Notice: **Handgunlaw.us** **Highly Recommends you talk to the Tribal Police/Administration before carrying on any Indian Reservation!**

Part 1

Go to Part 2

Tribal Law and Concealed Carry

Last Updated **2/3/2026** **Links Checked: 9/5//2026**

Click on states name to go to that states Tribe Listing.

Alabama	Arizona	California	Colorado	Connecticut
Florida	Idaho	Iowa	Kansas	Louisiana
Maine	Massachusetts	Minnesota	Michigan	Mississippi
Montana	Nebraska	Nevada		

Part 2 to Access the States of:

New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Oklahoma
Oregon	South Dakota	Texas	Utah	Washington
Wisconsin	Wyoming			

Notice: Many Tribes do not allow carry or carry only with a Tribal Issued Permit. For those who do honor Permits issued by the states they also have places off limits like states have. You must research any Reservation you can legally carry for the places they list as Off Limits.

Note: Here is a U.S. Supreme Court Ruling May 2021 that Held:
A tribal police officer has authority to detain temporarily and to search non-Indian persons traveling on public rights-of-way running through a reservation for potential violations of state or federal law.

There are about 800 Native American Tribes listed by the Federal Government. A majority do not have their code online. These are the ones that I have found that have language concerning carrying or possessing firearms on the Tribal Land. Links have been provided for you to take up the search further. There may be other instances of weapons listed in their code concerning firearms. This is also not the last word on Tribal Laws concerning firearms. This listing just gives you a place to start. Please look further.

Tribal Law only applies to those who live on the Reservation. If you are carrying a firearm with a permit/license that is valid in the state the reservation is located in that permit/license **may not** be valid on the Reservation. They will most likely take the firearm and tell you that you can go to Tribal Court to get it back. Some say as long as you stay on the state roads through a Reservation you are OK but some Tribes ordinances state you can't carry a firearm in a vehicle or on the roads on their Reservation. Tribal Police in most instances work closely with the Local Law Enforcement surrounding the Reservation. If you are breaking a state firearms law they will most likely hold you and contact the local authorities.

Handgunlaw.us recommends before carrying on any Reservation that you actually talk to those in charge and preferably get something in writing that your permit/license is valid on their reservation. Otherwise keep it unloaded and secured in your trunk or locked box in the back of a vehicle that does not have a trunk.

I have broken the listing down by state. There are a few Tribes whose Reservations are in more than one state. In those instances I listed the Tribal Law under both states.

If you know of any other Tribes that have their code online or links to Tribal Law/Tribal Governments that need listed here please send the link to admins@handgunlaw.us. Please put Tribal Law in the subject line. Steve & Gary

Links to Tribal Codes Online: http://www.narf.org/nill/triballaw/index.html

Links to Federal Recognized Tribal Governments https://www.usa.gov/tribes

Link for Jurisdictional Summary for crimes on Reservations - Dept of Justice 689.

Link to Tribal Courts Clearing House - Tribal Laws/Codes

Links to Maps of Federal Lands and Native American Reservations - Maps

Link to Court Ruling that Reservation Law only applies to those who live on the Reservation.

http://caselaw.lp.findlaw.com/scripts/getcase.pl?court=US&vol=435&invol=191

Arizona Court Case with links to other court cases stating that just because the state has an easement for a state road through a Reservation doesn't mean the Reservation still doesn't own the property.

USC › Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 53 › § 1162 State Jurisdiction Over Offenses Committed By or Against Indians in The Indian Country

(a) Each of the States or Territories listed in the following table shall have jurisdiction over offenses committed by or against Indians in the areas of Indian country listed opposite the name of the State or Territory to the same extent that such State or Territory has jurisdiction over offenses committed elsewhere within the State or Territory, and the criminal laws of such State or Territory shall have the same force and effect within such Indian country as they have elsewhere within the State or Territory:

State or Territory of	Indian country affected
Alaska	All Indian country within the State, except that on Annette Islands, the Metlakatla Indian community may exercise jurisdiction over offenses committed by Indians in the same manner in which such jurisdiction may be exercised by Indian tribes in Indian country over which State jurisdiction has not been extended.
California	All Indian country within the State.
Minnesota	All Indian country within the State, except the Red Lake Reservation.
Nebraska	All Indian country within the State.

Oregon	All Indian country within the State, except the Warm Springs Reservation.
Wisconsin	All Indian country within the State.

(b) Nothing in this section shall authorize the alienation, encumbrance, or taxation of any real or personal property, including water rights, belonging to any Indian or any Indian tribe, band, or community that is held in trust by the United States or is subject to a restriction against alienation imposed by the United States; or shall authorize regulation of the use of such property in a manner inconsistent with any Federal treaty, agreement, or statute or with any regulation made pursuant thereto; or shall deprive any Indian or any Indian tribe, band, or community of any right, privilege, or immunity afforded under Federal treaty, agreement, or statute with respect to hunting, trapping, or fishing or the control, licensing, or regulation thereof.

(c) The provisions of sections 1152 and 1153 of this chapter shall not be applicable within the areas of Indian country listed in subsection (a) of this section as areas over which the several States have exclusive jurisdiction.

(d) Notwithstanding subsection (c), at the request of an Indian tribe, and after consultation with and consent by the Attorney General—

(1) sections 1152 and 1153 shall apply in the areas of the Indian country of the Indian tribe; and

(2) jurisdiction over those areas shall be concurrent among the Federal Government, State governments, and, where applicable, tribal governments.

Note: **USC › Title 18 › Part I › Chapter 53** **Is the US Code that concerns Tribal Laws etc.**

From the Bureau of Indian Affairs FAQs

What is the jurisdiction of tribal courts?

Generally, tribal courts have civil jurisdiction over Indians and non-Indians who either reside or do business on federal Indian reservations. They also have criminal jurisdiction over violations of tribal laws committed by tribal members residing or doing business on the reservation.

Under 25 C.F.R. Part 115, tribal courts are responsible for appointing guardians, determining competency, awarding child support from Individual Indian Money (IIM) accounts, determining paternity, sanctioning adoptions, marriages, and divorces, making presumptions of death, and adjudicating claims involving trust assets. There are approximately 225 tribes that contract or compact with the BIA to perform the Secretary's adjudicatory function and 23 Courts of Indian Offenses (also known as CFR courts) which exercise federal authority. The Indian Tribal Justice Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-176, 107 Stat. 2005) supports tribal courts in becoming, along with federal and state courts, well-established dispensers of justice in Indian Country.

What is Public Law 280 and where does it apply?

In 1953, Congress enacted Public Law 83-280 (67 Stat. 588) to grant certain states criminal jurisdiction over American Indians on reservations and to allow civil litigation that had come under tribal or federal court jurisdiction to be handled by state courts. However, the law did not grant states regulatory power over tribes or lands held in trust by the United States; federally guaranteed tribal hunting, trapping, and fishing rights; basic tribal governmental functions such as enrollment and domestic relations; nor the power to impose state taxes. These

states also may not regulate matters such as environmental control, land use, gambling, and licenses on federal Indian reservations.

The states required by Public Law 280 to assume civil and criminal jurisdiction over federal Indian lands were Alaska (except the Metlakatla Indian Community on the Annette Island Reserve, which maintains criminal jurisdiction), California, Minnesota (except the Red Lake Reservation), Nebraska, Oregon (except the Warm Springs Reservation), and Wisconsin. In addition, the federal government gave up all special criminal jurisdiction in these states over Indian offenders and victims. The states that elected to assume full or partial jurisdiction were Arizona (1967), Florida (1961), Idaho (1963, subject to tribal consent), Iowa (1967), Montana (1963), Nevada (1955), North Dakota (1963, subject to tribal consent), South Dakota (1957-1961), Utah (1971), and Washington (1957-1963).

Subsequent acts of Congress, court decisions, and state actions to retrocede jurisdiction back to the Federal Government have muted some of the effects of the 1953 law, and strengthened the tribes' jurisdiction over civil and criminal matters on their reservations.

What are inherent powers of tribal self-government?

Tribes possess all powers of self-government except those relinquished under treaty with the United States, those that Congress has expressly extinguished, and those that federal courts have ruled are subject to existing federal law or are inconsistent with overriding national policies. Tribes, therefore, possess the right to form their own governments; to make and enforce laws, both civil and criminal; to tax; to establish and determine membership (i.e., tribal citizenship); to license and regulate activities within their jurisdiction; to zone; and to exclude persons from tribal lands.

Limitations on inherent tribal powers of self-government are few, but do include the same limitations applicable to states, e.g., neither tribes nor states have the power to make war, engage in foreign relations, or print and issue currency.

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Alabama

Poarch Band of Creek Indians

§8-6-17 Caring Concealed Weapons

(a) A person commits the crime of carrying concealed weapons if said person, other than an authorized law enforcement officer, shall carry concealed about his person any of the following weapons or firearms:

(1) Air gun, blowgun, explosive device, bayonet, dagger, switchblade, bowie knife, slingshot, club, blackjack, chain, sword, spear, knuckles made of any metal or hard substance; knife having a blade of four (4) inches long or longer, throwing stars, chain belts; or

(2) Any gun or dangerous firearm whether the same is loaded or unloaded.

(b) Carrying Concealed Weapons is a Class A Misdemeanor. √ 9/5/2026

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Note: FYI In "Jose ENRIQUEZ and Celestine Enriquez, Petitioners, v. The SUPERIOR COURT of the State of Arizona," a Non-Indian and Indian had a car accident on a state route that went thru the Reservation. The petitioners wanted the case heard in the Arizona court system and the Reservation said no. In the arguments the Reservation stated that they gave an easement for the highway but the land was still part of the reservation. The Court agreed with the Reservation.

Colorado River Indian Tribes - CRIT Reservation

(The Colorado River Indian Tribes include four distinct Tribes - the Mohave, Chemehuevi, Hopi and Navajo along the Colorado River on both the Arizona and California side.)

Law and Order Code - Article 3 - Section 345. Carrying a Concealed Weapon.

A person commits the offense of carrying a concealed weapon if, without legal justification, or lawful authority as hereinafter provided, he knowingly carries concealed on or about his person a knife, firearm, or other dangerous weapon as hereinafter defined.

a. It shall be an affirmative defense that the accused was:

(1) Lawfully authorized to carry such knife, firearm or other dangerous weapon concealed on or about his person, which lawful authority shall be by permit issued by the Tribal Council or such other authority designated by it, or by written permit or other authority of the United States;

(2) Was in a private automobile or other means of conveyance and was carrying the weapon therein for lawful protection of his or another permit or property while traveling.

b. The following definitions apply to this Section:

(1) "Knife" means any dagger, dirk, knife, sword, spear, or stiletto with a blade over three and one-half (31/2) inches in length, or any other instrument capable of inflicting cutting, stabbing, or tearing wounds, but it does not include a hunting or fishing knife carried for sports or other lawful use.

(2) "Firearm" means any gun, revolver, pistol, rifle, shotgun, or other weapon which discharges a projectile by explosive force.

(3) "Dangerous Weapon" in addition to a firearm or knife, includes any dart, blow-gun, air or pellet gun, non-safety razor, blackjack, billy club, sand club, sand bag, any hand-operated striking weapon consisting at the striking end of an encased heavy substance or at the handle end a strap or springy shaft which increases the force of impact, any device designed for propelling by release of gas or spring pressure, any device designed to discharge chemicals as an offensive or defensive weapon, a bomb or any other explosive or incendiary device or Molatov cocktail, brass knuckles or other device intended to be worn on the hand or other part of the body for infliction of injury to another person.

A person guilty of carrying a concealed weapon may be sentenced to imprisonment for a period not exceed one (1) year or a fine not to exceed Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000.00), or both.

[As Amended July 11, 2019 by Ord. No. 19-01 amending Section 354(a)(1).] √ 9/5/2026

Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation

Law and Order Code
Sec. 6-123. - Carrying concealed weapon.

A. A person is guilty of carrying concealed weapon who shall be armed with a dangerous weapon concealed upon his person in a place other than their own home or residence, which weapon can be used to inflict harm upon another person.

B. A weapon is not a concealed weapon as used in this section if:

1. It is carried in a belt holster, is wholly or partially visible, or is carried in a scabbard or case designed for carrying weapons which scabbard or case is wholly or partially visible.

2. It is located in a closed trunk, luggage or glove compartment of a motor vehicle.

3. A person has a concealed weapon permit signed by the Arizona Department of Public Safety and has the permit on his person.

C. Law enforcement exception. This section shall not apply to duly commissioned law enforcement officials and other authorized employees of any tribal, state, or federal law enforcement agency while performing required functions within the scope of their official duties.

D. Carrying concealed weapon is a Class II offense. (Law & Order Code 2006, § 6-123) √ 9/5/2026

Ft. Yuma Quechan Indians Page 13-65

§ 13-3102. Misconduct Involving Weapons; Defenses; Classification; Definitions.

A. A person commits misconduct involving weapons by knowingly:

1. Carrying a deadly weapon without a permit except a pocket knife concealed on his person; or

2. Carrying a deadly weapon without a permit concealed within immediate control of any person in or on a means of transportation; or

D. Subsection A, paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 11, 12 and 13, shall not apply to:

1. A peace officer or any person summoned by any peace officer to assist and while actually assisting in the performance of official duties; or

2. A member of the military forces of the United States or of any state of the United States in the performance of official duties; or

3. A person specifically licensed, authorized or permitted pursuant to a statute of this state or of the United States. √ 9/5/2026

Gila River Indian Community

5.1301. Misconduct Involving Weapons. Page 132

A. A person commits the offense of misconduct involving weapons if he knowingly:

1. Carries a deadly weapon except a pocket knife on his person or within his immediate control or in a means of transportation, in the furtherance of an offense that is chargeable as a felony;

10. Carries a deadly weapon on school premises, including any buildings and grounds, playgrounds, playing fields, parking area , or any school bus. GRIC Code §5.90 1 (2009) √ 9/5/2026

Note: Handgunlaw.us recommends you read the whole law at the link above as it lists all the places firearms are prohibited and there is a Must Inform provision in their ordinances.

Hualapai Tribe

The Grand Canyon Skywalk is owned by the **Hualapai Tribe**. I have two reports now that firearms are not permitted. One reported the following: ***"The Skywalk building had no such signs. But, within the Skywalk building, there is a separate corridor to the walkway. At the entrance to that corridor, there is a metal detector and a staff member with a hand wand..***

PROHIBITED ON THE HUALAPAI RESERVATION

- **Alcoholic beverages and firearms**.
- Dumping of cremains or human ashes. No exceptions.
- Removal of any animals, plants, rocks, or artifacts.
- Defacing of rock structures or environments.
- No campfires, charcoal, wood or gas grills to prohibit wildfires.
- Refrain from smoking (cigarettes, pipes, vapes, etc.) unless in a designated area.
- Stay off residential properties and land boundaries, and do not enter a home uninvited.
- Do not throw objects into the Grand Canyon.
- Drones are prohibited. √ 9/5/2026

Havasupai

Information (From their website on visiting them in the Grand Canyon)

The Havasupai Tribe does not permit it's people to use alcoholic beverages on the reservation and drugs are as illegal in Havasu Canyon as they are anywhere else. Tribal law does not permit the bearing of firearms by anyone on the reservation, nor are machetes, either necessary, or useful in the campgrounds.

From the Above Link: √ 9/5/2026



Hopi Tribe

Chapter 11. Offenses Involving Weapons And Explosives Page 71

3.11.1 Misconduct Involving Firearms. A person who knowingly discharges a firearm within three hundred (300) feet of any inhabited building or on any road or highway within the Territory, is guilty of a petty offense.

A. This offense shall not apply to persons who discharge their firearms for ceremonial or law enforcement purposes, to those who discharge their firearms in protection of their farming or ranching activities, to those who discharge their firearms within a designated area such as an archery or rifle range, or to those who discharge their firearms in accordance with other laws of the Tribe.

B. In addition to such other penalties prescribed by this Code, the firearm may be immediately seized as a civil forfeiture. √ 9/5/2026

Navajo Nation

Title 17, Chpt. 3, Subchpt. 3, Weapons and Explosives
§ 320. Unlawful Carrying of a Deadly Weapon

A. Offense. A person commits unlawful carrying of a deadly weapon if he or she carries a loaded firearm or any other type of deadly weapon.

B**. Exceptions. Subsection (A) of this Section shall not apply to any of the following:**

1. To peace officers in the lawful discharge of their duties;

2. To persons in a private motor vehicle or other means of conveyance, for lawful protection of the person's or another's person or property, while traveling and such weapon is located in a closed trunk, luggage, or glove compartment of a motor vehicle;

3. To a person in his or her residence, or on real property belonging to such person as owner, lessee, tenant, or licensee;

4. To a person or persons carrying or discharging a firearm as an integral part of any traditional Navajo religious practice, ceremony, or service;

5. To persons engaged in the hunting of game or predatory animals.

6. To a person who is issued. and lawfully possesses. a valid and current state permit for concealed weapons. provided:

a) The weapon is being carried or transported in a manner consistent with the terms and conditions of the state permit being invoked by the carrier: and,

b) Concealed weapons, loaded or not, shall not be carried:

1. Into any governmental building, office or property maintained by any government:

2. Within I 000 feet of any school, including any child care facility:

3. Into churches or other places of religious worship:

4. Within any park or recreational area;

5. On any public passenger transportation vehicle, or private commercial vehicle used for transporting passengers:

6. At any airport;

7. Into liquor establishments, including establishments where alcoholic beverages are sold and consumed: and,

8. At or in locations, public or private, where signs are posted prohibiting weapons of any kind: or when an owner or manager of property verbally instructs a person, regardless of a valid permit, to leave the premises. √ 9/5/2026

Pascua Yaqui Tribe

Title 4 Crimin Chpt 1
al CodeSubchapter L. Guns; Explosives
Section 900 Carrying a Concealed or Deadly Weapon Page 75

(A) Any person who shall go about in public places armed with a dangerous or deadly weapon, concealed or unconcealed, shall be deemed guilty of a class 3 felony.
(B) Any person who shall go about in any Tribal Enterprise or Other Enterprise, or the premises of such Tribal Enterprise or Other Enterpris**e**, armed with a dangerous or deadly weapon, concealed or unconcealed, shall be deemed guilty of a class 3 felony..

(C) "Deadly weapons" within the meaning of the foregoing shall be construed to mean any and all kinds and classes of offensive weapons, such as guns, pistols, revolvers, knives with blades over four inches in length, and any and all classes and kinds of weapons and instruments by whatever name called, designed to or intended and used for the purpose of inflicting a dangerous wound.

(D) "Other Enterprise" means any retail, commercial, or entertainment facilities that may be operated on the Tribe's Reservation by any entity or individual other than the Tribe.

(E) "Tribal Enterprise" means Casino del Sol, Casino of the Sun, the Anselmo Valencia Tori Amphitheater, the Chevron gas station, the Tribe's resort, conference center, parking structure, and warehouse facility, and any other retail, commercial, or entertainment facilities or venues that may be hereafter operated by the Tribe on the Tribe's Reservation.

(F) Commissioned peace officers shall be exempt from this section.

(G) Subsections (A) and (B) shall not apply to a weapon described in Section (C) if such weapon is possessed for the purposes of preparing for, conducting or participating in a training, exhibition, demonstration, contest or athletic event involving the use of such a weapon that is sanctioned by the Pascua Yaqui Police Department..
√ 9/5/2026

Tohono O'odham Nation

Title 7 Chapter 1
Section 14.1 Misuse of a Weapon and/or a Dangerous Instrument (Page 120)

A. A person commits the offense of misuse of a weapon and/or a dangerous instrument if he or she intentionally or knowingly:

1. carries a prohibited weapon or dangerous instrument concealed on or about his or her person; or

2. carries a prohibited weapon concealed in or on a means of transportation, or within immediate reach of any person; or

3. carries or possesses a prohibited weapon or dangerous instrument with the intent to use such weapon or dangerous instrument in the commission of a crime; or

4. carries or possesses a prohibited weapon or dangerous instrument and is a prohibited person as defined in this section; or

5. manufactures, transports, sells or transfers a prohibited weapon; or

6. discharges a firearm within one-fourth (1/4) mile of an occupied residence.

7. defaces or alters the serial number of a firearm or possesses a firearm whose serial number has been defaced or altered with the knowledge that the firearm serial number was defaced or altered.

8. enters any public gathering or attends any public event and carries a prohibited weapon or dangerous instrument on his or her person.

D. For purposes of this section a weapon is not concealed if:

1. it is carried in a belt holster, wholly or partially visible, or is carried in a case designed for carrying weapons; or

2. the weapon is located in a closed trunk, luggage or locked glove compartment of a motor vehicle;

3. the person carrying the weapon is authorized to carry the weapon.

E. A person found guilty of misuse of a weapon and/or a dangerous instrument shall be sentenced to the following:

1. Imprisonment in jail for a period not to exceed three hundred sixty (360) days; or

2. A fine not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1000); or

3. Both of the above. √ 9/5/2026

Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community

Sec. 6-151. Misconduct involving weapons; permits. Page CD6:35

A permit issued by the Salt River Police Department is required to possess a firearm or ammunition in the Community. The Salt River Police Department may issue a permit authorizing possession by persons within the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of non-prohibited weapons, and weapons for which a certificate of inoperability has been issued.

(1) Conditions on permit. Application for a permit shall be conditioned on the applicant's acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community in any civil action for damages resulting from the possession or operation of the weapon by the applicant.

(2) Limitations on permit. Without exception, prohibited possessors are not eligible to apply for or be issued permits to possess firearms or ammunition within the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community.

(3) Regulation of permits. The Salt River Police Department shall regulate the application and approval process for firearms and weapons permits using policies and procedures approved by the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Tribal Council. Such regulation shall incorporate the prohibitions included in this section.

(Ord. No. SRO-447-2014, § 6-151, 7-30-2014√ 10/20/2025

Sec. 6-152. Misconduct involving weapons; offenses.

(a) Possession without a permit. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate, possess, receive, transport, or ship any firearm or ammunition within the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community unless such person has obtained a permit from the Salt River Police Department. Possession without a permit is a class B offense.

(Ord. No. SRO-447-2014, § 6-151, 7-30-2014 √ 9/5/2026

White Mountain Apache

Criminal Code

Section 2.18 Carrying a Concealed Weapon

A. A person is guilty of an offense who, in the course of committing an offense or with the intent to commit any offense, has concealed on or about his person, or within his immediate control, a Dangerous Weapon.

B. The White Mountain Apache Tribe shall recognize and honor all permits authorizing the carrying of concealed weapons that are issued by any tribal government, state government, or by the government of the United States, on the condition that the person carrying the weapon pursuant to such a permit is not engaged in committing, or preparing to commit, any criminal offense as defined in this code.

C. A person found guilty under this Section may be sentenced to imprisonment for a period not to exceed One Hundred Eighty (180) days or to any a fine not to exceed Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00), or both.

D. Any weapons concealed in violation of this Section shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture as provided in the White Mountain Apache Rules of Criminal Procedure. May 17, 2022 CD6:35 √ 9/5/2026

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California

CA DOJ & Gambling Control Commission
California Tribal-State Gaming Compact

Sec. 10.6. Possession of firearms shall be prohibited at all times in the Gaming Facility except for state, local, or tribal security or law enforcement personnel authorized by tribal law and by federal or state law to possess fire arms at the Facility. √ 9/5/2026

Blue Lake Rancheria Tribe

Law and Order Ordinance 16-01
Section 5.02 Carrying a Prohibited Weapon Page 6

(A) A person commits carrying a Prohibited Weapon if he or she carries on or about his or her person a dangerous weapon. For this subsection only a dangerous weapon shall not include a firearm that is registered with the State or the Tribe and authorized by the Tribe's administrator for concealed carry (CCW) purposes. This subsection shall not apply to Tribal Police Officers or any other state, federal or tribal law enforcement officer.

(B) Any Tribal Police Officer or other tribally designated security or law enforcement officer may, upon probably cause, confiscates a dangerous weapon from any person who violates this subsection. √ 9/5/2026

Cahto Tribe of the Laytonville Rancheria

Note: This code is no longer online and can't be confirmed

Section 3.02 Infractions Against the Peace **Note:** This code is no longer online and can't be confirmed.

(B) Carrying a Prohibited Weapon

(1) A person commits the Infraction of Carrying a Prohibited Weapon if he or she carries on or about his or her person a dangerous weapon. For this subsection only a dangerous weapon shall not include a firearm that is registered with the State or the Tribe. This subsection shall not apply to Tribal Police Officers or any other state, federal or tribal law enforcement officer.

(2) Any Tribal Police Officer or other tribally designated security or law enforcement officer may, upon probable cause, confiscate a dangerous weapon from any person who violates this subsection. √ 9/5/2026

Colorado River Indian Tribes - CRIT Reservation

(The Colorado River Indian Tribes include four distinct Tribes - the Mohave, Chemehuevi, Hopi and Navajo along the Colorado River on both the Arizona and California side.)

Law and Order Code - Article 3 - Section 345. Carrying a Concealed Weapon. Page 27

A person commits the offense of carrying a concealed weapon if, without legal justification, or lawful authority as hereinafter provided, he knowingly carries concealed on or about his person a knife, firearm, or other dangerous weapon as hereinafter defined.

a. It shall be an affirmative defense that the accused was:

(1) Lawfully authorized to carry such knife, firearm or other dangerous weapon concealed on or about his person, which lawful authority shall be by permit issued by the Tribal Council or such other authority designated by it, or by written permit or other authority of the United States;

(2) A police or other law enforcement officer of the Tribes or the United States acting in the performance of his official duties; or

(3) Was in his own dwelling, or place of business, or on property owned or under his control at the time of the act of carrying; or

(4) Was in a private automobile or other means of conveyance and was carrying the weapon therein for lawful protection of his or another person's person or property while traveling.

As Amended January 11, 1992, Ord. No. 92-1, § 1. √ 9/5/2026

Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians

Sec. 12.8. Possession of Firearms. Page 60

The possession of firearms by any person in the Gaming Facility is prohibited at all times, except for federal, state, or local law enforcement personnel or tribal law enforcement or security personnel authorized by tribal law and federal or state law to possess firearms at the Facility √ 9/5/2026

Hoopa Valley Tribe √ 9/5/2026

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT it shall be a civil offense for any person, while within the exterior boundaries of the Hoopa Valley Reservation:

1. to discharge a firearm in a grossly negligent manner which could result in injury or death to a person or to property not his own; or

2. to discharge a firearm at an inhabited dwelling house, an inhabited mobile home, an inhabited camper, an occupied building, an occupied motor vehicle, an occupied aircraft; as used in this section "inhabited" means currently being used for dwelling purposes, whether occupied or not;

√ 9/5/2026

Hopland Tribe

Section 5.02 Carrying a Prohibited Weapon

(A) A person commits Carrying a Prohibited Weapon if he or she carries on or about his or her person a dangerous weapon. For this subsection only a dangerous weapon shall not include a firearm that is registered with the State or the Tribe. This subsection shall not apply to Tribal Police Officers or any other state, federal or tribal law enforcement officer.

(B) Any Tribal Police Officer or other tribally designated security or law enforcement officer may, upon probable cause, confiscate a dangerous weapon from any person who violates this subsection. Adopted March 8, 2012 √ 9/5/2026

Los Coyotes Reservation

Click Here Then "Book Now" Then "Health & Safety

The Los Coyotes Tribe run a campground and may have other property that surrounds their campground. They do not have any laws/Ordinances post on the web. They do have rules for their campground: √ 9/5/2026

RULES

All campers must check in at station. Camp only in main campground. No hunting. No guns

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Peace and Security Ordinance

§15.207 Civil Infractions Against the Peace Page 16

(b) Possession of a Dangerous Weapon and/or Firearm.

A person, other than state, federal or Tribal Law Enforcement Officer, commits the civil infraction of Possession of a Dangerous Weapon and/or Firearm if he or she carries on or about his or her person a Dangerous Weapon and/or Firearm, as defined in this Ordinance.

(1) Any Tribal Law Enforcement Officer may, upon probable cause, confiscate a Dangerous Weapon and/or a Firearm from any person who violatesthis subsection 15.207(b).

Tribal members may possess firearms but only on their private property. Amended 10/7/2021 √ 9/5/2026

§15.205 Definitions Page 6

(t) "Firearm" means any devise designed to be used as a weapon, from which is expelled through a barrel a projectile by the force of an explosion or other form of combustion. Amended 10/7/2021 √ 9/5/2026

Round Valley Indian Tribes

Section 6.02 Carrying a Prohibited Weapon Page 9

(A) A person commits Carrying a Prohibited Weapon if he or she carries on or about his or her person a dangerous weapon. For this subsection only a dangerous weapon shall not include a firearm that is registered with the State or the Tribe. This subsection shall not apply to Tribal Police Officers or any other state, federal or tribal law enforcement officer.

(B) Any Tribal Police Officer or other tribally designated security or law enforcement officer may, upon probable cause, confiscate a dangerous weapon from any person who violates this subsection. February 20, 2014 √ 9/5/2026

Soboba Band Of Luiseno Indians Code no Longer Online.

Firearms Control Ordinance

Section 4. Except as permitted in Section 7 below, it shall be unlawful for any person to have in their possession any loaded firearm while present within any dwelling, public or private building or any public road, parking facility or walkway or in any vehicle while present within the Reservation

Section 7. The Prohibitions of Section 2….. **Note:** Private property and if you are going to shoot on the reservation read the ordinances. Adopted 10/9/10 Viewed 11/7/2024 √ 9/5/2026

Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California

Law & Order Code 5-70-050 Weapons Offenses, Explosives and Incendiary Devices No Longer Online

19. It is unlawful for any person to carry concealed upon his person:

(a) any explosive substance, other than fixed ammunition;
(b) any dirk, dagger, or dangerous knife; or
(c) any pistol, revolver, or other firearm, or dangerous or deadly weapon.

21. The provisions of Subsection 19 do not apply to: (a) active tribal police officers, sheriffs, constables, marshals, peace officers, special police officers, policemen, other duly appointed police officers or persons having permission from the tribal police captain as provided herein. Enacted 6/28/96, Resolution No. 96-WTC-40. √ 9/5/2026

Wiyot Tribe

5.05.070 Protection of the environment, public health and safety.

B. Possession of firearms shall be prohibited at all times in class II and class III gaming facilities operated under this chapter, except for possession of firearms by state, local, or Tribal security or law enforcement personnel authorized by federal, state or Tribal law to possess firearms at the facilities. 4/12/04; Ord. 08-03 Art. VII, √ 9/5/2026

The Yurok Tribe

15.10.100 Unlawful possession of a firearm.

(a) A person commits the offense of unlawful possession of a firearm if the person:

(1) Commits an offense defined in YTC 15.10.060 through 15.10.100 or is a convicted felon; and

(2) In connection with that offense, possesses any semiautomatic firearm, automatic firearm or explosive weapon.

(b) Each firearm possessed in violation of this section shall constitute a separate offense and be subject to a minimum fine of $500.00.

Note: Only mention of Firearms that would most likely never concern a Permit Holder. adopted, adopted, 2/6/2014 √ 9/5/2026

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Colorado

Southern Ute Tribe

5-12-105. Carrying a Concealed Weapon. Page 41

(1) It is unlawful to carry a firearm or knife, with a blade over four inches, concealed upon one's person without the legal authority to do so. A lawfully issued concealed firearm permit from another jurisdiction does not constitute legal authority to carry a concealed firearm on the Southern Ute Indian Reservation, unless and until the permit has been filed with the Southern Ute Police Department.

(2) Any person who violates this Section commits a Class 3 criminal offense. Effective On March 1, 2024 √ 9/5/2026

13-3-143. Possessing a Loaded Firearm in a Motor Vehicle. Page 17

It is unlawful for any person, except those authorized by law or by the Tribe's Department of Justice and Regulatory, Enforcement Division, or Management Division, to carry or possess any firearm other than a pistol or revolver in or on any motor vehicle, unless such firearm is unloaded. For purposes of this section, a rifle or shotgun shall be considered unloaded if it is unloaded in the chamber; a muzzle-loader shall be considered unloaded if it is not primed, and, for such purpose "primed" means having a percussion cap on the nipple, a primer in the breech, or flint in the striker and powder in the flash pan; and a bow shall be considered unloaded if an arrow is not nocked on the string. √ 9/5/2026

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Connecticut

Mohegan Tribe, Tribes and Nations

Chapter 6 – Article I
Sec. 6-121. - Definitions.

Firearm means any loaded or unloaded pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, or other weapon which will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive.

Knife means any automatic knife with a blade over 1.5 inches, including but not limited to gravity knives, spring assisted release knives, or switch blade knives, and any knife with a blade over 4 inches. 06-29-2022 √ 9/5/2026**Chapter 6 – Article I**
Sec. 6-122. - No Firearms or Other Weapons.

No person may carry any Firearm or other weapon as defined above within the boundaries of the Mohegan Indian Reservation. 06-29-2022 √ 9/5/2026

Chapter 6 – Article I
Sec. 6-123. - Permit Required for Firearms.

In addition to the limitation in Section 6-122, no person shall possess or carry any Firearm within the boundaries of the Mohegan Indian Reservation for any purpose unless said person has been issued a permit to carry such firearm by the Department of Public Safety. No permit shall be issued unless the individual applying for the permit has:

(1) A valid, current permit to carry such firearm issued by another jurisdiction, as documented to and recognized by the Department of Public Safety; and

(2) The individual has a recognized, legitimate need for such permit approved by the Department of Public Safety; and

(3) Such permit shall be valid only during such times as the individual is on duty and engaged in said business. 06-29-2022 √ 9/5/2026

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Florida

The 2016 Florida Statutes Title XIX Public Business
Chapter 285 Indian Reservations and Affairs

285.16 Civil and criminal jurisdiction; Indian reservation.—

(1) The State of Florida hereby assumes jurisdiction over criminal offenses committed by or against Indians or other persons within Indian reservations and over civil causes of actions between Indians or other persons or to which Indians or other persons are parties rising within Indian reservations

(2) The civil and criminal laws of Florida shall obtain on all Indian reservations in this state and shall be enforced in the same manner as elsewhere throughout the state. History.—ss. 1, 2, ch. 61-252. √ 9/5/2026

Note: From the Statute above it looks to Handgunlaw.us that all Florida statutes apply to Reservations and this would apply to the carry laws in Florida.

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Idaho

Nez Perce Tribe

§ 4-1-126 Weapons Offense

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person:

(1) Who has been convicted of a felony or has been declared mentally incompetent in any court of law of competent jurisdiction, to own or have Criminal Offenses - 43 in her or his possession or under her or his custody or control a dangerous weapon; (amended by NPTEC 2/14/17)

(A) A person who has been convicted of a felony offense does not commit a weapons offense as defined by this section if she or he possesses, or has under her or his custody or control, a hunting bow, as defined in §3-1-1, solely for the purpose of exercising her or his treaty hunting right. This exception does not apply to any other weapons offense listed in §4-1-126.

(2) being intoxicated or otherwise under the influence of alcohol beverages or other intoxicating substance, drug, or medicine, to have a dangerous weapon in his possession;

(3) to have on his person a concealed dangerous weapon without proper authority;

(4) to bring a firearm, concealed or in plain view, into any Tribal Government or Tribal Enterprise Building, the Nimiipuu Health Department, or the offices of the Nez Perce Tribal Housing Authority, unless authorized by the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee. (Subsection added by NPTEC approval 3/11/14)
(5) to point or aim any dangerous weapon at or toward any other person within range of the weapon except in self-defense;
(6) to discharge any kind of dangerous weapon from a motor vehicle, from, upon or across any public highway without lawful authority;
(7) to have in his possession any dangerous weapon with intent to assault another;

(8) to provide to any minor under the age of sixteen (16) a dangerous weapon without consent of parent or guardian; or

(9) subject to a domestic protection order, to ship or transport in interstate or foreign commerce, or possess in or affecting commerce, any dangerous weapon or ammunition; or to receive any dangerous weapon or ammunition which has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce.

(b) As used in this section, proper authority to carry a concealed weapon shall include the authority granted to any law enforcement officer or a permit issued by a duly authorized tribal, federal or state entity. (NPTEC 3/11/14) √ 9/5/2026

Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho

Sec. 8-1-49. - Unlawful Possession of Deadly Weapon.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to have in his possession a deadly or dangerous weapon.

(b) Any person found guilty of an offense under this Section shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed six months, or a fine not to exceed $500.00, or both.

(c) This Section shall not apply to:

(1) Peace Officers in the lawful discharge of their duties;

(2) Persons in a private motor vehicle for the sole purpose of the protection of the person in possession of the weapon, or of another
person or property and such weapon is located in a closed trunk, luggage or glove compartment of said vehicle;

(3) Persons who have such weapons lawfully in their homes or dwellings; or

(4) Persons in possession of such instruments for any other lawful purpose. (de 1981, ch. XVI, § 50) √ 9/5/2026

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Indiana

The Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians

Section 12. Weapons Offenses (Handgun Law Recommends you read all of Section 12 at Link)

A. Carrying Concealed Weapon.

1. A person commits the Offense of Carrying a Concealed Weapon by Knowingly Current through 12/08/2022; Res. No. 22-12-08-03 49 carrying or bearing a Concealed Weapon.

2. Subsection 1 shall not apply to:

a. any Law Enforcement Officer;

b. a person holding a valid license to carry one or more types of Concealed Weapon that was issued by his or her state of residence, except where the person is not carrying the Concealed Weapon within his or her state of residence, the license does not authorize such person to carry the Concealed Weapon in his or her Possession, or the Concealed Weapon is being carried in nonconformance with a restriction appearing on the license

c. the carrying of Firearms in his or her residence, place of business, or on other land possessed by the person;

d. a bona fide collector registered under Section 923 of the federal Firearms Code, 18 U.S.C. § 44;

e. a person while transporting the Firearm for a Lawful Purpose that is licensed by the Owner or occupant of the motor Vehicle in compliance with the law of his or her residence and the Firearm is unloaded in a closed case designed for the storage of Firearms in the trunk of the Vehicle; or

f. a person while transporting the Firearm for a Lawful Purpose that is licensed by the Owner or occupant of the motor Vehicle and the Firearm is unloaded in a closed case designed for storage of Firearms in a Vehicle that does not have a trunk and is not readily accessible to the occupants of the Vehicle

3. Carrying a Concealed Weapon is a Class D Offense. Current through 12/08/2022; Res. No. 22-12-08-03 √ 9/5/2026

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Iowa

Meskwaki Tribe
Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa

Title 13: Chapter 12. Weapons and Explosives Page 13-5-33

Sec. 13-51201 Carrying or Displaying a Weapon.

(a) A person commits carrying or Displaying a weapon when the person:

(1) Carries a weapon into any school, child day care facility, adult care facility, senior center, medical clinic or facility, meeting of the Tribe, meeting of the Tribal Council, meeting of a tribal committee, building in which voting is taking place, or pow-wow;

(2) Carries a weapon concealed on his person unless he or she shall have a current valid permit to carry such a weapon concealed signed by the Chief of the Tribal Police under regulations promulgated by the Chief; or

(3) Carries a weapon under circumstances that either manifests an intent to intimidate other or warrants alarm for the safety of other persons.

(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any person who by virtue of his office or public employment is vested by law with a duty to preserve public safety, maintain public order, or to make arrests for offenses, while in the performance of such duty.

(c) Carrying or Displaying a Weapon is a class 1 offense. √ 9/5/2026

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Kansas

From the Kansas Attorney General

Tribal Lands (No A.G. posting required)
As a general matter, tribal lands are independently governed by their own respective tribes and state laws have no effect upon tribal laws. It is our understanding that visiting licensees will be recognized so long as they are acting according to state laws. However, should a licensee be traveling onto tribal lands, it is always best to contact the local policing authority and inquire as to the proper manner of carrying a firearm. **AG Site with this info.**

Kansas Kickapoo Tribe

Title 10 Criminal Offenses
Chapter Five: Crimes Against Public, Health, Safety, and Welfare Page 60

§ 510. Weapons Offense

(a) It shall be unlawful to:

(1) Have a dangerous weapon in one's actual possession (a) while being addicted to any narcotic drug, (b) after having been declared mentally incompetent, (c) while being intoxicated or otherwise under the influence or alcoholic beverages or other intoxicating substance, drug, or medicine, (d) while possessing the intent to unlawfully assault another, (e) or while under the age of sixteen (16) years old and without the consent of the minor's parent or guardian.

(2) Carry a loaded firearm in a vehicle on a public road without lawful authority to do so; or to discharge any kind of firearm from a motor vehicle without lawful authority to do so; or to discharge a firearm from, upon or across any public highway without lawful authority to do so.

(b) Definitions:

(1) "Dangerous weapon" means any item that in the manner of its use or intended use is capable of causing death or serious bodily injury. In determining whether an item, object or thing not commonly known as a dangerous weapon is a dangerous weapon, the character Title 10 - Page 61 of the instrument, object or thing, the character of the wound produced, if any, and the manner in which the instrument, item, or thing was used shall be determinative**.**

(2) "Firearms" means pistols, revolvers, rifles, shotguns, and any device that is capable of being used as a weapon because it expels a projectile by some means of force.

(3) A firearm or other weapon shall be deemed loaded when there is an unspent cartridge, shell or projectile in the firing position except in the case of pistols and revolvers, in which case they shall be deemed loaded when the unexpended cartridge, shell or projectile is in such a position as next to be fired**.**

(c) Weapons offense is a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed $500 or by a term of incarceration not to exceed three (3) months, or both.

§ 511. Aggravated Weapons Offense

(a) It shall be unlawful to carry a weapon concealed on the person when not legally permitted to do so or to threaten to use or exhibit a weapon in a dangerous and threatening manner, or use a dangerous weapon in a fight or quarrel, if you are not threatened with death or serious bodily harm; or to possess a shotgun or rifle having a barrel or barrels of less than sixteen (16) inches in length or an altered or modified shotgun or rifle less than twenty-four (24) inches overall in length.

(b) Aggravated Weapons Offense is a felony and shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed $2,500 or by a term of incarceration not to exceed one (1) year, or both.

Section 512. Carrying Concealed Weapons.

(a) It shall be unlawful for a person to carry a concealed weapon upon his or her person when not lawfully permitted to do so.

(b) It is unlawful to carry a weapon when one has been prohibited by any other federal, state or tribal jurisdiction.

(c) Carrying a Concealed Weapon is a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed $500 or a term of incarceration not to exceed three (3) months, or both. [[History: Resolution KT25-124, July 31, 2025]: √ 9/5/2026

Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation

15-5-7 Weapons Offense.

(A) It shall be unlawful to:
(1) Have a dangerous weapon in one's actual possession…….
(2) Carry a loaded firearm in a vehicle on a public road without lawful authority to do so; or to discharge any kind of firearm from a motor vehicle without lawful authority to do so; or to discharge a firearm from, upon or across any public highway without lawful authority to do so.
(B)(4) "Lawful Authority" means for purposes of Section 15-5-7(A)(2) when a certified law enforcement officer is acting within the scope of their official duties; during the transportation of firearms, and bow and arrow permitted under Section 18-7-18(B) of this Law and Order Code; or when an individual carrying a loaded firearm can legally do so in the state of their residence or in possession of a valid conceal carry weapon permit issued by a governing authority. No. 2023-276, September 21, 2023) √ 9/5/2026

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Louisiana

Chitimacha Tribe

Title III Criminal Offenses - Chapter 5. Subchapter A. Explosives and Weapons Offenses

Sec. 501. Carrying concealed dangerous weapon. Page 39

(a) Prohibited acts. A person commits carrying a concealed dangerous weapon if he or she carries, concealed about his or her person without specific governmental approval,a dangerous weapon(as defined by Section 102(f). #03-17; Adopted: January12, 2017 √ 9/5/2026

Coushatta Tribe

Title III Chapter 5 Crimes Against The Public Order
Explosives and Weapons Offenses:
3.5.1 Carrying Concealed Dangerous Weapons:

A person who carries, concealed about his or her person without specific governmental approval, any of the following weapons, is guilty of carrying a concealed dangerous weapon:

(a) Blackjack, billy club, bludgeon, metal knuckles or knife with a blade over six (6") inches long or other sharp or dangerous instrument usually employed in the attack or defense of a person; or

(b) A gun or dangerous firearm, whether loaded or unloaded.

Any person convicted of Carrying Concealed Dangerous Weapons shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty (180) days or a fine not to exceed $1,000.00 plus court costs, or both, and restitution to the victim. In addition to the penalty prescribed for such an offense, a person convicted of carrying a concealed weapon may be ordered by the Court to forfeit such weapon to the Tribe. Last amended: 2004 √ 9/5/2026

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Maine

Penobscot Nation

Chapter VII Section 102

K. Unsecure Firearm: "Unsecure Firearm" will be defined as a firearm (see above) not securely wrapped or fastened in a case.

Section 100 **M**. Possession of uncased or unsecured firearms, crossbow, and/or bows and arrows are prohibited within Penobscot Indian Territories if you do not possess:

1. A valid Penobscot Nation hunting permit is required to possess unsecured/uncased firearm within any Penobscot Nation Territory. A person who violates this ordinance commits a civil violation of which a minimum fine of $150 will be imposed June 1, 2019 √ 1/25/2026

Section 104 – Hunting General Provisions

N. It shall be unlawful to possess a loaded firearm or shoot from a motor vehicle (including trailer, ATV, snowmobile, aircraft or railway car) or motorboat unless,

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Massachusetts

Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe

Law and Order Ordinance **2018-ORD-008**
Chapter 2. Criminal Offenses
Section 2.8. Offenses Against Public Welfare

(j) machee useeôkanash nashpee cheekee awahtyâôkanee ("Weapons Offenses").

(1) It is a misdemeanor offense for a person to appear in public places with a pâshkuhôk ("firearm"), whether loaded or unloaded or any other dangerous weapon, concealed upon his or her person or vehicle, unless he or she shall have a Tribal firearms permit.

(2) Without lawful authority to do so, it is a misdemeanor offense to carry a loaded pâshkuhôk ("firearm") in a vehicle on a public road, to discharge a pâshkuhôk ("firearm") from a motor vehicle, or to discharge a pâshkuhôk ("firearm") upon or across any public road. June 28, 2018 √ 9/5/2026

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Minnesota

Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa

Section 301 **Prohibition of Firearms**

Except as provided under Section 302, no person shall possess any firearm within the premises of any governmental, administrative or business operation of the Fond du Lac Band.

Section 302 **Exceptions to Prohibition**

The prohibitions established under Section 301 shall not apply to:

a. On-duty law enforcement officers who are employed by a law enforcement agency possessing jurisdiction within the Fond du Lac Reservation and who are required to possess such firearm as part of their official responsibility with such agency; or
b. Individuals who are engaged in the transportation of money under contract with the Fond du Lac Band; or
c. Storage of an unloaded, fully cased firearm in a vehicle on premises. September 27, 2011 √ 9/5/2026

Prairie Island Indian Community

Firearms Ordinance Section 1.5. Transport and Carrying of Firearm.

A. Transport in a Motor Vehicle. Transport in a Motor Vehicle. No person shall transport in a motor vehicle any firearm at any time within the Community outside the person's own residence unless the firearm is unloaded (without ammunition in the barrel or magazine, if a magazine is in the firearm). In the case of a pistol, it must also be fully contained in a locked gunbox. In the case of a firearm other than a pistol, it must also be enclosed in a gun case expressly made to contain a firearm, and the case must fully enclose the firearm by being zipped, snapped, buckled, tied, or otherwise fastened, and no portion of the firearm may be exposed.

B. Carrying in an Open Manner. Carrying in an Open Manner. No person shall carry on his/her person in an open manner any firearm at any time within the Community outside the person's own residence unless the firearm is unloaded (without ammunition in the barrel or magazine, if a magazine is in the firearm). In the case of a pistol, it must also be fully contained in a locked gunbox. In the case of a firearm other than a pistol, it must also be enclosed in a gun case expressly made to contain a firearm, and the case must fully enclose the firearm by being zipped, snapped, buckled, tied, or otherwise fastened, and no portion of the firearm may be exposed.

C. Carrying in a Concealed Manner. No person shall carry on his/her person in a concealed manner, any firearm at any time within the Community outside a person's own residence.

D. Carrying in a Prairie Island Indian Community-Owned Building or Facility. No person shall carry on his/her person in either an open or concealed manner any firearm into a Prairie Island Indian Community-owned building or facility, or into a Prairie Island Indian Community-owned parking lot or facility.

E. Subsections A. and B. shall not apply if:

1. The person is actually hunting pursuant to a valid Prairie Island Indian Community hunting permit within area designated for hunting by duly enacted resolution of the Prairie Island Indian Community Tribal Council, or

2. The person is shooting nuisance animals with a firearm other than a rifle on property assigned to the person, and if the person has a permit from the Prairie Island Indian Community Tribal Council to shoot nuisance animals.

F. No Prairie Island Indian Community law enforcement officer shall grant to any person a permit to carry or transport a firearm pursuant to any federal, state or tribal law. July 10, 2003 √ 9/5/2026

Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians

504.12 Handling a Dangerous Weapon (Code no longer online)

Subdivision 2. Penalty. Any Indian, other than a law enforcement officer who has authority to make arrests, who carries, holds or possesses a handgun in a motor vehicle, snowmobile or boat, or on or about his clothes or person, or otherwise in his possession or control in a public place without first having obtained a permit to carry the handgun from the Red Lake Law Enforcement Program is guilty of a gross misdemeanor, and the handgun involved may be confiscated.

504.01 thru 504.12 Carrying Handguns (Code no longer online)

Handgunlaw.us recommends you read all 12 of these sections. It states "Any Indian" and doesn't mention others outside the tribe.

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Bay Mills Indian Community

Chapter 6
610. Carrying Concealed Weapon.

Any person who shall go about in public places armed with a firearm, whether loaded or unloaded or any other dangerous weapon, concealed upon his/her person or vehicle, unless he/she shall have a permit signed by the Chief of Tribal Police, may be sentenced to imprisonment of not more than 90 days, payment of a fine not to exceed $500, or both and the weapon is subject to confiscation, return of which is permitted upon the offender obtaining the requisite permit 06 - 01 - 2018 √ 9/5/2026

Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians

9 GTBC § 107 Page 9:15

(d) Weapons and Explosives
(1) Carrying of a Deadly Weapon without a License
(A) Offense. A person who carries a deadly weapon without being licensed to do so by the Grand Traverse Band or by the State of Michigan commits an offense. 06 - 01 - 2018 √ 9/5/2026

Gun Lake Tribe,

§ 8.1-6 Permit Required; No Reciprocity.

A. No person shall be permitted to carry a firearm on tribal lands for any purpose unless said person has been issued a permit to carry a concealed firearm by the Tribe.

B. No permits, licenses, or otherwise issued by any other jurisdiction, including the State of Michigan or any subdivision of state government, or any other state, to carry a firearm, whether concealed or not, will be honored or given reciprocity by the Tribe, including, without limitation, any off-duty law enforcement officials who are authorized to carry firearms under any state law.

§ 8.1-7 Applicability of State Law.

Any laws of the State of Michigan (including without limitation, laws, codes, ordinances or otherwise from a state subdivision) or any other state or jurisdiction, regarding the carrying of a concealed weapon(s), have no application on any tribal lands and have no effect under tribal law. √ 1/25/2026

Hannahville Indian Community, Band of Potawatomi

Chapter 1.21 Weapons

1.2104 License to carry pistol; to whom issued Page 145

A license to carry a pistol within the Hannahville Indian Community Jurisdiction may be issued to the following persons providing that they are not prohibited from possessing a pistol under the provisions of section 1.2103 of this Code, and if it appears that the applicant therefore has proper purpose for the carrying of such pistol and that the applicant is a proper person to be so licensed:

(1) Any person who is 18 years of age or older, having a bona fide residence or place of business within the jurisdiction of the Hannahville Indian Community Court.

(2) Any person having a bona fide residence or place of business within the United States of America and a license to carry a pistol issued by a competent authority of any State or subdivision of the United States of America.

1.2105 License to carry pistol; who may issue

A license to carry a pistol within the Hannahville Indian Community jurisdiction may be issued to qualified persons by the Chief of Police of the Hannahville Indian Community or any person authorized by him only after an investigation is conducted to determine the eligibility of the applicant to acquire such license. Such license shall not be valid until countersigned by a judge of the Hannahville Indian Community Court and the Chairperson of the Hannahville Indian Community.

1.2106 Carrying pistols prohibited; exceptions

Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, no person without a license shall carry a pistol, either openly or concealed, in any vehicle or on or about his person, within the Hannahville Indian Community jurisdiction, except on his own land, in his own abode, or on a target range. This prohibition, however, shall not apply to the following persons.

(7) Any person permitted by law to possess a pistol while carrying such pistol unloaded in a secure wrapper from the place of purchase to his home or place of business. Enacted 11/13/92 √ 9/5/2026

Little River Band of Ottawa

Law And Order - Criminal Offenses - Ordinance
Title 3. Weapons and Related Offenses

14.01. Carrying a Concealed Weapon. Page 29
a. *Offense.* A person commits the offense of carrying a concealed weapon, if he knowingly carries concealed on or about his person a dangerous weapon unless he is lawfully authorized to carry such weapon.

b. *Penalty.* A person convicted of carrying a concealed weapon may be sentenced to imprisonment for a period not to exceed one year, or a fine not to exceed five thousand dollars ($5,000.00), or both.

c. *Comment.* It shall be an affirmative defense that the accused was in his own dwelling, or place of business, owned or operated by him, or on property owned or under his control at the time of the act of carrying.
Resolution # 14-0723-215 Aug. 17, 2011 √ 9/5/2026

Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians

9-107

D. Weapons and Explosives.
1. Carrying a deadly weapon without a license.
a. Offense. A person who carries a deadly weapon without being licensed to do so by LTBB or by the State of Michigan commits an offense. Introduction Revised – April 4, 2023 √ 9/5/2026

Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi

Title 8 § 8.6-28 - Definitions

Ammunition Magazine In Excess of 10 Rounds

A box, drum, tube or other container which is capable of holding more than 10 rounds of ammunition to be fed continuously and directly into a firearm. (**Note:** They have Mag (10) max and So Called Assault Weapon Bans)

Title 8 § 8.6-30 Carrying Concealed Weapon.

A. Offense. A person commits the offense of carrying a concealed weapon by knowingly carrying or bearing a concealed weapon.

B. Exceptions. Subsection A of this section shall not apply to:

(1) Any law enforcement officer authorized under tribal law;

(2) A person holding a valid license or permit to carry one or more types of concealed weapon that was issued under the laws of the State of Michigan and he/she:

(a) Provides the tribal police with a copy of his/her license or permit upon request;

(b) Carries the concealed weapon in conformance with all restrictions appearing on the license or permit; and

(c) Is not carrying the concealed weapon in a prohibited place.

(3) The carrying of firearms in his or her residence, place of business, or on other land possessed by the person;

(4) A bona fide collector registered under Section 923 of the federal firearms code, 18 U.S.C. Chapter 44;

(5) A person while transporting the firearm for a lawful purpose that is licensed to the owner or occupant of the motor vehicle in compliance with applicable laws and the firearm is unloaded in a closed case designed for the storage of firearms in the trunk of the vehicle; or

(6) A person while transporting the firearm for a lawful purpose that is licensed by the owner or occupant of the motor vehicle and the firearm is unloaded in a closed case designed for storage of firearms and is not readily accessible to the occupants of the vehicle in a vehicle that does not have a trunk.

C. Violation of concealed weapon disclosure. An individual licensed to carry a concealed weapon and who is carrying a concealed weapon and who is stopped by a law enforcement officer shall immediately disclose to the law enforcement officer that he or she is carrying a weapon concealed upon his or her person or in his or her vehicle. Failure to do so would result in a civil infraction.

§ 8.6-31 Carrying Concealed Weapon in Prohibited Place.

A. A person commits the offense of carrying a concealed weapon in a prohibited place if he or she purposely or knowingly carries a concealed weapon regardless of concealed weapon permit status in:

(1) Any tribal government facilities, including the government center, health clinics, community center, Gaming Commission offices, Tribal Court, Tribal Police Department, tribal pow-wow grounds, tribal ceremony grounds, etc., unless such person is a law enforcement officer or receives written authorization to carry a concealed weapon in tribal government facilities by the Tribal Council;

(2) Any casino or gaming facility unless such person is authorized to carry a concealed weapon under § 8.5-92 of Chapter 8.5, Gaming (the NHBP Gaming Regulatory Act), of this title of the Code;

(3) Any building located on tribal lands which is owned or leased by the federal, state, local government or Tribe, or any other governmental entity;

(4) A bank, credit union, savings and loan institution or commercial financial institution;

(5) A commercial establishment in which alcoholic beverages are sold, dispensed and consumed;

(6) A school, day-care, head start, or any institution of higher education; or

(7) Any hospital, sports arena, recreation facility or sporting facility.

B. Penalty. Carrying a concealed weapon in a prohibited place is a felony. As of 4/17/2025 √ 9/5/2026

Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians

Code of Offenses
Criminal Offenses Section 12. Weapons Offenses (Page 48)

A. Carrying Concealed Weapon.

1. A person commits the Offense of Carrying a Concealed Weapon by Knowingly carrying or bearing a Concealed Weapon.
2. Subsection 1 shall not apply to:

a. any Law Enforcement Officer;

b. a person holding a valid license to carry one or more types of Concealed Weapon that was issued by his or her state of residence, except where the person is not carrying the Concealed Weapon within his or her state of residence, the license does not authorize such person to carry the Concealed Weapon in his or her Possession, or the Concealed Weapon is being carried in nonconformance with a restriction appearing on the license;

c. the carrying of Firearms in his or her residence, place of business, or on other land possessed by the person;

d. a bona fide collector registered under Section 923 of the federal Firearms Code, 18 U.S.C. § 44;

e. a person while transporting the Firearm for a Lawful Purpose that is licensed by the Owner or occupant of the motor Vehicle in compliance with the law of his or her residence and the Firearm is unloaded in a closed case designed for the storage of Firearms in the trunk of the Vehicle;

f. a person while transporting the Firearm for a Lawful Purpose that is licensed by the Owner or occupant of the motor Vehicle and the Firearm is unloaded in a closed case designed for storage of Firearms in a Vehicle that does not have a trunk and is not readily accessible to the occupants of the Vehicle

3 Carrying a Concealed Weapon is a Class D Offense. Current through 12/08/2022 √ 9/5/2026

Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe

Ordinance 11 On Reservation Hunting Fishing and Gathering *September 6, 2017 (Page 16)*

Subdivision 7. It shall be unlawful to throw or cast the rays of any artificial light for the purpose of spotting or locating any big game between 11pm and 6am; provided that an artificial light may be used from November 1 to November 30 on property you own or property owned by a member of your immediate family if you do not have in y our possession or control a bow and arrow, firearm, or other device capable of Shooting a projectile. A person may not throw or cast the rays of any artificial light at any time for the purpose of spotting and locating any big game or small game while possessing, either individually or as one of a group, a firearm, bow, or other implement that could be used to kill big or small game. The exceptions to this are:

(A) If the person carrying a firearm is permitted to carry a firearm pursuant to a state or tribally issued carrying a concealed weapon or "CCW" permit. **(Note:** Only place in Ordinances we can find carrying a firearm and have a permit. It is legal but there is most likely places off limits on Tribal Property.) Amended 9/6/17 √ 9/5/2026

Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians

Subchapter XIII: Weapons And Related Offenses Page 71-47
71.1301 Carrying a Concealed Weapon.

(1) Offense. A person commits the offense of carrying a concealed weapon, if he knowingly carries concealed on or about his person a dangerous weapon unless he is lawfully authorized to carry such weapon.

(2) Sentence. A person convicted of carrying a concealed weapon may be sentenced to imprisonment for a period not to exceed one (1) year, or a fine not to exceed Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000.00), or both.

(3) Comment. It shall be an affirmative defense that the accused was in his own dwelling, or place of business, owned or operated by him, or on property owned or under his control at the time of the act of carrying.

Amended 5/6/2025 √ 9/5/2026

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Mississippi

Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians

§3-6-17 Carrying a Concealed Deadly Weapon Page 36

Any person who shall go about in public places with a deadly weapon concealed in whole or in part upon his person or in his possession shall be deemed guilty of this offense. For purposes of this title, a "deadly weapon" is defined as any firearm, whether loaded or unloaded; or any weapon which is capable of producing death or great bodily harm, including but not restricted to any type of daggers, brass knuckles, switchblade knives, Bowie knives, poniards, butcher knives, dirk knives and all such weapons with which dangerous cuts can be given, or with which dangerous thrusts can be inflicted, including sword canes, and any kind of sharp pointed canes, also sling shots, slung shots, bludgeons; or any other weapons with which dangerous wounds can be inflicted.

Any person found in violation of subsection 1 of this section shall have said weapon seized by the arresting officer and such weapon upon conviction of the person charged shall be disposed of as Ordered by the court.

Carrying a concealed weapon is a Class B offense. √ 9/5/2026

§3-6-18 Unlawful Carrying of a Deadly Weapon on School Premises

Any person who carries a deadly weapon on school premises except by:

(1) a peace officer;

(2) a school security personnel;

(3) a student, instructor or other school-authorized personnel engaged in Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps Programs or state-authorized hunter safety training instruction; or

(4) a person conducting or participating in a school-approved program, class or other activity involving the carrying of a deadly weapon shall be guilty of an offense under this section.

As used in this section, " school premises" means:

- **(a)** the buildings and grounds ,including playgrounds, playing fields and parking areas and any schoolBus of any elementary, secondary, junior high or high school in or on which school or school-related activities are being operated; or
- **(b)** any other public buildings or grounds, including playing fields and parking areas that are not school property, in or on which school-related and sanctioned activities are being performed.

Carrying of a deadly weapon on school premises is a Class A offense √ 9/5/2026

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Montana

Montana state listing of Tribes with Ordinances and Maps.

Fort Peck Assiniboine & Sioux

Title 7 Chpt. 4 Sec. 401. Carrying Concealed Weapon

(a) Whoever carries, concealed about his/her person, any weapon, unless the weapon is carried with specific governmental approval, is guilty of carrying a concealed weapon. Weapon means any type of firearm, any type of knife, a sword, a straight razor, throwing star, nunchucks, brass or other metal knuckles, stun gun, taser or an object indistinguishable from a firearm, such that a reasonable person, without specialized training in firearms, would conclude that it appears to be a firearm. The term also includes any other article or instrument possessed with the purpose to commit a criminal offense.

(b) The Fort Peck Tribes shall recognize and honor all permits authorizing the carrying of concealed weapons that are issued by any tribal government, state government, or by the government of the United States, on the condition that the person carrying a weapon pursuant to such permit is not engaged in committing, or preparing to commit, any criminal offense as defined in this Code.

(c) Carrying a concealed weapon is a Class A misdemeanor. In addition to the penalty prescribed for such an offense, any person convicted of carrying a concealed weapon may be ordered by the Court to forfeit any such weapon to the Tribes. Dated 2/12/2018 √ 9/5/2026

Crow

8B-8-303. Carrying concealed weapons. Page 118

(1) Every person who carries or bears concealed upon his/her person a dirk, dagger, pistol, revolver, slingshot, sword cane, billy, knuckles made of metal or hard substance, knife having a blade of four (4) inches long or longer, razor, not including a safety razor, or other deadly weapon shall be punished for carrying a concealed weapon.

(2) Section 8B-8-303 does not apply to:

- **(a)** any peace officer of the Crow Tribe;
- **(b)** any person in actual service as a national guardsman;
- **(c)** a person authorized by a Crow Tribal Judge to carry a weapon; or
- **(d)** the carrying of arms on one's own premises or at one's home or place of business.

(3) Carrying concealed weapons as defined in subsection (1) is a Class C offense for which the offender shall be imprisoned in the Crow Tribal Jail for any term not to exceed 6 months or be fined an amount not to exceed $500.00 payable to the Crow Tribal Court, or both. 08.01.05 CLOC √ 9/5/2026

Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes Page 128

Title 2 Chapter 1
Part 12 - Weapons Offenses
2–1–1201. Carrying concealed weapon.

(1) A person commits the offense of carrying a concealed weapon by knowingly carrying or bearing a dirk, dagger, pistol, revolver, slingshot, sword cane, billy club, knuckles made of any metal or other hard substance,

knife having a blade at least 4 inches long, non–safety type razor, or any other deadly weapon which is wholly or partially covered by the clothing or wearing apparel of the person carrying the weapon.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to:

(a) any law enforcement officer of the Tribes;
(b) a person authorized by a judge of the Tribal Court to carry a concealed weapon;
(c) a person permitted under state law to carry a concealed weapon; or
(d) the carrying of arms on one's own premises or at one's home or place of business.

(3) Carrying a concealed weapon is a Class C offense over which the Tribes have exclusive jurisdiction.

March 21, 2013 √ 9/5/2026

Northern Cheyenne Page VII-32

Title VII
7-7-3. Carrying, a Concealed Weapon.

A. A person is guilty of carrying a concealed weapon if, he shall go about in a public place armed with a dangerous weapon concealed upon his person, unless he has a signed permit by a Judge of the Northern Cheyenne Tribal Court. The weapon so carried may be confiscated by the court.

B. Carrying a concealed weapon is a Class B offense. √ 10/20/2025

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Nebraska

Omaha Tribe **Page 61**

5-4-102 - Weapon Offense.

(a) A person shall be guilty of weapon offense if:

(3) he carries a loaded firearm in a vehicle on a public road without lawful authority.

5-4-103 - Aggravated Weapons, Page 61

(a) A person is guilty of aggravated weapons offense if:

(1) he carries a dangerous weapon concealed on his person; or August 1, 2013 √ 9/5/2026

Ponca Tribe

Title 1 - General Provisions - Page I-30

Section 1-8-3. Prohibition; exceptions.

1. No person shall go armed with, carry, or transport a Firearm, deadly weapon or dangerous instrument of any kind, Whether concealed or not, on the premises of the tribe.

2. The tribe has and reserves the right to inspect any Person entering or found on the premises of the tribe as well as Any articles and property in any person's possession to detect Firearms, deadly weapons or dangerous instruments.

3. The tribe may and reserves the right to confiscate any Firearm, deadly weapon, or dangerous instrument found on the Premises of the tribe.

4. This section shall not apply to:

d. Any Person of at least the age of majority who has in His immediate possession a valid and lawfully issued license or Permit to carry a firearm which has been issued under the laws of a state of the united states, provided such person shall Carry the handgun in compliance with the laws of the tribe. 11/5/2018 √ 9/5/2026

Criminal Code
3-737 Weapons offense.

1. It shall be unlawful to:

A. Have a dangerous weapon in ones actual possession while being addicted to any narcotic drug; or after having been declared mentally incompetent; or while being intoxicated or otherwise under the influence of alcoholic beverages or other intoxicating substance, drug, or medicine; or while possessing the intent to unlawfully assault another; or while under the age of sixteen years and without the consent of ones parent or guardian.

B. Carry a loaded firearm in a vehicle on a public road without lawful authority to do so; or to discharge any kind of firearm from a motor vehicle without lawful authority to do so, or to discharge a firearm from upon or across any public highway without lawful authority to do so.

2. This provision does not apply to the issuance of firearms to peace officers or temporary loan of pistols, revolvers, or any rifles for instruction under the immediate supervision of a parent or guardian or adult instructor.

3. Weapons offense is a Class III offense. December 2015 √ 9/5/2026

3-738 Aggravated weapons offense.

1. Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, any person who carries a weapon or weapons concealed on or about his/her
person such as a revolver, pistol, bowie knife, dirk or knife with a dirk blade attachment, brass or iron knuckles, or any other deadly weapon, or threatens to use or exhibit the deadly weapon in a dangerous and threatening manner, or use a deadly weapon in a fight or quarrel commits the offense of carrying concealed weapons.

2. It shall be an affirmative defense that the defendant was engaged in any lawful business, calling or employment at the time he/she
was carrying any weapon or weapons, and the circumstances in which such person was placed at the time were such as to justify a prudent person in carrying the weapon or weapons, for the defense of his/her person, property or family.

3. Aggravated weapon offense is a Class I offense. December 2015 √ 9/5/2026

Nevada

Ely Shoshone

Criminal Code
5-70-050 Weapons Offenses. Page 28

(n) carrying concealed weapon without permit; permits issued by Tribal Police; penalties

(b) Carry concealed upon his person:

(l) Any explosive substance, other than fixed ammunition;

(2) Any dirk, dagger or dangerous knife; or

(3) Any pistol, revolver or other firearm, or dangerous or deadly weapon. √ 1/25/2026

Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada and Oregon

Chapter 7 Section 67. Carrying concealed weapon.

It is unlawful for any person to go about in public or private places, tribal buildings, schools, and health or wellness centers armed with a dangerous weapon, concealed upon his person, unless he shall have a permit from the Tribal Council to carry the same in his possession, is guilty of a Class C offense. February 21, 2008 √ 9/5/2026

Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Page 32

Title 5-70-050 Weapons Offenses

(n) Manufacture, importation of dangerous weapons; carrying concealed weapon without permit; permits issued by Tribal Police;

(1) It is unlawful for any person within this Tribe's jurisdiction to:

(b) Carry concealed upon his person:
(l) Any explosive substance, other than fixed ammunition;
(2) Any dirk, dagger or dangerous knife; or
(3) Any pistol, revolver or other firearm, or dangerous or deadly weapon.

(3) The provisions of Subsection 1 do not apply to:

(5) Any person with a valid State issued concealed carry permit

(a) Will be required to show the permit upon request by a police officer;

(b) Who lives on the Reservation for more than seven days must notify the Tribal Chief of Police that he/she has a State issued concealed carry permit; and

(c) Who is stopped by a police officer while armed must notify the officer that they have a concealed carry permit and are armed. **Note:** I could find no listing in their code of places off limits.

April 28, 2020 √ 9/5/2026

Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe

Regulations Brochure No Longer Online
Section 26: Hunting And Trapping

26.1 Firearms.

No firearms are permitted to be transported by non-tribal members onto the Reservation or possessed or used by non-tribal members within the exterior boundaries of the Reservation. Special permits requests can only be approved by tribal council. √ 1/25/2026

Reno-Sparks Indian Colony

Volume 1 Law And Order Code
Title IV. Criminal Offenses
Chapter 12 - Weapons Offenses

Section 4-12-201. Carrying a concealed weapon. (Page 50)

(a) A person commits the offense of Carrying a concealed weapon by unlawfully carrying or bearing a dangerous weapon that is wholly or partially covered by the clothing or wearing apparel of the person carrying the weapon.

(b) Exemptions to this provision include:

(1) any law enforcement officer of the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony;

(2) any peace officer of the State of Nevada;

(3) any officer of the United States government authorized to carry a concealed weapon; or

(4) a person in possession of a valid concealed weapon permit issued within the State of Nevada.

(c) A first conviction for carrying a concealed weapon is a Class B offense.

(d) A second or subsequent conviction for carrying a concealed weapon is a Class C offense. √ 9/5/2026

Walker River Paiute Tribe Page 49 **Note:** You should read all of these sections as they are edited.

5-90-240 Weapons Offenses Page 49

(a) A person shall be guilty of a weapons offense if:

(1) Being addicted to alcohol or any controlled substance as defined in this Code, or having been declared mentally incompetent, the person owns or has in his or possession or under his custody or control a dangerous weapon.

(2) Being intoxicated or otherwise under the influence of alcoholic beverages or other intoxicating substance, drug or medicine, the person has a dangerous weapon in his possession or under his custody or control.

(3) The person carries a loaded firearm in a vehicle on a public road without lawful authority to do so~~;~~.

5-90-250 Aggravated Weapons Offenses

(a) A person is guilty of an aggravated weapons offense if the person:

(1) Carries a dangerous weapon concealed on his person:

(2) Threatens to use or exhibits a dangerous weapon in a dangerous and threatening manner or uses a dangerous weapon in a fight or quarrel: or

(3) Possesses a shotgun or rifle having a barrel or barrels of less than sixteen (16) inches in length or an altered or modified shotgun or rifle less than twenty-six (26) inches overall length.

(b) An Aggravated Weapons offense is a Class A offense. √ 9/5/2026

Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California

Title 5. Criminal Offenses - Amended 12-10-25
5-70-50

19. It is unlawful for any person to carry concealed upon his person:

(a) any explosive substance, other than fixed ammunition;

(b) any dirk, dagger, or dangerous knife; or

(c) any pistol, revolver, or other firearm, or dangerous or deadly Weapon √ 9/5/2026

Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Reservation

Title 5 C Sec. 6 **Weapons Offenses**

n. Manufacture, importation of dangerous weapons; carrying concealed weapon without a permit; permits issued by Tribal Police; penalties:

(1) Except as provided for elsewhere in this Section, it is unlawful to:

(a) Manufacture or cause to be manufactured, import, keep, offer or expose for sale, give, lend or possess weapons commonly known as a switchblade knife, metal knuckles (i.e.. brass knuckles), blackjack, or any item which can be construed as a dangerous weapon for which the possessor has no legitimate reason for having.

(b) Carry concealed upon his person any explosive substance, other than fixed ammunition, or ammunition reloading components; any dirk, dagger, hunting knife when placed other than on a belt about the waist, firearm or dangerous or deadly weapon.

(2) The provisions of Paragraph (1) do not apply to law enforcement officers, active or honorably retired, any person summoned by any peace officer to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace while the person so summoned is actually engaged in assisting the peace officer, or members of the Armed Forces of the United State when on duty, or going to or returning from duty.

(3) The highest ranking Tribal Police Officer may, with the Tribal Council's permission, upon written application by a resident within the Tribe's jurisdiction grant written permission to the applicant authorizing the carrying of the concealed weapon described in the permit. No permit may be granted to carry a switchblade knife or spring loaded knife.

(a) A switchblade is defined as any knife, two

(2) or more inches long and which can be released automatically by a flick of a button, pressure on the handle, or using any other form of mechanical release to open the blade from the handle.

(b) A spring loaded knife is defined as any knife, two (2) or more inches long in which the blade is propelled from the handle when a button or other release device is activated, releasing the tension on the spring. A springloaded knife is commonly referred to as the Soviet Special Forces or Soviet paratroopers knife.

(4) Any person violating the provisions of this Section is guilty of:

(a) a Class B offense for the first offense; or,

(b) a Class A offense for any subsequent offense. √ 9/5/2026

Go to Part 2

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Updates to this Page

Archive of Removed Updates 4

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8/6/2024 – Navajo Nation In Arizona Entry Updated.

11/7/2024 – White Mountain Tribe Under Arizona Header Updated. Southern Ute Tribe Updated Under Colorado Header. Mohegan Tribe, Tribes and Nations Under the Connecticut Header Updated. Nez Perce Tribe Under Idaho Header Updated.

3/10/2025 – All Links Checked.

7/1/2025 – All Links Checked.

10/20/2025 – All External Links, Statutes and Admin Rules Quoted Have Been Checked and are up to Date and Point to the Most Up to Date Published Edition of that Statute/Admin Rule and/or Document.

1/22/2026 - All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed. On This Date All Statutes Quoted Checked and are Latest Version of That Statute.

2/3/2025 – Gun Lake Tribe Added to Michigan Listing.

6/12/2026 – All Links Checked.

9/5/2026 – All Links Checked and Repaired if Required.