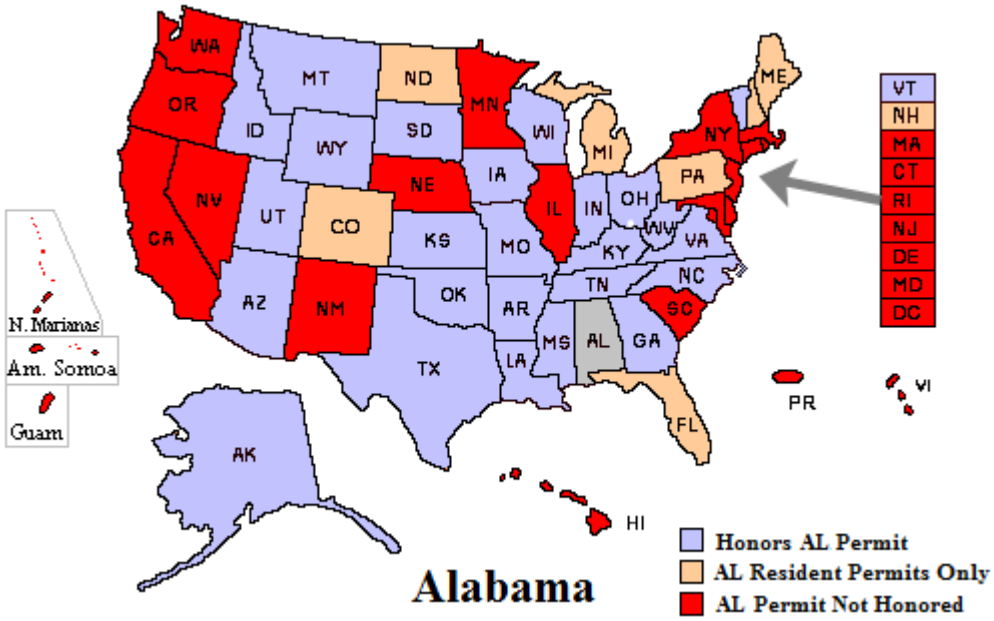
Alabama

Permitless Carry State

Shall Issue

Must Inform Officer Immediately: NO

(See Must Inform Section)



Note: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia and Wyoming have "Permitless Carry" Anyone who can legally possess a firearm under state and federal law may carry in these states without a Permit. Check each states page for age or other restrictions that may apply.

Alabama CCW Links

Madison Co Sheriff

Mobile Co Sheriff

Shelby Co. Sheriff

CCW Application

AL Firearm Laws (ALEA)

State Statutes

State Admin Rules

State Reciprocity Info
Under FAQs

State Attorney General

Secretary of State

Age to Carry a Firearm In Other States

Last Updated: 9/5/2026

Permits/Licenses This State Honors Listed Below

Alabama Honors all other states Resident and Non-Resident Permits/Licenses

13A-11-85 Reciprocity for Licenses Issued in Other States.

(a) A person licensed to carry a handgun in any state shall be authorized to carry a handgun in this state. This section shall apply to a license holder from another state only while the license holder is not a resident of this state. A license holder from another state shall carry the handgun in compliance with the laws of this state. **The issuance of a permit to carry a pistol pursuant to Section 13A-11-75 or the recognition of a nonresident license under this section does not impose a general prohibition on the carrying of a pistol without a permit.**

(b) The Attorney General may enter into reciprocal agreements with other states for the mutual recognition of licenses to carry handguns and shall periodically publish a list of states which recognize licenses issued pursuant to Section 13A-11-75. Act 2022-13, 1

Permitless Carry

Section 13A-11-74.1 (Effective January 1, 2023) Carrying a Pistol Without a Permit.

The issuance of a permit to carry a pistol pursuant to Section 13A-11-75, or the recognition of a nonresident license pursuant to Section 13A-11-85, does not impose a general prohibition on the carrying of a pistol without a permit. (Act 2022-133, §2.)

How to Apply for a Permit/License

Your Local Sheriff Issues Licenses. More and more Alabama Sheriffs are taking applications electronically. Contact your local Sheriff or check their website for details on how to apply.

Term of Permit: 1 to 5 Years (You Choose the Term) (Lifetime Permits Available Late 2022)

Age to Obtain a License: 19. 18 if Active Military/Veteran and Police/Retired Police
There are no training requirements in Alabama

13A-11-70. Definitions

For the purposes of this division, the following terms shall have the respective meanings ascribed by this section:

(1) PISTOL. Any firearm with a barrel less than 12 inches in length.

(3) CONCEALED CARRY PERMIT or PISTOL PERMIT. A permit to carry a pistol in a vehicle or concealed on or about his or her person within the state.

(5) HONORABLY DISCHARGED VETERAN. An individual honorably discharged from active duty in the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Air Force, the Space Force, or the Coast Guard of the United States, or any reserve or National Guard component of the United States Armed Forces, as evidenced by his or her DD Form 214, Record and Report of Separation Honorable Discharge Record, or other applicable documentation.

(6) LIFETIME CONCEALED CARRY PERMIT or LIFETIME CARRY PERMIT. A concealed carry permit that is valid for the lifetime of the permit holder.

(8) RETIRED MILITARY VETERAN. An individual who is a retiree from active duty in the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Air Force, the Space Force, or the Coast Guard of the United States, or any reserve or National Guard component of the United States Armed Forces.

(9) SERVICE MEMBER. An individual who is in military service and is a member of the armed services or reserve forces of the United States or a member of the Alabama National Guard. Act 2021-246, §3

13A-11-75 Permit to Carry Pistol in Vehicle or Concealed on Person - Issuance; Fee; Revocation; Release of Information.

To Apply:

- Must be 19 Years of age or older.
- 18 if Service Member or Honorably Discharged Veteran.
- Apply in County of residents
- Can obtain a permit valid for 1 to 5 years.
- A person who already has an AL Permit can apply in their county of residence for a Lifetime Permit.

- Sheriff may require an applicant for a Lifetime Permit to Possess a valid permit for no more than five consecutive years. (See Notice above)
- Within 30 days the Sheriff shall approve or deny the application.
- If denied sheriff must give applicant written notice giving specific reason or reasons for denial.
- If the sheriff is unable to produce a hard copy secure permit card at time of approval, the sheriff shall issue the applicant a temporary paper permit, valid for 30 days
- Fees for permit can be no larger than $25 per year
- Sheriff can't charge a fee for Renewing a Permit for a Service Member, Retired or Honorably Discharged Military Veteran. Active or Retired Law Enforcement Officers. (Note: if renewing your permit and obtaining a lifetime permit there is no charge for the lifetime permit)
- Price for Lifetime Permit is $300 If 60 years of age or older the fee is $150
- If permit holder takes up residency in another state the permit expires on that date. Act 2021-246, §3.

Note: The Sheriff can set up to take applications electronically and take payments electronically but is able to charge the applicant the additional costs of doing applications/payments electronically.

Links to all Alabama County Sheriffs CCW Information Web Sites

Non-Resident Permit/Licenses

Alabama does not issue Non Resident Permits?

Note: (6/15) Military personnel newly stationed in AL applied for a permit to carry along with his spouse. Both were issued an AL permit. Neither is a resident of AL and both have their home of record drivers licenses. Check with the local Sheriff. They may issue to Military/Spouse stationed in AL.

Places Off-Limits Even With a Permit/License

13A-11-61.2 Possession of Firearms in Certain Places.

(a) In addition to any other place limited or prohibited by state or federal law, a person, including a person with a permit issued under Section 13A-11-75(a)(1) or recognized under Section 13A-11-85, may not knowingly possess or carry a firearm in any of the following places without the express permission of a person or entity with authority over the premises:

(1) Inside the building of a police, sheriff, or highway patrol station.

(2) Inside or on the premises of a prison, jail, halfway house, community corrections facility, or other detention facility for those who have been charged with or convicted of a criminal or juvenile offense.

(3) Inside of a facility that provides inpatient or custodial care of those with psychiatric, mental, or emotional disorders.

(4)a. Inside a courthouse, courthouse annex, a building in which a District Attorney's office is located, or a building in which a county commission or city council is currently having a regularly scheduled or specially called meeting, or the primary office of any elected official.

b. For purposes of this subdivision, "courthouse annex" means either of the following:

1. A building constructed, purchased, or repurposed as part of a courthouse complex, judicial complex, or probate court, for so long as the building is actively and regularly used for that purpose.

2. A building or part of a building that, by order of any judge or probate judge, is having regularly scheduled or specially called judicial proceedings. A building or part of a building that is a courthouse annex pursuant to this subparagraph shall be a courthouse annex only for the duration of the judicial proceedings and any other related activities that the judge orders necessary.

(5) Inside any facility hosting an athletic event not related to or involving firearms which is sponsored by a private or public elementary or secondary school or any private or public institution of postsecondary education, unless the person has a permit issued under Section 13A-11-75 or recognized under Section 13A-11-85.

(6) Inside any facility hosting a professional athletic event not related to or involving firearms, unless the person has a permit issued under Section 13A-11-75 or recognized under Section 13A-11-85.

(b)(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a), and in addition to any other place where possession of a firearm or a pistol is prohibited by federal or state law or may be prohibited pursuant to federal or issued under Section 13A-11-75 or recognized under Section 13A-11-85, without the express permission of a person or entity with authority over the premises, may not knowingly possess or carry a firearm inside any building or facility to which access of unauthorized persons and prohibited articles is limited during normal hours of operation by the continuous posting of guards and the use of other security features, including, but not limited to, magnetometers, key cards, biometric screening devices, or turnstiles or other physical barriers that prevent persons entering the facility from bringing prohibited items into the facility.

(2) It is not a violation of subsection (a) or (b) to knowingly possess or carry a firearm at a location described in subsection (a) or this subsection if the location is also a sheriff's office that issues pistol permits and the pistol remains inside of a locked vehicle at all times while the person is on the premises.

(3) Nothing in this subsection otherwise restricts the possession, transportation, or storage of a lawfully possessed firearm or ammunition in an employee's privately owned motor vehicle while parked or operated in a public or private parking area provided the employee complies with the requirements of Section 13A-11-90.

(c) The person or entity with authority over the premises set forth in subdivisions (1) to (6), inclusive, of subsection (a) and subsection (b) shall place a notice at the public entrances of such premises or buildings alerting those entering that firearms are prohibited.

(d) Any firearm on the premises of any facility set forth in subdivision (1) of subsection (a), or subdivisions (4) to (6) inclusive, of subsection (a), or subsection (b) shall be kept from ordinary observation and locked within a compartment or in the interior of the person's motor vehicle or in a compartment or container securely affixed to the motor vehicle. §1; Act 2022-133, §1.

Note: The **University of Alabama** is stating they do not fall under the new law and their firearms policy is still in effect. No Firearms on their property even in their parking lots/garages. Other Schools of Higher Education may also be enforcing their policies on No Firearms on their campus. Use Caution until this is decided by the AG or most likely by the courts. **UA Firearms Policy**

Note: **Armed Campus Organization** Has information on all the States Campus Carry Statutes, Regulations and Policies with some covering firearms Policies on each school's campus

13A-11-72 Certain Persons Forbidden to Possess Pistol.

(d)(1) Subject to the exceptions provided by Section 13A-11-74, no person shall knowingly with intent to do bodily harm carry or possess a deadly weapon on the premises of a school.

(d) Possession of a deadly weapon with the intent to do bodily harm on the premises of a public school in violation of subsection (c) of this section is a Class C felony.

(e) School security personnel and school resource officers qualified under subsection (a) of Section 16-1-44.1, employed by a local board of education, and authorized by the employing local board of education to carry a deadly weapon while on duty are exempt from subsection (c) of this section. Law enforcement officers are exempt from this section, and **persons with pistol permits issued pursuant to Section 13A-11-75, are exempt from subsection (d) of this section**.

(h) For the purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

(5) School. A school composed of grades K-12 and shall include a school bus used for grades K-12.

Act 2025-273, §1.

13A-11-59 Possession of Firearms by Persons Participating in, Attending, Etc., Demonstrations at Public Places

(a) For the purposes of this section, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this subsection, except in those instances where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

(1) Demonstration. Demonstrating, picketing, speechmaking or marching, holding of vigils and all other like forms of conduct which involve the communication or expression of views or grievances engaged in by one or more persons, the conduct of which has the effect, intent or propensity to draw a crowd or onlookers. Such term shall not include casual use of property by visitors or tourists which does not have an intent or propensity to attract a crowd or onlookers.

(2) Firearm. Any pistol, rifle, shotgun or firearm of any kind, whether loaded or not.

(3) Law Enforcement Officer. Any duly appointed and acting federal, state, county or municipal law enforcement officer, peace officer or investigating officer, or any military or militia personnel called out or directed by constituted authority to keep the law and order, and any park ranger while acting as such on the grounds of a public park and who is on regular duty and present to actively police and control the demonstration, and who is assigned this duty by his department or agency. Such term does not include a peace officer on strike or a peace officer not on duty.

(4) Public Place. Any place to which the general public has access and a right to resort for business, entertainment or other lawful purpose, but does not necessarily mean a place devoted solely to the uses of the public. Such term shall include the front or immediate area or parking lot of any store, shop, restaurant, tavern, shopping center or other place of business. Such term shall also include any public building, the grounds of any public building, or within the curtilage of any public building, or in any public parking lot, public street, right-of-way, sidewalk right-of-way, or within any public park or other public grounds.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person, other than a law enforcement officer, to have in his or her possession or on his or her person or in any vehicle any firearm while participating in or attending any demonstration being held at a public place.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any person, other than a law enforcement officer as defined in subsection (a) of this section, to have in his or her possession or about his or her person or in any vehicle at a point within 1,000 feet of a demonstration at a public place, any firearm after having first been advised by a law enforcement officer that a demonstration was taking place at a public place and after having been ordered by such officer to remove himself or herself from the prescribed area until such time as he or she no longer was in possession of any firearm. This subsection shall not apply to any person in possession of or having on his or her person any firearm within a private dwelling or other private building or structure.

(d) Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished as provided by law.

Acts 1979, No. 79-455, p. 743; Code 1975, §13-6-131.

Note: With Alabama law change from May Issue to Shall Issue the Sheriffs in Alabama will no longer be able to put additional restrictions on permits they issue.

§13A-11-7 BRANDISHING

(a) A person commits the crime of disorderly conduct if, with intent to cause public inconvenience, annoyance, or alarm, or recklessly creating a risk thereof, he or she does any of the following

(c) The mere carrying of a pistol, holstered or otherwise secured on or about one's person, without brandishing the weapon, in a public place, in and of itself, is not a violation of this section. For purposes of this subsection, "brandishing" shall mean the waving, flourishing, displaying, or holding of an item in a manner that is threatening or would appear threatening to a reasonable person, with or without explicit verbal threat, or in a wanton or reckless manner. Act 2022-133, §1

Firearms on Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA Property)

12. Firearms Are Prohibited Except As Specifically Noted. While firearms and weapons are generally prohibited, possession of firearms and other weapons associated with in-season hunting excursions are permissible if they are unloaded and properly cased. **Possession of firearms at TVA public boat ramps (and associated roads and parking areas when used in conjunction with a boat ramp) is allowed if the possession complies with the law of the state where the boat ramp is located and is not otherwise prohibited by law. Otherwise firearms and weapons are prohibited.**

Note: Day Use Areas, Campgrounds, and other developed recreational TVA lands are still off limits. TVA lands where Hunting is presently allowed, Undeveloped Shorelines, Boat Ramps, Boat Ramp Parking Areas and Associated Roads for those areas is where carry will be allowed. Rules for Undeveloped Areas. Camp Ground Rules

For Federal Restrictions on Firearms see the **USA Page**.

Parking Lot Storage Law

13A-11-90 Restrictions on Firearms by Employers. (Edited for Space Considerations Handgunlaw.us recommends you read all of 13A-11-90)

(a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), a public or private employer may restrict or prohibit its employees, including those with a permit issued or recognized under Section 13A-11-75, Code of Alabama 1975, from carrying firearms while on the employer's property or while engaged in the duties of the person's employment.

(b) (1) A public or private employer may not restrict or prohibit the transportation or storage of a lawfully possessed pistol or ammunition for that pistol in an employee's privately owned motor vehicle while parked or operated in a public or private parking area; provided, that the employee satisfies all of the following conditions:

a. The motor vehicle is operated or parked in a location where it is otherwise permitted to be.

b. The pistol is either of the following:

1. In a motor vehicle attended by the employee, kept from ordinary observation within the person's motor vehicle.

2. In a motor vehicle unattended by the employee, kept from ordinary observation and locked within a compartment, container, or in the interior of the person's privately owned motor vehicle or in a compartment or container securely affixed to the motor vehicle.

(2) A public or private employer may not restrict or prohibit the transportation or storage of a lawfully possessed firearm legal for use for hunting in Alabama other than a pistol, or ammunition for that firearm, in an employee's privately owned motor vehicle while parked or operated in a public or private parking area if the employee satisfies all of the following:

a. The employee possesses a valid Alabama hunting license,

b. The weapon is unloaded at all times on the property,

c. It is during a season in which hunting is permitted by Alabama law or regulation,

d. The employee has never been convicted of any crime of violence as that term is defined in Section 13A-11-70, nor of any crime set forth in Chapter 6 of Title 13A, nor is subject to a Domestic Violence Order, as that term is defined in Section 13A-6-141,

e. The employee has no documented prior workplace incidents involving the threat of physical injury or which resulted in physical injury.

f. The motor vehicle is operated or parked in a location where it is otherwise permitted to be.

g. The firearm is either of the following:

1. In a motor vehicle attended by the employee, kept from ordinary observation within the person's motor vehicle.

2. In a motor vehicle unattended by the employee, kept from ordinary observation and locked within a compartment, container, or in the interior of the person's privately owned motor vehicle or in a compartment or container securely affixed to the motor vehicle.

(c) If an employer believes that an employee presents a risk of harm to himself, herself, or to others, the employer may inquire as to whether the employee possesses a firearm in his or her private motor vehicle. If the employee does possess a firearm in his or her private motor vehicle on the property of the employer, the employer may make any inquiry necessary to establish that the employee is in compliance with subsection (b).

(1) If the employee is not in compliance with subsection (b), the employer may take adverse employment action against the employee, in the discretion of the employer.

(2) If the employee has been in compliance with subsection (b) at all times, the employer may not take adverse employment action against the employee based solely on the presence of the firearm.

(d) If an employer discovers by other means that an employee is transporting or storing a firearm in his or her private motor vehicle, the employer may not take any adverse employment action against the employee based solely on the possession of that firearm if the employee has complied with the requirements in subsection (b)…….

Act 2022-133, §1

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

"NO" There is no statute in Alabama that give No Gun Signs the Force of Law. If any private property owner ask you to leave you must leave or you are then trespassing.

"Handgunlaw.us highly recommends no matter what the state laws read/mean on signage that you print out the **No Guns = No Money Cards** and give one to the owner of the establishment that has the signage." As responsible gun owners and upholders of the 2nd Amendment we should also honor the rights of property owners to control their own property even if we disagree with them."

Must Inform Officer Immediately on Contact By Law?

"NO" (But YES once an Officer ask if firearms are present. See statute below.)

13A-11-95 Duty to Inform Law Enforcement Officer Upon Request When in Possession of Concealed Pistol or firearm

Any person who knowingly possesses a pistol or firearm concealed on or about his or her person or in a vehicle occupied by the person, and who **is asked** by a law enforcement officer operating in the line or scope of his or her official duties whether he or she is armed with a concealed pistol or firearm, **shall immediately inform the law enforcement officer that the person is in possession of a pistol or firearm**. Act 2022-133, §3

13A-11-96 Driver or Occupant of Motor Vehicle Stopped for Law Enforcement Purpose Prohibited From Knowingly Touching Loaded Handgun Except as Directed.

(a) A person who is the driver or occupant of any motor vehicle that is stopped as a result of a traffic stop or as a result of a stop for another law enforcement purpose and who is transporting or has a loaded handgun in the motor vehicle or commercial motor vehicle shall not knowingly touch the handgun with his or her hands or fingers at any time after a person known to be a law enforcement officer begins approaching and before the law enforcement officer terminates contact with the person, unless the person has contact with the loaded handgun pursuant to, and in accordance with, directions given by the law enforcement officer. Act 2022-133,§ 4

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

Carry Allowed in these Areas:

***State Parks: YES** Admin Code 220-5-.08 **Handguns Only**

State/National Forests YES Forest FAQs

State WMA: YES 220-2-.55 **Handguns Only**

Road Side Rest Areas: YES

***Notice:** If State Park Carry is Legal in this state and if that state park is located on a lake created by the US Army Corp of Engineers (COE) who owns the land and leases it to the state for that park the park is Off Limits to the legal carrying of firearms per federal law. 36 CFR 327.13 District Commanders received this Memorandum detailing how they could authorize someone to carry on (COE) property. The (COE) has also put out a Pamphlet on carrying firearms on (COE) Property. They do not post their property you must know the boundaries. Hunting **is usually** allowed during hunting season.

RV/Car Carry Without a Permit/License

Anyone 19 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm under State and Federal Law can carry a firearm in Alabama without a permit. Those with a permit issued by any state can carry at 18.

13A-11-85 Reciprocity for Licenses Issued in Other States.

(a) A person licensed to carry a handgun in any state shall be authorized to carry a handgun in this state. This section shall apply to a license holder from another state only while the license holder is not a resident of this state. A license holder from another state shall carry the handgun in compliance with the laws of this state. **The issuance of a permit to carry a pistol pursuant to Section 13A-11-75 or the recognition of a nonresident license under this section does not impose a general prohibition on the carrying of a pistol without a permit**. Act 2022-133, §1

Open Carry (Without a Valid Permit/License)

13A-11-7

Open Carry is legal as Alabama is now a Permitless Carry State. Places as listed in the "Places Off Limits" above apply to those who open carry. See the Permitless Carry Section for more info on Alabama's Permitless Carry Law.

The state preempts all firearm laws in the state and local authorities can't have Laws/Ordinances against open carry. Remember that if you enter any property and the owner/responsible person ask you to leave you must leave. Failure to leave can result in Trespass Charges. The Minimum age for Open Carry is 18. 2022-133

State Preemption

13A-11-61.3 Regulation of Firearms, Ammunition, and Firearm Accessories.

(**c)** Except as otherwise provided in Act 2013-283 or as expressly authorized by a statute of this state, the Legislature hereby occupies and preempts the entire field of regulation in this state touching in any way upon firearms, ammunition, and firearm accessories to the complete exclusion of any order, ordinance, or rule promulgated or enforced by any political subdivision of this state.

(d) The authority of a political subdivision to regulate firearms, ammunition, or firearm accessories shall not be inferred from its proprietary authority, home rule status, or any other inherent or general power.

(e) Any existing orders, ordinances, or rules promulgated or enforced contrary to the terms of this section are null and void and any future order, ordinance, or rules shall comply with this section.

(f)(1) A person adversely affected by any order, ordinance, or rule promulgated in violation of this section may file a petition with the Attorney General requesting that he or she bring an action in circuit court for declarative and injunctive relief. The petition must be signed under oath and under penalty of perjury and must include specific details regarding the alleged violations. (Act 2013-283, p. 938, §7.)

Deadly Force Laws

Title 13A Criminal Code.
Article 1 Responsibility

Section 13A-3-1 Mental disease or defect.
Section 13A-3-2 Intoxication.
Section 13A-3-3 Immaturity.

Article 2 Justification and Excuse

Section 13A-3-20 Definitions.
Section 13A-3-22 Execution of public duty.
Section 13A-3-23 Use of force in defense of a person.
Section 13A-3-24 Use of force by persons with parental, custodial or special responsibilities.
Section 13A-3-25 Use of force in defense of premises.
Section 13A-3-26 Use of force in defense of property other than premises.
Section 13A-3-27 Use of force in making an arrest or preventing an escape.
Section 13A-3-28 Use of force in resisting arrest prohibited.

Section 13A-3-30 Duress.
Section 13A-3-31 Entrapment.

Knife Laws State/Cities

To access State/Local Knife Laws Click "Here"

Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

Yes (There is no law stating it is illegal.)

Note: A "YES" above means you can carry into places like described below. "NO" means you can't. Handgunlaw.us definition of "Restaurant Carry" is carry in a restaurant that serves alcohol. Places like Friday's or Red Lobster unless posted with "No Gun Signs." This may or may not mean the bar or the bar area of a restaurant. But you can carry your firearm into a restaurant that serves alcohol and sit and eat without consuming. Handgunlaw.us recommends you not sit at the Bar or in the Bar area of such restaurants. In some states it is illegal to be in the Bar area of such restaurants. Handgunlaw.us believes you should never consume alcohol when carrying your firearm. In some states it is illegal to take even one drink while carrying a firearm. If you want further info on carrying in places that serve alcohol check your state laws.

Chemical Sprays/Stun Gun/Higher Capacity Magazine Laws

Mobile Sec. 62-21. - Definitions.

Tear gas fountain pen, tear gas gun or similar device, as used in this article, shall mean any weapon, device or instrument of any kind designed to discharge or release any lachrymating, asphyxiating, incapacitating or other deleterious gas, liquid, solid or chemical. (Code 1965, § 58A-1)

Mobile - Sec. 62-23. - Permit to Carry Required. (City Permit from Local Police)

No person shall carry a tear gas fountain pen, tear gas gun or similar device designed to discharge tear gas or other incapacitating gas, liquid, solid or chemical in any vehicle or on or about his person or in his place of business without a permit there for as provided by this article. (Code 1965, § 58A-2)

Montgomery - Sec. 18-114 mace, tear gas or stun gun not allowed to be possessed on School property including storage in a vehicle on school property. Ord. No. 7-92, §§ 1—5, 3-17-1992

LEOSA State Information

Alabama Attorney General Opinion on LEOSA

See the LEOSA Section on the **USA Page** at Handgunlaw.us for more LEOSA Information.

Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

Alabama AG Opinion – Open Carry

Alabama AG Opinion – Active Duty Military/Spouses and CCW

Alabama Supreme Ct – Open Carry W/O Permit on Property You Don't Own or Control **(9/15)**

[Alabama AG Letter – College/Universities Are Not Political Subdivisions]

[Alabama Supreme Ct - Ruling 13A-11-52 Unconstitutional] **(11/15)**

[AL AG – Letter to Birmingham-Shuttleworth Int. Airport Carry Legal Outside TSA Security]

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

Link to State Statutes

Airport Carry: YES Carry In Parking Lots/Outside Secure Area of Terminal OK

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

Time Period to Establish Residency: **Reside in County**

Minimum Age for Permit/License: **19**

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

State Reciprocity/How They Honor Other States Statute: **13A-11-85.**

State Firearm Laws: **13A-11-50 thru 13A-11-85**

State Deadly Force Laws: **13A-3-1 thru 13A-3-31**

State Knife Laws: **13A-11-50 & 13A-11-55**

Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws: **13A-6-27(Chem)**

Body Armor Laws: **No Laws Found.**

Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms? **NO** **13A-11-75.**

State Safe Storage/Access by Minors Statute/s: **No Statute Found**

Is carrying of a Concealed Firearm with Permit/License for Defensive Purposes Only While Hunting Legal? **YES** In Most Instances. See AL Wildlife & Freshwater Fisheries Reg 220-2.10 as some Preserves in AL seem off limits to any firearms.

Notes

What Does AL Consider A Loaded Firearm?

Alabama law does not define Loaded. Their firearm laws us the word Loaded or Unloaded but doesn't give a definition.

Note: With no definition on what the state considers a loaded firearm at the minimum I would have no cartridge in the firing chamber, cylinder, internal or attached magazine or attached to the firearm in any way.

State Emergency Powers

Section 31-9-8 **Emergency Powers of Governor.** (Edited for Space Considerations)

(a) The provisions of this section shall be operative only during the existence of a state of emergency, referred to hereinafter as one of the states of emergency defined in Section 31-9-3. The existence of a state of emergency may be proclaimed by the Governor as provided in this subsection or by joint resolution of the

Legislature if the Governor in the proclamation or the Legislature in the resolution finds that an attack upon the United States has occurred or is anticipated in the immediate future, or that a natural disaster of major proportions or a public health emergency has occurred or is reasonably anticipated in the immediate future within this state and that the safety and welfare of the inhabitants of this state require an invocation of the provisions of this section. The emergency, whether proclaimed by the Governor or by the Legislature, shall terminate 60 days after the date on which it was proclaimed unless the Governor extends the emergency by proclamation or the Legislature extends the emergency by a joint resolution. Upon proclamation by the Governor of a state of emergency, the Governor may call the Legislature into special session. Additionally, the Lieutenant Governor or the Speaker of the House may request in writing that the Governor call the Legislature into special session. During the period that the proclaimed emergency exists or continues, the Governor shall have and may exercise the following additional emergency powers:

(9) To establish agencies and offices and to appoint temporary executive, technical, clerical, and other personnel as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this article without regard to the Merit System Act.

(d)(1) Nothing in this section shall authorize the seizure or confiscation of any firearm or ammunition from any individual who is lawfully carrying or possessing the firearm or ammunition except as provided in subdivision (2).

(2) A law enforcement officer who is acting in the lawful discharge of the officer's official duties may disarm an individual if the officer reasonably believes that it is immediately necessary for the protection of the officer or another individual. The officer shall return the firearm to the individual before discharging that individual unless the officer arrests that individual for engaging in criminal activity or seizes the firearm as evidence pursuant to an investigation for the commission of a crime or, at the discretion of the officer, the individual poses a threat to himself or herself or to others. Act 2014-17, p. 53, §1

31-9-10 **Local Emergency Management Organizations; Emergency Powers of Political Subdivisions.** (Edited for Space Considerations)

(a) Each political subdivision of this state shall establish a local organization for emergency management in accordance with the state emergency management plan and program and may confer or authorize the conferring upon members of the auxiliary police the powers of peace officers, subject to such restrictions as shall be imposed. The governing body of the political subdivision may appoint a director, who shall have direct responsibility for the organization, administration, and operation of the local organization for emergency management, subject to the direction and control of the governing body. Each local organization for emergency management shall perform emergency management functions within the territorial limits of the political subdivision within which it is organized, and in addition, shall conduct such functions outside of its territorial limits as authorized by this article.

(e)(1) Nothing in this section shall authorize the seizure or confiscation of any firearm or ammunition from any individual who is lawfully carrying or possessing the firearm or ammunition except as provided in subdivision (2). Act 2023-204, §1

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

Minimum Age for Possessing and Transporting of Handguns.

Alabama 18 Y/O [13A-11-57]

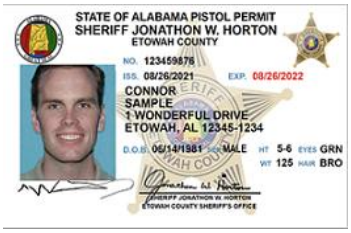
This is the minimum age for possessing and transporting a handgun unloaded and secured in a vehicle without any type of permit/license to carry firearms.

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

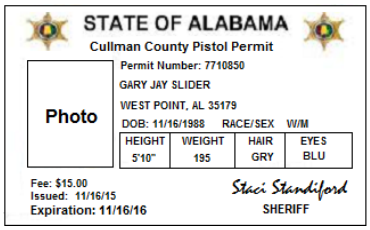
Note: Alabama Statute §13A-11-72(f) spells out certain instances where a minor can possess a firearm. See the statute for more information. In some states Possession and Transportation CAN be very restrictive in that you can ONLY possess and transport a handgun to and from a Shooting Range, Gun Shop, property you own or other places you can legally possess a handgun. Some states do not have this restriction.

Permit/License Image

Permit/Licenses are issued by Local Authorities. Every County may have a different format. I have seen 3 with different front format and 6 or more with a different format on the reverse. What I have been seeing lately have a photo of the permittee.







Updates to this Page

Archive of Previous Updates 1

11/1/2024 – All Links Checked and Updated if Needed.
1/1/2025 - Note on Armed Campus Organization Link Which Has Information on Every States Campus Carry Statute/Regulation/Rules/Policies Added to Places Off Limits Section.
1/7/2025 – All Statutes Updated to Directly go to that Quoted Section.
3/7/2025 – All Links Checked.
7/1/2025 – All Links Checked.
10/1/2025 - 13A-11-72 Updated in Places Off Limits per SB 119.
1/20/2026 - All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed. On This Date All Statutes Quoted Checked and are Latest Version of That Statute.
3/10/2026 - All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed. On This Date All Statutes Quoted Checked and are Latest Version of That Statute.
6/5/2026 – All Links Checked.
9/5/2026 – All Links Checked.