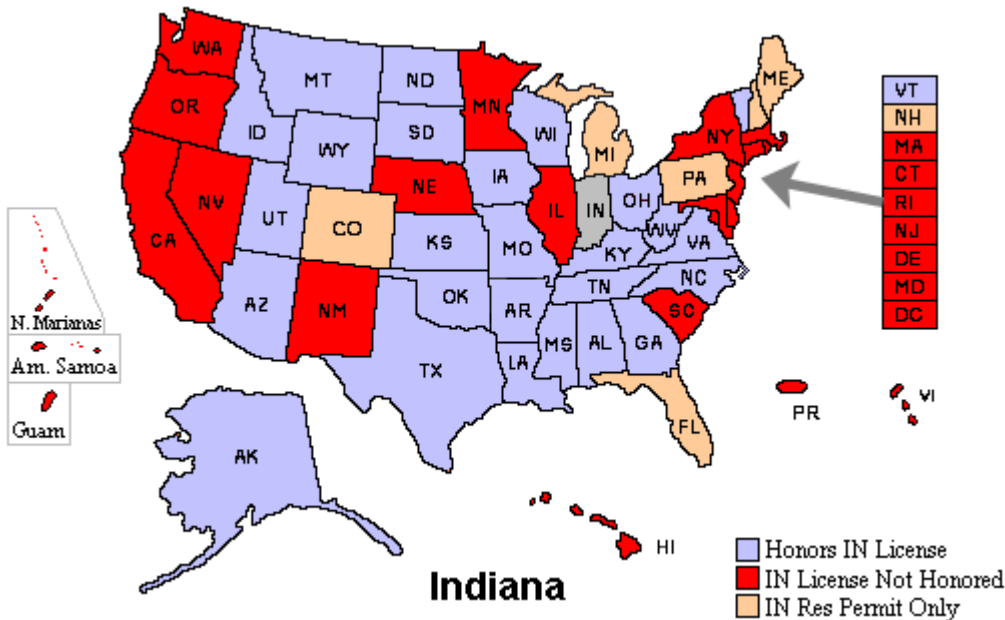


Indiana

Shall Issue

Must Inform Officer Immediately: **NO**

(See Must Inform Section Below)



Note: [Alaska](#), [Arizona](#), [Arkansas](#), [Kansas](#), [Maine](#), [Mississippi](#), [Missouri](#), [New Hampshire](#), [Vermont](#) and [West Virginia](#) have “Permitless Carry.” Anyone who can legally possess a firearm may carry it concealed in these states without a Permit/License. Check each states page for more information and any restrictions that may apply.

[Idaho](#), [North Dakota](#) and [Wyoming](#) have “Permitless Carry” for their Residents only.

Permits/Licenses This State Honors Listed Below

Indiana Honors all other states Permit/Licenses.

Indiana Honors Non-Resident Permits/Licenses From the States They Honor.

Reciprocity/How This State Honors Other States Permit/Licenses

IC 35-47-2-21 Recognition of Retail Dealers' Licenses and Licenses to Carry Handguns Issued by Other States

Sec. 21. (a) Retail dealers' licenses issued by other states or foreign countries will not be recognized in Indiana except for sales at wholesale.

(b) Licenses to carry handguns, issued by other states or foreign countries, will be recognized according to the terms thereof but only while the holders are not residents of Indiana. *As added by P.L.311-1983, SEC.32.*

How to Apply for a Permit

Note: Beginning October 1, 2014 there will be no more paper applications. All applications must be made electronically. Renew/Change Address/Duplicate Licenses must be done online. The state will also change the format of the License to a hard plastic card.

**Indiana
CCW Links**

[State CCW Site](#)

[Online Application
With Instructions](#)

[Schedule Fingerprints
Appointment](#)

[Renew Online](#)

[FAQs](#)

[State Statutes](#)

[State Admin Rules](#)

[State Reciprocity Info](#)

[State Attorney General](#)

[Secretary of State](#)

Last Updated: 11/11/18

Firearms Permit Application Process

Step 1: Complete the online application at <http://www.in.gov/isp/2829.htm> At the end of the application, you will receive directions on how to schedule electronic fingerprinting (step 2) and payment of state fee.

Step 2: Schedule electronic fingerprinting through <https://in.ibtfingerprint.com/>

Step 3: Bring your Application Number to your local law enforcement agency for approval and local fee payment.

Step 4: Your application will be electronically transferred to ISP for final review. If your application is approved, your permit will be sent to you via U.S. Mail. If your application is rejected, you will be notified via U.S. Mail and will receive instructions on [how to file an appeal](#).

***Please note: The online payment service is provided through a partnership between the State of Indiana and its online service provider. A processing fee of \$1.00 plus 2% of the transaction amount is added to the price of the service, as outlined in Indiana Code 4-13.1-2-4. For applicants who do not want to use the online service, the applicant will need to bring a certified check or money order to the Indiana State Police Firearms Unit located in Indianapolis Indiana at General Headquarters. The address is 100 N. Senate Avenue, Indiana Government Center North room 302.**

IC 35-47-2-3 is the state Statute for **Application for License to Carry Handgun; Procedure**

You must designate the county you are applying in when you fill out your online application. The Sheriff of that county is then informed of your application. You should read the instructions for applying first by going [Here](#). The instructions give you all the information you need on applying and even how to be electronically fingerprinted. If unsure about how to apply contact your Sheriff and they will instruct you on how to apply. You can apply on line by clicking [Here](#).

	Local Fees	State Fees	
Four Year Personal Protection	\$10/\$5 Refundable	\$30	Fee's From ISP
Lifetime Personal Protection (No current Ind. Personal Protection license)	\$50/\$30 Refundable	\$75	
Lifetime Personal Protection (Current Ind. Personal Protection license)	\$40/\$30 Refundable	\$60	

Protective Orders and Carrying Without a Permit

IC 35-47-2-2.1

(a) As used in this section, "protection order" means a civil protection order issued under IC 34-26-5.

(b) A person may carry a handgun without a license if the person:

- (1)** has applied for a license to carry a handgun as described in IC 35-47-2-3;
- (2)** is protected by a protection order;
- (3)** is at least eighteen (18) years of age; and
- (4)** is not otherwise barred by state or federal law from possessing a handgun; during the period described in subsection (c).

(c) A person described in subsection (b) may carry a handgun without a license for a period ending sixty (60) days after the date the protection order is issued.

Note: As long as you meet the criteria in 1 thru 4 you will not need a permit to carry a firearm for the first 60 days after the date on the Protective Order you obtained.

Non-Resident Permits

[IC 35-47-2-4](#)

(g) The superintendent may not issue a lifetime qualified license or a lifetime unlimited license to a person who is a resident of another state. The superintendent may issue a four (4) year qualified license or a four (4) year unlimited license to a person who is a resident of another state and who has a regular place of business or employment in Indiana as described in section 3(a)(3) of this chapter.

Note: Apply as directed for Residents. Contacting the local Sheriff where you have your business etc would seem to be your best choice. They will give you the proper procedure for non residents. You will have to supply supporting evidence that you have a business or employment in Indiana.

Places Off-Limits Even With a Permit/License

- In or On School Property. [IC 35-47-9-2](#) (In Vehicle OK. See Parking Lot Storage Section)
- On A School Bus.
- [IC 35-47-9-1](#) Allows the carry of firearms by persons permitted to possess and who are transporting a person to or from school or a school function.
- On a Commercial or Charter Aircraft. [IC 35-47-6-1](#)
- Controlled Access Areas of An [Airport](#) [IC 35-47-6-1.3](#) & [IC 35-47-6-1.4](#)
- State Fair Grounds [80 IAC 11-2-2](#) (Must lock in Vehicle.)
- Shipping Port [130 IAC 4-1-8](#) (Controlled by the Indiana Port Commission)

School Property

[IC 35-47-9-1](#), Sec. 1. This Chapter Does Not Apply to the Following:

- (1) A:
 - (A) federal;
 - (B) state; or
 - (C) local; law enforcement officer.
- (2) A person who may legally possess a firearm and who has been authorized by:
 - (A) a school board (as defined by IC 20-26-9-4); or
 - (B) the body that administers a charter school established under IC 20-24; to carry a firearm in or on school property.
- (3) A person who:
 - (A) may legally possess a firearm; and
 - (B) possesses the firearm in a motor vehicle.
- (4) A person who is a school resource officer, as defined in IC 20-26-18.2-1.
- (5) A person who:
 - (A) may legally possess a firearm; and
 - (B) possesses a firearm that is:

- (i) locked in the trunk of the person's motor vehicle;
- (ii) kept in the glove compartment of the person's locked motor vehicle; or
- (iii) stored out of plain sight in the person's locked motor vehicle.

For purposes of this subdivision, a person does not include a person who is enrolled as a student in any high school except if the person is a high school student and is a member of a shooting sports team and the school's principal has approved the person keeping a firearm concealed in the person's motor vehicle on the days the person is competing or practicing as a member of a shooting sports team.

IC 35-31.5-2-285 "School Property" Means the Following:

(1) A building or other structure owned or rented by:

- (A) a school corporation;
- (B) an entity that is required to be licensed under IC 12-17.2 or IC 31-27;
- (C) a private school that is not supported and maintained by funds realized from the imposition of a tax on property, income, or sales; or
- (D) a federal, state, local, or nonprofit program or service operated to serve, assist, or otherwise benefit children who are at least three (3) years of age and not yet enrolled in kindergarten, including the following:
 - (i) A Head Start program under 42 U.S.C. 9831 et seq.
 - (ii) A special education preschool program.
 - (iii) A developmental child care program for preschool children.

(2) The grounds adjacent to and owned or rented in common with a building or other structure described in subdivision (1). As added by P.L.114-2012, SEC.67.

Note: Also see Parking Lot Storage Section Below for Child Care Facilities and Employees.

IC 35-47-11.1-4 Political Subdivision May:

(5) The enactment or enforcement of a provision prohibiting or restricting the possession of a firearm in any building that contains the courtroom of a circuit, superior, city, town, or small claims court. However, if a portion of the building is occupied by a residential tenant or private business, any provision restricting or prohibiting the possession of a firearm does not apply to the portion of the building that is occupied by the residential tenant or private business, or to common areas of the building used by a residential tenant or private business.

68 IAC 1-7-1 Weapons on the Riverboat Casino

(c) The casino licensee shall post a sign in a prominent place at the point of passenger ingress stating "No weapons are allowed beyond this point. Failure to comply with this rule may result in immediate removal from the casino immediate detention by security personnel, the imposition of civil penalties, or exclusion under applicable law."

(d) The casino licensee shall provide a secure place to which patrons do not have access to store weapons checked by:

- (1) patrons;
- (2) off duty law enforcement officers; or
- (3) off duty federal enforcement officers.

No Carry Allowed in "Falls of the Ohio" State Park

312 IAC 8-2-3 Firearms, Hunting, and Trapping (Edited for Space Considerations)

Sec. 3. (a) A person must not possess a firearm or bow and arrows on a DNR property unless one (1) of the following conditions apply:

(1) The firearm or bow and arrows are:

- (A) unloaded and uncocked; and
- (B) placed in a case or locked within a vehicle.

(4) The person possesses a handgun on a DNR property other than a reservoir owned by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or Falls of the Ohio State Park:

- (A) with a valid unlimited license to carry a handgun:
 - (i) issued under IC 35-47-2-3; or
 - (ii) recognized under IC 35-47-2-21(b);

25 IAC 8-3-1 Weapons and Devices Prohibited

Authority: IC 4-13-1-7; IC 4-20.5-6-7; IC 4-20.5-6-8
Affected: IC 4-13-1-7; IC 4-20.5-6-7; IC 4-20.5-6-8

Sec. 1. No person in possession of a deadly weapon, destructive device, weapon of mass destruction, or any other device commonly used in furtherance of terrorism, or is readily capable of causing serious bodily injury (as defined by IC 35-41-1-25 [*IC 35-41-1-25 was repealed by P.L.114-2012, SECTION 129, effective July 1, 2012.*]) as determined by an authorized law enforcement officer shall be permitted into or permitted to remain in **the Indiana government center campus.** (*Indiana Department of Administration; readopted filed Oct 18, 2013, 1:38p.m.: 20131113-IR-025130403RFA*)

25 IAC 7-2-1 Definitions

Authority: IC 4-13-1-4; IC 4-13-1-7 Affected: IC 4-20.5-6-2

Sec. 1. The following definitions apply throughout this article:

(4) "Indiana government center campus" means the following:

- (A) The state capitol building.
- (B) The Indiana government center-north.
- (C) The Indiana government center-south.
- (D) The state library.
- (E) The Washington Street garage.
- (F) The Senate Avenue garage.
- (G) The Indiana historical society building and parking lot.
- (H) The land adjacent to these buildings that is owned and controlled by the state.

(Indiana Department of Administration; readopted filed Jul 10, 2012, 1:14 p.m.: 20120808-IR-025120269RFA)

71 IAC 7.5-9-5 Firearms

Authority: IC 4-31-3-9 Affected: IC 4-31

Sec. 5. No person, except commission security, track security, and law enforcement officials while engaged in the performance of their official duties, shall possess or discharge any firearm within any race track property. (**Indiana Horse Racing**) 2013, 11:25 a.m.: 20131225-IR-071130345RFA)

646 IAC 5-13-3 Weapons and devices prohibited

Authority: IC 22-4-18-1; IC 22-4.1-3-3
Affected: IC 22-4-8-1; IC 22-4.1

Sec. 3. No person in possession of a deadly weapon, destructive device, weapon of mass destruction, or any other device [IC 35-41-1-25 was repealed by P.L.114-2012, SECTION 129, effective July 1, 2012.] as

determined by an authorized law enforcement officer shall be permitted into or permitted to remain in a department office. (**Department of Workforce Development**) 646 IAC 5-13-3; filed Apr 26, 2011, 11:23 a.m.: 20110525-IR-646100464FRA)

Note: If your state puts restrictions on your Permit/License then those restrictions would apply when carrying your firearm with that states Permit/License in Indiana.

Note: Senate Bill 154 Amended IC 14-16-1-23. This new law allows anyone with a valid permit/license to carry to possess a loaded defensive handgun on an ATV or Snowmobile.

For Federal Restrictions on Firearms see the [USA Page](#).

Do "No Gun Signs" Have the Force of Law?

"NO"

"Handgunlaw.us highly recommends that you not enter a place that is posted "No Firearms" no matter what the state laws read/mean on signage. We recommend you print out the [No Guns = No Money Cards](#) and give one to the owner of the establishment that has the signage." As responsible gun owners and upholders of the 2nd Amendment we should also honor the rights of property owners to control their own property even if we disagree with them."

"No Firearm" signs in Indiana have no force of law unless they are posted on property that is specifically mentioned in State Law as being off limits to those with a Permit/License to Carry. If you are in a place not specifically mentioned in the law that is posted and they ask you to leave, you must leave. If you refuse to leave then you are breaking the law and can be charged. Even if the property is not posted and you are asked to leave you must leave. Always be aware of the possibility that responding Police Officers who may have been called without your knowledge and may not know the laws on trespass etc. could arrest you even if you are within the law.

From "[Indiana Firearm Law Reference Manual 3rd Edition](#)" by Bryan Lee Ciyou, Esq. (Used with Permission)

Retail Establishments With "No Handguns Allowed" Posted at Entry: As a possessor with a real property interest, a retailer, has the right to limit, and qualify the right to enter the property, subject to not carrying a handgun. It would be improper to enter, and the Licensee would be subject to ejection for possession of a handgun thereat. Failure to leave once requested, would subject the Licensee to arrest for criminal trespass.

Parking Lot Storage Law

[IC 34-28-7-1](#) Thru [IC 34-28-8-9](#) Possession of Firearms and Ammunition in Locked Vehicles

Sec. 1. This chapter applies only to possession of a firearm or ammunition by an individual who may possess the firearm or ammunition legally. This chapter does not apply to the possession of a firearm, ammunition, or other device for which an individual must possess a valid federal firearms license issued under 18 U.S.C. 923 to possess the firearm, ammunition, or other device.

Sec. 2. (a) Notwithstanding any other law and except as provided in subsection (b), a person may not adopt or enforce an ordinance, a resolution, a policy, or a rule that:

(1) prohibits; or

(2) has the effect of prohibiting; an employee of the person, including a contract employee, from possessing a firearm or ammunition that is locked in the trunk of the employee's vehicle, kept in the

glove compartment of the employee's locked vehicle, or stored out of plain sight in the employee's locked vehicle.

(b) Subsection (a) does not prohibit the adoption or enforcement of an ordinance, a resolution, a policy, or a rule that prohibits or has the effect of prohibiting an employee of the person, including a contract employee, from possessing a firearm or ammunition:

(1) on the property of:

(A) a child caring institution;

(B) an emergency shelter care child caring institution;

(C) a private secure facility;

(D) a group home;

(E) an emergency shelter care group home; or

(F) a child care center in violation of 465 IAC 2-9-80, 465 IAC 2-10-79, 465 IAC 2-11-80, 465 IAC 2-12-78, 465 IAC 2-13-77, or 470 IAC 3-4.7-19;

(2) on the property of a penal facility (as defined in IC 35-41-1-21);

(3) in violation of federal law;

(4) in or on property belonging to an approved postsecondary educational institution (as defined in IC 21-7-13-6(b));

(5) on the property of a domestic violence shelter;

(6) at the employer's residence;

(7) on the property of a person that is:

(A) subject to the United States Department of Homeland Security's Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards issued April 9, 2007; and

(B) licensed by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission under Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations;

(8) on property owned by:

(A) a public utility (as defined in IC 8-1-2-1) that generates and transmits electric power; or

(B) a department of public utilities created under IC 8-1-11.1; or

(9) in the employee's personal vehicle if the employee, including a contract employee, is a direct support professional who:

(A) works directly with individuals with developmental disabilities to assist the individuals to become integrated into the individuals' community or least restrictive environment; and

(B) uses the employee's personal vehicle while transporting an individual with developmental disabilities.

Sec. 3. (a) An individual who believes that the individual has been harmed by a violation of section 2 of this chapter may bring a civil action against the person who is alleged to have violated section 2 of this chapter, other than a person set forth in IC 34-6-2-103(j)(2).

(b) If a person is found by a court, in an action brought under subsection (a), to have violated section 2 of this chapter, the court may do the following:

(1) Award:

(A) actual damages; and

(B) court costs and attorney's fees; to the prevailing individual.

(2) Enjoin further violations of this chapter.

Sec. 4. This chapter does not limit a person's rights or remedies under any other state or federal law.

Sec. 5. A court does not have jurisdiction over an action brought against an employer who is in compliance with section 2 of this chapter for any injury or damage resulting from the employer's compliance with section 2 of this chapter.

Must Inform Officer Immediately on Contact By Law?

“NO”

IC 35-47-2-1 (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) and section 2 of this chapter, a person shall not carry a handgun in any vehicle or on or about the person's body, except in the person's dwelling, on the person's property or fixed place of business, without a license issued under this chapter being in the person's possession.

Carry In State Parks//WMA/Road Side Rest Areas & St. /Nat. Forests

Carry Allowed in these Areas:

State Parks: **YES** [DNR Regs](#)

No Carry Allowed in “Falls of the Ohio” State Park
Per IN Administrative Code [312 IAC 8-2-3](#)

State/National Forests: **YES** [DNR Admin Rule 312 IAC 8-2-3](#)

State WMA's: **YES** [DNR Admin Rule 312 IAC 8-2-3](#)

Road Side Rest Areas: **YES**

RV/Car Carry Without a Permit/License

You can't carry a loaded handgun in any vehicle without a Valid Permit/License.

IC 35-47-2-1 Carrying a Handgun Without A License or By a Person Convicted of Domestic Battery; Exceptions

Sec. 1. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c) and section 2 of this chapter, a person shall not carry a handgun in any vehicle or on or about the person's body without being licensed under this chapter to carry a handgun.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), a person may carry a handgun without being licensed under this chapter to carry a handgun if: (3) the person carries the handgun in a vehicle that is owned, leased, rented, or otherwise legally controlled by the person, if the handgun is:

- (A) unloaded;
- (B) not readily accessible; and
- (C) secured in a case;

(4) the person carries the handgun while lawfully present in a vehicle that is owned, leased, rented, or otherwise legally controlled by another person, if the handgun is:

- (A) unloaded;
- (B) not readily accessible; and
- (C) secured in a case;

§ 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.

Open Carry (Without a Valid Permit/License)

Open Carry is legal in Indiana but you must have a valid Permit/License to Carry to Open Carry. Places as listed in the "Places Off Limits" above apply to those who open carry. See the "RV/Car Carry Without a Permit" section for carrying in a vehicle. From all I hear Open Carry is not common in Indiana.

In some states Open Carry is forbidden in places where those with a valid permit/license can carry. This is not the last word on Open Carry in this state. Check at www.opencarry.org or go to Google and type in State Name Open Carry or Open Carry State Name for a search for open carry info in this state. Check with the [State's RKBA](#) Organization/s. Also see "Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases" Section for any written opinions/Cases on Open Carry.

State Preemption

IC 35-47-1-5 "Firearm"

Sec. 5. "Firearm" means any weapon:

- (1) that is:
 - (A) capable of expelling; or
 - (B) designed to expel; or
- (2) that may readily be converted to expel; a projectile by means of an explosion.

IC 35-47-1-2.5 "Ammunition", for purposes of IC 35-47-11.1, means:

- (1) fixed cartridge ammunition;
- (2) shotgun shells;
- (3) the individual components of fixed cartridge ammunition and shotgun shells;
- (4) projectiles for muzzle loading firearms; and
- (5) any propellant used in a firearm or in firearm ammunition.

IC 35-47-1-5.1 "Firearm accessory" means:

- (1) any device specifically adapted to enable:
 - (A) the wearing or carrying about one's person; or
 - (B) the storage or mounting in or on any conveyance; of a firearm; and
- (2) any attachment or device specifically adapted to be inserted into or affixed onto any firearm to enable, alter, or improve the functioning or capabilities of the firearm.

IC 35-47-11.1 Thru IC 35-47-11.1-7

Chapter 11.1. Local Regulation of Firearms, Ammunition, and Firearm Accessories

Sec. 1. This chapter applies to a political subdivision (as defined in IC 3-5-2-38).

Sec. 2. Except as provided in section 4 of this chapter, a political subdivision may not regulate:

- (1) firearms, ammunition, and firearm accessories;
- (2) the ownership, possession, carrying, transportation, registration, transfer, and storage of firearms, ammunition, and firearm accessories; and
- (3) commerce in and taxation of firearms, firearm ammunition, and firearm accessories.

Sec. 3. Any provision of an ordinance, measure, enactment, rule, or policy or exercise of proprietary authority of a political subdivision or of an employee or agent of a political subdivision acting in an official capacity:

- (1) enacted or undertaken before, on, or after June 30, 2011; and
- (2) that pertains to or affects the matters listed in section 2 of this chapter; is void.

Sec. 4. This chapter may not be construed to prevent any of the following:

- (1) A law enforcement agency of a political subdivision from enacting and enforcing regulations pertaining to firearms, ammunition, or firearm accessories issued to or used by law enforcement officers in the course of their official duties.
- (2) Subject to IC 34-28-7-2, an employer from regulating or prohibiting the employees of the employer from carrying firearms and ammunition in the course of the employee's official duties.
- (3) A court or administrative law judge from hearing and resolving any case or controversy or issuing any opinion or order on a matter within the jurisdiction of the court or judge.
- (4) The enactment or enforcement of generally applicable zoning or business ordinances that apply to firearms businesses to the same degree as other similar businesses. However, a provision of an ordinance that is designed or enforced to effectively restrict or prohibit the sale, purchase, transfer, manufacture, or display of firearms, ammunition, or firearm accessories that is otherwise lawful under the laws of this state is void. A unit (as defined in IC 36-1-2-23) may not use the unit's planning and zoning powers under IC 36-7-4 to prohibit the sale of firearms within a prescribed distance of any other type of commercial property or of school property or other educational property.
- (5) The enactment or enforcement of a provision prohibiting or restricting the possession of a firearm in any building that contains the courtroom of a circuit, superior, city, town, or small claims court. However, if a portion of the building is occupied by a residential tenant or private business, any provision restricting or prohibiting the possession of a firearm does not apply to the portion of the building that is occupied by the residential tenant or private business, or to common areas of the building used by a residential tenant or private business.
- (6) The enactment or enforcement of a provision prohibiting or restricting the intentional display of a firearm at a public meeting.
- (7) The enactment or enforcement of a provision prohibiting or restricting the possession of a firearm in a public hospital corporation that contains a secure correctional health unit that is staffed by a law enforcement officer twenty-four (24) hours a day.
- (8) The imposition of any restriction or condition placed on a person participating in:
 - (A) a community corrections program (IC 11-12-1);
 - (B) a forensic diversion program (IC 11-12-3.7); or
 - (C) a pretrial diversion program (IC 33-39-1).

- (9) The enforcement or prosecution of the offense of criminal recklessness (IC 35-42-2-2) involving the use of a firearm.
- (10) For an event occurring on property leased from a political subdivision or municipal corporation by the promoter or organizer of the event:
 - (A) the establishment, by the promoter or organizer, at the promoter's or organizer's own discretion, of rules of conduct or admission upon which attendance at or participation in the event is conditioned; or
 - (B) the implementation or enforcement of the rules of conduct or admission described in clause (A) by a political subdivision or municipal corporation in connection with the event.
- (11) The enactment or enforcement of a provision prohibiting or restricting the possession of a firearm in a hospital established and operated under IC 16-22-2 or IC 16-23.
- (12) A unit from using the unit's planning and zoning powers under IC 36-7-4 to prohibit the sale of firearms within two hundred (200) feet of a school by a person having a business that did not sell firearms within two hundred (200) feet of a school before April 1, 1994.
- (13) A unit (as defined in IC 36-1-2-23) from enacting or enforcing a provision prohibiting or restricting the possession of a firearm in a building owned or administered by the unit if:
 - (A) metal detection devices are located at each public entrance to the building;
 - (B) each public entrance to the building is staffed by at least one (1) law enforcement officer:
 - (i) who has been adequately trained to conduct inspections of persons entering the building by use of metal detection devices and proper physical pat down searches; and
 - (ii) when the building is open to the public; and
 - (C) each:
 - (i) individual who enters the building through the public entrance when the building is open to the public; and
 - (ii) bag, package, and other container carried by the individual; is inspected by a law enforcement officer described in clause (B). However, except as provided in subdivision (5) concerning a building that contains a courtroom, a unit may not prohibit or restrict the possession of a handgun under this subdivision in a building owned or administered by the unit if the person who possesses the handgun has been issued a valid license to carry the handgun under IC 35-47-2.

Sec. 5. A person adversely affected by an ordinance, a measure, an enactment, a rule, or a policy adopted or enforced by a political subdivision that violates this chapter may file an action in a court with competent jurisdiction against the political subdivision for:

- (1) declarative and injunctive relief; and
- (2) actual and consequential damages attributable to the violation.

Sec. 6. A person is "adversely affected" for purposes of section 5 of this chapter if either of the following applies:

- (1) The person is an individual who meets all of the following requirements:
 - (A) The individual lawfully resides within the United States.
 - (B) The individual may legally possess a firearm under the laws of Indiana.
 - (C) The individual is or was subject to the ordinance, measure, enactment, rule, or policy of the political subdivision that is the subject of an action filed under section 5 of this chapter. An individual is or was subject to the ordinance, measure, enactment, rule, or policy of the political subdivision if the individual is or was physically present within the boundaries of the political subdivision for any reason.
- (2) The person is a membership organization that:

(A) includes two (2) or more individuals described in subdivision (1); and

(B) is dedicated in whole or in part to protecting the rights of persons who possess, own, or use firearms for competitive, sporting, defensive, or other lawful purposes.

Sec. 7. A prevailing plaintiff in an action under section 5 of this chapter is entitled to recover from the political subdivision the following:

(1) The greater of the following:

(A) Actual damages, including consequential damages.

(B) Liquidated damages of three (3) times the plaintiff's attorney's fees.

(2) Court costs (including fees).

(3) Reasonable attorney's fees.

Deadly Force Laws

Title 35

Article 41. Substantive Criminal Provisions

Chapter 3. Defenses Relating to Culpability

[IC 35-41-3-2](#) Use of force to protect person or property

[IC 35-41-3-3](#) Use of force relating to arrest or escape

[IC 35-41-3-5](#) Intoxication

[IC 35-41-3-6](#) Mental disease or defect

[IC 35-41-3-7](#) Mistake of fact

[IC 35-41-3-8](#) Duress

[IC 35-41-3-9](#) Entrapment

Knife Laws State/Cities

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

Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

YES

Note: A **"YES"** above means you can carry into places like described below. **"NO"** means you can't. Handgunlaw.us definition of **"Restaurant Carry"** is carry in a restaurant that serves alcohol. Places like Friday's or Red Lobster unless posted with **"No Gun Signs."** This may or may not mean the bar or the bar area of a restaurant. But you can carry your firearm into a restaurant that serves alcohol and sit and eat without consuming. Handgunlaw.us recommends you not sit at the Bar or in the Bar area of such restaurants. In some states it is illegal to be in the Bar area of such restaurants. 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. If you want further info on carrying in places that serve alcohol check your state laws.

Chemical Sprays/Stun Gun/Higher Capacity Magazine Laws

[IC 35-31.5-2-86](#) "Deadly Weapon" Defined

Sec. 86. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), "deadly weapon" means the following:

- (1) A loaded or unloaded firearm.
 - (2) A destructive device, weapon, device, taser (as defined in IC 35-47-8-3) or electronic stun weapon (as defined in IC 35-47-8-1), equipment, chemical substance, or other material that in the manner it is used, or could ordinarily be used, or is intended to be used, is readily capable of causing serious bodily injury.
 - (3) An animal (as defined in IC 35-46-3-3) that is:
 - (A) readily capable of causing serious bodily injury; and
 - (B) used in the commission or attempted commission of a crime.
 - (4) A biological disease, virus, or organism that is capable of causing serious bodily injury.
- (b)** The term does not include:
- (1) a taser (as defined in IC 35-47-8-3);
 - (2) an electronic stun weapon (as defined in IC 35-47-8-1);
 - (3) a chemical designed to temporarily incapacitate a person; or
 - (4) another device designed to temporarily incapacitate a person;

If the device described in subdivisions (1) through (4) is used by a law enforcement officer who has been trained in the use of the device and who uses the device in accordance with the law enforcement officer's training and while lawfully engaged in the execution of official duties. As added by P.L.311-1983, SEC.9. Amended by P.L.318-1985, SEC.1; P.L.140-1994, SEC.4; P.L.156-2001, SEC.8; P.L.123-2002, SEC.33; P.L.143-2006, SEC.1.

IC 35-47-8-1 "Electronic Stun Weapon" Defined

Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "electronic stun weapon" means any mechanism that is:

- (1) designed to emit an electronic, magnetic, or other type of charge that exceeds the equivalency of a five (5) milliamp sixty (60) hertz shock; and
- (2) used for the purpose of temporarily incapacitating a person. As added by P.L.318-1985, SEC.3.

IC 35-47-8-2 "Stun Gun" Defined

Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "stun gun" means any mechanism that is:

- (1) designed to emit an electronic, magnetic, or other type of charge that equals or does not exceed the equivalency of a five (5) milliamp sixty (60) hertz shock; and
- (2) used for the purpose of temporarily incapacitating a person. As added by P.L.318-1985, SEC.3.

IC 35-47-8-3 "Taser" Defined

Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "taser" means any mechanism that is:

- (1) designed to emit an electronic, magnetic, or other type of charge or shock through the use of a projectile; and
- (2) used for the purpose of temporarily incapacitating a person. As added by P.L.318-1985, SEC.3.

Note: TASER subject to requirement of handgun license.

LEOSA State Information

LEOSA in Indiana Statutes [IC 35-47-15](#)

See the LEOSA Section on the [USA Page](#) at Handgunlaw.us for more LEOSA Information.

Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

Handgunlaw.us can find no AG Opinions or Court Cases concerning the carrying of firearms. This does not mean there are no AG Opinions or Court Cases. We could just not find any.

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

Airport Carry: Parking Lots and Terminal OK IC 35-47-6-1 & IC 35-47-6-1.3 Unless Posted.

Training Valid for: No time limit specified in law.

Time Period to Establish Residency: Law just states "Resident"

Minimum Age for Permit/License: 18

Permit/License Info Public Information: No

State Reciprocity/How They Honor Other States Statute: IC 35-47-2-21

State Fire arm Laws: IC 35-47-1-1 thru 47-11-6 St. Admin Rules 240 IAC 3-1-1 thru 43-4-1

State Deadly Force Laws: IC 35-41-3-2 & 3-3

State Knife Laws: IC 35-47-5-2.

Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws: IC 35-41-1-6.6/41-1-8/47-8

Body Armor Laws: IC 35-47-5-13

Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms? NO IC 35-47-2-3

Is carrying of a Concealed Firearm with Permit/License for Defensive Purposes Only While Hunting Legal? YES IN DNR Deer, Turkey and Hunting/Trapping Guides

Notes

What Does IN Consider A Loaded Firearm?

[IC 35-47-10-4](#) Children and Firearms

"Loaded" Defined

Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "loaded" means having any of the following:

- (1) A cartridge in the chamber or cylinder of a firearm.
- (2) Ammunition in close proximity to a firearm so that a person can readily place the ammunition in the firearm. *As added by P.L.140-1994, SEC.12. Amended by P.L.203-1996, SEC.3.*

Note: This law falls under Children and Firearms and may not apply to other sections of Indiana Code but this would be the min I would consider the law in Indiana to be.

State Emergency Powers

IC 10-14-3-33.5 Regulation of Firearms

Sec. 33.5. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the state, a political subdivision, or any other person may not prohibit or restrict the lawful possession, transfer, sale, transportation, storage, display, or use of firearms or ammunition during:

- (1) a disaster emergency;
- (2) an energy emergency; or
- (3) a local disaster emergency; declared under this chapter.

(b) Subsection (a) does not authorize the possession, transfer, sale, transportation, storage, display, or use of firearms or ammunition during an emergency described in subsection (a):

- (1) in or on school property, in or on property that is being used by a school for a school function, or on a school bus in violation of IC 20-33-8-16 or IC 35-47-9-2;
- (2) on the property of:
 - (A) a child caring institution;
 - (B) an emergency shelter care child caring institution;
 - (C) a private secure facility;
 - (D) a group home; or
 - (E) an emergency shelter care group home; in violation of 465 IAC 2-9-80, 465 IAC 2-10-79, 465 IAC 2-11-80, 465 IAC 2-12-78, or 465 IAC 2-13-77;
- (3) on the property of a penal facility (as defined in IC 35-41-1-21);
- (4) in violation of federal law;
- (5) in or on property belonging to an approved postsecondary educational institution (as defined in IC 21-7-13-6(b));
- (6) on the property of a domestic violence shelter; or
- (7) on property owned, operated, controlled, or used by an entity that:
 - (A) is required to:
 - (i) conduct a vulnerability assessment; and
 - (ii) develop and implement a site security plan; under the United States Department of Homeland Security's Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards issued April 9, 2007; or
 - (B) is required to have a security plan under the Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-295. As added by P.L.90-2010, SEC.2. Amended by P.L.17-2011, SEC.1.

Note: Federal Law can apply if the state is receiving monetary and/or other assistance from the Federal Government. See [US Code 42-5207](#) for Federal Law as it applies to States of Emergencies. The state quoted code may also not be all of the law on Emergency Powers held by the state. You should read the entire code on Emergency Powers etc for this state by following the link to the state code.

Minimum Age for Possessing and Transporting of Handguns.

Indiana 18 Y/O [IC 35-47-2-7](#)

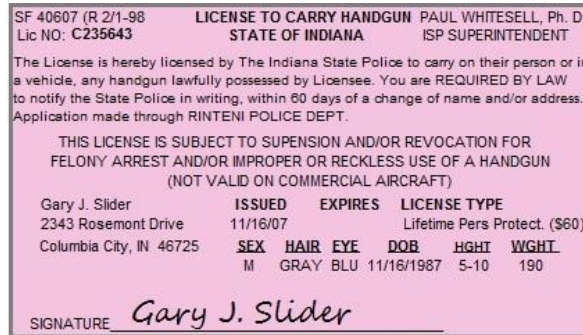
This is the minimum age for possessing and transporting a handgun unloaded and secured in a vehicle without any type of permit/license to carry firearms.

Note: In some states Possession and Transportation CAN be very restrictive in that you can ONLY possess and transport a handgun to and from a Shooting Range, Gun Shop, property you own or other places you can legally possess a handgun. Some states do not have this restriction.

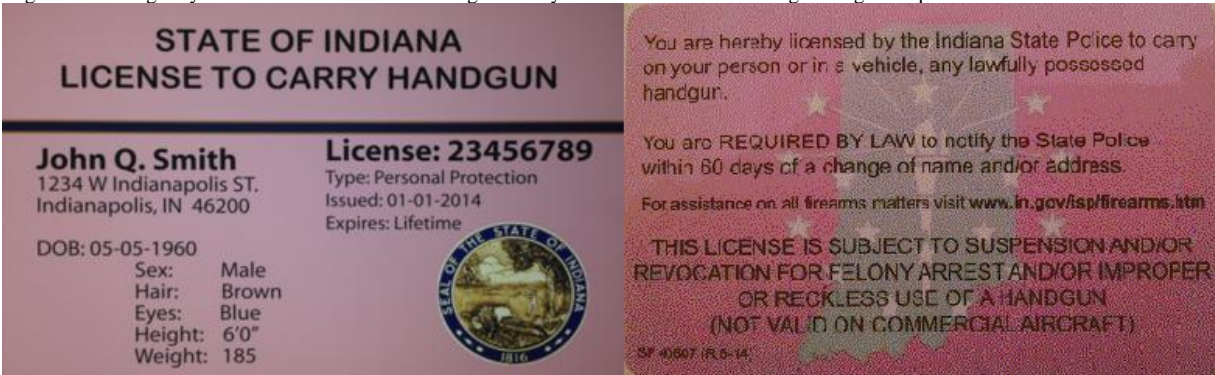
This is not the last word on possession and transporting of handguns in this, or any other state. Study your state law further for more information. See “RV/Car Carry” Section Above for more information.

Permit License Image

The back of the Indiana License is Blank.



This image has been digitally assembled from 2 or more images. It may not be 100% accurate but gives a good representation of the actual Permit/License.



Beginning Oct. 1, 2014 Indiana will be issuing a hard plastic type license as pictured above. I do not know if there is any information on the reverse of the new Indiana License.

Updates to this Page

[Archive of Previous Updates 1](#)

- 2/1/17 – Statute Links Updated to 2016 Edition. All Links Checked.
- 2/24/17 – New Hampshire Added as Permitless Carry State to List of States Under Map at Top of Page.
- 7/1/17 - IC 35-47-2-2.1 Added to How to Apply Section per HB 1071.
- 8/20/17 – All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed.
- 11/20/17 – All Statute Links Updated.
- 2/10/18 – All Links Checked.
- 4/17/18 – Map Updated. Pennsylvania Only Honors the Indiana Resident Permit.
- 6/23/18 – All Links Checked.
- 10/12/18 – All Statute Links Updated to Newest Edition of Statutes.
- 11/11/18 – All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed.