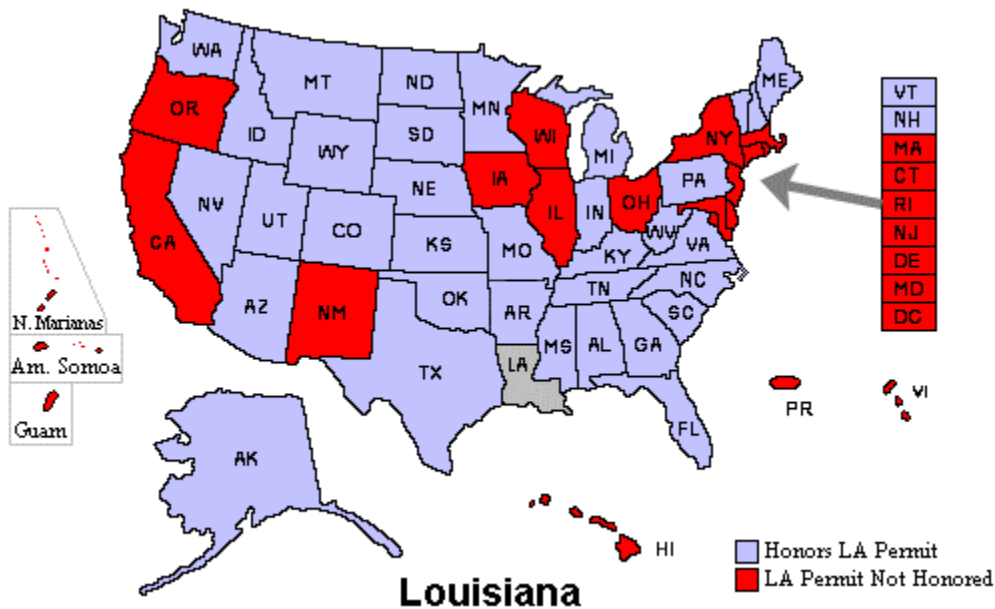


# Louisiana

Shall Issue

Must Inform Officer: **YES**



## Links

[State CCW Site](#)

[State CCW Pamphlet](#)

[CCW Application/Instructions](#)

[State FAQ Site](#)

[State Statutes](#)

[State Admin Rules](#)

[State Reciprocity Info](#)

[State Attorney General](#)

[2<sup>nd</sup> CCW Info Site](#)

[Secretary of State](#)

Last Updated: 7/25/10

## Permits/Licenses This State Honors

Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	Colorado
Florida	Georgia	Idaho	Indiana	Kansas
Kentucky	Maine	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi
Missouri	Montana	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire
North Carolina	North Dakota	Oklahoma	Pennsylvania	South Carolina
South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Virginia
Washington	Wyoming			

## **Louisiana Honors all Non-Resident Permits/Licenses.**

### How to Apply for A Permit

#### How To Apply

- Application Process:
  1. The average processing time is 45 days for new and renewal concealed handgun permit applications.
  2. In an effort to allow the most efficient processing of your application, we suggest that you review the following tips for both new and renewal applications:
    - a. Review your application for completeness. An incomplete application may result in the delay or denial of your application.
    - b. Make sure all questions are answered correctly, specifically the questions with regard to arrests, medical conditions, and 18 USC 922 g. (See selected statutes in the [Law and Rule Booklet](#).)
      - i. Read the arrest question carefully, as you must list all arrests, summons, and citations (except speeding citations) even if listed on a previous application.

You must provide a certified true copy of all arrest dispositions with your application.

- ii. If you listed a medical condition you must have the treating physician complete the medical summary form before submitting your application.
  - iii. If you are currently subject to a protective or restraining order you must provide a certified true copy with your application.
3. For renewals, complete your application and send it in as soon as possible to avoid any lapse in permit privileges.

- *Original/First-Time Applicants:*

In order to apply for a concealed handgun permit, a citizen should follow the steps below:

1. Download a Concealed Handgun Permit Application and complete the instructions found on pages one and two of the application. You may also obtain an application at the State Police Headquarters (7919 Independence Blvd., Baton Rouge, LA 70806) between the hours of 8:00 am and 4:30 pm, Monday through Friday.
2. Provide all necessary documentation pertaining to training, arrest dispositions, medical summary dispositions, and divorcee decrees (if applicable).
3. Contact your local police office, local sheriff's department, or State Police Headquarters for fingerprinting. Bring your photograph with you so the person fingerprinting you can sign and date the back of it. Prints must be submitted on an **FBI Applicant** Fingerprint Card. The card should be completed as outlined in the application instructions. Example
4. All completed applications must be submitted to:  
Louisiana State Police  
Concealed Handgun Permit Unit  
PO Box 66375  
Baton Rouge, LA 70896

- *Renewals:*

1. Permit holders will be notified in writing at their address of record, approximately 120 days prior to the expiration of their permit to begin the renewal process.
2. Upon notification, download and complete the Concealed Handgun Permit Application.
3. Submit the renewal application with a new passport photograph, a new training certificate, a photocopy of your driver's license, and the appropriate fees.
4. The completed application should be returned to the Department no less than 90 days prior to the expiration of the permit to allow sufficient time for processing.
5. **You must submit your application within 60 days of the expiration date or you will be required to submit a new original application including fingerprints.**
6. All completed renewal applications must be submitted to:  
Louisiana State Police  
Concealed Handgun Permit Unit  
PO Box 66375  
Baton Rouge, LA 70896

## *Fees*

- *Original/First-Time Applicants:*

Ages 21 - 64

\$50 for a two-year permit.  
\$100 for a four-year permit.

65 Years of Age or Older

\$25 for a two-year permit.  
\$50 for a four-year permit.

NOTE: If you have not continuously resided within the State of Louisiana for the 15 years immediately preceding the date on which your application is received, an additional \$50 non-refundable fee shall be submitted. This is only for first-time applicants and is not required for any subsequent renewals.

• **Renewals:**

Ages 21 - 64

\$50 for a two-year permit.  
\$100 for a four-year permit.

65 Years of Age or Older

\$25 for a two-year permit.  
\$50 for a four-year permit.

NOTE: For renewal applications the additional \$50 non-refundable fee and the submission of a fingerprint card is not applicable.

**NOTE:** All Fees Are Non-Refundable, and must be paid by money order, cashier's check, or certified check.

## Non-Resident Permits

Louisiana does not issue Non-Resident Permits/Licenses.

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

- A law enforcement office, station, or building;
- A detention facility, prison, or jail;
- A courthouse or courtroom, provided that a judge may carry such a weapon in his own courtroom;
- A polling place;
- A meeting place of the governing authority of a political subdivision;
- The state capitol building;
- Any portion of an airport facility where the carrying of firearms is prohibited under federal law, except that no person shall be prohibited from carrying any legal firearm into the terminal, if the firearm is encased for shipment, for the purpose of checking such firearm as lawful baggage;
- Any church, synagogue, mosque or similar place of worship;
- A parade or demonstration for which a permit is issued by a governmental entity;
- Any portion of the permitted area of an establishment that has been granted a Class A-General retail permit, as defined in Part II of Chapter 1 or Part II of Chapter 2 of Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, to sell alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises.
- Any school "firearm free zone" as defined in R.S. 14:95.6. Additionally, property owners, lessees, or other lawful custodians have the right to prohibit or restrict access of permittees possessing a concealed handgun. Furthermore, a permittee may not carry a concealed handgun into the private

residence of another without first receiving the consent of that person. Additionally, the blood alcohol reading of the permittee must not exceed .05% or greater by weight of alcohol in the blood.

**Church, Synagogue and Mosque Carry** (New Law that goes into effect Aug. 15, 2010 allows Church carry under the following rules.

- Churches, Synagogues and Mosques choosing to allow concealed carry will have to inform their congregations of the decision.
- Anyone wishing to carry a concealed weapon in a church will have to take an extra eight hours of tactical training each year.
- The new law does not apply to churches on school property.

**RS 14:95.2 Carrying a firearm, or dangerous weapon, by a student or nonstudent on school property, at school-sponsored functions or firearm-free zone**

Carrying a firearm, or dangerous weapon, by a student or nonstudent on school property, at school-sponsored functions or firearm-free zone

**A.** Carrying a firearm, or dangerous weapon as defined in R.S. 14:2, by a student or nonstudent on school property, at a school sponsored function, or in a firearm-free zone is unlawful and shall be defined as possession of any firearm or dangerous weapon, on one's person, at any time while on a school campus, on school transportation, or at any school sponsored function in a specific designated area including but not limited to athletic competitions, dances, parties, or any extracurricular activities, or within one thousand feet of any school campus.

**B.** For purposes of this Section, the following words have the following meanings:

- (1) "School" means any elementary, secondary, high school, vocational-technical school, college, or university in this state.
- (2) "Campus" means all facilities and property within the boundary of the school property.
- (3) "School bus" means any motor bus being used to transport children to and from school or in connection with school activities.
- (4) "Nonstudent" means any person not registered and enrolled in that school or a suspended student who does not have permission to be on the school campus.

**Note:** From the Louisiana Department of Public Safety and Corrections Office of State Police, Concealed Handgun Permit Unit web booklet on [Louisiana Concealed Handgun Permit Laws And Administrative Rules](#). Page 35 it states that on a college campus firearms can not be carried but **LRS 14:95.2 C**. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to:

(8) A student who possesses a firearm in his dormitory room or while going to or from his vehicle or any other person with permission of the administration.

So a student can keep a firearm in their dorm room with permission from the college administration and can legally transport it back and forth to their vehicle from their dorm room. I would not carry it concealed but in some type of case. I would also check the College student regulations as they may forbid it and expel you if you bring a legal firearm onto campus.

## **Parking Lot Storage: Summary of Louisiana Senate Bill 51 (Act No. 684)**

Effective 08/15/08

- Reaffirms the rights of law-abiding Louisianans to transport and store lawfully-possessed firearms in locked, privately-owned motor vehicles – including while traversing or parking in any parking lot, parking garage or other parking area
- States that no property owner, tenant, public or private employer, or business entity shall prohibit any person from transporting and storing a lawfully-possessed firearm in a locked, privately-owned motor vehicle
- A public or private employer or business entity *may* restrict the transportation and storage of lawfully-possessed firearms in locked private motor vehicles in their parking areas **ONLY IF** public access is restricted or limited to those areas (can be through the use of a gate, fence, security station, signage, etc.) **AND** the employer or business **ALSO** meets one of the following conditions: (1) the employer or business provides facilities for temporary storage of unloaded firearms; **OR** (2) the employer or business entity provides an alternative parking area reasonably close to the main parking area in which employees, customers or visitors may transport and store firearms in locked vehicles
- An employer or business entity may adopt policies specifying that firearms in locked, privately-owned motor vehicles parked on their property must be hidden from plain view or stored within a locked case or container within the vehicle
- The law does not apply to property where the possession of firearms is prohibited under state or federal law
- The law does not apply to any vehicle owned or leased by a public or private employer or business entity and used by an employee in the course of his or her employment
- Grants property owners, tenants, public or private employers, and business entities immunity from civil liability for damages resulting from or arising out of an occurrence involving a firearm transported or stored pursuant to the Act (except in cases where the property owner, tenant, employer or business violates the Act itself)

### **Body Armor: 14 §95.9. Wearing Or Possessing Body Armor, By A Student Or Nonstudent On School Property, At School-Sponsored Functions, Or In Firearm-Free Zones**

- A. Wearing or possessing body armor, by a student or nonstudent on school property, at a school-sponsored function, or in a firearm-free zone is unlawful and shall be defined as wearing or possessing of body armor, on one's person, at any time while on a school campus, on school transportation, or at any school-sponsored function in a specific designated area including but not limited to athletic competitions, dances, parties, or any extracurricular activities, or within one thousand feet of any school campus.
- B. For purposes of this Section, the following words have the following meanings:
- (1) "Body armor" shall mean bullet-resistant metal or other material intended to provide protection from weapons or bodily injury.
  - (2) "Campus" means all facilities and property within the boundary of the school property.
  - (3) "Nonstudent" means any person not registered and enrolled in that school or a suspended student who does not have permission to be on the school campus.
  - (4) "School" means any elementary, secondary, high school, vocational-technical school, college, or university in this state.
  - (5) "School bus" means any motor bus being used to transport children to and from school or in connection with school activities.
- C. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to:
- (1) A federal, state, or local law enforcement officer in the performance of his official duties.

- (2) A school official or employee acting during the normal course of his employment or a student acting under the direction of such school official or employee.
- (3) A person who has notified the school principal or chancellor in writing at least twenty-four hours prior to wearing body armor.
- (4) The wearing or possessing of body armor occurring within one thousand feet of school property and entirely on private property, or entirely within a private residence, or in accordance with a concealed handgun permit issued pursuant to R.S. 40:1379.1.

## Must Inform Officer

### LRS 40:1379.3

#### §1379.3. Statewide Permits For Concealed Handguns; Application Procedures; Definitions

(2) A permittee armed with a handgun in accordance with this Section shall notify any police officer who approaches the permittee in an official manner or with an identified official purpose that he has a weapon on his person, submit to a pat down, and allow the officer to temporarily disarm him. Whenever a law enforcement officer is made aware that an individual is carrying a concealed handgun and the law enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the individual is under the influence of either alcohol or a controlled dangerous substance, the law enforcement officer may take temporary possession of the handgun and request submission of the individual to a department certified chemical test for determination of the chemical status of the individual. Whenever a law enforcement officer is made aware that an individual is behaving in a criminally negligent manner as defined under the provisions of this Section, or is negligent in the carrying of a concealed handgun as provided for in R.S. 40:1382, the law enforcement officer may seize the handgun, until adjudication by a judge, if the individual is issued a summons or arrested under the provisions of R.S. 40:1382. Failure by the permittee to comply with the provisions of this Paragraph shall result in a six-month automatic suspension of the permit.

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

### Carry Allowed in these Areas:

**State Parks:** YES (After 8/15/10) Per SB 534

State/National Forests: YES (After 8/15/10) Per SB 534

**WMA's:** YES Wildlife Management Areas & Wildlife Refuges (After 8/15/10) Per SB 534

**Road Side Rest Areas:** YES Per LA DPS If Not Posted

## RV/Car Carry Without A Permit/License

### RS 14:95.6

§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:

[www.handgunlaw.us](http://www.handgunlaw.us)

- (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.

The below question and answer is from the Louisiana Concealed Handgun Permit Unit FAQ page.  
<http://www.lsp.org/pdf/chFAQ.pdf>

### **CAN I CARRY MY HANDGUN IN MY VEHICLE?**

Louisiana law does not expressly prohibit the carrying of handguns in vehicles. This is a complicated issue. We suggest that you refer to Louisiana Revised Statutes (L.R.S.) Title 14 Sections 95; 95.1; 95.2; 95.6; 95.7; 95.8. Information on these statutes can be obtained at <http://www.legis.state.la.us/> or in the "Laws and Rules" section of our web page.

## **State Preemption**

### **RS 40:1796 PART II-A. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

#### **§1796.** Preemption of state law

**A.** No governing authority of a political subdivision shall enact after July 15, 1985, any ordinance or regulation more restrictive than state law concerning in any way the sale, purchase, possession, ownership, transfer, transportation, license, or registration of firearms, ammunition, or components of firearms or ammunition; however, this Section shall not apply to the levy and collection of sales and use taxes, license fees and taxes and permit fees, nor shall it affect the authority of political subdivisions to prohibit the possession of a weapon or firearm in certain commercial establishments and public buildings.

**B.** Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a local governing authority in a high-risk area from developing a plan with federally licensed firearms manufacturers, dealers, or importers to secure the inventory of firearms and ammunition of those licensees in order to prevent looting of the licensee's premises during a declared state of emergency or disaster. Such plan shall be renewed on a periodic basis. The information contained in the plan shall be deemed security procedures as defined in R.S. 44:3.1 and shall be released only to the sheriffs of the parishes or police chiefs of municipalities in which the declared state of emergency or disaster exists.

**C.** For the purposes of this Section:

(1) "Declared emergency or disaster" means an emergency or disaster declared by the governor or parish president pursuant to the provisions of the Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act.

(2) "High-risk area" means the parishes of Assumption, Calcasieu, Cameron, Iberia, Jefferson, Lafourche, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, St. John, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Terrebonne, and Vermilion.

Added by Acts 1985, No. 741, §1, eff. July 17, 1985; Acts 2006, No. 254, §1.

## Deadly Force Laws

### Title 14 – Criminal Law

- RS 14:18** Justification; general provisions
- RS 14:19** Use of force or violence in defense
- RS 14:20** Justifiable homicide
- RS 14:21** Aggressor cannot claim self defense
- RS 14:22** Defense of others

## Knife Laws State/Cities

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

## Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

**NO** LA has conflicting laws on carry in places that serve alcohol. There are different sections that cover places that serve alcohol. One law says it's OK if they have a class R (Restaurant License) and another law says no carry in places for consumption on the premises. There has been much debate inside the DPS and the AG's Office over this. They are trying to get the law changed so there is no conflict. The person over the Firearms Unit has told me it is illegal under the law to carry in a place that serves for consumption on the premises. In the CCW section of LA law it says no carry in places that serve alcohol for consumption on the premises. Until they do iron it out Handgunlaw.us advises not to carry in places that serve alcohol for consumption on the premises in LA.

**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

Handgunlaw.us could find no restrictions in Louisiana Law concerning Chemical Sprays, Stun Guns Or Higher Capacity Magazine Bans.

## LEOSA State Information

- [Louisiana LEOSA AG Opinion](#)

## Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

- [Louisiana AG - Louisiana AG on Warning shots](#)
- [Louisiana AG - Definition of Illegal Knives](#)
- [Louisiana AG Opinion on Parking Lot Carry](#)

## Airport Carry/Misc. Information

**Airport Carry:** Parking Lots and Terminal OK RS 40:1379.3 N (7)

**Training Valid for:** 12 Months

**Time Period to Establish Residency:** 6 Months

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

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

**State Fire arm Laws:** 40-1379.3 -1379.3.1 & 1382

**State Deadly Force Laws:** RS 14:18 thru 14:22

**State Knife Laws:** RS 14:95

**Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws:** No laws found.

**Body Armor Laws:** 14:95.3

**Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms?** NO §1379.3

## Updates to this Page

6/30/09 – Maine and LA Sign Reciprocity Agreement.

8/20/09 – All Links checked and updated if needed

8/31/09 – NE now honors a LA Permit.

9/24/09 – Parking Lot Storage Bill info added to Places Off Limits

10/1/09 - AG opinion on Parking Lot Carry Added.

10/17/09 – LA will not honor a FL non resident permit/license info added.

10/21/09 – LA Reversed decision and will honor a FL Non Resident Permit.

11/24/09 – Places Off Limits updated with School Definition.

12/5/09 – Info About wearing Body Armor on School Property Added to Off Limits Section

12/23/09 – LA Now honors a NE Permit.

1/13/10 – Permit Info Public Updated

3/16/10 – All Links Checked

3/20/10 – Training Valid For and Period to Establish Residency Updated.

5/11/10 – Must Inform Officer Section Added

5/20/10 – Link Repaired

7/7/10 – Info about new law on Carrying in places of Worship.

7/25/10 – St Park, St Forests, Nat Forests, WMA and Restaurant Carry info Updated.