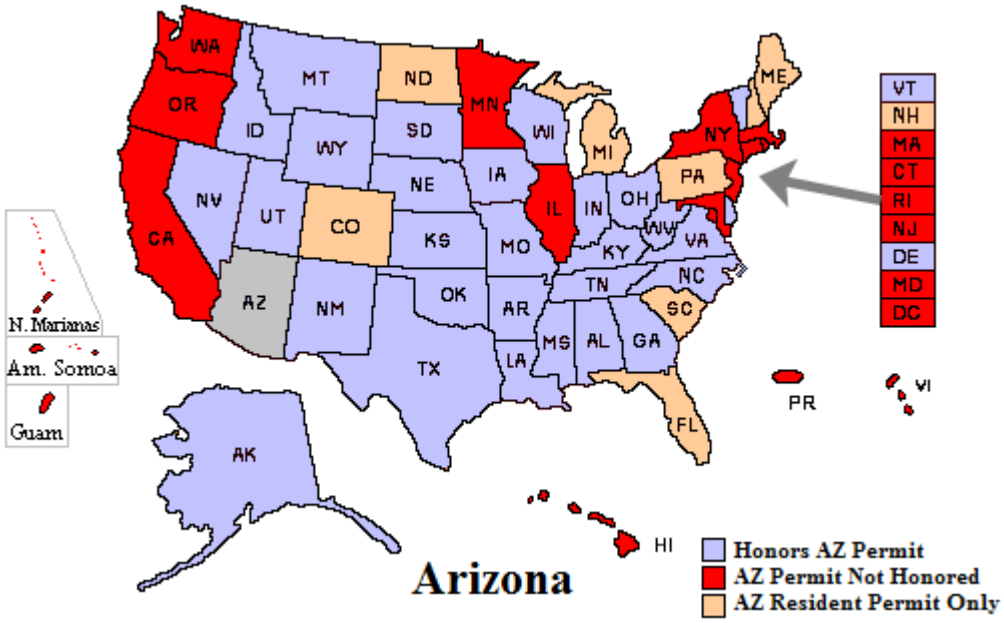
Arizona

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.

Arizona CCW Links

Must Scroll Down on Some Links to Get to Selected Section

State CCW Site

CCW App/Instructions

Application/Fees

State FAQ Site

Phoenix PD Firearms CCW Laws FAQs

State Statutes

State Admin Rules

State Reciprocity Info
Scroll Down Page

State Attorney General

CCW Administrative Rules

Secretary of State

Age to Carry a Firearm In Other States

Last Updated: 9/5/2026

Permits/Licenses This State Honors Listed Below

Note: AZ DPS and ID AG are both stating that AZ will only honor the ID Enhanced Permit and will not honor the ID Standard Permit. You can see the document AZ sent ID stating that **Here**.

Arizona honors all other states Permits/Licenses except as noted above

Arizona Honors All Permits/Licenses **(You must be 21 Years old to carry concealed in Arizona)**

Reciprocity/How This State Honors Other States Permit/Licenses

ARS 13-3112. Concealed Weapons; Qualification; Application; Permit to Carry; Civil Penalty; Report; Applicability

Q. This state and any political subdivision of this state shall recognize a concealed weapon, firearm or handgun permit or license that is issued by another state or a political subdivision of another state if both:

1. The permit or license is recognized as valid in the issuing state.

2. The permit or license holder is all of the following:

(a) Legally present in this state.

(b) Not legally prohibited from possessing a firearm in this state.

R. For the purpose of establishing mutual permit or license recognition with other states, the department of public safety shall enter into a written agreement if another state requires a written agreement….

S. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, a person with a concealed weapons permit from another state may not carry a concealed weapon in this state if the person is under twenty-one years of age or is under indictment for, or has been convicted of, a felony offense in any jurisdiction, unless that conviction is expunged, set aside or vacated or the person's rights have been restored and the person is currently not a prohibited possessor under state or federal law. 213,s. 5, eff. 9/14/2024 √3/10//26

Permitless Carry In Arizona

Arizona has passed "Permitless Carry." That means anyone who can legally own/possess a firearm and is 21 or older can carry it concealed without any type of permit/license.

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

A. A person commits misconduct involving weapons by knowingly:

1. Carrying a deadly weapon except a pocket knife concealed on his person or within his immediate control in or on a means of transportation:

(a) In the furtherance of a serious offense as defined in section 13-706, a violent crime as defined in section 13-901.03 or any other felony offense; or

(b) When contacted by a law enforcement officer and failing to accurately answer the officer if the officer asks whether the person is carrying a concealed deadly weapon; or

2. Carrying a deadly weapon except a pocket knife concealed on his person or concealed within his immediate control in or on a means of transportation if the person is under twenty-one years of age; or…

HB 2131 2026

ARS 4-229. Licenses; Handguns; Posting of Notice

A. A person may carry a concealed handgun on the premises of a licensee who is an on-sale retailer unless the licensee posts a sign that clearly prohibits the possession of weapons on the licensed premises. The sign shall conform to the following requirements:

1. Be posted in a conspicuous location accessible to the general public and immediately adjacent to the liquor license posted on the licensed premises.

2. Contain a pictogram that shows a firearm within a red circle and a diagonal red line across the firearm.

3. Contain the words, "no firearms allowed pursuant to A.R.S. section 4-229".

B. A person shall not carry a firearm on the licensed premises of an on-sale retailer if the licensee has posted the notice prescribed in subsection A of this section.

C. It is an affirmative defense to a violation of subsection B of this section if:

1. The person was not informed of the notice prescribed in subsection A of this section before the violation.

2. Any one or more of the following apply:

(a) At the time of the violation the notice prescribed in subsection A of this section had fallen down.

(b) At the time of the violation the person was not a resident of this state.

(c) The licensee had posted the notice prescribed in subsection A of this section not more than thirty days before the violation.

D. The department of liquor licenses and control shall prepare the signs required by this section and make them available at no cost to licensees. ch. 253,s. 25, eff. 7/24/2014 √3/10//26

Note: If you do not have a permit/license issued by the State of Arizona or any other state you can not carry into places that serve alcohol for consumption on the premises. See **4-244 (30) (c)** That a Permit License is required. Handgunlaw.us recommends you carry your state issued ID when carrying under Permitless Carry. Some states require you carry it.

How to Apply for a Permit

Note: You can apply and renew online **Here** or to obtain forms to apply by mail go to Arizona DPS and Scroll down to Application and Fees at this **Link.**

Arizona DPS has these instructions and how to apply and renew a permit/license.

Procedure (Obtaining a Permit)

New Permit:

1. Determine whether you meet the qualifications to obtain a concealed weapon permit.
2. Review the provisions contained in Arizona Revised Statute Title 13, chapters 4 and 31 which are available on the Arizona State Legislature website utilizing the following link:
3. https://www.azdps.gov/content/basic-page/96
4. Contact the Concealed Weapons Permit Unit to request an application packet which contains an application, two fingerprint cards and a return envelope.
5. Using the return envelope provided, send the completed application, adequate documentation which demonstrates firearms safety competence, two complete sets of fingerprints, the appropriate fee in the form of a money order, cashier's or certified check; payable to the AZ DPS to the CWPU. **Forms** and **Current Fees.** Fees are non-refundable.

   The Arizona DPS supplies individual application packets, if you need more than one, please let us know. When requesting an application packet for a New Permit, please email your request, include your mailing address in the following format:

Your Name PO Box 1234 Anytown, AZ 80808	OR	Your Name 1234 Weapons Street Anytown, IL 80808

   E-mail: Click here to contact the Concealed Weapons Permit Unit by online e-mail or USPS to order Application Packets.

NOTE: (From AZ DPS) You must utilize the "Applicant" fingerprint cards provided by the Department. Some police agencies provide fingerprinting services for a small fee (DPS does not). Call your local police agencies for inquiries. Regardless of who completes the fingerprinting process for you, the prints must be clear, distinct and classifiable. Do not place tape over the top of the prints!

Note: On or about July 24, 2014 Arizona's new law goes into effect concerning Active Military/Veterans. ARS **13-3112** was amended to read: Is at least nineteen years of age and provides evidence of current military service or proof of honorable discharge or general discharge under honorable conditions from the United States Armed Forces, United States Armed Forces Reserve or a State National Guard.

Expired Permit:

If an 'expired permit issued by the Department' is presented as proof that the individual has previously attended the required firearms-safety training program, the 'permit' they are presenting must be in good

standing to be eligible as proof. Revoked permits will not be considered.

The applicant must:

- complete and submit an original Concealed Weapons Permit application
- submit two sets of classifiable fingerprints utilizing CWPU approved applicant fingerprint cards
- submit your expired Arizona Concealed Weapons Permit card
- submit the applicable fee required to obtain a NEW permit

Applicants may request the new permit application and applicant fingerprint cards by contacting the Concealed Weapons Permit Unit.

This will NOT be considered a 'renewal' process. The applicant must submit the fee required to obtain a new permit. Fees are non-refundable.

Note: (From AZ DPS) Persons who were born outside of the United States or one of its territories must send a copy of proof of citizenship or alien status. Any of the following documents are acceptable:

- Certificate of Naturalization
- Resident Alien Card
- Record of Birth Abroad to US citizens
- Record of Birth Abroad to Armed Forces Personnel
- US Passport

Applications with errors or containing incomplete information will be returned for correction. Allow 75 days for the processing your application and the delivery of your permit. Please do not call DPS regarding the status of your application. If you have not received your permit or notification regarding your application after this time frame contact our staff.

Once you have received your permit, inspect it for errors. If you find an error, return the permit along with a completed copy of the CWPU "Change, Error or Non-Receipt of Permit Form" available under printable forms on this web page.

Note: (From AZ DPS) All changes of address and phone numbers must be reported in writing to the CWPU within 10 days of the change. Utilize the 'Change, Error or Non-Receipt of Permit Form' available at **web page**.

Non-Resident Permits — Can be Obtained by Mail (See Below)

How to Obtain an Initial Arizona Concealed Weapon Permit

You may contact the permit unit **via email** to obtain an application packet. The packet will include a permit application, two fingerprint cards, a pre-addressed return envelope and instructions. Send the completed application, proof of firearms competence, two classifiable fingerprint cards, and the applicable fee to DPS.

Everything you need to know about obtaining an AZ Permit/License can be viewed at the above link.

> The Arizona DPS supplies individual application packets, if you need more than one, please let us know. When requesting an application packet for a New Permit, please email your request, include your mailing address in the following format:

Your Name PO Box 1234 Anytown, AZ 80808	OR	Your Name 1234 Weapons Street Anytown, IL 80808

E-mail: Click here to contact the Concealed Weapons Permit Unit by online e-mail to order Application Packets.

General Eligibility

Applicants must:

- be a resident of this state or a United States citizen;
- be twenty-one years of age or older;
- not be under indictment for a felony offense;
- not be convicted of a felony offense, unless the conviction has been expunged, set aside, vacated or pardoned, or the individuals right to possess firearms has be restored AND the individual must not be a prohibited possessor under state or federal law.
- not suffer from mental illness and been adjudicated mentally incompetent or committed to a mental institution;
- not be unlawfully present in the United States;
- satisfactorily complete a firearms safety training program approved by the department of public safety pursuant to ARS §13-3112.N.

State Prohibitors

ARS 13-3101(7) - 7. Prohibited Possessor Means any Person –

(a) Who has been found to constitute a danger to self or to others or to have a persistent or acute disability or grave disability pursuant to court order pursuant to section 36-540, and whose right to possess a firearm has not been restored pursuant to section 13-925.

(b) Who has been convicted within or without this state of a felony or who has been adjudicated delinquent for a felony and whose civil right to possess or carry a firearm has not been restored.

(c) Who is at the time of possession serving a term of imprisonment in any correctional or detention facility.

(d) Who is at the time of possession serving a term of probation pursuant to a conviction for a domestic violence offense as defined in section 13-3601 or a felony offense, parole, community supervision, work furlough, home arrest or release on any other basis or who is serving a term of probation or parole pursuant to the interstate compact under title 31, chapter 3, article 4.1.

(e) Who is an undocumented alien or a nonimmigrant alien traveling with or without documentation in this state for business or pleasure or who is studying in this state and who maintains a foreign residence abroad. This subdivision does not apply to:

(i) Nonimmigrant aliens who possess a valid hunting license or permit that is lawfully issued by a state in the United States.

(ii) Nonimmigrant aliens who enter the United States to participate in a competitive target shooting event or to display firearms at a sports or hunting trade show that is sponsored by a national, state or local firearms trade organization devoted to the competitive use or other sporting use of firearms.

(iii) Certain diplomats.

(iv) Officials of foreign governments or distinguished foreign visitors who are designated by the United States department of state.

(v) Persons who have received a waiver from the United States attorney general. 207,s.1, eff. 8/27/2019 √3/10//26

By Mail AZ DPS will issued permit/licenses by mail. The big thing is the Training. Below are the requirements for training. If you meet any of those contact the AZ DPS and order the application. Fill it out and send the required documents and they will issue by mail. I have been told this by two people who have obtained an AZ permit/license using just their DD 214 from their military service.

ARS 13-3112 . Concealed Weapons; Qualification; Application; Permit to Carry; Civil Penalty; Report; Applicability

N. An applicant shall demonstrate competence with a firearm through any of the following:

1. Completion of any firearms safety or training course or class that is available to the general public, that is offered by a law enforcement agency, a junior college, a college or a private or public institution, academy, organization or firearms training school and that is approved by the department of public safety or that uses instructors who are certified by the national rifle association.

2. Completion of any hunter education or hunter safety course approved by the Arizona game and fish department or a similar agency of another state.

3. Completion of any national rifle association firearms safety or training course.

4. Completion of any law enforcement firearms safety or training course or class that is offered for security guards, investigators, special deputies or other divisions or subdivisions of law enforcement or security enforcement and that is approved by the department of public safety.

5. Evidence of current military service or proof of honorable discharge or general discharge under honorable conditions from the United States armed forces.

6. A valid current or expired concealed weapon, firearm or handgun permit or license that is issued by another state or a political subdivision of another state and that has a training or testing requirement for initial issuance.

7. Completion of any governmental police agency firearms training course and qualification to carry a firearm in the course of normal police duties.

8. Completion of any other firearms safety or training course or class that is conducted by a department of public safety approved or national rifle association certified firearms instructor. 213,s. 5, eff. 9/14/2024 √3/10//26

Cost is $60.00

Places Off-Limits Even With a Permit/License

Prohibitions on Carrying Firearms in These Venues Apply to Both Open and Concealed Carry.

- Any establishment or event open to the public where the operator makes a reasonable request for you to give them custody or remove the weapon from the premises. A sign would qualify for such request. By law, cities and counties are required to offer on-site storage if they ban weapons but not all are in compliance.
- The grounds of any school, other than the parking lot. In order to be legal in the parking lot the weapon must be unloaded, and, if left in an unattended vehicle, such vehicle must be locked and the weapon out of sight.
- Commercial nuclear or hydroelectric generating stations.
- Polling places on Election Day.
- Correctional facilities (this includes the parking lot of such facilities).

- You can take a firearm onto school property if you follow the procedure below.

You are an adult in a vehicle and the firearm is unloaded before entering school grounds. Furthermore, if you must exit your vehicle, the firearm must remain unloaded and be secured (locked) within the vehicle, out of plain view **(ARS 13-3102 (H)(1))** Use caution and common sense if you must exit the vehicle with a firearm to secure it in the trunk (avoid causing a potentially serious disturbance)

ARS 13-2911. Interference With or Disruption of an Educational Institution; Violation; Classification; Definitions

I. Notwithstanding section 15-341 and subsection D of this section, the governing board of an educational institution may not adopt or enforce any policy or rule that prohibits the lawful possession or carrying of a deadly weapon on a public right-of-way by a person or on or within a person's means of transportation.

J. Interference with or disruption of an educational institution pursuant to subsection A, paragraph 1 of this section is a class 6 felony. Interference with or disruption of an educational institution pursuant to subsection A, paragraph 2 or 3 of this section is a class 1 misdemeanor.

K. For the purposes of this section:

1. "Educational institution" means, except as otherwise provided, any university, college, community college, high school or common school in this state.
2. "Governing board" means the body, whether appointed or elected, that has responsibility for the maintenance and government of an educational institution.
3. "Interference with or disruption of" includes any act that might reasonably lead to the evacuation or closure of any property of the educational institution or the postponement, cancellation or suspension of any class or other school activity. For the purposes of this paragraph, an actual evacuation, closure, postponement, cancellation or suspension is not required for the act to be considered an interference or disruption.
4. "Property of an educational institution" means all land, buildings and other facilities that are owned, operated or controlled by the governing board of an educational institution and that are devoted to educational purposes.
5. "Public right-of-way" means any highway, street, road, thoroughfare, path, alley or other right-of-way that is publicly accessible and that is established and maintained by this state or a political subdivision of this state. Public right-of-way does not include property of an educational institution.

ch. 131,s. 1, eff. 8/5/2016 √3/10//26

ARS 13-3102 O. For the Purposes of This Section:

4. "School" means a public or nonpublic kindergarten program, common school or high school.

5. "School grounds" means in, or on the grounds of, a school. HB 2131 2026

ARS 13-3102.01. Storage of Deadly Weapons; Definitions

A. If an operator of a public establishment or a sponsor of a public event requests that a person carrying a deadly weapon remove the weapon, the operator or sponsor shall provide temporary and secure storage. The storage shall be readily accessible on entry into the establishment or event and allow for the immediate retrieval of the weapon on exit from the establishment or event.

B. This section does not apply to the licensed premises of any public establishment or public event with a license issued pursuant to title 4.

C. The operator of the establishment or the sponsor of the event or the employee of the operator or sponsor or the agent of the sponsor, including a public entity or public employee, is not liable for acts or omissions pursuant to this section unless the operator, sponsor, employee or agent intended to cause injury or was grossly negligent.

D. For the purposes of this section, "public establishment" and "public event" have the same meanings prescribed in section 13-3102. √3/10//26

ARS 13-3102 (O) For the Purposes of This Section

2. "Public establishment" means a structure, vehicle or craft that is owned, leased or operated by this state or a political subdivision of this state.

3. "Public event" means a specifically named or sponsored event of limited duration that is either conducted by a public entity or conducted by a private entity with a permit or license granted by a public entity. Public event does not include an unsponsored gathering of people in a public place.

4. "School" means a public or nonpublic kindergarten program, common school or high school.

5. "School grounds" means in, or on the grounds of, a school. HB 2131 2026

Arizona Board Of Regents (Covers these Three AZ State Universities)

Personal Safety Devices allowed at **Arizona State University** can be viewed **Here.** √9/5//26

Personal Safety Devices allowed at **Northern Arizona University** can be viewed **Here.** √9/5//26

Personal Safety Devices allowed at **University of Arizona** can be viewed **Here.** √9/5//26

AZ Board of Regents ASU – NAU - UA
5-303 Student Code of Conduct Prohibited Conduct

The Following Misconduct is Subject to Disciplinary Action:

3. Unauthorized use, possession or storage of any weapon, dangerous instrument, explosive device, torch, device with open flames or fireworks on the university campus or at a university-sponsored activity except that subject to A.R.S. § 12-781 and other applicable law, a person may lawfully transport or lawfully store a firearm that is both 1) in the person's locked and privately owned motor vehicle or in a locked compartment on the person's privately owned motorcycle, and 2) not visible from the outside of the motor vehicle or motorcycle, although the board or a university may require that vehicles transporting or storing firearms be parked in alternative parking as described in A.R.S. § 12-781. The possession or use for self-defense of personal safety devices are not prohibited by this section. Revision Dates: 2/2020, √3/10//26

AZ Board of Regents ASU – NAU - UA
5-308 Student Code of Conduct

E. Definitions

18. "Personal Safety Devices:" each university will maintain and publish a list of permitted personal safety devices to include personal alarms, chemical repellents and other devices designed to protect personal safety from physical attacks by other people. Each university will also publish the process by which an individual may seek to have a device added to the list of permitted devices.

32. "Weapon" refers to any object or substance designed to (or which could be reasonably expected to) inflict a wound, cause injury, incapacitate, or cause death, including, without limitation, all firearms

(loaded and unloaded, simulated and real), devices designed to expel a projectile (such as bb guns, air guns, pellet guns, and potato guns), swords, knives with blades of 5 inches or longer, martial arts weapons, bows and arrows, and chemicals such as tear gas, but personal safety devices as defined above are not included in the definition of "weapon." Revision Dates: 2/2020 √3/10//26

Note: **ARS 12-781** is the Parking Lot Storage Law. So firearms can be kept in automobiles on campus.

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.

ARS 13-421. Justification; Defensive Display of a Firearm; Definition

A. The defensive display of a firearm by a person against another is justified when and to the extent a reasonable person would believe that physical force is immediately necessary to protect himself against the use or attempted use of unlawful physical force or deadly physical force.

B. This section does not apply to a person who:

1. Intentionally provokes another person to use or attempt to use unlawful physical force.

2. Uses a firearm during the commission of a serious offense as defined in section 13-706 or violent crime as defined in section 13-901.03.

C. This section does not require the defensive display of a firearm before the use of physical force or the threat of physical force by a person who is otherwise justified in the use or threatened use of physical force.

D. For the purposes of this section, "defensive display of a firearm" includes:

1. Verbally informing another person that the person possesses or has available a firearm.

2. Exposing or displaying a firearm in a manner that a reasonable person would understand was meant to protect the person against another's use or attempted use of unlawful physical force or deadly physical force.

3. Placing the person's hand on a firearm while the firearm is contained in a pocket, purse or other means of containment or transport. √3/10//26

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

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

"YES"

Arizona does not require any specific wording, size, location or format for **No Firearms** signs which prohibit the carrying of a firearm on private property. The only requirement is that the signs provide a **Reasonable Notice** that firearms are prohibited. They do not need a sign if the property owner has someone at the door giving notice to those who enter. If you enter a property that does not have signs and the owner or person in charge of the property ask you to remove the firearm you have to or you can be charged with trespassing.

Arizona does have wording in their law concerning the posting of Places that Serve Alcohol and specifications for that posting. See **4-229.** Failure to obey a properly posted sign or the verbal instructions of the property owner or those who represent then could result in you being charged with Criminal Trespass.

You can enter an establishment that serves alcohol if it is not posted. Those carrying under Permitless Carry without any permit/license from any state can't carry into any establishment that serves alcohol whether it is posted or not.

Note: Handgunlaw.us believes when you come across a business that is posted that you not just walk away. That business needs to know that they lost your business because of their "No Gun" sign. Giving them a "No Firearms = No Money" card would do just that. You can print free "No Firearms = No Money" cards by going **Here.**

Must Inform Officer Immediately on Contact By Law?

"NO"

In Arizona the law does not require you to inform an Officer you have a permit/license to carry if approached by that Officer on any type of official business. But Arizona law does state the following:

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

A. A Person Commits Misconduct Involving Weapons by Knowingly:

A. 1. Carrying a deadly weapon except a pocket knife concealed on his person or within his immediate control in or on a means of transportation:

> **(b)** When contacted by a law enforcement officer and failing to accurately answer the officer if the officer asks whether the person is carrying a concealed deadly weapon; or**…**

O. For the Purposes of This Section:

> **1.** "Contacted by a law enforcement officer" means a lawful traffic or criminal investigation, arrest or detention or an investigatory stop by a law enforcement officer that is based on reasonable suspicion that an offense has been or is about to be committed. HB 2131 2026

ARS 13-3112. Concealed Weapons; Qualification; Application; Permit to Carry; Civil Penalty; Report; Applicability

> **A.** The department of public safety shall issue a permit to carry a concealed weapon to a person who is qualified under this section. The person shall carry the permit at all times when the person is in actual possession of the concealed weapon and is required by section 4-229 or 4-244 to carry the permit. If the person is in actual possession of the concealed weapon and is required by section 4-229 or 4-244 to carry the permit, the person shall present the permit for inspection to any law enforcement officer on request. The department of public safety shall prioritize applications of in-state residents when issuing a permit to carry a concealed weapon. 213,s. 5, eff. 9/14/2024 √3/10//26

Note: So if an Officer Ask if you have a firearm by law you must give the Officer an answer.

Parking Lot Storage Law

ARS 12-781. Transportation or Storage of Firearms; Motor Vehicles; Applicability

A. A property owner, tenant, public or private employer or business entity shall not establish, maintain or enforce a policy or rule that prohibits a person from lawfully transporting or lawfully storing any firearm that is both:

> **1.** In the person's locked and privately owned motor vehicle or in a locked compartment on the person's privately owned motorcycle.
>
> **2.** Not visible from the outside of the motor vehicle or motorcycle.

B. Any policy or rule that is established or maintained or the attempted enforcement of any policy or rule or that is in violation of subsection A is contrary to public policy, is null and void and does not have legal force

effect.

C. This section does not apply if:

1. The possession of the firearm is prohibited by federal or state law.

2. The motor vehicle is owned or leased by a public or private employer or business entity and is used by an employee in the course of the employment, unless the employee is required to store or transport a firearm in the official discharge of the employee's duties or if the public or private employer or business entity consents to the transportation or storage of the firearm.

3. The property owner, tenant, public or private employer or business entity provides a parking lot, parking garage or other area designated for parking motor vehicles, that:

(a) Is secured by a fence or other physical barrier.

(b) Limits access by a guard or other security measure.

(c) Provides temporary and secure firearm storage. The storage shall be monitored and readily accessible on entry into the premises and allow for the immediate retrieval of the firearm on exit from the premises.

4. The property owner's, tenant's, public or private employer's or business entity's compliance with this section necessitates the violation of another applicable federal or state law or regulation.

5. The property owner, tenant, public or private employer or business entity is a nuclear generating station that provides a secured and gated or fenced parking lot, parking garage or other area designated for parking motor vehicles and provides temporary and secure firearm storage. The storage shall be readily accessible on entry into the premises and allow for the immediate retrieval of the firearm on exit from the premises.

6. The parking lot, parking garage or other area designated for parking motor vehicles is on an owner occupied single family detached residence or a tenant occupied single family detached residence.

7. The property owner, tenant, public or private employer or business entity is a current United States department of defense contractor and the property is located in whole or in part on a United States military base or a United States military installation. If any part of the property is not located on the United States military base or United States military installation, the property shall be contiguous with the base or installation.

8. The property owner, tenant, public or private employer or business entity provides alternative parking in a location reasonably proximate to the primary parking area for individuals who desire to transport or store a firearm in the individual's motor vehicle and does not charge an extra fee for such parking. √3/10//26

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

Carry Allowed in these Areas:

***State Parks:** **YES**

State/National Forests: **YES**

State WMA: **YES** **ARS 17-305**

Road Side Rest Areas: **YES** **per AZDPS**

***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

If you are 21 years of age and can legally purchase/own a handgun you can carry in loaded concealed on your person anywhere it is legal to carry in Arizona without any type of permit/license. That includes automobiles. You can carry anywhere that someone with a permit/license to carry can carry except into places that serve alcohol for consumption on the premises.

See Permitless Carry Section at top of document.

Open Carry (Without a Valid Permit/License)

Open Carry is legal in Arizona. Places as listed in the "Places Off Limits" above apply to those who open carry. Those who Open Carry without a permit/license can't enter places that serve alcohol. Only those with a valid permit/license issued by Arizona or any other state can enter a place that serves alcohol for consumption on the premises. See the "RV/Car Carry Without a Permit" and "Permitless Carry" sections for more information.

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.

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

State Preemption

ARS 13-3108. Firearms Regulated by State; State Preemption; Injunction; Civil Penalty; Cause of Action; Violation; Classification; Definition

A. Except as provided in subsection G of this section, a political subdivision of this state shall not enact any ordinance, rule or tax relating to the transportation, possession, carrying, sale, transfer, purchase, acquisition, gift, devise, storage, licensing, registration, discharge or use of firearms or ammunition or any firearm or ammunition components or related accessories in this state.

B. A political subdivision of this state shall not require the licensing or registration of firearms or ammunition or any firearm or ammunition components or related accessories or prohibit the ownership, purchase, sale or transfer of firearms or ammunition or any firearm or ammunition components, or related accessories.

C. A political subdivision of this state shall not require or maintain a record in any form, whether permanent or temporary, including a list, log or database, of any of the following:

1. Any identifying information of a person who leaves a weapon in temporary storage at any public establishment or public event, except that the operator of the establishment or the sponsor of the event may require that a person provide a government issued identification or a reasonable copy of a government issued identification for the purpose of establishing ownership of the weapon. The

operator or sponsor shall store any provided identification with the weapon and shall return the identification to the person when the weapon is retrieved. The operator or sponsor shall not retain records or copies of any identification provided pursuant to this paragraph after the weapon is retrieved.

2. Except in the course of a law enforcement investigation, any identifying information of a person who owns, possesses, purchases, sells or transfers a firearm.

3. The description, including the serial number, of a weapon that is left in temporary storage at any public establishment or public event.

D. A political subdivision of this state shall not enact any rule or ordinance that relates to firearms and is more prohibitive than or that has a penalty that is greater than any state law penalty. A political subdivision's rule or ordinance that relates to firearms and that is inconsistent with or more restrictive than state law, whether enacted before or after July 29, 2010, is null and void.

E. A political subdivision of this state shall not enact any ordinance, rule or regulation limiting the lawful taking of wildlife during an open season established by the Arizona game and fish commission unless the ordinance, rule or regulation is consistent with title 17 and rules and orders adopted by the Arizona game and fish commission. This subsection does not prevent a political subdivision from adopting an ordinance or rule restricting the discharge of a firearm within one-fourth mile of an occupied structure without the consent of the owner or occupant of the structure. For the purposes of this subsection:

1. "Occupied structure" means any building in which, at the time of the firearm's discharge, a reasonable person from the location where a firearm is discharged would expect a person to be present.

2. "Take" has the same meaning prescribed in section 17-101.

F. This state, any agency or political subdivision of this state and any law enforcement agency in this state shall not facilitate the destruction of a firearm or purchase or otherwise acquire a firearm for the purpose of destroying the firearm except as authorized by section 13-3105 or 17-240.

G. This section does not prohibit a political subdivision of this state from enacting and enforcing any ordinance or rule pursuant to state law or relating to any of the following:

1. Imposing any privilege or use tax on the retail sale, lease or rental of, or the gross proceeds or gross income from the sale, lease or rental of, firearms or ammunition or any firearm or ammunition components at a rate that applies generally to other items of tangible personal property.

2. Prohibiting a minor who is unaccompanied by a parent, grandparent or guardian or a certified hunter safety instructor or certified firearms safety instructor acting with the consent of the minor's parent, grandparent or guardian from knowingly possessing or carrying on the minor's person, within the minor's immediate control or in or on a means of transportation a firearm in any place that is open to the public or on any street or highway or on any private property except private property that is owned or leased by the minor or the minor's parent, grandparent or guardian. Any ordinance or rule that is adopted pursuant to this paragraph shall not apply to a minor who is fourteen, fifteen, sixteen or seventeen years of age and who is engaged in any of the following:

(a) Lawful hunting or shooting events or marksmanship practice at established ranges or other areas where the discharge of a firearm is not prohibited.

(b) Lawful transportation of an unloaded firearm for the purpose of lawful hunting.

(c) Lawful transportation of an unloaded firearm for the purpose of attending shooting events or marksmanship practice at established ranges or other areas where the discharge of a firearm is not prohibited.

(d) Any activity that is related to the production of crops, livestock, poultry, livestock products,

poultry products or ratites or storage of agricultural commodities.

3. The regulation of commercial land and structures, including a business relating to firearms or ammunition or their components or a commercial shooting range in the same manner as other commercial businesses. Notwithstanding any other law, this paragraph does not:

(a) Authorize a political subdivision to regulate the sale or transfer of firearms on property it owns, leases, operates or controls in a manner that is different than or inconsistent with state law. For the purposes of this subdivision, a use permit or other contract that provides for the use of property owned, leased, operated or controlled by a political subdivision shall not be considered a sale, conveyance or disposition of property.

(b) Authorize a political subdivision through a zoning ordinance to prohibit or otherwise regulate the otherwise lawful discharge of a firearm or maintenance or improvements directly related to the discharge, on a private lot or parcel of land that is not open to the public on a commercial or membership basis.

(c) Authorize a political subdivision to regulate the otherwise lawful discharge of a firearm or maintenance or improvements directly related to the discharge, on land that is used for agriculture or other noncommercial purposes.

4. Regulating employees or independent contractors of the political subdivision who are acting within the course and scope of their employment or contract For the purposes of this paragraph, acting within the course and scope of their employment or contract does not include the lawful possession, carrying, transporting or storing of a firearm or other Weapon:

(a) on real property that is owned by the employee or independent contractor.
(b) in or on a private vehicle or craft that is owned or operated by the employee or independent contractor unless the ordinance or rule violates another applicable federal or state law or regulation.
(c) pursuant to section 12-781.

5. Limiting or prohibiting the discharge of firearms in parks and preserves except:

(a) As allowed pursuant to chapter 4 of this title.

(b) On a properly supervised range as defined in section 13-3107.

(c) In an area approved as a hunting area by the Arizona game and fish department. Any such area may be closed when deemed unsafe by the director of the Arizona game and fish department.

(d) To control nuisance wildlife by permit from the Arizona game and fish department or the United States fish and wildlife service.

(e) By special permit of the chief law enforcement officer of the political subdivision.

(f) As required by an animal control officer in performing duties specified in section 9-499.04 and title 11, chapter 7, article 6.

(g) In self-defense or defense of another person against an animal attack if a reasonable person would believe that deadly physical force against the animal is immediately necessary and reasonable under the circumstances to protect oneself or the other person.

H. Any ordinance, regulation, tax or rule that is enacted by a political subdivision in violation of this section is invalid and subject to a permanent injunction against the political subdivision from enforcing the ordinance, regulation, tax or rule. It is not a defense that the political subdivision was acting in good faith or on the advice of counsel.

I. If a court determines that a political subdivision has knowingly and willfully violated this section, the court may assess a civil penalty of up to fifty thousand dollars against the political subdivision.

J. If a court determines that a person has knowingly and willfully violated this section while acting in the person's official capacity through enactment of any ordinance, regulation, tax, measure, directive, rule, enactment, order or policy, the person may be subject to termination from employment to the extent allowable under state law.

K. A person or an organization whose membership is adversely affected by any ordinance, regulation, tax, measure, directive, rule, enactment, order or policy that is in violation of this section may file a civil action for declaratory and injunctive relief and actual damages against the political subdivision in any court of this state having jurisdiction over any defendant in the action. If the plaintiff prevails in the action, the court shall award both:

1. Reasonable attorney fees and costs.
2. The actual damages incurred not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

L. A violation of any ordinance established pursuant to subsection G, paragraph 5 of this section is a class 2 misdemeanor unless the political subdivision designates a lesser classification by ordinance.

M. For the purposes of this section, "political subdivision" includes a political subdivision acting in any capacity, including under police power, in a proprietary capacity or otherwise. ch.148,s. 1, eff. 8/9/2017 √3/10//26

Deadly Force Laws

Title 13 - Criminal Code
Chapter 4 Justification

13-401 Unavailability of justification defense; justification as defense
13-402 Justification; execution of public duty
13-403 Justification; use of physical force
13-404 Justification; self-defense
13-405 Justification; use of deadly physical force
13-406 Justification; defense of a third person
13-407 Justification; use of physical force in defense of premises
13-408 Justification; use of physical force in defense of property
13-409 Justification; use of physical force in law enforcement
13-410 Justification; use of deadly physical force in law enforcement
13-411 Justification; use of force in crime prevention; applicability
13-412 Duress
13-413 No civil liability for justified conduct
13-414 Justification; use of reasonable and necessary means
13-415 Justification; domestic violence
13-416 Justification; use of reasonable and necessary means; definition
13-417 Necessity defense
13-418 Justification; use of force in defense of residential structure or occupied vehicles; definitions
13-419 Presumption; exceptions; definitions
13-420 Attorney fees; costs
13-421 Justification; defensive display of a firearm; definition

Knife Laws State/Cities

To access State/Local Knife Laws Click "Here"

Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

YES ARS 4-244 (You must have a Permit/License to carry from AZ or any other state to Carry into an establishment that serves alcohol. If carrying in AZ under Permitless Carry any establishment that serves alcohol is off limits to you.)

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

ARS 13-3117. Remote Stun Guns; Sales Records; Use; Classification; Definitions

A. It is unlawful for a person or entity to do any of the following:

1. Sell an authorized remote stun gun without keeping an accurate sales record as to the identity of the purchaser with the manufacturer of the authorized remote stun gun. The identification that is required by this paragraph shall be verified with a government issued identification. This requirement does not apply to secondary sales.

2. Knowingly use or threaten to use a remote stun gun or an authorized remote stun gun against a law enforcement officer who is engaged in the performance of the officer's official duties.

B. This section does not:

1. Preclude the prosecution of any person for the use of a remote stun gun or an authorized remote stun gun during the commission of any criminal offense.

2. Preclude any justification defense under chapter 4 of this title.

C. The regulation of remote stun guns and authorized remote stun guns is a matter of statewide concern.

D. A violation of:

1. Subsection A, paragraph 1 is a petty offense.

2. Subsection A, paragraph 2 is a class 4 felony.

E. For the purposes of this section:

1. "Authorized remote stun gun" means a remote stun gun that has all of the following:

(a) An electrical discharge that is less than one hundred thousand volts and less than nine joules of energy per pulse.

(b) A serial or identification number on all projectiles that are discharged from the remote stun gun.

(c) An identification and tracking system that, on deployment of remote electrodes, disperses coded material that is traceable to the purchaser through records that are kept by the manufacturer on all remote stun guns and all individual cartridges sold.

(d) A training program that is offered by the manufacturer.

2. "Remote stun gun" means an electronic device that emits an electrical charge and that is designed and

primarily employed to incapacitate a person or animal either through contact with electrodes on the device itself or remotely through wired probes that are attached to the device or through a spark, plasma, ionization or other conductive means emitting from the device. √3/10//26

LEOSA State Information

LEOSA State Information & LEOSA Forms Scroll Down Page.

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

Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

Arizona Court of Appeals – Officer Can Take Temporary Control of Firearm During Stop.

AZ Supreme Ct – Police must have "Reasonable Suspicion of Criminal Activity to Frisk Someone. 8/14

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

Link to State Statutes

Airport Carry: **Parking Lots and Terminal OK** **ARS 13-3119**

Training Valid for: **After 7/20/11 there is no time limit.**

Time Period to Establish Residency: **Upon obtaining an AZ Drivers License/ID or US Citizen if Nonresident**

Minimum Age for Permit/License: **21** **19 if Active Military or with Honorable/General Discharge. (Open Carry is allowed for those 18 and older.)**

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

State Reciprocity/How They Honor Other States Statute: **ARS 13-3112.**

State Firearm Laws: **ARS 13-3101 thru 13-3117** **Admin Rules:** **Title 13 Chapter 9**

State Deadly Force Laws: **ARS 13-401 thru 13-417**

State Knife Laws: **ARS 13-3102**

Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws: **Elec. ARS 13-3117**

Body Armor Laws: **ARS 13-3116**

Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms? **YES** **ARS 13-3112. & R13-9-101**

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** **ARS 17-305.**

Notes

What Does AZ Consider A Loaded Firearm?

Arizona 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

ARS 26-303. Emergency Powers of Governor; Termination; Authorization for Adjutant General; Limitation (Edited for Space Considerations)

A. During a state of war emergency, the governor may:

1. Suspend the provisions of any statute prescribing the procedure for conduct of state business, or the orders or rules of any state agency, if the governor determines and proclaims that strict compliance with the provisions of any such statute, order or rule would in any way prevent, hinder or delay mitigation of the effects of the emergency.

2. Commandeer and use any property, except for firearms or ammunition or firearms or ammunition components, or personnel deemed necessary in carrying out the responsibilities vested in the office of the governor by this chapter as chief executive of this state, and thereafter this state shall pay reasonable compensation for the property as follows:

B. During a state of war emergency, the governor shall have complete authority over all agencies of the state government and shall exercise all police power vested in this state by the constitution and laws of this state in order to effectuate the purposes of this chapter.

D. The governor may proclaim a state of emergency which shall take effect immediately in an area affected or likely to be affected if the governor finds that circumstances described in section 26-301, paragraph 15 exist.

E. During a state of emergency:

1. The governor shall have complete authority over all agencies of the state government and the right to exercise, within the area designated, all police power vested in the state by the constitution and laws of this state in order to effectuate the purposes of this chapter.

G. Beginning January 2, 2023, the governor may issue an initial proclamation with respect to a state of emergency for a public health emergency as described in section 36-787 for a period of not more than thirty days. The governor may extend the state of emergency for not more than one hundred twenty days, but any extension may not be for a period of more than thirty days. The state of emergency shall terminate after one hundred twenty days, unless the state of emergency is extended, in whole or in part, by passage of a concurrent resolution of the legislature……

L. Pursuant to the second amendment of the United States Constitution and article II, section 26, Constitution of Arizona, and notwithstanding any other law, the emergency powers of the governor, the adjutant general or any other official or person do not allow the imposition of additional restrictions on the lawful possession, transfer, sale, transportation, carrying, storage, display or use of firearms or ammunition or firearms or ammunition components.

M. This section does not

1. Prohibit the governor, the adjutant general or other officials responding to an emergency from ordering the reasonable movement of stores of ammunition out of the way of dangerous conditions.

2. Allow a state agency or a city, town or county to permanently revoke any license held by a business or used to operate a business for not complying with an order issued by the governor with respect to a state of emergency proclaimed by the governor pursuant to section 36-787, subsection a unless the state agency or the city, town or county can demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that the business caused the transmission of the disease that is the subject of the order due to the business's willful misconduct or gross negligence**.** 220,s. 2, eff. 9/23/2022 √3/10//26

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.

Arizona 18 Y/O [ARS 13-3109]

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

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

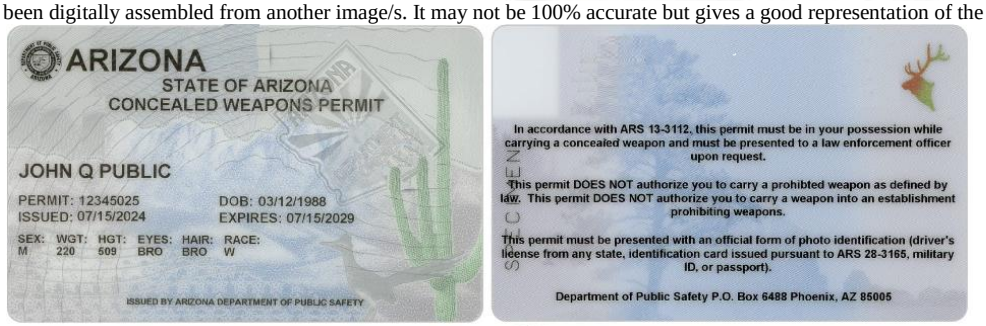
This is not the last word on possession and transporting of handguns in this, or any other state. Study your state law further for more information. See "RV/Car Carry" Section Above for more information.

Permit/License Image

6/2022 – Being told AZ has removed the State Seal in the upper right corner and the print is smaller now.



This image above has been digitally assembled from another image/s. It may not be 100% accurate but gives a good representation of the actual Permit/License



FRONT BACK

New Format Beginning July 25, 2024

Updates to this Page

Archive of Previous Updates 1

7/1/2025 – All Links Checked.
10/14/2025 – All External Links, Statutes and Admin Rules Quoted Have Been Checked and are up to Date and Point to the Most Up to Date Edition of that Statute/Admin Rule and/or Document.
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.