

Carrying Firearms in your Car or RV W/O a Permit/License

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Securing Firearms in Vehicles

Firearms theft from vehicles is rising. Many times when a firearm is stolen from a vehicle it is not even locked. Some states have laws on keeping your firearm out of unauthorized hands. Some can hold you responsible for firearms stolen from you that were not secured. Many of those laws are for storage in the home but applying it to your vehicle is not a big stretch. More and more local authorities are passing local ordinances that a firearm must be out of sight and the vehicle must be secured or you are in violation of the local ordinance. Lincoln Nebraska just passed such an ordinance. There are most likely a lot more local authorities who have passed such ordinances. Yes some states have Preemption so local authorities can't pass such ordinances. Some states do not. ALWAYS if you have to leave your firearm in a vehicle keep it out of sight and the vehicle locked. The trunk is the most secure place in a vehicle. Most smash and grabs are for stuff visible or in the glove box, center console and under the seats. It is your responsibility to secure your firearm and keep it out of unauthorized hands. Keep your firearm as secure as possible! Also in some states a firearm in a vehicle must be out of the reach of anyone who is under age or by law not permitted to possess a firearm. Keeping one in the glove box or console would be in reach of just about everyone in the vehicle.

Clicking on section or state will take you to that section or state.

National Park Carry

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Carrying firearms in a vehicle without a permit/license is legal in some states. This is not legal advice and you should check with the proper authorities before transporting firearms in any state. Carrying firearms in vehicles is listed below for each state.

Note: See Each States Page at <https://handgunlaw.us> for information on the Minimum Age that a person can legally transport a handgun unloaded and secured in a vehicle.

Note: Be aware that when transporting any firearm in a vehicle that some states have laws concerning a firearm being accessible to unauthorized persons. This could be someone under age or someone who by state or federal law is not allowed to possess firearms. Keeping it in the glove box with an unauthorized person in the passenger seat or in the center console with an unauthorized person in the back seat who can access it may be

against the law in some states. Always store a firearm in a vehicle so it is not accessible to any unauthorized persons.

Federal Law on Interstate Transportation of Firearms

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Note: [Jerold E. Levine, Esq.](#) a New York Attorney and goes by “The Gun Lawyer” gave a good answer to the question of transporting firearms under 18 U.S.C. § 926A for the [Armed Citizens’ Legal Defense League](#). You can read his take on the questions [Here](#). Scroll down after reaching the page to see his reply to the question. It is worth the read.

Code of Federal Regulations Title 18 - Part I - Chapter 44 - § 926A

[§ 926A](#). Interstate Transportation of Firearms

Release date: 2005-08-03

Notwithstanding any other provision of any law or any rule or regulation of a State or any political subdivision thereof, any person who is not otherwise prohibited by this chapter from transporting, shipping, or receiving a firearm shall be entitled to transport a firearm for any lawful purpose from any place where he may lawfully possess and carry such firearm to any other place where he may lawfully possess and carry such firearm if, during such transportation the firearm is unloaded, and neither the firearm nor any ammunition being transported is readily accessible or is directly accessible from the passenger compartment of such transporting vehicle: Provided, That in the case of a vehicle without a compartment separate from the driver’s compartment the firearm or ammunition shall be contained in a locked container other than the glove compartment or console. [18 U.S. Code 926A - Interstate Transportation of Firearms](#) Pub. L. 99–360, § 1(a), July 8, 1986, 100 Stat. 766.)

National Parks and National Wildlife Refuges (NWR) Carry

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[Title 36 Chpt. 1 Part 2 § 2.4](#) Weapons Traps and Nets.

(a) None of the provisions in this section or any regulation in this chapter may be enforced to prohibit an individual from possessing a [firearm](#), including an assembled or functional [firearm](#), in any National Park System unit if:

- (1) The individual is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing the [firearm](#); and
- (2) The [possession](#) of the [firearm](#) is in compliance with the law of the [State](#) in which the National Park System unit is located. 83 FR 47073, Sept. 18, 2018]

[Chapter 50 Chapter 1 Part 27 § 27.42](#) Firearms.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision in this Chapter, [persons](#) may possess, carry, and transport concealed, loaded, and operable firearms within a national wildlife refuge in accordance with the laws of the state in which the wildlife refuge, or that portion thereof, is located, except as otherwise prohibited by applicable Federal law. 73 FR 74971, Dec. 10, 2008]

National Forests

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Some states have laws concerning carrying in National Forest. You must know the law.

In most states if it is legal for you to carry a firearm concealed in the state the National Forest is in you can carry your firearm concealed in a National Forest in that state. If it is legal to carry a firearm openly on your hip in the state the National Forest is in you can legally carry it that way in the National Forest in that state. Some states have laws against carrying in National Forests in their state. Look at each states page to see if it is legal to carry in National Forests in that state.

Do be advised that any **Ranger Station** or **Visitors Center** in any National Forest is considered a **Federal Building**. It is illegal to carry any firearm into such a building either concealed or openly even with a CCW from the state the National Forest Ranger Station or Visitors Center is in.

Native America Reservations/Lands

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Carry on Reservations is up to the Tribe and its Ordinances/laws. They fall outside the state laws on carrying firearms. Even a permit/license issued by the state is not valid on Reservations unless the Tribe OK's it. It is very difficult to find out what their Ordinances/laws are on carrying firearms. Check with the Reservation Police/Government before carrying a firearm onto a Reservation. Also be aware that Reservations are not marked that well and you can be well onto a Reservation before you know it. More Info can be found [“Here.”](#)

Alabama

Permitless Carry State

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[Alabama](#) –Effective date for Permitless Carry: **January 1, 2023** Any person 19 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm under State and Federal Law can carry a handgun openly or concealed in the State of Alabama without a permit. Anyone with a valid permit issued by another state can carry at 18.

[Alabama Statute 13A-11-85](#)

[13A-11-85](#) **Reciprocity for Licenses Issued in Other States.**

(a) A person licensed to carry a handgun in any state shall be authorized to carry a handgun in this state. This section shall apply to a license holder from another state only while the license holder is not a resident of this state. A license holder from another state shall carry the handgun in compliance with the laws of this state. **The issuance of a permit to carry a pistol pursuant to Section 13A-11-75 or the recognition of a nonresident license under this section does not impose a general prohibition on the carrying of a pistol without a permit.**

Act 2022-133 § 1

Alaska

Permitless Carry State

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[Alaska](#) - Effective date for Permitless Carry: **September 9, 2003** Any person 21 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm under State and Federal Law can carry a concealed handgun in the State of Alaska without a permit.

[Alaska Statute § 11.61.220](#)

Arizona

Permitless Carry State

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[Arizona](#) - Effective date for Permitless Carry: **July 29, 2010** Any person 21 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm under State and Federal Law can carry a concealed handgun in the State of Arizona without a permit. Arizona law requires a valid permit from any state to carry into an establishment that serves alcohol for consumption on the premises.

[Arizona Statute § 13-3102.](#)

[Arkansas](#) - Effective date for Permitless Carry: Law passed **August 16, 2013**. Those in positions of authority in Arkansas could not agree on what the law actually allowed. Some stated it did allow Permitless Carry and others said it didn't. Some local authorities said they would arrest those carrying without a permit. [10/17/18 Court Ruling](#) confirmed Permitless Carry in Arkansas. Any person 21 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm under State and Federal Law or those 18 years of age or older who are Active Military, National Guard, Reserve or Honorably Discharged Veterans can carry a concealed handgun in Arkansas without a permit. [AR HR1013 Affirming Permitless Carry](#) [Arkansas Statute § 5-73-120](#)

[§ 5-73-120. Carrying a Weapon.](#)

- (a) A person commits the offense of carrying a weapon if he or she possesses a handgun, knife, or club on or about his or her person, in a vehicle occupied by him or her, or otherwise readily available for use with a purpose to attempt to unlawfully employ the handgun, knife, or club as a weapon against a person.
- (c) A person is presumed to be carrying a weapon with a lawful purpose under this section if at the time of the act of carrying a weapon:
- (4) The person is carrying a weapon when upon a journey, unless the journey is through a commercial airport when presenting at the security checkpoint in the airport or is in the person's checked baggage and is not a lawfully declared weapon; No. 174, § 4, eff. 8/1/2023

Note: On October 17, 2018 the Arkansas Appeals Court stated in case No. [CR-18-353](#) Jamie Taff v. State of Arkansas: (“[I]n general merely possessing a handgun on your person . . . does not violate § 5-73-120(a) and may be done if it does not violate other laws or regulations.”). Under the clear language of section 5-73-120(a), the possessor of a handgun must have an unlawful intent to employ it as a weapon against a person in order to make that possession a criminal act. So carry in a vehicle without a permit is legal for anyone who can legally possess a firearm.

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

Penal Code [25610.](#) Other Exemptions

Section [25400](#) shall not be construed to prohibit any citizen of the United States over 18 years of age who resides or is temporarily within this state, and who is not prohibited by state or federal law from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm, from transporting or carrying any pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person for any purpose specified in Sections [25510 to 25595](#), inclusive, provided that either of the following applies to the firearm:

- (a) The firearm is unloaded, within a motor vehicle, and locked in the vehicle's trunk or in a locked container in the vehicle.
- (b) The firearm is unloaded, carried by the person directly to or from any motor vehicle, and, while carrying the firearm, the firearm is contained within a locked container. 2023, Ch. 249, Sec. 17. (SB 2)

Penal Code [25850.](#) Crime of Carrying a Loaded Firearm in Public

(a) A person is guilty of carrying a loaded firearm when the person carries a loaded firearm on the person or in a vehicle while in any public place or on any public street in an incorporated city, city and county, or in any

public place or on any public street in a prohibited area of an unincorporated area of a county or city and county.

(b) In order to determine whether or not a firearm is loaded for the purpose of enforcing this section, peace officers are authorized to examine any firearm carried by anyone on the person or in a vehicle while in any public place or on any public street in an incorporated city or prohibited area of an unincorporated territory. Refusal to allow a peace officer to inspect a firearm pursuant to this section constitutes probable cause for arrest for violation of this section.

2023, Ch. 249, Sec. 17. (SB 2)

Traveling with Firearms in California (From the California Attorney General)

HANDGUNS

California Penal Code section 25400 does not prevent a citizen of the United States over 18 years of age who is not lawfully prohibited from firearm possession, and who resides or is temporarily in California, from transporting by motor vehicle any pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person provided the firearm is unloaded and stored in a locked container.

The term "locked container" means a secure container which is fully enclosed and locked by a padlock, key lock, combination lock, or similar locking device. This includes the trunk of a motor vehicle, but does not include the utility or glove compartment. For more information, refer to California Penal Code Section 25610.

SHOTGUNS AND RIFLES

Nonconcealable firearms (rifles and shotguns) are not generally covered within the provisions of California Penal Code section 25400 and therefore are not required to be transported in a locked container. However, as with any firearm, nonconcealable firearms must be unloaded while they are being transported. A rifle or shotgun that is defined as an assault weapon pursuant to Penal Code 30510 or 30515 must be transported in accordance with Penal Code section 25610.

REGISTERED ASSAULT WEAPONS

California Penal Code section 30945 requires that registered assault weapons may be transported only between specified locations and must be unloaded and in a locked container when transported.

The term "locked container" means a secure container which is fully enclosed and locked by a padlock, key lock, combination lock, or similar locking device. This includes the trunk of a motor vehicle, but does not include the utility or glove compartment. For more information, refer to California Penal Code Section 25610.

Penal Code 26055. Nothing in Section 25850 shall prevent any person from having a loaded weapon, if it is otherwise lawful, at the person's place of residence, including any temporary residence or campsite.

Operative January 1, 2012, by Sec. 10 of Ch. 711.)

Note: The firearm must be in a "LOCKED & SECURED CONTAINER." That is not the Glove Box or Console. It does not have to be in the trunk. If Unloaded and Secured in a locked container it can be anywhere in the vehicle. A trunk is considered a locked container if there is not a pass through from the rear seat into the trunk. Does a soft sided pistol rug with a padlock through the zipper so that it can not be unzipped without opening the lock a secured container? I don't know. The law just states a Secure Container. Though legal to carry loaded Magazines/Speedloaders in the same container as the firearm I am hearing that some jurisdictions are arresting people for doing just that. Use Caution. CA PC 26055 would allow you to keep a loaded firearm in your Hotel/Motel Room.

Colorado

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18-12-204. Permit Contents - Validity - Carrying Requirements.

(3) (a) a person who may lawfully possess a handgun may carry a handgun under the following circumstances without obtaining a permit and the handgun shall not be considered concealed:

(I) the handgun is in the possession of a person who is in a private automobile or in some other private means of conveyance and who carries the handgun for a legal use, including self-defense. 2021 Ch. 462, § 349

Note: If you get out of the vehicle you can not carry concealed but must open carry unless you have a permit Colorado Issues or Honors. Also see Misc Section on what Co Considers a Loaded Long Gun.

33-6-125. Possession of a loaded firearm in a motor vehicle

It is unlawful for any person, except a person authorized by law or by the division, to possess or have under the person's control any firearm, other than a pistol or revolver, in or on any motor vehicle unless the chamber of the firearm is unloaded. Any person in possession or in control of a rifle or shotgun in a motor vehicle shall allow any peace officer who is empowered and acting under the authority granted in section 33-6-101 to enforce articles 1 to 6 of this title 33 to inspect the chamber of any rifle or shotgun in the motor vehicle. For the purposes of this section, a "muzzle-loader" shall be considered unloaded if it is not primed, and "primed" means having a percussion cap on the nipple or flint in the striker and powder in the flash pan. Any person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of one hundred dollars and an assessment of fifteen license suspension points.. HISTORY: ch. 423, p. 3696, § 12,2019

18-12-114.5. Secure Firearm Storage in a Vehicle - Penalty -Definition.

(1) (a) A person shall not knowingly leave a handgun in an unattended vehicle unless the handgun is in a locked hard-sided container that is placed out of plain view, including a locked container that is permanently affixed to the vehicle's interior, and the container is in any of the following:

- (I)** A locked vehicle;
- (II)** The locked trunk of a locked vehicle; or
- (III)** A locked recreational vehicle, as defined in section 24-32-902.

(b) A person shall not knowingly leave a firearm that is not a handgun in an unattended vehicle unless the firearm is in a locked hard-sided or locked soft-sided container, including a locked container that is permanently affixed the vehicle's interior, and the container is in of the following:

- (I)** A locked vehicle;
- (II)** The locked trunk of a locked vehicle; or
- (III)** A locked recreational vehicle, as defined in section 24-32-902.

(c) A firearm that is not a handgun that is stored in a soft-sided container must have a locking device installed on the firearm while the firearm is stored in the soft-sided container.

(d) For the purposes of this subsection

- (1)** A locked glove compartment or the locked center console of a vehicle is
A locked hard-sided container.
- (2)** A person who violates subsection (1) of this section commits unlawful storage of a firearm in a vehicle. Unlawful storage of a firearm in a vehicle is a civil infraction.
- (3)** This section does not apply to:
 - (a)** storing an antique firearm, as defined iN 18 U.S.C. SEC. 921 (a)(16), as amended;
 - (b)** storing a firearm that is a not a handgun in a vehicle that is being used for farm or ranch operations that is on the person's private farm or ranch, including a leased farm or ranch. As used in this subsection (3)(b), "farm" and "ranch" have the same meanings as Set forth in section 39-1-102.

- (c) a person who lives in a vehicle or in a recreational vehicle, as defined in Section 24-32-902, in which the firearm is stored. A person who lives in a vehicle or recreational vehicle must store firearms in the vehicle or recreational vehicle in accordance with the storage requirement described In section 18-12-114. HB 24-1348), ch. 178, p. 968, § 1, 1/1/25

Connecticut

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

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

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

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

P.A. 99-212, S. 3.

DC

[Must Inform Officer](#)

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You can't carry a loaded firearm in a vehicle in the DC without a permit to carry issued by DC.

Title 22 Subtitle VI Chpt. 45 [§ 22-4504.02](#). Transportation of Firearms.

- (a) A person may not transport a firearm unless the person:
- (1) Is not otherwise prohibited by law from transporting, shipping, or receiving the firearm;
 - (2) Is transporting the firearm for a lawful purpose from a place where the person may lawfully possess and carry the firearm to another place where the person may lawfully possess and carry the firearm; and
 - (3) Transports the firearm in accordance with this section.
- (b)(1) If the transportation of the firearm is by a vehicle, the firearm shall be unloaded, and neither the firearm nor any ammunition being transported shall be readily accessible or directly accessible from the passenger compartment of the transporting vehicle.
- (2) If the transporting vehicle does not have a compartment separate from the driver's compartment, the firearm or ammunition shall be contained in a locked container other than the glove compartment or console, and the firearm shall be unloaded.
- (c) If the transportation of the firearm is in a manner other than in a vehicle, the firearm shall be:
- (1) Unloaded;
 - (2) Inside a locked container; and
 - (3) Separate from any ammunition.
- (d) The requirements of subsection (b) of this section shall not apply to a person who has a license to carry a pistol concealed upon their person pursuant to [§ 22-4506](#) and who is transporting the firearm concealed upon their person.

(e) The requirements of subsection (c) of this section shall not apply to a person who has a license to carry a pistol concealed upon their person pursuant to [§ 22-4506](#) and who is transporting the firearm concealed upon their person.

(f) Prosecutions for violations of this section shall be brought by the Attorney General for the District of Columbia in the name of the District of Columbia. D.C. Law Apr. 21, 2023, D.C. Law 24-347, § 3(b), 70 DCR 928

Note: This is for transporting firearms through DC but if you are traveling and going through DC it is actually out of your way in most instances. I would not travel inside the Beltway around DC. The beltway is outside DC and is actually in the surrounding states but is a good boundary marker to keep from going into the District. If you stop in DC other than to get gas or maybe an emergency while transporting firearms you are no longer covered by Federal Law (Title 18 Part 1 Chapter 44 § 926A) but fall under DC law and can be arrested and your firearms Confiscated.

Delaware

Must be Clearly Visible

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**Title 11, Chapter 5.
Subchapter VII.
Subpart A.**

Note: Must be clearly visible

[§ 1442](#) Carrying a concealed deadly weapon; class G felony; class D felony.

(a) A person is guilty of carrying a concealed deadly weapon when the person carries concealed a deadly weapon upon or about the person without a license to do so as provided by § 1441 of this title.

(b) Carrying a concealed deadly weapon is a class G felony, unless the deadly weapon is a firearm, in which case it is a class D felony.

(c) It shall be a defense that the defendant has been issued an otherwise valid license to carry a concealed deadly weapon pursuant to terms of § 1441 of this title, where:

(1) The license has expired,

(2) The person had applied for renewal of said license within the allotted time frame prior to expiration of the license, and

(3) The offense is alleged to have occurred while the application for renewal of said license was pending before the court.

[84 Del. Laws, c. 371, § 1;](#)

[§ 1443](#). Carrying a Concealed Dangerous Instrument; Class a Misdemeanor.

(a) A person is guilty of carrying a concealed dangerous instrument when the person carries concealed a dangerous instrument upon or about the person.

(b) It shall be a defense that the defendant was carrying the concealed dangerous instrument for a specific lawful purpose and that the defendant had no intention of causing any physical injury or threatening the same.

(c) For the purposes of this section, disabling chemical spray, as defined in § 222 of this title, shall not be considered to be a dangerous instrument.

(d) Carrying a concealed dangerous instrument is a class A misdemeanor.

[Del. Laws, c. 130, § 8; 70 Del. Laws, c. 186, § 1; 71 Del. Laws, c. 374, § 6.](#)

[§ 1456](#). Unsafe Storage of a Firearm Or Projectile Weapon; Class A or B Misdemeanor.

(a) (1) A person is guilty of unsafe storage of a firearm or projectile weapon when the person intentionally or recklessly stores or leaves a loaded firearm or projectile weapon within the reach or easy access of an

unauthorized person, the unauthorized person obtains the firearm or projectile weapon, and all of the following do apply:

- a. The firearm or projectile weapon was not stored in a locked box or container. This paragraph(a)(1)a. does not apply to a projectile weapon that was stored in a way to render the projectile weapon not readily operable.
 - b. The firearm or projectile weapon was not disabled with a tamper-resistant trigger lock which was properly engaged so as to render the firearm or projectile weapon inoperable by a person other than the owner or other lawfully-authorized user. This paragraph (a)(1)b. does not apply to a projectile weapon that cannot be fitted with a trigger lock.
 - c. The firearm or projectile weapon was not stored in a location that a reasonable person would have believed to be secure from access by an unauthorized person.
 - d. The unauthorized person did not obtain the firearm or projectile weapon as the result of an unlawful entry by any person.
- (2) For the purposes of this section:
- a. “**Not readily operable**” means that the projectile weapon is disassembled, broken down, or stored in a manner to prevent its immediate use.
 - b. “Stores or leaves” does not mean when the firearm or projectile weapon is carried by or under the control of the owner or other lawfully-authorized user.
 - c. “Unauthorized person” means a child or person prohibited by state or federal law from owning or possessing a firearm or projectile weapon. 84 Del. Laws, c. 525. § 14

Note: You can't carry a concealed Firearm in a vehicle but if it is on the seat or dash then it is legal. Do not put it under the seat or in the Glove Box/Console. That is concealed. The Dash is best. Handgunlaw.us recommends you read all of 1456.

Florida

Permitless Carry State

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Florida Effective date for Permitless Carry: **July 1, 2023** Any person 21 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm under State and Federal Law can carry a concealed handgun in the State of Florida without a permit. No Open Carry. Concealed Carry Only. [Florida Statute 790.01](#)

790.06 License to Carry Concealed Weapon or Concealed Firearm

...For the purpose of this section, concealed weapons or concealed firearms are defined as a handgun, electronic weapon or device, tear gas gun, knife, or billie, but the term does not include a machine gun as defined in s. 790.0001(9). Such licenses shall be valid throughout the state for a period of 7 years from the date of issuance.... 2022-183; s. 10, ch. 2023-18.

790.25 Lawful Ownership, Possession, and Use of Firearms and Other Weapons

(1) **Declaration of Policy.** The Legislature finds as a matter of public policy and fact that it is necessary to promote firearms safety and to curb and prevent the use of firearms and other weapons in crime and by incompetent persons without prohibiting the lawful use in defense of life, home, and property, and the use by United States or state military organizations, and as otherwise now authorized by law, including the right to use and own firearms for target practice and marksmanship on target practice ranges or other lawful places, and lawful hunting and other lawful purposes.

(2) LAWFUL USES. Notwithstanding ss. [790.01](#), [790.053](#), and [790.06](#), the following persons may own, possess, and lawfully use firearms and other weapons, ammunition, and supplies for lawful purposes if they are not otherwise prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm under state or federal law:

(h) A person engaged in fishing, camping, or lawful hunting or going to or returning from a fishing, camping, or lawful hunting expedition;

(4) Possession in Private Conveyance.

(a) Notwithstanding s. 790.01, a person 18 years of age or older who is in lawful possession of a handgun or other weapon may possess such a handgun or weapon within the interior of a private conveyance if the handgun or weapon is securely encased or otherwise not readily accessible for immediate use. A person who possesses a handgun or other weapon as authorized under this paragraph may not carry the handgun or weapon on his or her person.

(b) This subsection does not prohibit a person from carrying a:

1. Legal firearm other than a handgun anywhere in a private conveyance when such firearm is being carried for a lawful use; or

2. Concealed weapon or concealed firearm on his or her person while in a private conveyance if he or she is authorized to carry a concealed weapon or concealed firearm under s. 790.01(1). s. 5, ch. 2023-167.

790.001 Definitions. As Used in This Chapter, Except Where the Context Otherwise Requires:

(15) "Securely encased" means in a glove compartment, whether or not locked; snapped in a holster; in a gun case, whether or not locked; in a zippered gun case; or in a closed box or container which requires a lid or cover to be opened for access. s. 4, ch. 2023-18.

Georgia

Permitless Carry State

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Georgia – Effective date for Permitless Carry: **April 12, 2022**. Anyone who can legally possess a firearm under state and federal law and is 21 or older or 18 to 20 years of age and are Active Military/Honorably Discharged Veteran can carry a firearm openly or concealed without any type of Permit/License in Georgia. 18 with any States valid Permit/License. Article 1-6 - Article 4 – Part 3 [Georgia Statute § 16-11-125.1](#)

16-11-126. Having or carrying handguns, long guns, or other weapons; exceptions for homes, motor vehicles, private property, and other locations and conditions; unlawful carrying of a weapon.

(a) Any person who is not prohibited by law from possessing a handgun or long gun may have or carry on his or her person a long gun on his or her property or inside his or her home, motor vehicle, or place of business.

(b) Any person who is not prohibited by law from possessing a handgun or long gun may have or carry on his or her person a long gun.

(c) Any person who is a lawful weapons carrier may transport a handgun or long gun in any private passenger motor vehicle; provided, however, that private property owners or persons in legal control of private property through a lease, rental agreement, licensing agreement, contract, or any other agreement to control access to such private property shall have the right to exclude or eject a person who is in possession of a weapon or long gun on their private property in accordance with paragraph (3) of subsection (b) of Code Section 16-7-21, except as provided in Code Section 16-11-135.

(d)(1) Any person licensed to carry a weapon in any other state whose laws recognize and give effect to a license issued pursuant to this part shall be authorized to carry a weapon in this state provided, however, that:

(A) Such licensee licensed to carry a weapon in any other state shall carry the weapon in compliance with the laws of this state; and

(B) No other state shall be required to recognize and give effect to a license issued pursuant to this part that is held by a person who is younger than 21 years of age.

(2) The Attorney General shall create and maintain on the Department of Law's website a list of states whose laws recognize and give effect to a license issued pursuant to this part.

(f) Notwithstanding Code Sections 12-3-10, 27-3-1.1, 27-3-6, and 16-12-122 through 16-12-127, any lawful weapons carrier may carry a weapon in all parks, historic sites, or recreational areas, as such term is defined in Code Section 12-3-10, including all publicly owned buildings located in such parks, historic sites, and recreational areas, in wildlife management areas, and on public transportation; provided, however, that a person shall not carry a handgun into a place where it is prohibited by federal law.

2022 Ga. Laws 597, § 1, eff. 7/1/2022

Note: No Permit License Is needed to carry the firearm inside your Motor Vehicle either openly or concealed. The GA Court of Appeals ruled in (Hubbard v. State, 210 Ga. App. 141, 143-44 1993) that you can only carry a firearm in “Your Own Vehicle.” This means you can carry in “Your Own Vehicle” Under Permitless carry but if you are riding in a vehicle that is not yours you must have permission of the person who has legal control of the vehicle.

[§ 16-11-125.1](#)

As used in this part, the term:

(2.1) 'Lawful weapons carrier' means any person who is licensed or eligible for a license pursuant to Code Section 16-11-129 and who is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing a weapon or long gun, any resident of any other state who would otherwise be eligible to obtain a license pursuant to such Code section but for the residency requirement, and any person licensed to carry a weapon in any other state.

2022 Ga. Laws 597, § 1, eff. 7/1/2022

Hawaii

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You can't carry a loaded handgun in any vehicle without a Valid Hawaii Permit to Carry.

[§134-26](#) Carrying or possessing a loaded firearm on a public highway; penalty.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person on any public highway to carry on the person, or to have in the person's possession, or to carry in a vehicle any firearm loaded with ammunition; provided that this section shall not apply to any person who has in the person's possession or carries a pistol or revolver in accordance with a license issued as provided in section 134-9.

(b) Any vehicle used in the commission of an offense under this section shall be forfeited to the State, subject to the notice and hearing requirements of chapter 712A.

(c) Any person violating this section shall be guilty of a class B felony.

[L 2006, c 66, pt of §1]

Note: HI has a mandatory registration of all firearms brought into the state. Check the Hawaii Page at <https://handgunlaw.us> for more information on registration.

Idaho

Permitless Carry State

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Idaho - Effective date for Permitless Carry: **July 1, 2016**. Additions **July 1, 2019** & **July 1, 2020**. Any U.S. Citizen 18 years of age or older or a member of the U.S. Armed Forces who can legally possess a firearm under State and Federal Law can carry a concealed handgun in Idaho without any type of permit.

18-3302. Concealed Weapons

(4) Subsection (3) of this section shall not apply to restrict or prohibit the carrying or possession of:

- (a) Any deadly weapon located in plain view;
- (b) Any lawfully possessed shotgun or rifle;
- (c) Any deadly weapon concealed in a motor vehicle;
- (d) A firearm that is not loaded and is secured in a case;
- (e) A firearm that is disassembled or permanently altered such that it is not readily operable; and
- (f) Any deadly weapon concealed by a person who is:
 - (i) A person who is eighteen (18) years of age;
 - (ii) **A citizen of the United States or a current member of the armed forces of the United States;** and;
 - (iii) Is not disqualified from being issued a license under paragraphs (b) through (n) of subsection (11) of this section.

2024, ch. 206 sec 1, p. 732

Indiana

Permitless Carry State

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Indiana – Effective date for Permitless Carry: **July 1, 2022**. Any person 18 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm under State and Federal Law can carry a handgun openly or concealed in the State of Indiana without a permit. [Indiana Code 35-47-2-3](#)

IC 35-47-2-3 Application for License to Carry a Handgun;

(a) A person who is at least eighteen (18) years of age and is not otherwise prohibited from carrying or possessing a handgun under state or federal law **is not required to obtain or possess a license or permit** from the state to carry a handgun in Indiana. *P.L.9-2024, SEC.538.*

Illinois

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You can't carry a loaded firearm in a vehicle without a valid Permit/license. If you have a permit issued by your state of residence you can keep it on you in your vehicle. ISP [Brochure on Transporting Firearms'](#)

430 ILCS 66/40

(e) Nothing in this Act shall prohibit a non-resident from transporting a concealed firearm within his or her vehicle in Illinois, if the concealed firearm remains within his or her vehicle and the non-resident:

- (1) is not prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm under federal law;
- (2) is eligible to carry a firearm in public under the laws of his or her state or territory of residence, as evidenced by the possession of a concealed carry license or permit issued by his or her state of residence, if applicable; and
- (3) is not in possession of a license under this Act.

If the non-resident leaves his or her vehicle unattended, he or she shall store the firearm within a locked vehicle or locked container within the vehicle in accordance with subsection (b) of Section 65 of this Act.

(Source: 102-538, eff. 8-20-21)

Subsection (b) of [430 ILCS 66/65](#) States:

(b) Notwithstanding subsections (a), (a-5), and (a-10) of this Section except under paragraph (22) or (23) of subsection (a), any licensee prohibited from carrying a concealed firearm into the parking area of a prohibited location specified in subsection (a), (a-5), or (a-10) of this Section shall be permitted to carry a concealed firearm on or about his or her person within a vehicle into the parking area and may store a firearm or ammunition concealed in a case within a locked vehicle or locked container out of plain view within the vehicle in the parking area. A licensee may carry a concealed firearm in the immediate area surrounding his or her vehicle within a prohibited parking lot area only for the limited purpose of storing or retrieving a firearm within the vehicle's trunk. For purposes of this subsection, "case" includes a glove compartment or console that completely encloses the concealed firearm or ammunition, the trunk of the vehicle, or a firearm carrying box, shipping box, or other container. Source: 102-538, eff. 8-20-21

430 ILCS 66/5. Definitions. As used in this Act:

"Concealed firearm" means a loaded or unloaded handgun carried on or about a person completely or mostly concealed from view of the public or on or about a person within a vehicle. Source: 102-538, eff. 8-20-21.

Note: If you stop you can store the loaded handgun in the vehicle in a closed compartment in a locked vehicle or in a locked case out of view in the vehicle. You can only leave your vehicle with a loaded handgun to store it in the trunk and retrieve it from the trunk right before you enter your vehicle. You can store it as specified in the law above.

Note: 20 IL Administrative Rules Section 1231.10 Definitions "Within a Vehicle" means within the passenger compartment of a passenger or recreational vehicle or within a lockable container secured to a motorcycle.

Note: See "Chicago and Laser Sights" In the Places Off Limits Section as Laser Sights are Illegal in Chicago.

Note: If you are traveling and don't have a permit/license from your state of residence you can transport the firearm unloaded and secured in a case in the trunk or in the back of an SUV. You must be able to legally possess the firearm in your state of residence. You can take it into your Motel/Hotel Room if they don't ban firearms in their Motel/Hotel.

Non Residents Transporting So Called Assault Weapons, .50 Caliber Rifles

720 ILCS 5/24-1.9 Manufacture, Possession, Delivery, Sale, and Purchase of Assault Weapons, .50 Caliber Rifles, and .50 Caliber Cartridges. (New Section)

(e)(C) This Section does not apply to or affect any of the following:

- (ii)** Any nonresident who transports, within 24 hours, a weapon for any lawful purpose from any place where the nonresident may lawfully possess and carry that weapon to any other place where the nonresident may lawfully possess and carry that weapon if, during the transportation, the weapon is unloaded, and neither the weapon nor any ammunition being transported is readily accessible or is directly accessible from the passenger compartment of the transporting vehicle. In the case of a vehicle without a compartment separate from the driver's compartment, the weapon or ammunition shall be contained in a locked container other than the glove compartment or console. 103-605, eff. 7-1-24

Note: Transferring so called assault weapons through Illinois is legal if transported as spelled out in (ii) above. At this time Handgunlaw.us is not sure if transporting an unloaded handgun magazines that holds more than 15 rounds through the state by a non-resident is legal. You should read all of [720 ILCS 5/24-1.9](#)

Title 18 > Part 1 > Chapter 44 >
[§ 926A](#) Interstate Transportation Of Firearms

Notwithstanding any other provision of any law or any rule or regulation of a State or any political subdivision thereof, any person who is not otherwise prohibited by this chapter from transporting, shipping, or receiving a firearm shall be entitled to transport a firearm for any lawful purpose from any place where he may lawfully possess and carry such firearm to any other place where he may lawfully possess and carry such firearm if, during such transportation the firearm is unloaded, and neither the firearm nor any ammunition being transported is readily accessible or is directly accessible from the passenger compartment of such transporting vehicle: Provided, That in the case of a vehicle without a compartment separate from the driver's compartment the firearm or ammunition shall be contained in a locked container other than the glove compartment or console. July 8, 1986, 100 Stat. 766.)

From the IL State Police: Is it illegal to have ammunition in the case with the firearm?

No, if the firearm is unloaded and is properly enclosed in a case.

From the IL State Police: Can I keep a firearm in my hotel room when I travel?

Yes, assuming no local ordinance applies. The critical question is how the firearm was carried into the room and transported in a vehicle. Those actions must be done lawfully.

Iowa

Permitless Carry State

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Iowa - Effective date for Permitless Carry: **July 1, 2021**. Any person 21 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm under State and Federal Law can carry a handgun openly or concealed in the State of Iowa without a permit. [Iowa Statute § 724.5](#)

724.5 Availability of Permit not to be Construed as Prohibition on Unlicensed Carrying of Weapons.

The availability of a professional or nonprofessional permit to carry weapons under this chapter shall not be construed to impose a general prohibition on the otherwise lawful unlicensed carrying or transport, whether openly or concealed, of a dangerous weapon, including a loaded firearm. 2021 Acts, ch 35, §13

Kansas

Permitless Carry State

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Kansas - Effective date for Permitless Carry: **July 1, 2015** Any person 21 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm under State and Federal Law can carry a concealed handgun in the State of Kansas without a permit. Active Military and their Dependents at 18. [Kansas Statute § 21-6302](#)

21-6302

(a) Criminal Carrying of a Weapon

(4) any pistol, revolver or other firearm concealed on one's person if such person is under 21 years of age, except when on such person's land or in such person's abode or fixed place of business. 2021, ch. 94, § 3; July 1.

75-7c03. (a) . . . The availability of licenses to carry concealed handguns under this act shall not be construed to impose a general prohibition on the carrying of handguns without such license, whether carried openly or concealed, or loaded or unloaded. 2021, ch. 94, § 9; July 1.

Note: Besides **75-7c03. (a)** what Kansas did was remove all references that a person needed a valid permit license to carry a concealed firearm in Kansas from their statutes. 21-6302 (4) is listed above showing that you must be 21 years of age to carry a firearm outside the places listed in that section and that permitless carry only applies to those are 21 years of age. Also you must be able to legally own a firearm.

Note: See [AG Opinion](#) for information CCL Holders and uncased long guns in vehicles.

Kentucky

Permitless Carry State

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Kentucky - Effective date for Permitless Carry: **June 27, 2019** Any person 21 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm under State and Federal Law can carry a concealed handgun in the State of Kentucky without a permit. [Kentucky Statute § 237.109](#)

[KRS 237.109](#)

(1) Persons age twenty-one (21) or older, and otherwise able to lawfully possess a firearm, may carry concealed firearms or other concealed deadly weapons without a license in the same locations as persons with valid licenses issued under KRS 237.110.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to allow the carrying or possession of any deadly weapon where it is prohibited by federal law. 2019 Ky. Acts ch. 10, sec. 1, effective June 27, 2019

Louisiana

Permitless Carry State

[Must Inform Officer](#)

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Louisiana – Effective date for Permitless Carry: **July 4, 2024** Any person 18 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm under State and Federal Law can carry a concealed handgun in the State of Louisiana without a permit. [Louisiana Statute RS 40:1379.3](#)

[RS 14:95.6](#) Firearm-Free Zone; Notice; Signs; Crime; Penalties

A. A "firearm-free zone" is an area inclusive of any school campus and within one thousand feet of any such school campus, and within a school bus.

B. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to:

- (1) A federal, state, or local law enforcement building.
- (2) A military base.
- (3) A commercial establishment which is permitted by law to have firearms or armed security.
- (4) Private premises where a firearm is kept pursuant to law.
- (5) Any constitutionally protected activity within the firearm-free zone, such as a firearm contained entirely within a motor vehicle. Acts 2016, No. 337, §1.

[R.S. 14:95](#) Illegal Carrying of Weapons

M. The provisions of Subaragraph (A)(1)(a) of this Section shall not apply to any person who is eighteen years of age or older and is not prohibited from possessing a firearm under R.S. 14:95, 18 U.S. C. 922(g), or any other state or federal law.

(N) Any person lawfully carrying a handgun pursuant to Subsection M of this Section shall be subject to the restrictions contained in R.S. 40:1379.3(I), (L), (M), (N), and (O). Acts 2024, No. 535, §1, eff. July 4, 2024.

[RS 40:1379.3](#). Statewide Permits for Concealed Handguns; Application Procedures; Definitions

(B)(2)(a) A person who meets the qualifications of R.S. 14:95(M) shall not be required to possess a valid concealed handgun permit issued by the state of Louisiana pursuant to the provisions of this Section in order to carry a concealed handgun in the state of Louisiana.

M. No concealed handgun may be carried into and no concealed handgun permit shall be valid or entitle any permittee to carry a concealed handgun in any facility, building, location, zone, or area in which firearms are banned by state or federal law.

O. (1) The provisions of Subsection N of this Section shall not limit the right of a property owner, lessee, or other lawful custodian to prohibit or restrict access of those persons possessing a concealed handgun pursuant to a permit issued under this Section or a person lawfully carrying a handgun pursuant to R.S. 14:95(M).

(2) No individual to whom a concealed handgun permit is issued or who is lawfully carrying a handgun pursuant to R.S. 14:95(M) may carry such concealed handgun into the private residence of another without first receiving the consent of that person.

Acts 2024, 2nd Ex. Sess., No. 1, §1, eff. July 4, 2024

Maine

Permitless Carry State

[Must Inform Officer](#)

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Maine - Effective date for Permitless Carry: **October 12, 2015** Maine's Permitless Carry applies to any person 21 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm under State and Federal Law. Active Military or Honorably Discharged Veterans 18 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm can carry a concealed handgun without a permit. Permits Maine issues/honors can carry in some places that those carrying under Permitless Carry can't legally carry. Maine also does not honor all other states but only states that honor them. Click on the states name for more information on Maine. **[Maine Statute 252 § 2001-A](#)**

[13 M.R.S 915 §11212-A. Having a Loaded Firearm or Crossbow In a Motor Vehicle or Hunting or Shooting From a Motor Vehicle or Motorboat With a Firearm or Archery Equipment](#)

1. Definitions. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.

A. "Loaded firearm or crossbow" means a firearm with a cartridge or shell in the chamber or in an attached magazine, clip or cylinder or a muzzle-loading firearm charged with powder, lead and a primed ignition device or mechanism or a cocked and armed crossbow. 176, §2

B. "Vehicle" means a motor vehicle or a trailer or other type of vehicle being hauled by a motor vehicle. 176, §2

2. Prohibition; vehicles. A person may not shoot while in or on a vehicle, have a loaded firearm or crossbow while in or on a vehicle or rest a loaded firearm or crossbow on a vehicle except as provided in subsection 3.

176, §2

E. A person who is 21 years of age or older and is not otherwise prohibited from possessing a firearm or is 18 years of age or older and under 21 years of age and is on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard or is an honorably discharged veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard and is not otherwise prohibited from carrying a firearm may have in or on a vehicle a loaded pistol or revolver. [2017, c. 176, §2 (NEW).]

[25 MRSA §2001-A, Threatening Display of or Carrying Concealed Weapon](#)

2. Exceptions. The provisions of this section concerning the carrying of concealed weapons do not apply to:

A-1. A handgun carried by a person who is 21 years of age or older and is not otherwise prohibited from carrying a firearm or is 18 years of age or older and under 21 years of age and is on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard or is an honorably discharged veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard and is not otherwise prohibited from carrying a firearm.

[PL 2015, c. 327, §2 (NEW).]

[25 MRSA §2003-A. Duty to inform law enforcement](#)

A-1. When an individual who is carrying a concealed handgun pursuant to the authority of this chapter and who does not have a valid permit to carry a concealed handgun that has been issued as provided in this chapter first

comes into contact with any law enforcement officer of this State or its political subdivisions or a federal law enforcement officer during the course of any arrest, detention or routine traffic stop, that individual shall immediately inform that law enforcement officer of the fact that the individual is carrying a concealed handgun.

PL 2015, c. 327, §4 (NEW)

[Summary](#) of new Permitless Carry Law put out by the Maine State Police.

Maryland

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It is illegal to carry any loaded firearm in any vehicle in Maryland without a MD Permit to Carry.

Notice: Maryland has a unit called, “[Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center](#).” They have license plate reader cameras around the state that read license plates of vehicles. Some are connected to Criminal Background Check programs and Permit/License Holder lists from the different states that will supply them with that information. Do use caution when even driving through Maryland. They can know if you have a firearms permit/license without even stopping you. Other States most likely have a similar system.

Criminal Law § 4-203. Wearing, carrying, or transporting handgun [Criminal Law Westlaw § 4-203](#)

(a) Prohibited. --

(1) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, a person may not:

- (i) wear, carry, or transport a handgun, whether concealed or open, on or about the person;
- (ii) wear, carry, or knowingly transport a handgun, whether concealed or open, in a vehicle traveling on a road or parking lot generally used by the public, highway, waterway, or airway of the State;
- (iii) violate item (i) or (ii) of this paragraph while on public school property in the State;
- (iv) violate item (i) or (ii) of this paragraph with the deliberate purpose of injuring or killing another person; or
- (v) violate item (i) or (ii) of this paragraph with a handgun loaded with ammunition.

(b) **Exceptions. -- This section does not prohibit:**

(3) the carrying of a handgun on the person or in a vehicle while the person is transporting the handgun to or from the place of legal purchase or sale, or to or from a bona fide repair shop, or between bona fide residences of the person, or between the bona fide residence and place of business of the person, if the business is operated and owned substantially by the person if each handgun is unloaded and carried in an enclosed case or an enclosed holster;

(4) the wearing, carrying, or transporting by a person of a handgun used in connection with an organized military activity, a target shoot, formal or informal target practice, sport shooting event, hunting, a Department of Natural Resources-sponsored firearms and hunter safety class, trapping, or a dog obedience training class or show, while the person is engaged in, on the way to, or returning from that activity if each handgun is unloaded and carried in an enclosed case or an enclosed holster;

(5) the moving by a bona fide gun collector of part or all of the collector's gun collection from place to place for public or private exhibition if each handgun is unloaded and carried in an enclosed case or an enclosed holster;

(6) the wearing, carrying, or transporting of a handgun by a person on real estate that the person owns or leases or where the person resides or within the confines of a business establishment that the person owns or leases;

Ch. 680, Sec. 1, eff. 10/1/2023

[How can I legally transport firearms within Maryland?](#) **From the Maryland State Police FAQs.**

Answer: They must be unloaded, in a carrying case, holster with a flap and the ammunition should be separate. It would be best to keep the unloaded weapon in the trunk where you do not have access to it. There are further regulations but essentially you can only transport a handgun between residence, to and from a repair shop, a shooting sporting event, between a residence and place of business if substantially owned and operated by the person. For more information please contact our [Licensing Division](#).

From the [Maryland State Police FAQs](#).

Q. Can I legally transport firearms interstate? (From the MD State Police)

A. Yes, under Title 18, Section 926A, of the United States Code, a person who is not prohibited from possessing, transporting, shipping, or receiving a firearm shall be entitled to transport a firearm for any lawful purpose from any place where he may lawfully possess and carry such firearm to any place where he may lawfully possess and carry such firearm if, during such transportation the firearm is unloaded, neither the firearm nor any ammunition being transported is readily accessible or is directly accessible from the passenger compartment. In the case the vehicle does not have a compartment separate from the driver's compartment the firearm or ammunition shall be contained in a locked compartment other than the glove compartment or console.

Federal Law on Transporting Firearms:

§ 926A. Interstate Transportation of Firearms

Notwithstanding any other provision of any law or any rule or regulation of a State or any political subdivision thereof, any person who is not otherwise prohibited by this chapter from transporting, shipping, or receiving a firearm shall be entitled to transport a firearm for any lawful purpose from any place where he may lawfully possess and carry such firearm to any other place where he may lawfully possess and carry such firearm if, during such transportation the firearm is unloaded, and neither the firearm nor any ammunition being transported is readily accessible or is directly accessible from the passenger compartment of such transporting vehicle: Provided, That in the case of a vehicle without a compartment separate from the driver's compartment the firearm or ammunition shall be contained in a locked container other than the glove compartment or console.

July 8, 1986, 100 Stat. 766.)

Note: If you travel through MD with the firearm unloaded and secured you are covered under Federal law. If you interrupt your trip while in Maryland, you come under state law, and may not transport a handgun even unloaded and cased, except to a few designated destinations (range, residence, etc.) without a Maryland Permit. These restrictions on transportation do not apply to long guns.

Massachusetts

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You can't carry a loaded firearm of any type inside any vehicle in Massachusetts without an LTC permit issued by the state of Massachusetts.

Definition of Large Capacity Weapon

A weapon is large capacity if it is a semi-automatic handgun or rifle that is capable of accepting (or readily modifiable to accept) any detachable large capacity feeding device that holds more than ten rounds, OR if it is a shotgun capable of accepting more than five shotgun shells, OR if it is an assault weapon.

NOTE: A .22 caliber rifle with a fixed tubular magazine is not considered large capacity.

Transporting Firearms in Motor Vehicles

An LTC: Allows the holder to transport a loaded or unloaded handgun on his person or in a motor vehicle if the handgun is under their direct control. Handgun does not have to be in a locked case or container.

Large-Capacity Rifles And Shotguns: No person possessing a large-capacity rifle or shotgun under an LTC shall possess said rifle or shotgun in a motor vehicle unless unloaded and contained within a locked trunk or in a locked case or other secure container.

NOTE: All rifles and shotguns must be unloaded when in or on a motor vehicle, but only large-capacity rifles and shotguns are subject to the storage requirement. This also applies to Muzzleloading or other Black Powder arms.

Q: Can I leave my gun in my car if I need to go into the store on my way home from the range or from hunting?

A: If your handgun or large capacity rifle or shotgun is transported in accordance with the provisions of [M.G.L. c. 140, §131C](#) (i.e. unloaded and in a locked case, locked trunk or other secure container) then the gun may be left unattended in the vehicle. Weapons transported in this manner will automatically be considered "stored or kept" in compliance with the safe storage requirements of [§131L](#).

A person leaving a non-large capacity rifle or shotgun in an unattended vehicle is required to lock the rifle or shotgun in a case/container or in the trunk, or install a mechanical locking device on the weapon (i.e. cable or trigger lock).

General Laws Part I Title XX Chapter 140

[Section 121](#) *Firearms Sales; Definitions; Antique Firearms; Application of Law; Exceptions*

“Secured in a locked container”, secured in a container that is capable of being unlocked only by means of a key, combination or similar means, including in an unoccupied motor vehicle, a locked trunk not accessible from the passenger compartment, a locked console or locked glovebox and for purposes of a common carrier in the course of the regular and ordinary transport of firearms, locked access to any area containing firearms.

[H.4885](#) 2024 √4/6/25

General Laws Part IV Title I Chapter 269

[Section 10:](#) *Carrying Dangerous Weapons; Possession of Machine Gun or Sawed-Off Shotguns; Possession of Large Capacity Weapon or Large Capacity Feeding Device; Punishment*

(k)(1) Whoever possesses a firearm, loaded or unloaded, as defined in section 121 of chapter 140, in a prohibited area, and knows or reasonably should know such location is a prohibited area, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment in the house of correction for not more than 2 1/2 years, or both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) For the purposes of this subsection, “prohibited area” shall mean any of the following locations:

(i) a place owned, leased, or under the control of state, county or municipal government and used for the purpose of government administration, judicial or court administrative proceedings, or correctional services, including in or upon any part of the buildings, grounds, or parking areas thereof; provided, however, that a "prohibited area" shall not include any state-owned public land available to the public for hunting and provided further that a municipality may vote pursuant to section 4 of chapter 4 to exclude its administrative buildings from being a "prohibited area"; or

(ii) a location in use at the time of possession for the storage or tabulation of ballots during the hours in which voting or tabulation is occurring or a polling place or early voting site while open for voting or within 150 feet of the building entrance door to such polling place or early voting site.

(3) A law enforcement officer may arrest without a warrant and detain a person found in violation of this subsection.

(4) It shall be a defense to a violation of this subsection that a person with the necessary license or card issued under sections [129B](#), [131](#) or [131F](#) of chapter 140 to possess the firearm securely stored said firearm in a vehicle while within the prohibited area in accordance with sections [131C](#) and [131L](#) of chapter 140.

(5) This subsection shall not apply to a qualified law enforcement officer or a qualified retired law enforcement officer, as defined in the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004, 18 U.S.C. sections [926B](#) and [926C](#), respectively, as amended or to a security guard employed at the prohibited area while at the location of their employment and during the course of their employment. Nothing in this paragraph shall limit the authority of any municipality, county or department, division, commission, board, agency or court of the commonwealth to adopt policies further restricting the possession of firearms in areas under their control.

2024, c. 135, § 127, eff. 10/23/2024

Note: Use extreme Caution when entering Massachusetts unless you have a MA Permit to Carry. The laws are very difficult to understand and certain firearms are not allowed in the state. Follow the links above and read the laws of MA on firearms.

Massachusetts FAQs - [“Transporting Firearms.”](#)

Michigan

[Must Inform Officer](#)

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You can not a carry a loaded firearm in any vehicle without a Valid Permit/License to Carry from your state of residence.

[750.227](#) **Concealed Weapons; Carrying; Penalty.**

(1) A person shall not carry a dagger, dirk, stiletto, a double-edged nonfolding stabbing instrument of any length, or any other dangerous weapon, except a hunting knife adapted and carried as such, concealed on or about his or her person, or whether concealed or otherwise in any vehicle operated or occupied by the person, except in his or her dwelling house, place of business or on other land possessed by the person.

(2) A person shall not carry a pistol concealed on or about his or her person, or, whether concealed or otherwise, in a vehicle operated or occupied by the person, except in his or her dwelling house, place of business, or on other land possessed by the person, without a license to carry the pistol as provided by law and if licensed, shall not carry the pistol in a place or manner inconsistent with any restrictions upon such license.

(3) A person who violates this section is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or by a fine of not more than \$2,500.00. Am. 1986, Act 8, Eff. July 1, 1986

[750.227d](#) **Transporting or Possessing Firearm in or Upon Motor Vehicle or Self-Propelled Vehicle Designed for Land Travel; Conditions; Violation as Misdemeanor; Penalty.**

(1) Except as otherwise permitted by law, a person shall not transport or possess in or upon a motor vehicle or any self-propelled vehicle designed for land travel either of the following:

(a) A firearm, other than a pistol, unless the firearm is unloaded and is 1 or more of the following:

(i) Taken down.

(ii) Enclosed in a case.

(iii) Carried in the trunk of the vehicle.

(iv) Inaccessible from the interior of the vehicle.

(2) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or a fine of not more than \$100.00, or both. Am. 2015, Act 26, Eff. July 1, 2015

[750.231a](#) **Exceptions to MCL 750.227(2); Definitions.**

(d) To a person while transporting a pistol for a lawful purpose that is licensed by the owner or occupant of the motor vehicle in compliance with section 2 of 1927 PA 372, MCL 28.422, and the pistol is unloaded in a closed case designed for the storage of firearms in the trunk of the vehicle.

(e) To a person while transporting a pistol for a lawful purpose that is licensed by the owner or occupant of the motor vehicle in compliance with section 2 of 1927 PA 372, MCL 28.422, and the pistol is unloaded in a closed case designed for the storage of firearms in a vehicle that does not have a trunk and is not readily accessible to the occupants of the vehicle.

2012, Act 427, Imd. Eff. Dec. 21, 2012

Minnesota

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You can not carry any loaded firearm in any vehicle without a Valid Permit/License MN issues or honors.

[624.714](#) Carrying Of Weapons Without Permit; Penalties.

Subd. 9 A permit to carry is not required of a person:

(5) to transport a pistol in a motor vehicle, snowmobile or boat if the pistol is unloaded, contained in a closed and fastened case, gunbox, or securely tied package.

2023 c 52 art 6 s 16

[97B.045](#) Transportation of Firearms.

Subdivision 1. Restrictions. A person may not transport a firearm in a motor vehicle unless the firearm is:

(1) unloaded and in a gun case expressly made to contain a firearm, and the case fully encloses the firearm by being zipped, snapped, buckled, tied, or otherwise fastened, and without any portion of the firearm exposed;

(2) unloaded and in the closed trunk of a motor vehicle; or

(3) a handgun carried in compliance with sections [624.714](#) and [624.715](#).

Subd. 3. Exceptions; Hunting and Shooting Ranges.

(a) Notwithstanding provisions to the contrary under this chapter, a person may transport an unloaded, uncased firearm, excluding a pistol as defined in paragraph (b), in a motor vehicle while at a shooting range, as defined under section [87A.01, subdivision 3](#), where the person has received permission from the lawful owner or possessor to discharge firearms; lawfully hunting on private or public land; or travelling to or from a site the person intends to hunt lawfully that day or has hunted lawfully that day, unless:

(1) within Anoka, Hennepin, or Ramsey County;

(2) within the boundaries of a home rule charter or statutory city with a population of 2,500 or more;

(3) on school grounds; or

(4) otherwise restricted under section [97A.091](#), [97B.081](#), or [97B.086](#).

2011 c 2 art 5 s 41

Mississippi

Permitless Carry State

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[Mississippi](#) - Effective date for Permitless Carry: **July 1, 2015** Any person 18 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm under State and Federal Law can carry a concealed handgun in the State of Mississippi without a permit. [Mississippi Statutes § 97-37-1 & § 45-9-101](#)

[§ 97-37-1](#). Deadly Weapons; Carrying While Concealed; Use or Attempt to Use; Penalties; "Concealed" Defined

(2) It shall not be a violation of this section for any person over the age of eighteen (18) years to carry a firearm or deadly weapon concealed within the confines of his own home or his place of business, or any real property associated with his home or business or within any motor vehicle. 2023, ch. 461, § 5

§ 45-9-101 License to Carry Stun Gun, Concealed Pistol or Revolver; License Fees; Exemptions; No License Required to Carry Pistol or Revolver In Purse, Briefcase, Fully Enclosed Case, Etc.

(24) A license under this section is not required for a loaded or unloaded pistol or revolver to be carried upon the person in a sheath, belt holster or shoulder holster or in a purse, handbag, satchel, other similar bag or briefcase or fully enclosed case if the person is not engaged in criminal activity other than a misdemeanor traffic offense, is not otherwise prohibited from possessing a pistol or revolver under state or federal law, and is not in a location prohibited under subsection (13) of this section. However, the medical use of medical cannabis by a cardholder who is a registered qualifying patient which is lawful under the provisions of the Mississippi Medical Cannabis Act and in compliance with rules and regulations adopted thereunder shall not disqualify a person under this subsection (24) solely because the person is prohibited from possessing a firearm under 18 USCS Section 922(g)(3) due to such medical use of medical cannabis.

(25) An applicant for a license under this section shall have the option of, instead of being issued a separate card for the license, having the license appear as a notation on the individual's driver's license or identification card. If the applicant chooses this option, the license issued under this section shall have the same expiration date as the driver's license or identification card, and renewal shall take place at the same time and place as renewal of the driver's license or identification card. The Commissioner of Public Safety shall have the authority to promulgate rules and regulations which may be necessary to ensure the effectiveness of the concurrent application and renewal processes. Laws, 2023, ch. 517, § 5

Missouri

Permitless Carry State

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Missouri - Effective date for Permitless Carry: **January 1, 2017** Any person who can legally possess a firearm under State and Federal Law and is 19 years of age. Military 18 years of age can carry a concealed handgun in Missouri without a permit. [Missouri Statute Title XXXVIII § 571.030](#)

Question Does a person carrying a weapon in a vehicle also have to have a permit for the gun?

Answer: No. A weapon may be carried anywhere in a vehicle, even concealed on the person, under the vehicle exception.

Title XXXVIII 571.030. Unlawful Use of Weapons — Exceptions — Penalties.

1. A person commits the offense of unlawful use of weapons, except as otherwise provided by sections [571.101 to 571.121](#), if he or she knowingly:

3. Subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section does not apply to any person nineteen years of age or older or eighteen years of age or older and a member of the United States Armed Forces, or honorably discharged from the United States Armed Forces, transporting a concealable firearm in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle, so long as such concealable firearm is otherwise lawfully possessed, nor when the actor is also in possession of an exposed firearm or projectile weapon for the lawful pursuit of game, or is in his or her dwelling unit or upon premises over which the actor has possession, authority or control, or is traveling in a continuous journey peaceably through this state.. SB 186,s A, eff. 8/28/2023

Montana - Montana passed limited Permitless Carry in September 1991. Statewide Permitless Carry became effective **February 18, 2021**. Any person 18 or older who can legally possess a firearm under State and Federal Law can carry a concealed handgun without a permit. [Montana Statutes § 45-8-316](#)

45-8-316. Carrying Concealed Firearms -- Exemption.

(1) A person who carries or bears concealed upon the individual's person a firearm shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding 6 months, or both.

(2) A person who has previously been convicted of an offense, committed on a different occasion than the offense under this section, in this state or any other jurisdiction for which a sentence to a term of imprisonment in excess of 1 year could have been imposed and who carries or bears concealed upon the individual's person a firearm shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or be imprisoned in the state prison for a period not exceeding 5 years, or both.

(3) **This section does not apply to a person eligible to possess a firearm under state or federal law."**

amd. Sec. 9, Ch. 3, L. 2021

From the Montana DOJ [Webpage on Concealed Weapons](#).

“Montana has no prohibitions about carrying a weapon in a motor vehicle.”

Nebraska – Effective date for Permitless Carry: **September 2, 2023**. Any person 21 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm under State and Federal Law can carry a concealed handgun in the State of Nebraska without a permit. Active Military/Reserves at 18. [Nebraska Statutes § 28-1202.01](#) & [§ 69-2445](#)

Note: Cities can no longer have ordinances on carrying firearms in Nebraska per [LB77 2023](#)

§ 17-556 Public Safety; Firearms; Explosives; Riots; Regulation.

Cities of the second class and villages shall have the power to

- (1) prevent and restrain riots, routs, noises, disturbances, or disorderly assemblages,
- (2) regulate, prevent, restrain, or remove nuisances and to designate what shall be considered a nuisance,
- (3) regulate, punish, and prevent the discharge of firearms, rockets, powder, fireworks, or any other dangerous combustible material in the streets, lots, grounds, alleys, or about or in the vicinity of any buildings,
- (4) arrest, regulate, punish, or fine all vagrants.

[Laws 2023, LB77, § 5.](#)

§ 28-1212. Presence of Firearm in Motor Vehicle; Prima Facie Evidence.

The presence in a motor vehicle other than a public vehicle of any firearm or instrument referred to in section [28-1203](#), [28-1206](#), [28-1207](#), or [28-1212.03](#) shall be prima facie evidence that it is in the possession of and is carried by all persons occupying such motor vehicle at the time such firearm or instrument is found, except that this section shall not be applicable if such firearm or instrument is found upon the person of one of the occupants therein.

Laws 1991, LB 477, § 3.

§ 69-2429. Terms, Defined. For purposes of the Concealed Handgun Permit Act:

(1) Concealed handgun means a handgun that is entirely obscured from view. If any part of the handgun is capable of being seen or observed by another person, it is not a concealed handgun;

(2) Handgun means any firearm with a barrel less than sixteen inches in length or any firearm designed to be held and fired by the use of a single hand; [Laws 2023, LB77, § 16.](#)

Nevada

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Nevada law is silent on carrying unconcealed firearms in vehicles. They do have a law against carrying loaded long guns in vehicles. But no law against handguns. In a vehicle the firearm must be clearly visible if upon the person. A handgun sitting under the seat, on top of the seat or in a glove box is not considered “on the person” and is permissible.

NRS 503.165 Carrying Loaded Rifle or Shotgun in or on Vehicle on or Along Public Way Unlawful; Exceptions.

1. It is unlawful to carry a loaded rifle or loaded shotgun in or on any vehicle which is standing on or along, or is being driven on or along, any public highway or any other way open to the public.

2. For the purposes of this section:

(a) A rifle or shotgun is loaded when there is an unexpended cartridge or shell in the firing chamber, but not when the only cartridges or shells are in the magazine.

(b) A muzzle-loading rifle or muzzle-loading musket is not loaded if the priming compound or element, including, without limitation, the priming powder or the unfired primer or percussion cap, is removed from the muzzle-loading rifle or muzzle-loading musket. 1987, 596, 2019, 402)

Note: Nevada did amend 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.

NRS 268.418 State Control Over Regulation of Firearms, Firearm Accessories and Ammunition; Limited Regulatory Authority of City; Conflicting Ordinance or Regulation Void; Records of Ownership of Firearms; Civil Action by Person Adversely Affected by Enforcement of Conflicting Ordinance or Regulation.

2. 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.

3. The governing body of a city may proscribe by ordinance or regulation the unsafe discharge of firearms. 2015, 1787, 1810, 2694

New Hampshire

Permitless Carry State

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New Hampshire - Effective date for Permitless Carry: **February 22, 2017** Any person 18 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm under State and Federal Law can carry a concealed handgun in the State of New Hampshire without a permit. [New Hampshire Statute Title XII § 159:6](#)

Title XII 159:6 License to Carry.

III. The availability of a license to carry a loaded pistol or revolver under this section or under any other provision of law shall not be construed to impose a prohibition on the unlicensed transport or carry of a firearm in a vehicle, or on or about one's person, whether openly or concealed, loaded or unloaded, by a resident, nonresident, or alien if that individual is not otherwise prohibited by statute from possessing a firearm in the state of New Hampshire. 15:1, eff. July 13, 2024.

New Jersey

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A New Jersey permit to carry is required to have a loaded handgun in a vehicle.

2C:58-4.6: Prohibited Areas, Carrying, Firearms, Destructive Device

- b. (1)** A person, other than a person lawfully carrying a firearm within the authorized scope of an exemption set forth in subsection a., c., or l. of [N.J.S.2C:39-6](#), who is otherwise authorized under the law to carry or transport a firearm shall not do so while in a vehicle in New Jersey, unless the handgun is unloaded and contained in a closed and securely fastened case, gunbox, or locked unloaded in the trunk of the vehicle.
- (2)** A holder of a valid and lawfully issued permit to carry a handgun shall not leave a handgun outside of their immediate possession or control within a parked vehicle, unless the handgun is unloaded and contained in a closed and securely fastened case, or gunbox, and is not visible from outside of the vehicle, or is locked unloaded in the trunk or storage area of the vehicle. L.2022, c.131, s.7

New Jersey Law also states that before possessing or transporting any rifle or shotgun without first having obtained a New Jersey firearms purchaser identification card (FPIC), or possessing or transporting any handgun without first having obtained a New Jersey handgun carry permit is a violation of their law.

You can transport it from place of purchase to home. Home to a Certified Shooting Range. Going hunting but must have a valid hunting license. You just can't have it in your vehicle. Again the law says you must have a FPIC or NJ Carry Permit to even transport firearms in NJ. From all I read and have heard someone from outside NJ must have a very good reason to transport a firearm into NJ and better have the proper paperwork.

So Called Assault Weapons in New Jersey

- More than 50 specified firearms or their copies (§ [2C:39-1w\(1\), \(2\)](#));
- A semi-automatic shotgun with either a magazine capacity exceeding six rounds, a pistol grip, or a folding stock (§ [2C:39-1w\(3\)](#));
- A semi-automatic rifle with a fixed magazine capacity exceeding 15 rounds (§ [2C:39-1w\(4\)](#)); and
- A part or combination of parts designed or intended to convert a firearm into an assault firearm, or any combination of parts from which an assault firearm may be readily assembled if those parts are in the possession or under the control of the same person (§ [2C:39-1w\(5\)](#)).

From the New Jersey State Police

All firearms transported through the State of New Jersey: [NJ St. Police](#)

The following guidelines are provided in order to assist law enforcement officers in applying New Jersey's firearms laws to persons who are transporting firearms **through** the State of New Jersey.

- I. New Jersey laws governing firearms permits, purchaser identification cards, registration and licenses do not apply to a person who is transporting the firearm through this State if that person is transporting the firearm in a manner permitted by federal law, [18 U.S.C.A. 926A](#).
- II. This federal law permitting interstate transportation of a firearm applies only if all of the following requirements are met:
 - A. The person's possession of the firearm was lawful in the state in which the journey began;
 - B. The person's possession of the firearm will be lawful in the state in which the journey will end;
 - C. The person is transporting the firearm for lawful purpose
 - D. The firearm is unloaded
 - E. The firearm is not directly accessible from the passenger compartment of the vehicle
 - F. The ammunition is not directly accessible from the passenger compartment of the vehicle
 - G. If the vehicle does not have a compartment separate from the passenger compartment, the firearm and ammunition must be in a locked container other than the vehicle's glove compartment or console;
 - H. The person is not
 1. a convicted felon
 2. a fugitive from justice an addict or unlawful user of drugs, or
 3. an illegal alien
 - I. The person has not
 1. been adjudicated to be a mental defective
 2. been committed to a mental institution
 3. been dishonorably discharged from the armed forces, or
 4. renounced his United States Citizenship
- III. A person who is transporting a firearm through the State of New Jersey in the manner permitted by person's possession 18 U.S.C.A. 926A, see Section II above, need not give notice.
- IV. Procedures for Investigation of Conduct Involving the Possession or Transportation of Firearms
 - A. An officer who reasonably suspects that a person is transporting a firearm in violation of New Jersey law should make reasonable inquiries in order to confirm or dispel that suspicion.
 - B. In a case where circumstances reasonably indicate that the person's possession and transportation of the firearms may be permitted by 18 U.S.C.A. 926A, the officer should make reasonable inquiries in order to determine whether the person's possession is permitted by that federal law.
 - C. If reasonable inquiries lead an officer to conclude that the person's possession is lawful under either New Jersey law or 18 U.S.C.A. 926A, as described above in Section II, the officer should promptly allow the person to proceed.
 - D. Whenever an officer has probable cause to believe that a person's possession of a firearm is in violation of New Jersey law and not permitted by 18 U.S.C.A. 926A, as described above in Section II, then the officer should make an arrest.

New Mexico

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New Mexico Statute [30-7-2.2](#) (C) (1) states you must be at least 19 years of age to possess a handgun.

From the [Department of Public Safety FAQ](#).

Question: Do I have to be licensed to have a concealed loaded handgun inside my vehicle?

Answer: No. New Mexico law allows a person who is not otherwise prohibited to have a concealed loaded firearm in his/her vehicle (including motorcycles and bicycles). See 30-7-2 NMSA 1978. If you are not licensed to carry concealed in this State or in a state that NM recognizes, you may not have the weapon concealed on your person when you exit your vehicle or motorcycle.

30-7-1. "Carrying a Deadly Weapon".

"Carrying a deadly weapon" means being armed with a deadly weapon by having it on the person, or in close proximity thereto, so that the weapon is readily accessible for use. Laws 1963, ch. 303, § 7-1

30-7-2. Unlawful Carrying of A Deadly Weapon.

A. Unlawful carrying of a deadly weapon consists of carrying a concealed loaded firearm or any other type of deadly weapon anywhere, except in the following cases:

- (1) in the person's residence or on real property belonging to him as owner, lessee, tenant or licensee;
- (2) in a private automobile or other private means of conveyance, for lawful protection of the person's or another's person or property;

B. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the carrying of any unloaded firearm. 2001, ch. 219, § 13.

29-19-10. Validity of License On Tribal Land.

A concealed handgun license shall not be valid on tribal land, unless authorized by the governing body of an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo. Laws 2003, ch. 255, § 10.

Note: New Mexico only allows for the carrying of One (1) concealed handgun. You can carry as many as possible openly.

New York

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

It is illegal to possess a loaded firearm in any motor vehicle without a valid New York Permit/License to Carry. It is illegal to possess any pistol in New York without a New York Pistol License. It is an Affirmative Defense to transport a legal firearm through New York under Federal law:

United States Code Title 18 - Part I - Chapter 44

§ 926A. Interstate Transportation of Firearms

Notwithstanding any other provision of any law or any rule or regulation of a State or any political subdivision thereof, any person who is not otherwise prohibited by this chapter from transporting, shipping, or receiving a firearm shall be entitled to transport a firearm for any lawful purpose from any place where he may lawfully possess and carry such firearm to any other place where he may lawfully possess and carry such firearm if, during such transportation the firearm is unloaded, and neither the firearm nor any ammunition being transported is readily accessible or is directly accessible from the passenger compartment of such transporting vehicle: Provided, That in the case of a vehicle without a compartment separate from the driver's compartment the firearm or ammunition shall be contained in a locked container other than the glove compartment or console. Pub. L. 99-360, § 1(a), July 8, 1986, 100 Stat. 766.)

NY also has restrictions on the type of firearms you can possess in NY and Magazines that hold more than 10 rounds or can be converted to hold more than 10 rounds are illegal. Use extreme caution when transporting a firearm through NY.

From the NRA/ILA on Transporting Firearms through NY.

It is unlawful for any person to carry, possess or transport a handgun in or through the state unless he has a valid New York license. (A provision of federal law provides a defense to state or local laws which would prohibit the passage of persons with firearms in interstate travel if the person is traveling from any place where he may lawfully possess and transport a firearm to any other place where he may lawfully possess and transport such firearm and the firearm is unloaded and in the trunk. In vehicles without a trunk, the unloaded firearm shall be in a locked container other than the glove compartment or console).

New York City

[Back to Index](#)

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

It is illegal to possess a loaded firearm in any motor vehicle without a valid New York Permit/License to Carry. It is illegal to possess any pistol in New York without a New York Pistol License. It is legal to transport a legal firearm through New York under Federal law:

United States Code Title 18 - Part I - Chapter 44 [§ 926A](#). Interstate Transportation of Firearms

Notwithstanding any other provision of any law or any rule or regulation of a State or any political subdivision thereof, any person who is not otherwise prohibited by this chapter from transporting, shipping, or receiving a firearm shall be entitled to transport a firearm for any lawful purpose from any place where he may lawfully possess and carry such firearm to any other place where he may lawfully possess and carry such firearm if, during such transportation the firearm is unloaded, and neither the firearm nor any ammunition being transported is readily accessible or is directly accessible from the passenger compartment of such transporting vehicle: Provided, That in the case of a vehicle without a compartment separate from the driver's compartment the firearm or ammunition shall be contained in a locked container other than the glove compartment or console.

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

NY also has restrictions on the type of firearms you can possess in NY and Magazines that hold more than 10 rounds or can be converted to hold more than 10 rounds are illegal. Use extreme caution when transporting a firearm through NY.

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[Handguns in Vehicles](#) From the NC DPS FAQs

It is unlawful to carry a concealed handgun in a vehicle unless the person has a valid concealed carry permit. A person who is not a convicted felon may carry a handgun if not concealed.

A handgun is concealed in a vehicle if it cannot be readily seen by a person approaching and if it is readily accessible. A handgun under the front seat or in an unlocked glove box or console is illegal. A handgun openly displayed or in a locked glove box, locked console, or in the trunk is lawful.

this page last modified 01/26/16

[Transporting Weapons](#) From the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association 2024 (Page 17)

Given the general prohibition of carrying concealed weapons, individuals must be ever vigilant to ensure their particular situation cannot be construed as concealing a weapon, either on or about them, without being properly authorized to do so with a valid North Carolina or recognized out-of-state concealed handgun permit. Therefore, the permittee's accessibility to the weapon is of prime importance. It is unlawful to transport a weapon (absent a proper permit) that is BOTH concealed and readily accessible to a person. It is for these reasons that when transporting a weapon in a vehicle, even greater care must be exercised to ensure that the weapon is not concealed and within the ready access to an occupant of the vehicle. North Carolina law does not specifically address how to transport a weapon in an automobile. Therefore, the central question becomes: when is the weapon concealed and readily accessible to an occupant of an automobile? Obviously, a weapon would be concealed and readily accessible, and therefore in violation of state law, if it were placed in such areas of a vehicle as under the seat of the automobile; in a bag in the back seat; or in some other manner that is covered or hidden within the easy reach of an occupant of the vehicle.

The prohibition on carrying concealed weapons applies not only to handguns and other weapons commonly thought of as being easily hidden, but also to "long guns" as well. Therefore, shotguns and rifles concealed behind the seat of pickup trucks, and elsewhere in other vehicles, could similarly violate North Carolina law.

Note: In NC you can carry the firearm loaded and in your vehicle without any type of permit/license as long as it is visible. The law says you can't conceal it. So keep it in the open and you are legal.

North Dakota - On **August 1, 2023** North Dakota made Permitless Carry apply to everyone who is 18 or older who can legally possess a firearm under North Dakota and Federal Law. **No Permitless Open Carry.** **August, 1, 2017** North Dakota first passed Permitless Carry which only applied to Residents of North Dakota. [North Dakota Statutes § 62.1-03-01](#) & [§ 62.1-04-02](#) & [§ 62.1-04-04](#)

[62.1-02-10. Carrying Loaded Firearm In Vehicle - Penalty - Exceptions.](#)

An individual may not keep or carry a loaded firearm in or on any motor vehicle, including an off-highway vehicle or snowmobile in this state. An individual violating this section is guilty of an infraction. This prohibition does not apply to:

3. An individual possessing a valid concealed weapons license from this state or who has reciprocity under section 16.1-04-03.1 with a handgun
4. An individual who possesses a rifle or shotgun, is not in the field hunting or trapping, and possesses a valid concealed weapons license from this state or has reciprocity under section 62.1 - 04 - 03.1 .
7. An individual possessing a valid special permit issued pursuant to section 20.1-02-05.

8. An individual with a handgun who is not otherwise precluded from possessing a class 2 firearm and dangerous weapon license under chapter 62.1-04 and who possesses a valid driver's license or nondriver identification card issued by the department of transportation or by the individual's state or territory of residence.
9. An individual who possesses a rifle or shotgun, is not in the field hunting or trapping, and is not otherwise precluded from possessing a class 2 firearm and dangerous weapon license under chapter 62.1-04 and possesses a valid driver's license or nondriver identification card issued by the department of transportation or by the individual's state or territory of residence. S.L. 2023 , ch. 578(HB 1339

Note: North Dakota only honors a permit if the person has a permit from their **state of residence and their state has reciprocity with North Dakota**. North Dakota only allows open carry with a permit North Dakota Issues or Honors. See Permitless Carry Section near the top of this document.

Must Inform immediately on Contact with Law Enforcement

Note: **“NO”** If you have Permit/License issued by North Dakota or a state they honor.
 “YES” If you are carrying under Permitless Carry

Ohio	Permitless Carry State	Back to Index
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Ohio - Effective date of Permitless Carry **June 13, 2022**. Any person 21 years of age or older or Active U.S. Military Personnel that have firearms training and can legally possess a firearm under State and Federal Law and meet the requirements of Ohio Statute [2923.125](#) (You should read all of 2923.125) can carry a handgun openly or concealed in Ohio without any type of permit/license. 18 if you have a permit to carry from any state. [Ohio Statute 2923.111](#)

Title 29: 2923.16 Improperly Handling Firearms in a Motor Vehicle.

(E) No person who has been issued a concealed handgun license or who is an active duty member of the armed forces of the United States and is carrying a valid military identification card and documentation of successful completion of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training requirements described in division (G)(1) of section 2923.125 of the Revised Code, who is the driver or an occupant of a motor vehicle that is stopped as a result of a traffic stop or a stop for another law enforcement purpose or is the driver or an occupant of a commercial motor vehicle that is stopped by an employee of the motor carrier enforcement unit for the purposes defined in section 5503.34 of the Revised Code, and who is transporting or has a loaded handgun in the motor vehicle or commercial motor vehicle in any manner, shall do any of the following:

- (1)** Before or at the time a law enforcement officer asks if the person is carrying a concealed handgun, knowingly fail to disclose that the person then possesses or has a loaded handgun in the motor vehicle, provided that it is not a violation of this division if the person fails to disclose that fact to an officer during the stop and the person already has notified another officer of that fact during the same stop;
- (2)** Before or at the time an employee of the motor carrier enforcement unit asks if the person is carrying a concealed handgun, knowingly fail to disclose that the person then possesses or has a loaded handgun in the commercial motor vehicle, provided that it is not a violation of this division if the person fails to disclose that fact to an employee of the unit during the stop and the person already has notified another employee of the unit of that fact during the same stop;
- (3)** Knowingly fail to remain in the motor vehicle while stopped or knowingly fail to keep the person's hands in plain sight at any time after any law enforcement officer begins approaching the person while stopped and before the law enforcement officer leaves, unless the failure is pursuant to and in accordance with directions given by a law enforcement officer;

(4) Knowingly have contact with the loaded handgun by touching it with the person's hands or fingers in the motor vehicle at any time after the law enforcement officer begins approaching and before the law enforcement officer leaves, unless the person has contact with the loaded handgun pursuant to and in accordance with directions given by the law enforcement officer;

(5) Knowingly disregard or fail to comply with any lawful order of any law enforcement officer given while the motor vehicle is stopped, including, but not limited to, a specific order to the person to keep the person's hands in plain sight. 288,§1, eff. 4/4/2023.

See the [Ohio Page](#) for more information and any restrictions that may apply.

Oklahoma

Permitless Carry State

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Oklahoma - Effective date for Permitless Carry: **November 1, 2019** Any person 21 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm under State and Federal Law can carry a concealed handgun in Oklahoma. Active Members of the US Military, National Guard or Reserves or an Honorably Discharged Veteran 18 or older can carry a concealed handgun in Oklahoma without a permit. Oklahoma also limits the maximum caliber a person can carry to .45 [Oklahoma Statutes Title 21. Chpt. 53 O.S. § 1272](#)

[21 O.S. § 1272](#) Unlawful Carry

A. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, it shall be unlawful for any person to carry upon or about his or her person, or in a purse or other container belonging to the person, any pistol, revolver, shotgun or rifle whether loaded or unloaded or any blackjack, loaded cane, hand chain, metal knuckles, or any other offensive weapon, whether such weapon be concealed or unconcealed, except this section shall not prohibit:

6. The transporting by vehicle on a public roadway or the carrying of a firearm, concealed or unconcealed, loaded or unloaded, by a person who is twenty-one (21) years of age or older or by a person who is eighteen (18) years of age but not yet twenty-one (21) years of age and the person is a member or veteran of the United States Armed Forces, Reserves or National Guard or was discharged under honorable conditions from the United States Armed Forces, Reserves or National Guard, and the person is otherwise not disqualified from the possession or purchase of a firearm under state or federal law and is not carrying the firearm in furtherance of a crime. 2021, SB 672, c. 292, § 1

[21 O.S. § 1289.7](#) Firearms in Vehicles

A. Any person who is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing or purchasing a firearm and is not carrying or transporting a firearm in the furtherance of a crime may transport in or on a vehicle a firearm, loaded or unloaded, at any time.

B. Any person eighteen (18) to twenty (20) years of age, who is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing or purchasing a firearm and is not carrying or transporting a firearm in the furtherance of a crime may transport in or on a vehicle, open or concealed, an unloaded firearm at any time.

C. It shall be unlawful for any person transporting a firearm in or on a vehicle to fail or refuse to identify that the person is in actual possession of a firearm when demanded by a law enforcement officer of this state during any arrest, detainment or routine traffic stop. Any person who violates the provisions of this subsection may be issued a citation for an amount not to exceed One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00). 2021, SB 672, c. 292, § 1

[21 O.S 1290.2](#) – Definitions

A. As Used In the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act:

2. "Concealed firearm" means a loaded or unloaded firearm not openly visible to the ordinary observation of a reasonable person;

3. "Unconcealed firearm" or "open carry" means a loaded or unloaded firearm that is carried upon the person in a holster where the firearm is visible, or carried upon the person using a scabbard, sling or case designed for carrying firearms; and

4. "Pistol" or "handgun" shall have the same definition as provided in Section 1289.3 of this title.

B. The definition of pistol or handgun for purposes of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act shall not apply to imitation pistols, flare guns, underwater fishing guns or blank pistols.

C. Pistols, handguns, rifles, shotguns, and all other lawful firearms mentioned in the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act may collectively be referred to as "firearms".

2023, HB 1789, c. 160, § 1

Oregon

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From the Oregon Firearms Federation ([OFF FAQs](#)): Oregon has no State law against carrying a loaded handgun in your car as long as it's :

(a) Not concealed or

(b) "Not readily accessible." (If Concealed)

"Not readily accessible" (for now) means:

[ORS 166.250](#) **Unlawful Possession of Firearms.**

(4)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, a handgun is readily accessible within the meaning of this section if the handgun is within the passenger compartment of the vehicle.

(b) If a vehicle has no storage location that is outside the passenger compartment of the vehicle, a handgun is not readily accessible within the meaning of this section if:

(A) The handgun is stored in a closed and locked glove compartment, center console or other container; and

(B) The key is not inserted into the lock, if the glove compartment, center console or other container unlocks with a key.

However, localities are allowed to regulate loaded firearms in "public places" which now includes your car. This only applies to people without CHL's.

So you need to check local regulations. In Portland, for example, you may not have a loaded gun anywhere in your car and you may not even have loaded magazines separate from the handgun. It must still, however, be either visible or "not readily accessible."

9/10/2024

[ORS 166.392](#) **Definitions**

(2) "Container" means a box, case, chest, locker, safe or other similar receptacle, including, within a vehicle, a glove compartment, enclosed trunk or center console, equipped with a tamper-resistant lock.

(3) "Control" means, in relation to a firearm:

(a) That the owner or possessor of the firearm is close enough to the firearm to prevent another person who is not an authorized person from obtaining the firearm; or

(b) That the owner or possessor of the firearm is in the person's own residence, either alone or with only authorized persons who also live in the residence and who are not minors, and the residence is secure.

2021 c.146 §3

State Law.

[ORS 166.250](#) **Unlawful Possession of Firearms.** (Edited for space considerations)

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section or ORS 166.260, 166.270, 166.274, 166.291, 166.292 or 166.410 to 166.470, a person commits the crime of unlawful possession of a firearm if the person knowingly:

- (a) Carries any firearm concealed upon the person;
- (b) Possesses a handgun that is concealed and readily accessible to the person within any vehicle; or
- (c) Possesses a firearm and:
 - (A) Is under 18 years of age;
 - (C) Has been convicted of a felony;
 - (F) Is presently subject to an order under ORS 426.133 prohibiting the person from purchasing or possessing a firearm;
 - (H) The possession of the firearm by the person is prohibited under ORS 166.255.

(2) This section does not prohibit:

- (a) A minor, who is not otherwise prohibited under subsection (1)(c) of this section, from possessing a firearm:
 - (A) Other than a handgun, if the firearm was transferred to the minor by the minor's parent or guardian or by another person with the consent of the minor's parent or guardian; or
 - (B) Temporarily for hunting, target practice or any other lawful purpose; or
- (b) Any citizen of the United States over the age of 18 years who resides in or is temporarily sojourning within this state, and who is not within the excepted classes prescribed by ORS 166.270 and subsection (1) of this section, from owning, possessing or keeping within the person's place of residence or place of business any handgun, and no permit or license to purchase, own, possess or keep any such firearm at the person's place of residence or place of business is required of any such citizen. **As used in this subsection, "residence" includes a recreational vessel or recreational vehicle while used, for whatever period of time, as residential quarters.**

(3) Firearms carried openly in belt holsters are not concealed within the meaning of this section.

(4)(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this subsection, a handgun is readily accessible within the meaning of this section if the handgun is within the passenger compartment of the vehicle.

- (b) If a vehicle, other than a vehicle described in paragraph (c) of this subsection, has no storage location that is outside the passenger compartment of the vehicle, a handgun is not readily accessible within the meaning of this section if:
 - (A) The handgun is stored in a closed and locked glove compartment, center console or other container; and
 - (B) The key is not inserted into the lock, if the glove compartment, center console or other container unlocks with a key.
- (c) If a vehicle is a motorcycle, an all-terrain vehicle or a snowmobile, a handgun is not readily accessible within the meaning of this section if:
 - (A) The handgun is in a locked container within or affixed to the vehicle; or
 - (B) The handgun is equipped with a trigger lock or other locking mechanism that prevents the discharge of the firearm.

(5) Unlawful possession of a firearm is a Class A misdemeanor.

2023 c.229 §6

Note: Law states as a residence. That could mean parked and not in motion. Once it is in motion they may consider it a vehicle and not a residence.

Notice: You can't carry a loaded firearm in a vehicle **unless you have a permit issued by Pennsylvania or any other state.** Open carry is legal in Pennsylvania without a permit but you must have a permit to carry a firearm in a vehicle. See (11) and (15) below in statute Title 18 § 6106 below.

From the [PA State Police FAQs](#).

Are there exceptions to carrying a firearm without a Pennsylvania License to Carry?

A License to Carry Firearms allows you to carry a firearm concealed on your body or in a vehicle. Carrying a firearm in a vehicle or concealed on the body, except in your home or fixed place of business, without a valid license is a felony of the third degree.

It is a misdemeanor of the first degree when a person without a valid license carries a firearm in a vehicle or concealed on their body, except in their home or fixed place of business, if they committed no other criminal violation and are otherwise eligible to possess a license.

Title 18 § 6106 Firearms Not to be Carried Without a License

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), any person who carries a firearm in any vehicle or any person who carries a firearm concealed on or about his person, except in his place of abode or fixed place of business, without a valid and lawfully issued license under this chapter commits a felony of the third degree.

(2) A person who is otherwise eligible to possess a valid license under this chapter but carries a firearm in any vehicle or any person who carries a firearm concealed on or about his person, except in his place of abode or fixed place of business, without a valid and lawfully issued license and has not committed any other criminal violation commits a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(b) Exceptions.--The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to:

(11) Any person while carrying a firearm in any vehicle, which person possesses a valid and lawfully issued license for that firearm which has been issued under the laws of the United States or any other state.

(15) Any person who possesses a valid and lawfully issued license or permit to carry a firearm which has been issued under the laws of another state, regardless of whether a reciprocity agreement exists between the Commonwealth and the state under section 6109(k), provided:

(i) The state provides a reciprocal privilege for individuals licensed to carry firearms under section 6109.

(ii) The Attorney General has determined that the firearm laws of the state are similar to the firearm laws of this Commonwealth.

Oct. 17, 2008, P.L.1628, No.131, eff. 60 days)

Note: There is debate about having to unload when you exit the vehicle to go into a motel room or other place you have rented or a family member or friend's personal property to spend the night.

Federal Law:

§ 926A. Interstate Transportation of Firearms

Notwithstanding any other provision of any law or any rule or regulation of a State or any political subdivision thereof, any person who is not otherwise prohibited by this chapter from transporting, shipping, or receiving a firearm shall be entitled to transport a firearm for any lawful purpose from any place where he may lawfully possess and carry such firearm to any other place where he may lawfully possess and carry such firearm if, during such transportation the firearm is unloaded, and neither the firearm nor any ammunition being transported is readily accessible or is directly accessible from the passenger compartment of such transporting

vehicle: Provided, That in the case of a vehicle without a compartment separate from the driver's compartment the firearm or ammunition shall be contained in a locked container other than the glove compartment or console.

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

Rhode Island

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You must have any valid Permit from any state to carry a loaded firearm in a vehicle in Rhode Island if you are just passing through.

Title 11 Criminal Offenses

Chapter 11-47 Weapons

§ 11-47-8 License or Permit Required for Carrying Pistol – Possession of Machine Gun. –

- (a) No person shall, without a license or permit issued as provided in §§ 11-47-11, 11-47-12, and 11-47-18, carry a pistol or revolver in any vehicle or conveyance or on or about his or her person whether visible or concealed, except in his or her dwelling house or place of business or on land possessed by him or her or as provided in §§ 11-47-9 and 11-47-10. The provisions of these sections shall not apply to any person who is the holder of a valid license or permit issued by the licensing authority of another state, or territory of the United States, or political subdivision of the state or territory, allowing him or her to carry a pistol or revolver in any vehicle or conveyance or on or about his or her person whether visible or concealed, provided the person is merely transporting the firearm through the state in a vehicle or other conveyance without any intent on the part of the person to detain him or herself or remain within the state of Rhode Island. No person shall manufacture, sell, purchase, or possess a machine gun except as otherwise provided in this chapter. Every person violating the provision of this section shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than ten (10) years, or by a fine up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or both, and except for a first conviction under this section, shall not be afforded the provisions of suspension or deferment of sentence, nor a probation.

2; P.L. 2023, ch. 395, art. 2, § 3

South Carolina

Permitless Carry State

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South Carolina - Effective date for Permitless Carry: **March 7, 2024**. Any person 18 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm under State and Federal Law can carry a handgun openly or concealed in the State of South Carolina without a permit. [South Carolina Statute 23-31-215](#)

23-31-215 Issue of Permits

O)(1) A permit issued pursuant to this article is not required for a person:

- (a) carrying a self-defense device generally considered to be nonlethal including the substance commonly referred to as "pepper gas"; or
- (b) carrying a concealable weapon in a manner not prohibited by law.

(2) The availability of a permit to carry a concealable weapon under this section must not be construed to prohibit the permitless transport or carrying of a firearm in a vehicle or on or about one's person, whether openly or concealed, loaded or unloaded, in a manner not prohibited by law.

2024 Act No. 111 (H.3594), Sections 9, 21, and 23.

South Dakota - Effective date for Permitless Carry: **July 1, 2019** Any person 18 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm under State and Federal Law can carry a concealed handgun in the State of South Dakota without a permit. [South Dakota Statute § 23-7-7](#)

23-7-7. Permit to Carry Concealed Pistol--Background Investigation--Carrying Pistol Without Permit Not Prohibited.

A permit to carry a concealed pistol must be issued to any applicant by the sheriff of the county in which the applicant resides. The permit must be valid throughout the state and must be issued pursuant to § [23-7-7.1](#). For purposes of verifying the qualifications of an applicant, prior to issuing a permit, the sheriff shall execute, and the applicant shall pass, a background investigation, including a computer check of available on-line records and a check utilizing the National Instant Criminal Background Check System. The issuance of a permit to carry a concealed pistol under this chapter does not impose a general prohibition on the carrying of a pistol without a permit. SL 2022, ch 69, § 2.

Tennessee - Effect date for Permitless Carry: **July 1, 2021**. Any person 18 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm under State and Federal Law can carry openly or concealed in the State of Tennessee without a permit. The Person is in a place where the person is lawfully present. There are places where a permit is still needed to carry in some areas of Tennessee. National/State/City Parks plus other areas. Click on states name for more information. [Tennessee Statute § 39-17-1307](#)

Texas - Effective date for Permitless Carry **September 1, 2021**. Any person 21 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm under State and Federal Law can carry a handgun in the State of Texas without a permit. Texas has places off limits for those carrying under Permitless carry that is legal for those with a permit Texas Issues or Honors. [Texas Penal Code § 46.02](#)

Penal Code [46.02](#) Unlawful Carrying Weapons

(a) A person commits an offense if the person:

- (1) intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly carries on or about his or her person a handgun;
- (2) at the time of the offense:
 - (A) is younger than 21 years of age; or
 - (B) has been convicted of an offense under Section 22.01(a) (1), 22.05, 22.07, or 42.01(a) (7) or (8) committed in the five-year period preceding the date the instant offense was committed;

(a-1) A person commits an offense if the person intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly carries on or about his or her person a handgun in a motor vehicle or watercraft that is owned by the person or under the person's control at any time in which:

- (1) the handgun is in plain view, unless the person is 21 years of age or older or is licensed to carry a handgun under Subchapter H, Chapter 411, Government Code, and the handgun is carried in a holster; or
- (2) the person is: 1

(A) engaged in criminal activity, other than a Class C misdemeanor that is a violation of a law or ordinance regulating traffic or boating; or

(B) prohibited by law from possessing a firearm.

Acts 2021, 87th Leg., R.S., Ch. 809 (H.B. 1927)

Note: Anyone 21 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm under Texas and Federal Law can carry a firearm in Texas without any type of permit.

[Texas Statutes](#)

NOTICE: The Texas GOA states this in their [FAQs](#) on Texas Permitless Carry and Places that **you have to have a TX LTC or a License/Permit Texas Honors** to legally carry in these locations.

Carry on college campuses (with applicable regulations)

Carry on Lower Colorado River Authority property

Carry in open meetings of governmental entities.

Utah

Permitless Carry State

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Utah – Effective date for Permitless Carry. **May 5 2021.** Any person 21 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm under State and Federal Law can carry a **Concealed Handgun** in Utah without a permit. [Utah Statute § 76-10-523](#)

[53-5a-102.2.](#) **Open and Concealed Carry of a Firearm Outside of an Individual's Residence.**

(1) To effectuate the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution and Utah Constitution, Article I, Section 6, that prohibit the infringement of the right of the people of Utah to keep and bear arms for security and defense of self, family, others, property, or the state, as well as for other lawful purposes, and consistent with the Legislature's ability to define the lawful use of arms:

(a) Subject to Subsections (2)(a) and (b), an individual **18 years old or older but younger than 21** years old without a provisional carry permit issued under Section 53-5a-305 may only carry in an open manner:

(i) An unloaded rifle, shotgun, or muzzle-loading rifle in a vehicle in which the individual is lawfully present;

(ii) An unloaded or loaded handgun in a vehicle in which the individual is lawfully present; and

(iii) An unloaded firearm that the individual may otherwise lawfully carry, on a public street;

(b) Subject to Subsections (2)(a) and (b), an individual **21 years old or older** may open or conceal carry, without a conceal carry permit:

(i) An unloaded or loaded firearm:

(A) On a public street; or

(B) In any other place not prohibited by, or pursuant to, state statute or federal law;

(ii) An unloaded or loaded handgun in a vehicle in which the individual is lawfully present; and

(iii) An unloaded rifle, shotgun, or muzzle-loading rifle in a vehicle in which the individual is lawfully present;

[HB 21](#) 2025

Note: Those 18-20 can only Open Carry inside a vehicle if they don't have a permit from Utah or any other state. They can't Open Carry outside a vehicle unless they have a permit Utah or any other state Permit.

Note: Anyone 21 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm can **Open or Conceal Carry a Firearm** in Utah without a permit/license.

Vermont

Permitless Carry State

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Vermont - Effective date for Permitless Carry: **March 4, 1791** Laws usually tells us what we can't do. Vermont doesn't have a law saying carrying a concealed firearm for self defense is illegal. Any person 18 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm under State and Federal Law can carry a concealed handgun in the State of Vermont without a permit. [Vermont Statutes Title 13: Chpt. 85: § 4003](#)

Virginia

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[§ 18.2-308](#) *Carrying Concealed Weapons; Exceptions; Penalty.*

C. Except as provided in subsection A of [§ 18.2-308.012](#), this section shall not apply to:

8. Any person who may lawfully possess a firearm and is carrying a handgun while in a personal, private motor vehicle or vessel and such handgun is secured in a container or compartment in the vehicle or vessel;

For purposes of this subsection, the term "compartment" includes a console, glove compartment, or any other area within or on the vehicle or vessel that possesses the ability to be closed and the term "secured" means that a container or compartment be closed but not necessarily locked. Acts 2023 c. 611, § 1, eff. 7/1/2023

Washington

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It is illegal to carry a loaded firearm in any vehicle without a valid Permit/License.

[RCW 9.41.050](#) *Carrying Firearms.*

(1)(a) Except in the person's place of abode or fixed place of business, a person shall not carry a pistol concealed on his or her person without a license to carry a concealed pistol.

(b) Every licensee shall have his or her concealed pistol license in his or her immediate possession at all times that he or she is required by this section to have a concealed pistol license and shall display the same upon demand to any police officer or to any other person when and if required by law to do so. Any violation of this subsection (1)(b) shall be a class 1 civil infraction under chapter 7.80 RCW and shall be punished accordingly pursuant to chapter 7.80 RCW and the infraction rules for courts of limited jurisdiction.

(2)(a) A person shall not carry or place a loaded pistol in any vehicle unless the person has a license to carry a concealed pistol and:

- (i)** The pistol is on the licensee's person
- (ii)** the licensee is within the vehicle at all times that the pistol is there, or
- (iii)** the licensee is away from the vehicle and the pistol is locked within the vehicle and concealed from view from outside the vehicle.

(b) A violation of this subsection is a misdemeanor.

(3)(a) A person at least eighteen years of age who is in possession of an unloaded pistol shall not leave the unloaded pistol in a vehicle unless the unloaded pistol is locked within the vehicle and concealed from view from outside the vehicle.

(b) A violation of this subsection is a misdemeanor.

(4) Nothing in this section permits the possession of firearms illegal to possess under state or federal law.

2003 c 53 § 28; 1997 c 200 § 1;

RCW 9.41.060 Exceptions to Restrictions on Carrying Firearms.

The provisions of RCW 9.41.050 shall not apply to:

(4) Any person engaged in the business of manufacturing, repairing, or dealing in firearms, or the agent or representative of the person, if possessing, using, or carrying a pistol in the usual or ordinary course of the business;

(6) Regularly enrolled members of clubs organized for the purpose of target shooting, when those members are at or are going to or from their places of target practice;

(7) Regularly enrolled members of clubs organized for the purpose of modern and antique firearm collecting, when those members are at or are going to or from their collector's gun shows and exhibits;

(8) Any person engaging in a lawful outdoor recreational activity such as hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, or horseback riding, only if, considering all of the attendant circumstances, including but not limited to whether the person has a valid hunting or fishing license, it is reasonable to conclude that the person is participating in lawful outdoor activities or is traveling to or from a legitimate outdoor recreation area;

(9) Any person while carrying a pistol unloaded and in a closed opaque case or secure wrapper.

2024 c 330 s 3;

West Virginia

Permitless Carry State

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West Virginia - Effective date for Permitless Carry: **May 26, 2016** Under Permitless Carry U.S Citizens or legal residents 21 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm under State and Federal Law or active members of the Military, Reserves or National Guard 18 and older can carry a concealed handgun without a permit. Military under 21 must have their Military ID. West Virginia does not honor all other states permits. Without a permit West Virginia Issues or Honors you can't have a loaded or stored firearm inside your vehicle in K-12 parking areas. [West Virginia Statute § 61-7-7 & § 61-7-6](#)

§61-7-7. ... Right of Nonprohibited Persons Over Twenty-One Years of Age to Carry Concealed Deadly Weapons ...

(c) Any person may carry a concealed deadly weapon without a license therefor who is:

(1) At least twenty-one years of age;

(2) A United States citizen or legal resident thereof;

(3) Not prohibited from possessing a firearm under the provisions of this section; and

(4) Not prohibited from possessing a firearm under the provisions of 18 U. S. C. §922(g) or (n).

2016 Acts, ch. TBD (HB 4145), eff. 6/3/2016.

§61-7-6. Exceptions as to Prohibitions Against Carrying Concealed Handguns for Persons at Least Eighteen Years of Age and Fewer Than Twenty-One Years of Age;

(7) A member of the United States Armed Forces, Reserve or National Guard; 2016 Acts, ch. (HB 4145), 6/3/2016.

Note: Active members of the Military, Reserves or National Guard 18 and older can carry concealed with only their Military ID. All others carrying under Permitless Carry must be 21. You must have Photo/Military ID in your possession when Carrying. 2016 Acts, ch. 252 (HB 4145)

Loaded Long Guns in Vehicles/State Parks/St Forest Recreation Areas/Trails

§20-2-5. Unlawful Methods of Hunting and Fishing and Other Unlawful Acts; Sunday Hunting.

(a) Except as authorized by the director or by law, it is unlawful at any time for any person to:

(9) Carry an uncased or loaded firearm in the woods of this state or in state parks, state forests, state wildlife management areas, or state rail trails with the following permissible exceptions:

(A) A person in possession of a valid license or permit during open firearms hunting season for wild animals and nonmigratory wild birds where hunting is lawful;

(B) A person hunting or taking unprotected species of wild animals, wild birds, and migratory wild birds during the open season, in the open fields, open water, and open marshes of the state where hunting is lawful;

(C) A person carrying a firearm pursuant to §20-2-6 of this code; (Own Property)

(D) A person carrying a firearm for self-defense who is not prohibited from possessing firearms under state or federal law; or

(E) A person carrying a rifle or shotgun for self-defense who is not prohibited from possessing firearms under state or federal law: **Provided, That this exception does not apply to an uncased rifle or shotgun carried specifically in state park or state forest recreational facilities and marked trails within state park or state forest borders;**

(17) Have a bow and gun, or have a gun and any arrow, in the fields or woods at the same time;

(18) Have a crossbow in the woods or fields, or use a crossbow to hunt, take, or attempt to take any wildlife except as otherwise provided in §20-2-5g and §20-2-42w of this code;

2022 Acts, ch. TBD (HB 4048), eff. 5/24/2022

Note: [HB 4048](#) passed in 2022 has the preamble as below which amended §20-2-5 removing the prohibitions as listed below.

AN ACT to amend and reenact §20-2-5 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, relating to removing the criminal prohibitions against carrying loaded long guns, nocked cross bows with a nocked bolt, or bows with a nocked arrow in a motor vehicle; and removing prohibitions against carrying long guns, cross bows, or bows, that are not in a case or taken apart, in motor vehicles during evening hours.

Wisconsin

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Note: Open Carry is legal without a permit with the Wisconsin Open Carry Community stating; it allows one to openly carry a loaded handgun in a vehicle without a permit, provided it is placed above the window line and not concealed in any manner. The Wisconsin Supreme **"Court Ruled"** on 4/10/18 that a permit was needed to carry a **"Concealed"** handgun in a vehicle.

167.31 Safe Use and Transportation of Firearms and Bows.

(2) Prohibitions; motorboats and vehicles; highways and roadways.

(a) Except as provided in sub. (4), no person may place, possess, or transport a firearm, bow, or crossbow in or on a motorboat with the motor running, unless one of the following applies:

1. The firearm is unloaded or is a handgun.

2. The bow does not have an arrow nocked.

3. The crossbow is not cocked or is unloaded and enclosed in a carrying case.

(b) Except as provided in sub. (4), no person may place, possess, or transport a firearm, bow, or crossbow in or on a vehicle, unless one of the following applies:

1. The firearm is unloaded or is a handgun.

2. The bow does not have an arrow nocked.

3. The crossbow is not cocked or is unloaded.

(c) Except as provided in sub. (4), no person may load a firearm, other than a handgun, in a vehicle or discharge a firearm or airgun or shoot a bolt or an arrow from a bow or crossbow in or from a vehicle..

2023 a. 51, 115.

948.605 Gun-Free School Zones.

(2) Possession of Firearm in School Zone.

(a) Any individual who knowingly possesses a firearm at a place that the individual knows, or has reasonable cause to believe, is in or on the grounds of a school is guilty of a Class I felony. Any individual who knowingly possesses a firearm at a place that the individual knows, or has reasonable cause to believe, is within 1,000 feet of the grounds of a school is subject to a Class B forfeiture.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to the possession of a firearm by any of the following:

1r. Except if the person is in or on the grounds of a school, a licensee, as defined in s. [175.60 \(1\) \(d\)](#), or an out-of-state licensee, as defined in s. [175.60 \(1\) \(g\)](#).

3. A person possessing a gun that is not loaded and is any of the following:

a. Encased.

b. In a locked firearms rack that is on a motor vehicle.

[2023 a. 218.](#)

Wyoming

Permitless Carry State

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Wyoming - Effective dates for Permitless Carry: **July 1, 2011** was restricted to Wyoming residents only. **July 1, 2021** Statute passed to allow any person 21 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm under State and Federal Law and a resident of the USA can carry a concealed handgun in WY without a permit.

[Wyoming Statute § 6-8-104](#)

6-8-104 Wearing or Carrying Concealed Weapons; Penalties; Exceptions; Permits.

(a) A person who wears or carries a concealed deadly weapon is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750.00), imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six (6) months, or both for a first offense, or a felony punishable by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00), imprisonment for not more than two (2) years, or both, for a second or subsequent offense, unless:

(iv) The person does not possess a permit issued under this section, but is a resident of the United States and otherwise meets the requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(ii) through (vi), (viii) and (ix) of this section and possession of the firearm by the person is not otherwise unlawful.

2024, ch. 114, § 1

Amer. Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands.

It is illegal to carry a loaded firearm in any vehicle without a valid Permit/License. Just getting a firearm into any of these places is very difficult.

[Archive of Previous Updates](#) 4

8/1/2023 - North Dakota Now a Permitless Carry State for Anyone Who Can Legally Possess a Firearm.

9/2/2023 – Nebraska Now a Permitless Carry State for those who can legally possess a firearm. 21 unless Active Military 18.

11/21/2023 - All Links Checked.

1/1/2024 – California Entry Updated. All Links Checked.

3/8/2024 - South Carolina Entry Updated. Now Permitless Carry State.

3/18/2024 – All Links Checked.

7/4/2024 – Louisiana Entry Updated. Louisiana Now Permitless Carry State. All Links Checked.

9/10/2024 – All External Links, Statutes and Admin Rules Quoted Have Been Checked and are up to Date and Point to the Most Up to Date Edition of that Statute/Admin Rule and/or Document.

11/5/2024 – All Links to Statutes/Police/FAQs Checked and Point to Latest Edition of That States Laws.

3/7/2025 - All Links Checked.

5/9//2025 - Utah Entry Updated and Statute Reworded and Renumbered to 53-5a-108 from 76-10-523