

Recently Passed New York Gun Laws

S9458 - takes effect September 4, 2022. Creates licensing of semi auto rifles just like pistol/revolvers. Raises the age to purchase/possess semi auto rifles to 21.

S9456 - takes effect July 6, 2022. Changes definition of firearm. Outlaws "others".

S9407B - takes effect July 6, 2022. Bans the sale of "body vests".

S9229A - takes effect immediately. Balance high-capacity ammunition feeding devices including previously owned or previously grandfathered/registered magazines.

S4970A - takes effect December 3, 2022. Imposing stricter conditions to FFL's.

S89B - takes effect immediately. Establishes the crime of making a threat of mass harm and aggravated threat of mass harm.

S4511A - takes effect December 3, 2022. Requires social media to report hateful conduct.

S9465 - takes effect immediately. Allows the Attorney General to investigate acts of eight and social media platforms.

S51001 - takes effect September one, 2022.

- changes pistol permit process. Requires a 16 hour training course with two hours of live fire training. Allows life for your handgun training without a permit under the auspices of a qualified instructor for the purposes of completing the required training. Requires recertification of pistol permits through the state police every three years.

- Vance concealed carry in "sensitive locations". Establishes a list of said locations. Requires businesses to state whether concealed carry is welcome at their location or it will be assumed to not be allowed and therefore punishable as a class D felony with up to four years in prison.

- creates a statewide firearms license and ammunition database. Requires FFL to keep records of ammunition sales and conduct background checks for ammunition sales.

- creates new safe storage laws for keeping firearms and homes and vehicles.

- change his definition of "body vest" to include hard body armor.

- requires FFL's to submit a request to state please before any firearm transaction a background check.

S4116A - Effective date unknown. Micro stamping of pistols.

New York State Rifle and Pistol Association , Inc., et. al. V. Bruen , Superintendent of New York State Police, et. al. - justice Clarence Thomas, writing the opinion for the court, ruled that the second amendment protects the right to carry a handgun for self-defense outside the home. Every law abiding citizen is now eligible for a carry permit.

District of Columbia V. Heller - in a 5 to 4 ruling issued on June 26, 2008 the Supreme Court affirmed the appellate courts ruling. In so doing, endorsed the so-called "individual right" Siri of the second amendment meaning and rejected a rival interpretation, the "collective right" theory. Writing for the majority, Anthony Scalia argued that the operative clause of the amendment, "the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed," codifies an individual right derived from the English common law and codified in the English Bill of Rights 1689.

National Firearms Act 1934 - The National Firearms Act never set out to ban any weapons. The national firearms act intended to impose a tax on certain classes of firearms. It targeted a few key things: **machine guns** which are any firearm which can fire repeatedly without manual reloading my single function of the trigger. **Short-barreled rifles** this category includes any rifle with a barrel less than 16 inches long and overall length of less than 26 inches. **Short barrel shotguns** similar to short-barreled rifle category short barreled shotguns must have a barrel no shorter and 18 inches in an overall length of 26 inches. **Suppressors** or silencers were targeted as well and included any portable device design to muffle or disguise the report of a firearm. **Destructive Devices** this category was added in 1968 as part of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. This act restricted the sale of any type of explosive material or device and any gun with a bore over .5 inches except for shotguns which were deemed to have legitimate sporting purposes. In theory, the National Firearms Act did not prohibit the manufacture, sale, or transfer of any of the weapons categorized in the original bill. The requirement was that a tax stamp and proper paperwork had to accompany each sailor transfer. At the time the act was written in the law the tax was \$200.

National Firearms Act of 1938 - Requires the licensing of interstate gun dealers, who must record their sales. Prohibit sales to individuals under indictment or convicted of crimes violence.

Gun Control Act of 1968 - Prohibits all convicted felons, drug users and the mentally ill from buying guns; raises the age to purchase handguns from a federally licensed dealer to 21; an expensive licensing requirements to more dealers and requires more detailed recordkeeping.

Firearm Owners Protection Act of 1986 - The law limits the Bureau of alcohol, tobacco and firearms from inspecting gun dealers more than once a year, with follow up inspections allowed only if multiple violations are found. Amendment is also passed banning civilian ownership of machine guns manufactured after May 19, 1986. Weapons made and registered before that date are not affected. The law specifically forbid the government from creating a national registry of gun ownership.

The Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act of 2005 - Which grants gun manufactures immunity from civil lawsuit filed over crimes committed with firearms. The law killed illegal strategy being pursued by gun control advocates to hold manufactures responsible for the negative affects of their products.