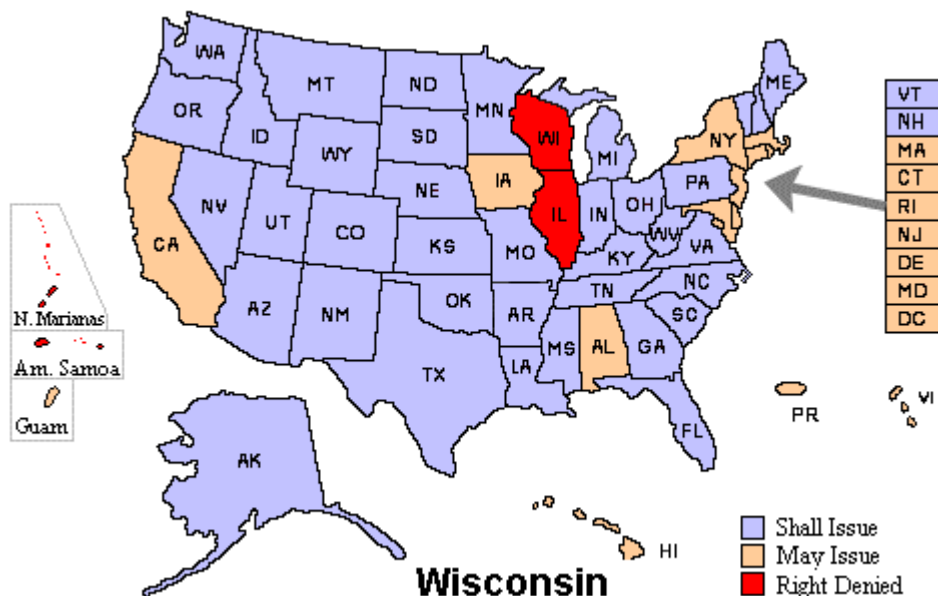


Wisconsin

No Issue

Must Inform Officer: N/A



Links

[State CCW Site](#)
[State CCW Pamphlet](#)
[CCW Application](#)
[State FAQ Site](#)
[State Statutes](#)
[State Admin Rules](#)
[State Reciprocity Info](#)
[State Attorney General](#)
[2nd CCW Info Site](#)
[Secretary of State](#)

Last Updated: 11/16/09

Permits/Licenses This State Honors

Wisconsin does not issue Permit/Licenses to carry concealed firearms. They do not honor any other states Permit/License.

Open Carry is legal in Wisconsin. The Wisconsin AG sent this [Advisory Memorandum](#) to all Law Enforcement.

How to Apply for A Permit

Wisconsin does not issue Permit/Licenses to carry concealed firearms.

Non-Resident Permits

Wisconsin does not issue Permit/Licenses to carry concealed firearms.

Places Off-Limits Even With A Permit/License

Note: Open Carry is allowed in Wisconsin. This is why there are places in Wisconsin Law specifying places off limits to those carrying firearms.

167.31

(2)(b) Except as provided in sub. (4), no person may place, possess or transport a firearm, bow or crossbow in or on a vehicle, unless the firearm is unloaded and encased or unless the bow or crossbow is unstrung or is enclosed in a carrying case.

(3) Prohibitions; Aircraft.

(a) Except as provided in sub. (4), no person may place, possess or transport a firearm, bow or crossbow in or on an aircraft, unless the firearm is unloaded and encased or unless the bow or crossbow is unstrung or is enclosed in a carrying case.

941.235 Carrying firearm in public building.

(1) Any person who goes armed with a firearm in any building owned or leased by the state or any political subdivision of the state is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

941.237 Carrying handgun where alcohol beverages may be sold and consumed.

(2) Whoever intentionally goes armed with a handgun on any premises for which a Class “B” or “Class B” license or permit has been issued under ch. 125 is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

941.23 Carrying concealed weapon.

Any person except a peace officer who goes armed with a concealed and dangerous weapon is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor. Notwithstanding s. 939.22 (22), for purposes of this section, peace officer does not include a commission warden who is not a state-certified commission warden.

948.605 Gun-free school zones.

(c) “School zone” means any of the following:

1. In or on the grounds of a school.
2. Within 1,000 feet from the grounds of a school.

948.61 (b) “School” means a public, parochial or private school which provides an educational program for one or more grades between grades 1 and 12 and which is commonly known as an elementary school, middle school, junior high school, senior high school or high school.

Note: You can have it on private property or in a vehicle if unloaded and cased within 1000 feet of a school. This law could be used to stop open carry within 1000 foot of a school.

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

Carry Allowed in these Areas:

State Parks: NO 29.089

State/National Forests: YES (Open Carry Only)

WMA's: NO 29.091 & 29.621

Road Side Rest Areas: YES But not in the buildings. (Open Carry Only)

RV/Car Carry Without A Permit/License

167.31

(2)(b) Except as provided in sub. (4), no person may place, possess or transport a firearm, bow or crossbow in or on a vehicle, unless the firearm is unloaded and encased or unless the bow or crossbow is unstrung or is enclosed in a carrying case.

State Preemption

66.0409 Local regulation of firearms.

(1) In this section:

(a) “Firearm” has the meaning given in s. 167.31 (1) (c).

(b) “Political subdivision” means a city, village, town or county.

(c) “Sport shooting range” means an area designed and operated for the practice of weapons used in hunting, skeet shooting and similar sport shooting.

(2) Except as provided in subs. (3) and (4), no political subdivision may enact an ordinance or adopt a resolution that regulates the sale, purchase, purchase delay, transfer, ownership, use, keeping, possession, bearing, transportation, licensing, permitting, registration or taxation of any firearm or part of a firearm, including ammunition and reloader components, unless the ordinance or resolution is the same as or similar to, and no more stringent than, a state statute.

(3) (a) Nothing in this section prohibits a county from imposing a sales tax or use tax under subch. V of ch. 77 on any firearm or part of a firearm, including ammunition and reloader components, sold in the county.

(b) Nothing in this section prohibits a city, village or town that is authorized to exercise village powers under s. 60.22 (3) from enacting an ordinance or adopting a resolution that restricts the discharge of a firearm.

(4) (a) Nothing in this section prohibits a political subdivision from continuing to enforce an ordinance or resolution that is in effect on November 18, 1995, and that regulates the sale, purchase, transfer, ownership, use, keeping, possession, bearing, transportation, licensing, permitting, registration or taxation of any firearm or part of a firearm, including ammunition and reloader components, if the ordinance or resolution is the s
(am) Nothing in this section prohibits a political subdivision from continuing to enforce until November 30, 1998, an ordinance or resolution that is in effect on November 18, 1995, and that requires a waiting period of not more than 7 days for the purchase of a handgun.

(b) If a political subdivision has in effect on November 17, 1995, an ordinance or resolution that regulates the sale, purchase, transfer, ownership, use, keeping, possession, bearing, transportation, licensing, permitting, registration or taxation of any firearm or part of a firearm, including ammunition and reloader components, and the ordinance or resolution is not the same as or similar to a state statute, the ordinance or resolution shall have no legal effect and the political subdivision may not enforce the ordinance or resolution on or after November 18, 1995.

(c) Nothing in this section prohibits a political subdivision from enacting and enforcing a zoning ordinance that regulates the new construction of a sport shooting range or when the expansion of an existing sport shooting range would impact public health and safety.

(5) A county ordinance that is enacted or a county resolution that is adopted by a county under sub. (2) or a county ordinance or resolution that remains in effect under sub. (4) (a) or (am) applies only in those towns in the county that have not enacted an ordinance or adopted a resolution under sub. (2) or that continue to enforce an ordinance or resolution under sub. (4) (a) or (am), except that this subsection does not apply to a sales or use tax that is imposed under subch. V of ch. 77.

History: 1995 a. 72; 1999 a. 150 s. 260; Stats. 1999 s. 66.0409. This section does not prohibit municipalities from enacting and enforcing zoning ordinances that apply to sport shooting ranges. *Town of Avon v. Oliver*, 2002 WI App 97, 253 Wis. 2d 647, 644 N.W.2d 260, 01-1851.

Deadly Force Laws

Chapter 939

Crimes General Provisions

Subchapter I Preliminary Provisions

- 939.48** Self-Defense and Defense of Others.
- 939.48(1)** Threaten or Intentionally Use Force
- 939.48(2)** Provocation
- 939.48(3)** Intention
- 939.48(4)** Defense of Others
- 939.48(5)** Defense of Others
- 939.48(6)** Unlawful
- 939.49** Defense of Property and Protection Against Retail Theft.

Knife Laws State/Cities

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

Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

NO

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:

941.295 – Stun Devices/Electric Weapons are illegal in Wisconsin.

Chemical Sprays:

941.26 and Justice Regulations 14.01 UV Dye or combination sprays are not permissible. A “device or container that contains a combination of oleoresin of capsicum and inert ingredients” is permissible. By regulation, OC products with a maximum OC concentration of 10% and weight range of oleoresin of capsicum and inert ingredients of 15-60 grams is authorized. Further, the product can not be camouflaged, and must have a safety feature designed to prevent accidental discharge. In addition there are certain labeling requirements.

LEOSA State Information

Previous LEOSA Link no longer works. No Information can be found at this time

Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

[Wisconsin Attorney General Advisory Memorandum: Open Carry is Legal](#)

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

Airport Carry: NO

Training Valid for: N/A

Time Period to Establish Residency: N/A

Minimum Age for Permit/License: N/A

Permit/License Info Public Information: N/A

State Fire arm Laws: 941.20 thru 941.299

State Deadly Force Laws: 939.48 & 939.49

State Knife Laws: 941.24

Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws: 941.26 & 941.295.

Body Armor Laws: 941.291

Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms? N/A

Updates to this Page

4/27/09 – Letter from AG on open carry added to Permit Section.

8/23/09 - All links checked and repaired if needed. LEOSA Link removed. No replacement could be found.

8/31/09 – Law on 1000 foot of school with firearm added.

11/16/09 – State National Forest Open Carry Allowed. Private Property defined as pertaining to schools.