints on file may be used to ascertain any criminal record in the second or subsequent application unless any of the corporate officers have changed since the prior application, in which case the new corporate officer shall comply with procedures governing an initial application for such license. When completed, one standard card shall be forwarded to and retained by the division of criminal justice services in the executive department, at Albany. A search of the files of such division and written notification of the results of the search **shall be forwarded** to the investigating officer **and** shall be made without unnecessary delay. Thereafter, such

division shall notify the licensing officer and the executive department, division of state police, Albany, of any criminal record of the applicant filed therein subsequent to the search of its files. A second standard card, or the one supplied by the federal bureau of investigation, as the case may be, shall be forwarded to that bureau at Washington with a request that the files of the bureau be searched and notification of the results of the search be made to the investigating police authority. Of the remaining two fingerprint cards, one shall be filed with the executive department, division of state police, Albany, within ten days after issuance of the license, and the other **shall** remain on file with the investigating police authority. No such fingerprints may be inspected by any person other than a peace officer, who is acting pursuant to his or her special duties, or a police officer, except on order of a judge or justice of a court of record either upon notice to the licensee or without notice, as the judge or justice may deem appropriate. Upon completion of the investigation, the police authority shall report the results to the licensing officer without unnecessary delay.

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.

[~~4-b.~~] **4-c.** Westchester county firearms safety course certificate. In the county of Westchester, at the time of application, the licensing officer to which the license application is made shall provide a copy of the safety course booklet to each license applicant. Before such license is issued, such licensing officer shall require that the applicant submit a certificate of successful completion of a firearms safety course and test issued in his or her name and endorsed and affirmed under the penalties of perjury by a duly authorized instructor.

10. License: expiration, certification and renewal. (a) Any license for gunsmith or dealer in firearms and, in the city of New York, any license to carry or possess a pistol or revolver, issued at any time pursuant to this section or prior to the first day of July, nineteen hundred sixty-three and not limited to expire on an earlier date fixed in the license, shall**, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (d) of**

this subdivision, expire not more than three years after the date of issuance. In the counties of Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester, any license to carry or possess a pistol or revolver, issued at any time pursuant to this section or prior to the first day of July, nineteen hundred sixty-three and not limited to expire on an earlier date fixed in the license, shall expire not more than five years after the date of issuance; however, in the county of Westchester, any such license shall be certified prior to the first day of April, two thousand, in accordance with a schedule to be contained in regulations promulgated by the commissioner of the division of criminal justice services, and every such license shall**, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (d) of this subdivision,** be recertified every five years thereafter. For purposes of this section certification shall mean that the licensee shall provide to the licensing officer the following information only: current name, date of birth, current address, and the make, model, caliber and serial number of all firearms currently possessed. Such certification information shall be filed by the licensing officer in the same manner as an amendment. Elsewhere than in the city of New York and the counties of Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester, any license to carry or possess a pistol or revolver, issued at any time pursuant to this section or prior to the first day of July, nineteen hundred sixty-three and not previously revoked or cancelled, shall be in force and effect until revoked as herein provided. Any license not previously cancelled or revoked shall remain in full force and effect for thirty days beyond the stated expiration date on such license. Any application to renew a license that has not previously expired, been revoked or cancelled shall thereby extend the term of the license until disposition of the application by the licensing officer. In the case of a license for gunsmith or dealer in firearms, in counties having a population of less than two hundred thousand inhabitants, photographs and fingerprints shall be submitted on original applications and upon renewal thereafter [~~only~~] at [~~six~~] **three** year intervals. Upon satisfactory proof that a currently valid original license has been despoiled, lost or otherwise removed from the possession of the licensee and upon application containing an additional photograph of the licensee, the licensing officer shall issue a duplicate license.

(b) All licensees shall be recertified to the division of state police every five years thereafter**, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (d) of this subdivision**. Any license issued before the effective date of the chapter of the laws of two thousand thirteen which added this paragraph shall be recertified by the licensee on or before January thirty-first, two thousand eighteen, and not less than one year prior to such date, the state police shall send a notice to all license holders who have not recertified by such time. Such recertification shall be in a form as approved by the superintendent of state police, which shall request the license holder's name, date of birth, gender, race, residential address, social security number, firearms possessed by such license holder, email address at the option of the license holder and an affirmation that such license holder is not prohibited from possessing firearms. The form may be in an electronic form if so designated by the superintendent of state police. Failure to recertify shall act as a revocation of such license. If the New York state police discover as a result of the recertification process that a licensee failed to provide a change of address, the New York state police shall not require the licensing officer to revoke such license.

(c) A license to purchase or take possession of a semiautomatic rifle as defined in subdivision two of this section shall be recertified to the applicable licensing officer every five years following the issuance of such license. Failure to renew such a license shall be a violation punishable by a fine not to exceed two hundred fifty dollars, and such failure to renew shall be considered by the licensing officer when reviewing future license applications by the license holder pursuant to this chapter.

(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.

11. License: revocation and suspension. (a) The conviction of a licensee anywhere of a felony or serious offense or a licensee at any time becoming ineligible to obtain a license [~~under this section shall operate as~~] **, including engaging in conduct that would have resulted in the denial of a license, under this section shall operate as or be grounds for,** a revocation of the license. A license may be revoked or suspended as provided for in section 530.14 of the criminal procedure law or section eight hundred forty-two-a of the family court act. Except for a license issued pursuant to section 400.01 of this article, a license may be revoked and cancelled at any time in the city of New York, and in the counties of Nassau and Suffolk, by the licensing officer, and elsewhere than in the city of New York by any judge or justice of a court of record; a license issued pursuant to section 400.01 of this article may be revoked and cancelled at any time by the licensing officer or any judge or justice of a court of record. A license to engage in the business of dealer may be revoked or suspended for any violation of the provisions of article thirty-nine-BB of the general business law. The official revoking a license shall give written notice thereof without unnecessary delay to the executive department, division of state police, Albany, and shall also notify immediately the duly constituted police authorities of the locality. **The licensing officer shall revoke any license issued in which an applicant knowingly made a material false statement on the application. Notice of a revocation under this subdivision shall be issued in writing and shall include the basis for the determination, which shall be supported by a preponderance of the evidence. Such notice shall also include information regarding the ability to appeal such decision in accordance with subdivision four-a of this section.**

(b) Whenever the director of community services or his or her designee makes a report pursuant to section 9.46 of the mental hygiene law, the division of criminal justice services shall convey such information, whenever it determines that the person named in the report possesses a license issued pursuant to this section, to the appropriate licensing official, who shall issue an order suspending or revoking such license.

(c) In any instance in which a person's license is suspended or revoked under paragraph (a) or (b) of this subdivision, such person shall surrender such license to the appropriate licensing official and any and all firearms, rifles, or shotguns owned or possessed by such person shall be surrendered to an appropriate law enforcement agency as provided in subparagraph (f) of paragraph one of subdivision a of

section 265.20 of this chapter. In the event such license, firearm, shotgun, or rifle is not surrendered, such items shall be removed and declared a nuisance and any police officer or peace officer acting pursuant to his or her special duties is authorized to remove any and all such weapons.

§ 2. Section 837 of the executive law is amended by adding a new subdivision 23 to read as follows:

23. (a) In conjunction with the superintendent of the state police, promulgate policies and procedures with regard to standardization of firearms safety training required under subdivision nineteen of section 400.00 of the penal law, which shall include the approval of course materials and promulgation of proficiency standards for live fire training; and

(b) In conjunction with the superintendent of state police, create an appeals board for the purpose of hearing appeals as provided in subdivision four-a of section 400.00 of the penal law and promulgate rules and regulations governing such appeals.

§ 3. The executive law is amended by adding a new section 235 to read as follows:

§ 235. Firearms safety training, and licensing appeals. 1. The superintendent shall, in conjunction with the commissioner of the division of criminal justice services, promulgate policies and procedures with regard to standardization of firearms safety training required under subdivision nineteen of section 400.00 of the penal law, which shall include the approval of course materials and the promulgation of proficiency standards for live fire training.

2. The superintendent, in conjunction with the commissioner of the division of criminal justice services, shall create an appeals board for the purpose of hearing appeals as provided in subdivision four-a of section 400.00 of the penal law and promulgate rules and regulations governing such appeals.

§ 4. The penal law is amended by adding a new section 265.01-e to read as follows:

§ 265.01-e Criminal possession of a firearm, rifle or 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 dependance care or services;

(c) any place of worship or religious observation;

(d) libraries, public playgrounds, public parks, and zoos;

(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;

(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) consistent with federal law, law enforcement who qualify to carry under the federal law enforcement officers safety act, 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;

(h) a government employee under the express written consent of such employee's supervising government entity for the purposes of natural resource protection and management;

(i) persons lawfully engaged in hunting activity, including hunter education training; or

(j) persons operating a program in a sensitive location out of their residence, as defined by this section, which is licensed, certified, authorized, or funded by the state or a municipality, so long as such possession is in compliance with any rules or regulations applicable to the operation of such program and use or storage of firearms.

Criminal possession of a firearm, rifle or shotgun in a sensitive location is a class E felony.

§ 5. The penal law is amended by adding a new section 265.01-d to read as follows:

§ 265.01-d Criminal possession of a weapon in a restricted location.

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.

§ 6. Subdivision a of section 265.20 of the penal law is amended by adding a new paragraph 3-a to read as follows:

3-a. Possession of a pistol or revolver by a person undergoing live-fire range training pursuant to section 400.00 of this chapter while

such person is undergoing such training and is supervised by a duly authorized instructor.

§ 7. Section 400.02 of the penal law, as amended by chapter 244 of the laws of 2019, is amended to read as follows:

§ 400.02 Statewide license and record database.

1. There shall be a statewide license and record database which shall be created and maintained by the division of state police the cost of which shall not be borne by any municipality. Records assembled or collected for purposes of inclusion in such database shall not be subject to disclosure pursuant to article six of the public officers law. [~~Records~~] **All records** containing granted license applications **from all licensing authorities** shall be [~~periodically~~] **monthly** checked by the division of criminal justice services **in conjunction with the division of state police** against criminal conviction, **criminal indictment,** mental health, **extreme risk protection orders, orders of protection,** and all other records as are necessary to determine their continued accuracy as well as whether an individual is no longer a valid license holder. The division of criminal justice services shall also check pending applications made pursuant to this article against such records to determine whether a license may be granted. All state **and local** agencies shall cooperate with the division of criminal justice services, as otherwise authorized by law, in making their records available for such checks. The division of criminal justice services, upon determining that an individual is ineligible to possess a license, or is no longer a valid license holder, shall notify the applicable licensing official of such determination and such licensing official shall not issue a license or **shall** revoke such license and any weapons owned or possessed by such individual shall be removed consistent with the provisions of subdivision eleven of section 400.00 of this article. Local and state law enforcement shall have access to such database in the performance of their duties. Records assembled or collected for purposes of inclusion in the database established by this section shall be released pursuant to a court order.

2. There shall be a statewide license and record database specific for ammunition sales which shall be created and maintained by the division of state police the cost of which shall not be borne by any municipality no later than thirty days upon designating the division of state police as the point of contact to perform both firearm and ammunition background checks under federal and state law. Records assembled or collected for purposes of inclusion in such database shall not be subject to disclosure pursuant to article six of the public officers law. All records containing granted license applications from all licensing authorities shall be monthly checked by the division of criminal justice services in conjunction with the division of state police against criminal conviction, criminal indictments, mental health, extreme risk protection orders, orders of protection, and all other records as are necessary to determine their continued accuracy as well as whether an individual is no longer a valid license holder. The division of criminal justice services shall also check pending applications made pursuant to this article against such records to determine whether a license may be granted. All state and local agencies shall cooperate with the division of criminal justice services, as otherwise authorized by law, in making their records available for such checks. No later than thirty days after the superintendent of the state police certifies that the statewide license and record database established pursuant to this section and the statewide license and record database established for

ammunition sales are operational for the purposes of this section, a dealer in firearms licensed pursuant to section 400.00 of this article, a seller of ammunition as defined in subdivision twenty-four of section 265.00 of this chapter shall not transfer any ammunition to any other person who is not a dealer in firearms as defined in subdivision nine of such section 265.00 or a seller of ammunition as defined in subdivision twenty-four of section 265.00 of this chapter, unless:

(a) before the completion of the transfer, the licensee or seller contacts the statewide license and record database and provides the database with information sufficient to identify such dealer or seller transferee based on information on the transferee's identification document as defined in paragraph (c) of this subdivision, as well as the amount, caliber, manufacturer's name and serial number, if any, of such ammunition;

(b) the licensee or seller is provided with a unique identification number; and

(c) the transferor has verified the identity of the transferee by examining a valid state identification document of the transferee issued by the department of motor vehicles or if the transferee is not a resident of the state of New York, a valid identification document issued by the transferee's state or country of residence containing a photograph of the transferee.

§ 8. Subdivisions 2 and 6 of section 400.03 of the penal law, as added by chapter 1 of the laws of 2013, are amended to read as follows:

2. Any seller of ammunition or dealer in firearms shall keep [~~a record book~~] either an electronic record, or dataset, or an organized collection of structured information, or data, typically stored electronically in a computer system approved as to form by the superintendent of state police. In the record [~~book~~] shall be entered at the time of every transaction involving ammunition the date, name, age, occupation and residence of any person from whom ammunition is received or to whom ammunition is delivered, and the amount, calibre, manufacturer's name and serial number, or if none, any other distinguishing number or identification mark on such ammunition. [~~The record book shall be maintained on the premises mentioned and described in the license and shall be open at all reasonable hours for inspection by any peace officer, acting pursuant to his or her special duties, or police officer. Any record produced pursuant to this section and any transmission thereof to any government agency shall not be considered a public record for purposes of article six of the public officers law.~~]

6. If the superintendent of state police certifies that background checks of ammunition purchasers may be conducted through the national instant criminal background check system or through the division of state police once the division has been designated point of contact, use of that system by a dealer or seller shall be sufficient to satisfy subdivisions four and five of this section and such checks shall be conducted through such system, provided that a record of such transaction shall be forwarded to the state police in a form determined by the superintendent.

§ 9. Section 265.45 of the penal law, as amended by chapter 133 of the laws of 2019, is amended to read as follows:

§ 265.45 Failure to safely store rifles, shotguns, and firearms in the first degree.

1. No person who owns or is custodian of a rifle, shotgun or firearm who resides with an individual who: (i) is under [~~sixteen~~] eighteen years of age; (ii) such person knows or has reason to know is prohibited

from possessing a rifle, shotgun or firearm pursuant to a temporary or final extreme risk protection order issued under article sixty-three-A of the civil practice law and rules or 18 U.S.C. § 922(g) (1), (4), (8) or (9); or (iii) such person knows or has reason to know is prohibited from possessing a rifle, shotgun or firearm based on a conviction for a felony or a serious offense, shall store or otherwise leave such rifle, shotgun or firearm out of his or her immediate possession or control without having first securely locked such rifle, shotgun or firearm in an appropriate safe storage depository or rendered it incapable of being fired by use of a gun locking device appropriate to that weapon.

2. No person shall store or otherwise leave a rifle, shotgun, or firearm out of his or her 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**. 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.**

4. It shall not be a violation of this section to allow a person less than [~~sixteen~~] **eighteen** years of age access to: (i) a firearm, rifle or shotgun for lawful use as authorized under paragraph seven or seven-e of subdivision a of section 265.20 of this article, or (ii) a rifle or shotgun for lawful use as authorized by article eleven of the environmental conservation law when such person less than [~~sixteen~~] **eighteen** years of age is the holder of a hunting license or permit and such rifle or shotgun is used in accordance with such law.

Failure to safely store rifles, shotguns, and firearms in the first degree is a class A misdemeanor.

§ 10. The penal law is amended by adding a new section 400.30 to read as follows:

§ 400.30 Application.

Nothing in this article shall be construed to impair or in any way prevent the enactment or application of any local law, code, ordinance, rule or regulation that is more restrictive than any requirement set forth in or established by this article.

§ 11. Section 270.20 of the penal law, as added by chapter 56 of the laws of 1984, and subdivision 1 as amended by chapter 317 of the laws of 2001, is amended to read as follows:

§ 270.20 Unlawful wearing of [~~a~~] body [~~vest~~] **armor**.

1. A person is guilty of the unlawful wearing of [~~a~~] body [~~vest~~] **armor** when acting either alone or with one or more other persons he commits any violent felony offense defined in section 70.02 while possessing a firearm, rifle or shotgun and in the course of and in furtherance of such crime he **or she** wears [~~a~~] body [~~vest~~] **armor**.

2. For the purposes of this section [~~a~~] "body [~~vest~~] **armor**" means [~~a bullet-resistant soft body armor providing, as a minimum standard, the level of protection known as threat level I which shall mean at least~~

~~seven layers of bullet-resistant material providing protection from three shots of one hundred fifty-eight grain lead ammunition fired from a .38 calibre handgun at a velocity of eight hundred fifty feet per second~~] any product that is a personal protective body covering intended to protect against gunfire, regardless of whether such product is to be worn alone or is sold as a complement to another product or garment.

The unlawful wearing of [~~a~~] body [~~vest~~] armor is a class E felony.

§ 12. Section 270.21 of the penal law, as added by chapter 210 of the laws of 2022, is amended to read as follows:

§ 270.21 Unlawful purchase of [~~a~~] body [~~vest~~] armor.

A person is guilty of the unlawful purchase of [~~a~~] body [~~vest~~] armor when, not being engaged or employed in an eligible profession, they knowingly purchase or take possession of [~~a~~] body [~~vest~~] armor, as such term is defined in subdivision two of section 270.20 of this article. This section shall not apply to individuals or entities engaged or employed in eligible professions, which shall include police officers as defined in section 1.20 of the criminal procedure law, peace officers as defined in section 2.10 of the criminal procedure law, persons in military service in the state of New York or military or other service for the United States, and such other professions designated by the department of state in accordance with section one hundred forty-four-a of the executive law.

Unlawful purchase of [~~a~~] body [~~vest~~] armor is a class A misdemeanor for a first offense and a class E felony for any subsequent offense.

§ 13. Section 270.22 of the penal law, as added by chapter 210 of the laws of 2022, is amended to read as follows:

§ 270.22 Unlawful sale of [~~a~~] body [~~vest~~] armor.

A person is guilty of the unlawful sale of [~~a~~] body [~~vest~~] armor when they sell, exchange, give or dispose of [~~a~~] body [~~vest~~] armor, as such term is defined in subdivision two of section 270.20 of this article, to an individual whom they know or reasonably should have known is not engaged or employed in an eligible profession, as such term is defined in section 270.21 of this article.

Unlawful sale of [~~a~~] body [~~vest~~] armor is a class A misdemeanor for the first offense and a class E felony for any subsequent offense.

§ 14. Section 396-eee of the general business law, as added by chapter 210 of the laws of 2022, is amended to read as follows:

§ 396-eee. Unlawful sale or delivery of body [~~vests~~] armor. 1. No person, firm or corporation shall sell or deliver body [~~vests~~] armor to any individual or entity not engaged or employed in an eligible profession, and except as provided in subdivision [~~three~~] two of this section, no such sale or delivery shall be permitted unless the transferee meets in person with the transferor to accomplish such sale or delivery.

2. The provisions of subdivision one of this section regarding in person sale or delivery shall not apply to purchases made by federal, state, or local government agencies for the purpose of furnishing such body [~~vests~~] armor to employees in eligible professions.

3. For the purposes of this section, "body [~~vest~~] armor" shall have the same meaning as defined in subdivision two of section 270.20 of the penal law.

4. Any person, firm or corporation that violate the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a violation punishable by a fine in an amount not to exceed five thousand dollars for the first offense and in an amount not to exceed ten thousand dollars for any subsequent offense.

§ 15. Section 144-a of the executive law, as added by chapter 210 of the laws of 2022, is amended to read as follows:

§ 144-a. Eligible professions for the purchase, sale, and use of body [~~vests~~] armor. The secretary of state in consultation with the division of criminal justice services, the division of homeland security and emergency services, the department of corrections and community supervision, the division of the state police, and the office of general services shall promulgate rules and regulations to establish criteria for eligible professions requiring the use of [~~a~~] body [~~vest~~] armor, as such term is defined in subdivision two of section 270.20 of the penal law. Such professions shall include those in which the duties may expose the individual to serious physical injury that may be prevented or mitigated by the wearing of [~~a~~] body [~~vest~~] armor. Such rules and regulations shall also include a process by which an individual or entity may request that the profession in which they engage be added to the list of eligible professions, a process by which the department shall approve such professions, and a process by which individuals and entities may present proof of engagement in eligible professions when purchasing [~~a~~] body [~~vest~~] armor.

§ 16. The executive law is amended by adding a new section 228 to read as follows:

§ 228. National instant criminal background checks. 1. (a) The division is hereby authorized and directed to serve as a state point of contact for implementation of 18 U.S.C. sec. 922 (t), all federal regulations and applicable guidelines adopted pursuant thereto, and the national instant criminal background check system for the purchase of firearms and ammunition.

(b) Upon receiving a request from a licensed dealer pursuant to section eight hundred ninety-six or eight hundred ninety-eight of the general business law, the division shall initiate a background check by (i) contacting the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) or its successor to initiate a national instant criminal background check, and (ii) consulting the statewide firearms license and records database established pursuant to subdivision three of this section, in order to determine if the purchaser is a person described in sections 400.00 and 400.03 of the penal law, or is prohibited by state or federal law from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm or ammunition.

2. (a) The division shall report the name, date of birth and physical description of any person prohibited from possessing a firearm pursuant to 18 U.S.C. sec. 922(g) or (n) to the national instant criminal background check system index, denied persons files.

(b) Information provided pursuant to this section shall remain privileged and confidential, and shall not be disclosed, except for the purpose of enforcing federal or state law regarding the purchase of firearms or ammunition.

(c) Any background check conducted by the division, or delegated authority, of any applicant for a permit, firearms identification card license, ammunition sale, or registration, in accordance with the requirements of section 400.00 of the penal law, shall not be considered a public record and shall not be disclosed to any person not authorized by law or this chapter to have access to such background check, including the applicant. Any application for a permit, firearms identification card, ammunition sale, or license, and any document reflecting the issuance or denial of such permit, firearms identification card, or license, and any permit, firearms identification card, license, certification, certificate, form of register, or registration statement, maintained by any state or municipal governmental agency, shall not be considered a

public record and shall not be disclosed to any person not authorized by law to have access to such documentation, including the applicant, except on the request of persons acting in their governmental capacities for purposes of the administration of justice.

3. The division shall create and maintain a statewide firearms license and records database which shall contain records held by the division and any records that it is authorized to request from the division of criminal justice services, office of court administration, New York state department of health, New York state office of mental health, and other local entities. Such database shall be used for the certification and recertification of firearm permits under section 400.02 of the penal law, assault weapon registration under subdivision sixteen-a of section 400.00 of the penal law, and ammunition sales under section 400.03 of the penal law. Such database shall also be used to initiate a national instant criminal background check pursuant to subdivision one of this section upon request from a licensed dealer. The division may create and maintain additional databases as needed to complete background checks pursuant to the requirements of this section.

4. The superintendent shall promulgate a plan to coordinate background checks for firearm and ammunition purchases pursuant to this section and to require any person, firm or corporation that sells, delivers or otherwise transfers any firearm or ammunition to submit a request to the division in order to complete the background checks in compliance with federal and state law, including the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), in New York state. Such plan shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following features:

(a) The creation of a centralized bureau within the division to receive and process all background check requests, which shall include a contact center unit and an appeals unit. Staff may include but is not limited to: bureau chief, supervisors, managers, different levels of administrative analysts, appeals specialists and administrative personnel. The division shall employ and train such personnel to administer the provisions of this section.

(b) Procedures for carrying out the duties under this section, including hours of operation.

(c) An automated phone system and web-based application system, including a toll-free telephone number and/or web-based application option for any licensed dealer requesting a background check in order to sell, deliver or otherwise transfer a firearm which shall be operational every day that the bureau is open for business for the purpose of responding to requests in accordance with this section.

5. (a) Each licensed dealer that submits a request for a national instant criminal background check pursuant to this section shall pay a fee imposed by the bureau for performing such background check. Such fee shall be allocated to the background check fund established pursuant to section ninety-nine-pp of the state finance law. The amount of the fee shall not exceed the total amount of direct and indirect costs incurred by the bureau in performing such background check.

(b) The bureau shall transmit all moneys collected pursuant to this paragraph to the state comptroller, who shall credit the same to the background check fund.

6. On January fifteenth of each calendar year, the bureau shall submit a report to the governor, the temporary president of the senate, and the speaker of the assembly concerning:

a. the number of employees used by the bureau in the preceding year for the purpose of performing background checks pursuant to this section;

b. the number of background check requests received and processed during the preceding calendar year, including the number of "proceed" responses and the number and reasons for denials;

c. the calculations used to determine the amount of the fee imposed pursuant to this paragraph.

7. Within sixty days of the effective date of this section, the superintendent shall notify each licensed dealer holding a permit to sell firearms of the requirement to submit a request to the division to initiate a background check pursuant to this section as well as the following means to be used to apply for background checks:

i. any person, firm or corporation that sells, delivers or otherwise transfers firearms shall obtain a completed ATF 4473 form from the potential buyer or transferee including name, date of birth, gender, race, social security number, or other identification numbers of such potential buyer or transferee and shall have inspected proper identification including an identification containing a photograph of the potential buyer or transferee.

ii. it shall be unlawful for any person, in connection with the sale, acquisition or attempted acquisition of a firearm from any transferor, to willfully make any false, fictitious oral or written statement or to furnish or exhibit any false, fictitious, or misrepresented identification that is intended or likely to deceive such transferor with respect to any fact material to the lawfulness of the sale or other disposition of such firearm under federal or state law. Any person who violates the provisions of this subparagraph shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

8. Any potential buyer or transferee shall have thirty days to appeal the denial of a background check, using a form established by the superintendent. Upon receipt of an appeal, the division shall provide such applicant a reason for a denial within thirty days. Upon receipt of the reason for denial, the appellant may appeal to the attorney general.

§ 17. Subdivision 2 of section 898 of the general business law, as added by chapter 129 of the laws of 2019, is amended to read as follows:

2. Before any sale, exchange or disposal pursuant to this article, a national instant criminal background check must be completed by a dealer who [~~consents~~] shall submit a request to the division of state police pursuant to section two hundred twenty-eight of the executive law to conduct such check[~~, and upon completion of such background check, shall complete a document, the form of which shall be approved by the superintendent of state police, that identifies and confirms that such check was performed~~]. Before a dealer who [~~consents~~] has submitted a request to the division of state police to conduct a national instant criminal background check delivers a firearm, rifle or shotgun to any person, either (a) NICS shall have issued a "proceed" response [~~to the dealer~~], or (b) thirty calendar days shall have elapsed since the date the dealer [~~contacted~~] submitted a request to the division of state police to contact the NICS to initiate a national instant criminal background check and NICS has not notified the [~~dealer~~] division of state police that the transfer of the firearm, rifle or shotgun to such person should be denied.

§ 18. Paragraph (c) of subdivision 1 of section 896 of the general business law, as added by chapter 189 of the laws of 2000, is amended to read as follows:

(c) coordinate with the division of state police to provide access at the gun show to [~~a firearm dealer licensed under federal law who is authorized to~~] perform a national instant criminal background check [~~where the seller or transferor of a firearm, rifle or shotgun is not authorized to conduct such a check by (i) requiring firearm exhibitors who are firearm dealers licensed under federal law and who are authorized to conduct a national instant criminal background check to provide such a check at cost or (ii) designating a specific location at the gun show where a firearm dealer licensed under federal law who is authorized to conduct a national instant criminal background check will be present to perform such a check at cost~~] prior to any firearm sale or transfer. Any firearm dealer licensed under federal law who [~~performs~~] submits a request to the division of state police to perform a national instant criminal background check pursuant to this paragraph shall provide the seller or transferor of the firearm, rifle or shotgun with a copy of the United States Department of Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Form ATF F 4473 and such dealer shall maintain such form and make such form available for inspection by law enforcement agencies for a period of ten years thereafter.

§ 19. Subdivision 6 of section 400.03 of the penal law, as added by chapter 1 of the laws of 2013, is amended to read as follows:

6. If the superintendent of state police certifies that background checks of ammunition purchasers may be conducted through the national instant criminal background check system, [~~use of that system by~~] a dealer or seller shall contact the division of state police to conduct such check which shall be sufficient to satisfy subdivisions four and five of this section [~~and such checks shall be conducted through such system, provided that a record of such transaction shall be forwarded to the state police in a form determined by the superintendent~~].

§ 20. The penal law is amended by adding a new section 400.06 to read as follows:

§ 400.06 National instant criminal background checks.

1. Any dealer in firearms that sells, delivers or otherwise transfers any firearm shall contact the division of state police to conduct a national instant criminal background check pursuant to section two hundred twenty-eight of the executive law.

2. Failure to comply with the requirements of this section is a class A misdemeanor.

§ 21. The state finance law is amended by adding a new section 99-pp to read as follows:

§ 99-pp. Background check fund. 1. There is hereby established in the joint custody of the state comptroller and commissioner of taxation and finance a special fund to be known as the "background check fund".

2. Such fund shall consist of all revenues received by the comptroller, pursuant to the provisions of section two hundred twenty-eight of the executive law and all other moneys appropriated thereto from any other fund or source pursuant to law. Nothing contained in this section shall prevent the state from receiving grants, gifts or bequests for the purposes of the fund as defined in this section and depositing them into the fund according to law.

3. The moneys of the background check fund, following appropriation by the legislature, shall be allocated for the direct costs associated with performing background checks pursuant to section two hundred twenty-eight of the executive law.

4. The state comptroller may invest any moneys in the background check fund not expended for the purpose of this section as provided by law.

The state comptroller shall credit any interest and income derived from the deposit and investment of moneys in the background check fund to the background check fund.

5. (a) Any unexpended and unencumbered moneys remaining in the background check fund at the end of a fiscal year shall remain in the background check fund and shall not be credited to any other fund.

(b) To the extent practicable, any such remaining funds shall be used to reduce the amount of the fee described in subdivision two of section two hundred twenty-eight of the executive law.

§ 22. Subdivision 19 of section 265.00 of the penal law, as amended by chapter 150 of the laws of 2020, is amended to read as follows:

19. "Duly authorized instructor" means (a) a duly commissioned officer of the United States army, navy, marine corps or coast guard, or of the national guard of the state of New York; or (b) a duly qualified adult citizen of the United States who has been granted a certificate as an instructor in small arms practice issued by the United States army, navy or marine corps, or by the adjutant general of this state, or by the division of criminal justice services, or by the national rifle association of America, a not-for-profit corporation duly organized under the laws of this state; (c) by a person duly qualified and designated by the department of environmental conservation [~~under paragraph c of subdivision three of section 11-0713 of the environmental conservation law~~] as its agent in the giving of instruction and the making of certifications of qualification in responsible hunting practices; or (d) a New York state 4-H certified shooting sports instructor.

§ 23. Subdivision 18 of section 400.00 of the penal law, as added by chapter 135 of the laws of 2019, is amended and a new subdivision 19 is added to read as follows:

18. Notice. Upon the issuance of a license, the licensing officer shall issue therewith, and such licensee shall attest to the receipt of, the following [~~notice~~] information and notifications: (a) the grounds for which the license issued may be revoked, which shall include but not be limited to the areas and locations for which the licenses issued under paragraph (f) of subdivision two of this section prohibits the possession of firearms, rifles, and shotguns, and that a conviction under sections 265.01-d and 265.01-e of this chapter are felonies for which licensure will be revoked;

(b) a notification regarding the requirements for safe storage which shall be in conspicuous and legible twenty-four point type on eight and one-half inches by eleven inches paper stating in bold print the following:

WARNING: RESPONSIBLE FIREARM STORAGE IS THE LAW IN NEW YORK STATE. WHEN STORED IN A HOME FIREARMS, RIFLES, OR SHOTGUNS MUST EITHER BE STORED WITH A GUN LOCKING DEVICE OR IN A SAFE STORAGE DEPOSITORY OR NOT BE LEFT OUTSIDE THE IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND CONTROL OF THE OWNER OR OTHER LAWFUL POSSESSOR IF A CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN RESIDES IN THE HOME OR IS PRESENT, OR IF THE OWNER OR POSSESSOR RESIDES WITH A PERSON PROHIBITED FROM POSSESSING A FIREARM UNDER STATE OR FEDERAL LAW. FIREARMS SHOULD BE STORED [~~UNLOADED AND LOCKED~~] BY REMOVING THE AMMUNITION FROM AND SECURELY LOCKING SUCH FIREARM IN A LOCATION SEPARATE FROM AMMUNITION. LEAVING FIREARMS ACCESSIBLE TO A CHILD OR OTHER PROHIBITED PERSON MAY SUBJECT YOU TO IMPRISONMENT, FINE, OR BOTH. WHEN STORED IN A VEHICLE OUTSIDE THE OWNER'S IMMEDIATE POSSESSION OR CONTROL, FIREARMS, RIFLES, AND SHOTGUNS MUST BE STORED IN AN APPROPRIATE SAFE STORAGE DEPOSITORY AND OUT OF SIGHT FROM OUTSIDE OF THE VEHICLE.

(c) any other information necessary to ensure such licensee is aware of their responsibilities as a license holder.

Nothing in this subdivision shall be deemed to affect, impair or supersede any special or local law relating to providing notice regarding the safe storage of rifles, shotguns or firearms.

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.

§ 24. Subdivisions 11 and 12 of section 265.00 of the penal law are amended to read as follows:

11. "Rifle" means a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of the explosive [~~in a fixed metallic cartridge~~] to fire only a single projectile through a rifled bore for each single pull of the trigger using either: (a) fixed metallic cartridge; or (b) each projectile and explosive charge are loaded individually for each shot discharged. In addition to common, modern usage, rifles include those using obsolete ammunition not commonly available in commercial trade, or that load through the muzzle and fire a single projectile with each discharge, or loading, including muzzle loading rifles, flintlock rifles, and black powder rifles.

12. "Shotgun" means a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of the explosive [~~in a fixed shotgun shell~~] to fire through a smooth or rifled bore either a number of ball shot or a single projectile for each single pull of the trigger

using either: (a) a fixed shotgun shell; or (b) a projectile or number of ball shot and explosive charge are loaded individually for each shot discharged. In addition to common, modern usage, shotguns include those using obsolete ammunition not commonly available in commercial trade, or that load through the muzzle and fires ball shot with each discharge, or loading, including muzzle loading shotguns, flintlock shotguns, and black powder shotguns.

§ 25. Severability. If any clause, sentence, paragraph or section of this act shall be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, the judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph or section thereof directly involved in the controversy in which the judgment shall have been rendered.

§ 26. This act shall take effect on the first of September next succeeding the date on which it shall have become a law; provided, however:

(a) the amendments to subdivision 1 and subdivision 4-b of section 400.00 of the penal law made by section one of this act shall apply only to licenses for which an application is made on or after the effective date of this act;

(b) if chapter 208 of the laws of 2022 shall not have taken effect on or before such date then the amendments made to paragraph (j) of subdivision one of section 400.00 of the penal law made by section one of this act shall take effect on the same date and in the same manner as such chapter of the laws of 2022, takes effect;

(c) the amendments to sections 270.20, 270.21 and 270.22 of the penal law made by sections eleven, twelve and thirteen of this act, the amendments to section 396-eee of the general business law as amended by section fourteen of this act, and the amendments to section 144-a of the executive law as amended by section fifteen of this act, shall take effect on the same date and in the same manner as chapter 210 of the laws of 2022, takes effect;

(d) if chapter 207 of the laws of 2022 shall not have taken effect on or before such date then the amendments to subdivision 11 of section 400.00 of the penal law made by section one of this act shall take effect on the same date and in the same manner as such chapter of the laws of 2022, takes effect;

(e) if chapter 212 of the laws of 2022 shall not have taken effect on or before such date then the amendments to subdivision 2 of section 400.00 of the penal law made by section one of this act shall take effect on the same date and in the same manner as such chapter of the laws of 2022, takes effect;

(f) sections sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two shall take effect July 15, 2023; and

(g) subdivision 4-a of section 400.00 of the penal law, as amended by section one of this act, shall take effect April 1, 2023.