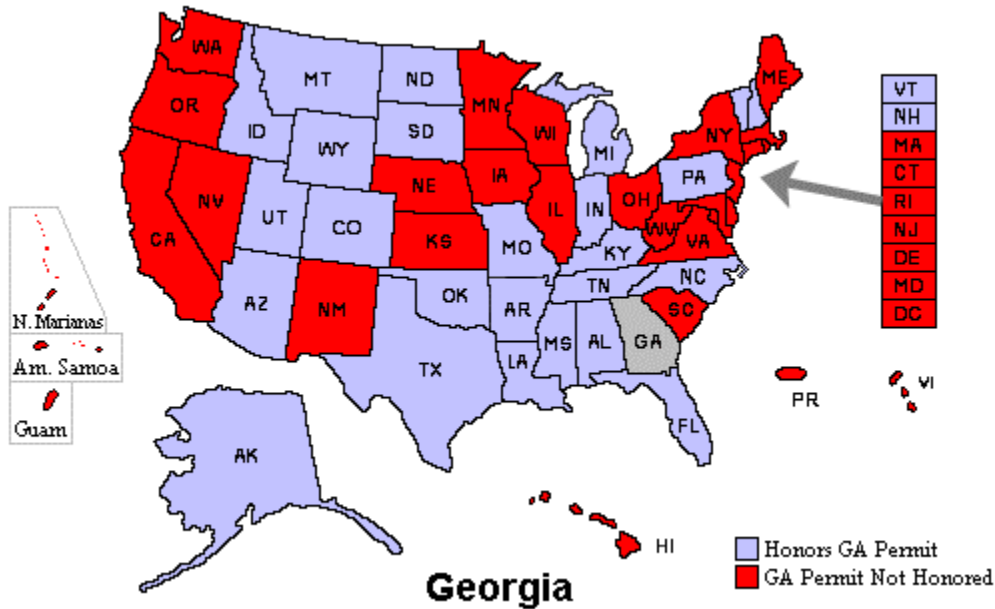


# Georgia

Shall Issue

Must Inform Officer: **NO**



## Links

- [State CCW Site](#)
- State CCW Pamphlet
- CCW Application
- [State FAQ Site](#)
- [State Statutes](#)
- [State Admin Rules](#)
- [State Reciprocity Info](#)
- [State Attorney General](#)
- [Find Your Probate Ct.](#)
- [Secretary of State](#)
- Last Updated: 6/28/10

## Permits/Licenses This State Honors

- |                |              |          |              |               |
|----------------|--------------|----------|--------------|---------------|
| Alabama        | Alaska       | Arkansas | Arizona      | Colorado      |
| Florida,       | Idaho        | Indiana  | Kentucky     | Louisiana     |
| Michigan       | Mississippi  | Missouri | Montana      | New Hampshire |
| North Carolina | North Dakota | Oklahoma | Pennsylvania | South Dakota  |
| Tennessee      | Texas        | Utah     | Wyoming.     |               |

## Georgia Honors Non-Resident Permits/Licenses

### How to Apply for A Permit

You apply to the Probate Court in the county you reside in.  
Permit is Valid for 5 years

**O.C.G.A. § 16-11-129 Weapons carry license; temporary renewal license**

**(a) Application for weapons carry license or renewal license; term.**

The judge of the probate court of each county may, on application under oath and on payment of a fee of \$30.00, issue a weapons carry license or renewal license valid for a period of five years to any person whose domicile is in that county or who is on active duty with the United States armed forces and who is not a domiciliary of this state but who either resides in that county or on a military reservation located in whole or in part in that county at the time of such application. Such license or renewal license shall authorize that person to carry any weapon in any county of this state notwithstanding any change in that person's county of residence or state of domicile. Applicants shall submit the application for a weapons carry license or renewal license to the judge of the probate court on forms prescribed and furnished free of charge to persons wishing to apply for the license or renewal license. An applicant who is not a United States citizen shall provide sufficient personal identifying data, including without limitation his or her place of birth and United States issued alien or admission number, as the Georgia Bureau of Investigation may prescribe by rule or regulation. An applicant who is in nonimmigrant status shall provide proof of his or her qualifications for an

exception to the federal firearm prohibition pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 922(y). Forms shall be designed to elicit information from the applicant pertinent to his or her eligibility under this Code section, including citizenship, but shall not require data which is nonpertinent or irrelevant such as serial numbers or other identification capable of being used as a defacto registration of firearms owned by the applicant. The Department of Public Safety shall furnish application forms and license forms required by this Code section. The forms shall be furnished to each judge of each probate court within the state at no cost.

**(c) Fingerprinting.**

Following completion of the application for a weapons carry license or the renewal of a license, the judge of the probate court shall require the applicant to proceed to an appropriate law enforcement agency in the county with the completed application. The appropriate local law enforcement agency in each county shall then capture the fingerprints of the applicant for a weapons carry license or renewal license and place the name of the applicant on the blank license form. The appropriate local law enforcement agency shall place the fingerprint on a blank license form which has been furnished to the law enforcement agency by the judge of the probate court if a fingerprint is required to be furnished by subsection (f) of this Code section. The law enforcement agency shall be entitled to a fee of \$5.00 from the applicant for its services in connection with the application.

**(d) Investigation of applicant; issuance of weapons carry license; renewal.**

(1) For both weapons carry license applications and requests for license renewals, the judge of the probate court shall within five days following the receipt of the application or request direct the law enforcement agency to request a fingerprint based criminal history records check from the Georgia Crime Information Center and Federal Bureau of Investigation for purposes of determining the suitability of the applicant and return an appropriate report to the judge of the probate court. Fingerprints shall be in such form and of such quality as prescribed by the Georgia Crime Information Center and under standards adopted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Georgia Bureau of Investigation may charge such fee as is necessary to cover the cost of the records search.

(2) For both weapons carry license applications and requests for license renewals, the judge of the probate court shall within five days following the receipt of the application or request also direct the law enforcement agency to conduct a background check using the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Instant Criminal Background Check System and return an appropriate report to the probate judge.

(3) When a person who is not a United States citizen applies for a weapons carry license or renewal of a license under this Code section, the judge of the probate court shall direct the law enforcement agency to conduct a search of the records maintained by the United States Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement and return an appropriate report to the probate judge. As a condition to the issuance of a license or the renewal of a license, an applicant who is in nonimmigrant status shall provide proof of his or her qualifications for an exception to the federal firearm prohibition pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 922(y).

(4) The law enforcement agency shall report to the judge of the probate court within 30 days, by telephone and in writing, of any findings relating to the applicant which may bear on his or her eligibility for a weapons carry license or renewal license under the terms of this Code section. When no derogatory information is found on the applicant bearing on his or her eligibility to obtain a license or renewal license, a report shall not be required. The law enforcement agency shall return the application and the blank license form with the fingerprint thereon directly to the judge of the probate court within such time period. Not later than ten days after the judge of the probate court receives the report from the law enforcement agency concerning the suitability of the applicant for a license, the judge of the probate court shall issue such applicant a license or renewal license to carry any weapon unless facts establishing ineligibility have been reported or unless the judge determines such applicant has not met all the qualifications, is not of good moral character, or has failed to comply with any of the requirements contained in this Code section. The judge of

the probate court shall date stamp the report from the law enforcement agency to show the date on which the report was received by the judge of the probate court.

**(I) *Temporary renewal licenses.***

(1) Any person who holds a weapons carry license under this Code section may, at the time he or she applies for a renewal of the license, also apply for a temporary renewal license if less than 90 days remain before expiration of the license he or she then holds or if the previous license has expired within the last 30 days.

(2) Unless the judge of the probate court knows or is made aware of any fact which would make the applicant ineligible for a five-year renewal license, the judge shall at the time of application issue a temporary renewal license to the applicant.

(3) Such a temporary renewal license shall be in the form of a paper receipt indicating the date on which the court received the renewal application and shall show the name, address, sex, age, and race of the applicant and that the temporary renewal license expires 90 days from the date of issue.

(4) During its period of validity the temporary renewal permit, if carried on or about the holder's person together with the holder's previous license, shall be valid in the same manner and for the same purposes as a five-year license.

(5) A \$1.00 fee shall be charged by the probate court for issuance of a temporary renewal license.

(6) A temporary renewal license may be revoked in the same manner as a five-year license.

(j) When an eligible applicant fails to receive a license, temporary permit, or renewal license within the time period required by this Code section and the application or request has been properly filed, the applicant may bring an action in mandamus or other legal proceeding in order to obtain a license, temporary license, or renewal license. If such applicant is the prevailing party, he or she shall be entitled to recover his or her costs in such action, including reasonable attorney's fees."

## Non-Resident Permits

Georgia does not issue Non-Resident Permits.

## Places Off-Limits Even With A Permit/License

### [O.C.G.A. § 16-11-126](#)

(g) Notwithstanding Code Sections 12-3-10, 27-3-1.1, 27-3-6, and 16-12-122 through 16-12-127, any person with a valid weapons carry license 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 whereit is prohibited by federal law.

### [O.C.G.A. § 16-11-127](#)

(a) As used in this Code section, the term:

- (1) 'Bar' means an establishment that is devoted to the serving of alcoholic beverages for consumption by guests on the premises and in which the serving of food is only incidental to the consumption of those beverages, including, but not limited to, taverns, nightclubs, cocktail lounges, and cabarets.
- (2) 'Courthouse' means a building occupied by judicial courts and containing rooms in which judicial proceedings are held.
- (3) 'Government building' means:

- (A) The building in which a government entity is housed;
- (B) The building where a government entity meets in its official capacity; provided, however, that if such building is not a publicly owned building, such building shall be considered a government building for the purposes of this Code section only during the time such government entity is meeting at such building; or
- (C) The portion of any building that is not a publicly owned building that is occupied by a government entity.

- (4) 'Government entity' means an office, agency, authority, department, commission, board, body, division, instrumentality, or institution of the state or any county, municipal corporation, consolidated government, or local board of education within this state.
- (5) 'Parking facility' means real property owned or leased by a government entity, courthouse, jail, prison, place of worship, or bar that has been designated by such government entity, courthouse, jail, prison, place of worship, or bar for the parking of motor vehicles at a government building or at such courthouse, jail, prison, place of worship, or bar.

(b) A person shall be guilty of carrying a weapon or long gun in an unauthorized location and punished as for a misdemeanor when he or she carries a weapon or long gun while:

- (1) In a government building;
- (2) In a courthouse;
- (3) In a jail or prison;
- (4) In a place of worship;
- (5) In a state mental health facility as defined in Code Section 37-1-1 which admits individuals on an involuntary basis for treatment of mental illness, developmental disability, or addictive disease; provided, however, that carrying a weapon or long gun in such location in a manner in compliance with paragraph (3) of subsection (d) of this Code section shall not constitute a violation of this subsection;
- (6) In a bar, unless the owner of the bar permits the carrying of weapons or long guns by license holders;
- (7) On the premises of a nuclear power facility, except as provided in Code Section 16-11-127.2, and the punishment provisions of Code Section 16-11-127.2 shall supersede the punishment provisions of this Code section; or
- (8) Within 150 feet of any polling place, except as provided in subsection (i) of Code Section 21-2-413.

(c) Except as provided in Code Section 16-11-127.1, a license holder or person recognized under subsection (e) of Code Section 16-11-126 shall be authorized to carry a weapon as provided in Code Section 16-11-135 and in every location in this state not listed in subsection (b) of this Code section; provided, however, that private property owners or persons in legal control of property through a lease, rental agreement, licensing agreement, contract, or any other agreement to control access to such property shall have the right to forbid possession of a weapon or long gun on their property, except as provided in Code Section 16-11-135. A violation of subsection (b) of this Code section shall not create or give rise to a civil action for damages.

(d) Subsection (b) of this Code section shall not apply:

- (1) To the use of weapons or long guns as exhibits in a legal proceeding, provided such weapons or long guns are secured and handled as directed by the personnel providing courtroom security or the judge hearing the case;
- (2) To a license holder who approaches security or management personnel upon arrival at a location described in subsection (b) of this Code section and notifies such security or management personnel of the presence of the weapon or long gun and explicitly follows the security or

management personnel's direction for removing, securing, storing, or temporarily surrendering such weapon or long gun; and

- (3) To a weapon or long gun possessed by a license holder which is under the possessor's control in a motor vehicle or is in a locked compartment of a motor vehicle or one which is in a locked container in or a locked firearms rack which is on a motor vehicle and such vehicle is parked in a parking facility.

**O.C.G.A. § 16-11-127.1**

(b) (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c) of this Code section, it shall be unlawful for any person to carry to or to possess or have under such person's control while within a school safety zone or at a school building, school function, or school property or on a bus or other transportation furnished by the school any weapon or explosive compound, other than fireworks the possession of which is regulated by Chapter 10 of Title 25.

(7) A person who is licensed in accordance with Code Section 16-11-129 or issued a permit pursuant to Code Section 43-38-10, when such person carries or picks up a student at a school building, school function, or school property or on a bus or other transportation furnished by the school or a person who is licensed in accordance with Code Section 16-11-129 or issued a permit pursuant to Code Section 43-38-10 when he or she has any weapon legally kept within a vehicle when such vehicle is parked at such school property or is in transit through a designated school zone;

(8) A weapon possessed by a license holder which is under the possessor's control in a motor vehicle or which is in a locked compartment of a motor vehicle or one which is in a locked container in or a locked firearms rack which is on a motor vehicle which is being used by an adult over 21 years of age to bring to or pick up a student at a school building, school function, or school property or on a bus or other transportation furnished by the school, or when such vehicle is used to transport someone to an activity being conducted on school property which has been authorized by a duly authorized official of the school; provided, however, that this exception shall not apply to a student attending such school;"

(17) Teachers and other school personnel who are otherwise authorized to possess or carry weapons, provided that any such weapon is in a locked compartment of a motor vehicle or one which is in a locked container in or a locked firearms rack which is on a motor vehicle; or

**Georgia Code 16-12-127 Aircraft,**

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person, with the intention of avoiding or interfering with a security measure or of introducing into a terminal any... firearm... or knife or other device designed or modified for the purpose of offense and defense, to:

(1) Have any such item on or about his or her person, or

(2) Place or cause to be placed or attempt to place or cause to be placed any such item:

(A) In a container or freight of a transportation company;

(B) In the baggage or possessions of any person or any transportation company without the knowledge of the passenger or transportation company; or

(C) Aboard such aircraft,

## **Georgia Code [42-4-13](#) Jail/Prison Guard Line**

**(d)(1)(A)** It shall be unlawful for any person to come inside the guard lines established at any jail with, or to give or have delivered to an inmate of a jail, any controlled substance, dangerous drug, marijuana, or any gun, pistol, or other dangerous weapon without the knowledge and consent of the jailer or a law enforcement officer.

**(2)** Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection, any person who violates subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned for not less than one nor more than five years.

**(j)** Perimeter guard lines shall be established at every jail by the jailer thereof. Such guard lines shall be clearly marked by signs on which shall be plainly stamped or written: 'Guard line of \_\_\_\_\_.' Signs shall also be placed at all entrances and exits for vehicles and pedestrians at the jail and at such intervals along the guard lines as will reasonably place all persons approaching the guard lines on notice of the location of the jail.

## **Georgia Code [27-4-11.1](#)**

### **Possession Of Firearms And Intoxication On Public Fishing Areas; Fishing In Closed Fishing Areas; Other Restrictions In Public Fishing Areas**

**(a)** It shall be unlawful for any person on any public fishing area owned or operated by the department:

**(1)** To possess a firearm during a closed hunting season for that area unless such firearm is unloaded and stored in a motor vehicle so as not to be readily accessible;

**(2)** To possess a loaded firearm in a motor vehicle during a legal open hunting season for that area;

## **Georgia Code [§ 16-11-135](#) Public or Private Employer's Parking Lots;**

right of privacy in vehicles in employer's parking lot or invited guests on lot; severability; rights of action

**(a)** Except as provided in this Code section, no private or public employer, including the state and its political subdivisions, shall establish, maintain, or enforce any policy or rule that has the effect of allowing such employer or its agents to search the locked privately owned vehicles of employees or invited guests on the employer's parking lot and access thereto.

**(b)** Except as provided in this Code section, no private or public employer, including the state and its political subdivisions, shall condition employment upon any agreement by a prospective employee that prohibits an employee from entering the parking lot and access thereto when the employee's privately owned motor vehicle contains a firearm that is locked out of sight within the trunk, glove box, or other enclosed compartment or area within such privately owned motor vehicle, provided that any applicable employees possess a Georgia firearms license.

**(c)** Subsection (a) of this Code section shall not apply:

**(1)** To searches by certified law enforcement officers pursuant to valid search warrants or valid warrantless

searches based upon probable cause under exigent circumstances;

**(2)** To vehicles owned or leased by an employer;

**(3)** To any situation in which a reasonable person would believe that accessing a locked vehicle of an employee is necessary to prevent an immediate threat to human health, life, or safety; or

**(4)** When an employee consents to a search of their locked privately owned vehicle by licensed private security officers for loss prevention purposes based on probable cause that the employee unlawfully possesses employer property.

**(d)** Subsections (a) and (b) of this Code section shall not apply:

**(1)** To an employer providing applicable employees with a secure parking area which restricts general public access through the use of a gate, security station, security officers, or other similar means which limit public access into the parking area, provided that any employer policy allowing vehicle searches upon entry shall be applicable to all vehicles entering the property and applied on a uniform and frequent basis;

**(2)** To any penal institution, correctional institution, detention facility, diversion center, jail, or similar place of confinement or confinement alternative;

**(3)** To facilities associated with electric generation owned or operated by a public utility;

**(4)** To any United States Department of Defense contractor, if such contractor operates any facility on or contiguous with a United States military base or installation or within one mile of an airport;

**(5)** To an employee who is restricted from carrying or possessing a firearm on the employer's premises due to a completed or pending disciplinary action;

**(6)** Where transport of a firearm on the premises of the employer is prohibited by state or federal law or regulation;

**(7)** To parking lots contiguous to facilities providing natural gas transmission, liquid petroleum transmission, water storage and supply, and law enforcement services determined to be so vital to the State of Georgia, by a written determination of the Georgia Department of Homeland Security, that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on public health or safety; or

**(8)** To any area used for parking on a temporary basis.

**(e)** No employer, property owner, or property owner's agent shall be held liable in any criminal or civil action for damages resulting from or arising out of an occurrence involving the transportation, storage, possession, or use of a firearm, including, but not limited to, the theft of a firearm from an employee's automobile, pursuant to this Code section unless such employer commits a criminal act involving the use of a firearm or unless the employer knew that the person using such firearm would commit such criminal act on the employer's premises. Nothing contained in this Code section shall create a new duty on the part of the employer, property owner, or property owner's agent. An employee at will shall have no greater interest in employment created by this Code section and shall remain an employee at will.

**(f)** In any action relating to the enforcement of any right or obligation under this Code section, an employer, property owner, or property owner's agent's efforts to comply with other applicable federal, state, or local

safety laws, regulations, guidelines, or ordinances shall be a complete defense to any employer, property owner, or property owner's agent's liability.

(g) In any action brought against an employer, employer's agent, property owner, or property owner's agent relating to the criminal use of firearms in the workplace, the plaintiff shall be liable for all legal costs of such employer, employer's agent, property owner, or property owner's agent if such action is concluded in such employer, employer's agent, property owner, or property owner's agent's favor.

(h) This Code section shall not be construed so as to require an employer, property owner, or property owner's agent to implement any additional security measures for the protection of employees, customers, or other persons. Implementation of remedial security measures to provide protection to employees, customers, or other persons shall not be admissible in evidence to show prior negligence or breach of duty of an employer, property owner, or property owner's agent in any action against such employer, its officers or shareholders, or property owners.

(i) All actions brought based upon a violation of subsection (a) of this Code section shall be brought exclusively by the Attorney General.

(j) In the event that subsection (e) of this Code section is declared or adjudged by any court to be invalid or unconstitutional for any reason, the remaining portions of this Code section shall be invalid and of no further force or effect. The General Assembly declares that it would not have enacted the remaining provisions of this Code section if it had known that such portion hereof would be declared or adjudged invalid or unconstitutional.

(k) Nothing in this Code section shall restrict the rights of private property owners or persons in legal control of property through a lease, a rental agreement, a contract, or any other agreement to control access to such property. When a private property owner or person in legal control of property through a lease, a rental agreement, a contract, or any other agreement is also an employer, his or her rights as a private property owner or person in legal control of property shall govern.

HISTORY: Code 1981, § 16-11-135, enacted by Ga. L. 2008, p. 1199, § 7/HB 89.

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

### Carry Allowed in these Areas:

**State Parks:** YES O.C.G.A. § 16-11-127

**State/National Forests:** YES O.C.G.A. § 16-11-127

**WMA's:** YES O.C.G.A. § 16-11-127

**Road Side Rest Areas:** YES 16-11-127

## RV/Car Carry Without A Permit/License

### Title 16, Chapter 11, Section 126

(c) This Code section shall not permit, outside of his or her home, motor vehicle, or place of business, the concealed carrying of a pistol, **revolver**, or concealable firearm by any person unless that person has on his or her person a valid license issued under Code Section [16-11-129](#) and the pistol, revolver, or firearm may only be carried in a shoulder holster, waist belt holster, any other holster, hipgrip, or any other similar device,

in which event the weapon may be concealed by the person's clothing, or a handbag, purse, attache case, briefcase, or other closed container. Carrying on the person in a concealed manner other than as provided in this subsection shall not be permitted and shall be a violation of this Code section.

No Permit License Is needed to carry the firearm inside your Motor Vehicle either openly or concealed.

## State Preemption

### 16-11-173

**(a)(1)** It is declared by the General Assembly that the regulation of firearms is properly an issue of general, state-wide concern.

**(2)** The General Assembly further declares that the lawful design, marketing, manufacture, and sale of firearms and ammunition to the public is not unreasonably dangerous activity and does not constitute a nuisance per se.

**(b)(1)** No county or municipal corporation, by zoning or by ordinance, resolution, or other enactment, shall regulate in any manner gun shows; the possession, ownership, transport, carrying, transfer, sale, purchase, licensing, or registration of firearms or components of firearms; firearms dealers; or dealers in firearms components.

**(2)** The authority to bring suit and right to recover against any firearms or ammunition manufacturer, trade association, or dealer by or on behalf of any governmental unit created by or pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly or the Constitution, or any department, agency, or authority thereof, for damages, abatement, or injunctive relief resulting from or relating to the lawful design, manufacture, marketing, or sale of firearms or ammunition to the public shall be reserved exclusively to the state. This paragraph shall not prohibit a political subdivision or local government authority from bringing an action against a firearms or ammunition manufacturer or dealer for breach of contract or express warranty as to firearms or ammunition purchased by the political subdivision or local government authority.

**(c)** A county or municipal corporation may regulate the transport, carrying, or possession of firearms by employees of the local unit of government in the course of their employment with such local unit of government.

**(d)** Nothing contained in this Code section shall prohibit municipalities or counties by ordinance, resolution, or other enactment, from requiring the ownership of guns by heads of households within the political subdivision.

**(e)** Nothing contained in this Code section shall prohibit municipalities or counties, by ordinance, resolution, or other enactment, from reasonably limiting or prohibiting the discharge of firearms within the boundaries of the municipal corporation or county.

## Deadly Force Laws

### Title 16 'Criminal Code of Georgia.'

#### Chapter 16 Sections:

**16-3-20** Justification

**16-3-21** Force Against Another

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**16-3-22** Assisting Law Enforcement  
**16-3-23** Threatening or Using Force  
**16-3-23.1** Definition  
**16-3-24** Property, Duty to Retreat  
**16-3-24.1** Definition  
**16-3-24.2** Immunity  
**16-3-25** Entrapment  
**16-3-26** Coercion  
**16-3-27** Benefit of Clergy  
**16-3-28** Affirmative Defense  
16-3-40 Alibi

## Knife Laws State/Cities

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

## Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

**YES**

**Note:** What is defined as carry in a restaurant that serves alcohol is a place like Friday’s or Red Lobster. This does not mean a bar or the bar area of a restaurant. Handgunlaw.us believes you should never consume alcohol when carrying your firearm. In some states it is illegal to take even one drink while carrying a firearm.

## Chemical Sprays/Stun Gun/Higher Capacity Magazine Laws

**Stun Devices/Electric Weapons:**

**16-11-127.1 (a)(2)**

Illegal to carry on any real property owned by or leased to any public or private elementary school, secondary school, or school board and used for elementary or secondary education and in, on, or within 1,000 feet of the campus of any public or private technical school, vocational school, college, university, or institution of postsecondary education.

## LEOSA State Information

[State LEOSA Information](#)

## Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

- [Georgia AG - Mall Carry](#)
- [Georgia AG - Military and Permits](#)
- [Georgia - Stone Mountain Park Carry](#)
- [Hubbard v. State, 210 Ga. App. 141, 143-44 \(1993\) To carry in vehicle without a permit vehicle must be yours.](#)
- [Court Case Glove Box Carry Legal](#)
- [Court Case Open Carry](#)

- [Court Case Preemption](#)

## Airport Carry/Misc. Information

**Airport Carry:** Parking Lot and Terminal off Limits 16-12-127

**Training Valid for:** No set time.

**Time Period to Establish Residency:** None mentioned in Law. Upon obtaining Drivers License/ID.

**Minimum Age for Permit/License:** 21

**Permit/License Info Public Information:** NO

**State Fire arm Laws:** 16-11-100 thru 16-11-134

**State Deadly Force Laws:** 16-3-20 thru 16-3-28

**State Knife Laws:** 16-11-126 & 16-11-127.1,

**Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws:** 16-11-106 & 16-11-106

**Body Armor Laws:** 16-11-106.0 & 127.1

**Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms?** YES 16-11-125.1 & 16-11-129

## Updates to this Page:

**1/16/09** – Carry in State Parks/WMA/State National Forests/Road Side Rests updated with new law.  
Carry not allowed in buildings on these locations Removed.

**1/19/09** – RV/Car Carry Updated

**1/20/09** – Places off Limits (e) section added to 127 and Statutes Link updated.

**3/13/09** – New Links for Georgia Code in all sections

**6/7/09** - Link to Court Case added.

**6/22/09** – Addition Court Cases added.

**8/17/09** – Cost of permit Updated.

**9/13/09** – Broken Links Repaired

**9/25/09** – Parking Lot Storage info added to Places Off Limits.

**11/30/09** – Carry in buildings not legal at Rest Areas/State Parks/WMA's/State National Forests. Added.  
Note Added to places off limits

**2/17/10** - Link Updated.

**3/15/10** – Link Updated

**3/24/10** – GA Now Honors a ND Permit/License

**3/27/10** – Court Case Links Added

**6/20/10** – How to apply. Places Off Limits Updated. GA had major law change.

**6/28/10** – Permit covers other weapons and 1000 foot rule Updated.