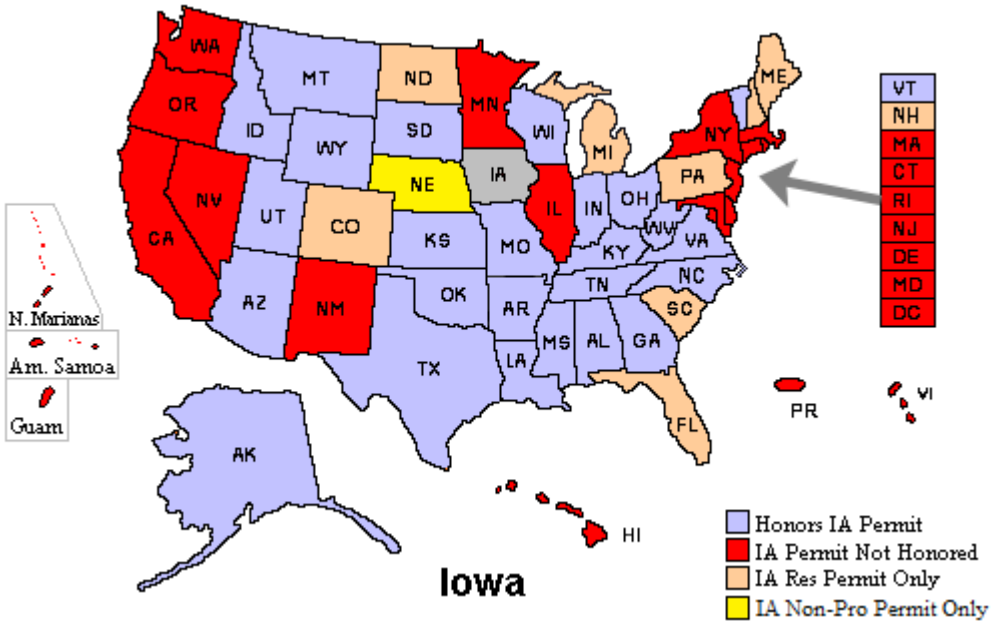
Iowa

Shall Issue

Permitless Carry

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.

Iowa CCW Links√

State CCW Site

CCW Application

Iowa DPS Firearms FAQs

State Statutes
2026 Official Edition

State Admin Rules
2026

State Reciprocity Info

State Attorney General

2nd CCW Info Site

State Firearms Laws

St. Firearm Admin Rules 661 Chapter 91

Age to Carry a Firearm In Other States

Last Updated: **9/9/2026**

Permits/Licenses This State Honors Listed Below

Iowa honors all other states Permit/Licenses.

Nebraska will only honor the Iowa Non-Professional permit and not the Iowa Professional Permit.
Iowa Honors Non-Resident Permits/Licenses From the States They Honor.

Reciprocity/How This State Honors Other States Permit/Licenses

724.11A Recognition.

A valid permit or license issued by another state to any nonresident of this state shall be considered to be a valid permit or license to carry weapons issued pursuant to this chapter, except that such permit or license shall not be deemed to satisfy the requirements of section 724.15. 2021 Acts, ch 35, 1

Note: 724.15 is a law concerning buying a pistol from a firearms dealer or private party in Iowa.

Permitless Carry

724.5 Availability of Permit not to be Construed as Prohibition on Unlicensed Carrying of Weapons.

The availability of a professional or nonprofessional permit to carry weapons under this chapter shall not be construed to impose a general prohibition on the otherwise lawful unlicensed carrying or transport, whether openly or concealed, of a dangerous weapon, including a loaded firearm. 2021 Acts, ch 35, 13

724.8 Persons Ineligible for Permit to Carry Weapons.

No professional or nonprofessional permit to carry weapons shall be issued to a person who is subject to any of the following:

1. Is less than eighteen years of age. 2021, Acts, ch 35 13

Note: Beginning July 1, 2025 per HF 924 anyone 18 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm under state and federal law can carry openly or concealed without any type of permit/license. 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

Applications MUST be filed with the Sheriff of the county of residence (except applications for a Nonresident Professional Permit and applications for a Professional Permit for a state employee whose need to go armed is employment based, which are filed with the Iowa Department of Public Safety). Some Sheriffs have Online Applications. Check your local Sheriff's website for more information.

To make application you must appear in person at the County Sheriff s Office with a picture ID (ie: Iowa Driver's License or Iowa I D card) reflecting a County address. You will then be required to complete the application for a permit to carry a weapon application.

Fingerprints are not required. The issuing authority can't make you supply additional documentation or place restrictions on your permit. You must be 18 Years of age for a Non Professional Permit or Professional Permit.

Permit is valid for 5 years. Cost is $50.00. Renewal $25.00. Starting late 2018 all issuing authorities in Iowa issue a standardized formatted Permit to Carry .

724.7 Nonprofessional Permit to Carry Weapons.

1. Any person who is not disqualified under section 724.8, who satisfies the training requirements of section 724.9, and who files an application in accordance with section 724.10 shall be issued a nonprofessional permit to carry weapons. Such permits shall be on a form prescribed and published by the commissioner of public safety, which shall be readily distinguishable from the professional permit, and shall identify the holder of the permit. Such permits shall not be issued for a particular weapon and shall not contain information about a particular weapon including the make, model, or serial number of the weapon or any ammunition used in that weapon. All permits so issued shall be a period of five **years** and shall be valid throughout the state except where the possession or carrying of a firearm is prohibited by state or federal law. 012Acts, ch 1072,

724.9 Firearm Safety Training

1. An applicant for an initial permit to carry weapons shall demonstrate knowledge of firearm safety by any of the following means:

a. Completion of any national rifle association handgun safety training course or a handgun safety training course offered by an instructor certified by an organization approved by the department of public safety pursuant to section 724.9A.

b. Completion of any handgun safety training course available to the general public offered by a law enforcement agency, community college, college, private or public institution or organization, or firearms training school, utilizing instructors certified by the national rifle association or an organization approved by the department of public safety pursuant to section 724.9A or another state's department of public safety, state police department, or similar certifying body.

c. Completion of any handgun safety training course offered for security guards, investigators, special deputies, or any division or subdivision of a law enforcement or security enforcement agency approved by the department of public safety.

d. Completion of small arms training while serving with the armed forces of the United States.

e. Completion of a law enforcement agency firearm safety training course that qualifies a peace officer to carry a firearm in the normal course of the peace officer's duties.

f. Completion of a hunter education program approved by the natural resource commission pursuant to section 483A.27, if the program includes handgun safety training and completion of the handgun safety training is included on the certificate of completion.

2. The handgun safety training course required in subsection 1 may be conducted over the internet in a live or web-based format, if completion of the course is verified by the instructor or provider of the course.

3. Firearm safety training shall not be required for renewals of permits issued after December 31, 2010.

4. If firearm safety training is required under this section, evidence of such training may be documented by any of the following:

a. A photocopy of a certificate of completion or any similar document indicating completion of any course or class identified in subsection 1 that was completed within twenty-four months prior to the date of the application.

b. An affidavit from the instructor, school, organization, or group that conducted or taught a course or class identified in subsection 1 that was completed within twenty-four months prior to the date of the application attesting to the completion of the course or class by the applicant.

c. For personnel released or retired from active duty in the armed forces of the United States, possession of an honorable discharge or general discharge under honorable conditions issued any time prior to the date of the application.

d. For personnel on active duty or serving in one of the national guard or reserve components of the armed forces of the United States, possession of a certificate of completion of basic training with a service record of successful completion of small arms training and qualification issued prior to the date of the application, or any other official documentation satisfactory to the issuing officer issued prior to the date of the application.

5. An issuing officer shall not condition the issuance of a permit on training requirements that are not specified in or that exceed the requirements of this section.

6. If an applicant applies after expiration of the time periods specified for renewal in section 724.11, firearm safety training shall not be required for a renewal permit under this section. [C79, 81, §724.9]

2021 Acts, ch 35, §19

Links to all Iowa Sheriffs Permit to Carry Information Websites.

Note: **Renewal:** The Permit Application states you must apply at least 30 days before your Permit expires.

Non-Resident Permits

Non-Residents can apply but the criteria is very narrow to qualify.

Applications for permits to carry weapons will be considered by the Iowa Department of Public Safety as follows:

- Residency - Applicants must be nonresidents of Iowa or state employees whose need to go armed is based on their state employment. [§724.11]
- Justification
    1. Professional permits to carry will only be issued to qualified applicants if their need to go armed is employment based and is a critical element in the protection of life and property.
    2. Nonprofessional permits to carry will only be issued to:
        - **a.** nonresident correctional officers and other public officials, other than law enforcement officers, who are currently employed fulltime in the administration of criminal justice
        - **b.** other nonresidents with a demonstrable viable threat to themselves or their family as verified by a law enforcement agency in the jurisdiction where the threat occurred

Places Off-Limits Even With a Permit/License

724.32 County Courthouse —— Weapon Prohibitions.

A supreme court or judicial branch order that prohibits a person from lawfully carrying, possessing, or transporting a weapon in a county courthouse or other joint-use public facility shall be unenforceable unless the judicial order applies only to a courtroom or a court office, or to a courthouse used only for judicial branch functions. 2020 Acts, ch 1099. §5)

724.4B Carrying Weapons on School Grounds—Penalty—Exceptions.

1. A person who goes armed with, carries, or transports a firearm of any kind, whether concealed or not, on the grounds of a school commits a class "D" felony. For the purposes of this section, "school" (K-12) means a public or nonpublic school as defined in section 280.2.

2. Subsection 1 does not apply to the following:

- **a.** A person who has been specifically authorized by the school to go armed with, carry, or transport a firearm on the school grounds for any lawful purpose.
- **e.** A person who for any lawful purpose carries an unloaded pistol, revolver, or other firearm inside a closed and fastened container or securely wrapped package that is too large to be concealed on the person.
- **f.** A person who for any lawful purpose carries or transports an unloaded pistol, revolver, or other firearm in a vehicle or common carrier inside a closed and fastened container or securely wrapped package that is too large to be concealed on the person or carries or transports an unloaded pistol, revolver, or other firearm inside a cargo or luggage compartment where the pistol or revolver will not be readily accessible to any person riding in the vehicle or common carrier. 2021 Acts, ch 35, §10

Note: Loaded Firearms are not permitted on school grounds. Must be unloaded and secured in something to big to conceal on the person.

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.

724.4D Carrying of Dangerous Weapons —— Duty to Cooperate —— Reasonable Suspicion.

A person carrying a dangerous weapon whose behavior creates a reasonable suspicion that the person presents a danger to the person's self or others shall cooperate with an investigating officer.

2021 Acts, ch 35, §11

IA Admin Code 281-43.24 Driver Restrictions. (No Firearms on a School Bus)

43.24(2) The driver shall not permit firearms to be carried in the bus. IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24

IA Admin Code 491-5.4(6) Firearms Possession Within Licensed Facility.

a. No patron or employee of the licensee, including the security department members, shall possess or be permitted to possess any pistol or firearm within a Licensed Facility without the express written approval of the administrator unless:

(1) The person is a peace officer, on duty, acting in the peace officer's official capacity; or

(2) The person is a peace officer possessing a valid peace officer permit to carry weapons who is employed by the licensee and who is authorized by the administrator to possess such pistol or firearm while acting on behalf of the licensee within that Licensed Facility.

b. Each licensee shall post in a conspicuous location at each entrance a sign that may be easily read stating, "Possession of any firearm within the licensed facility without the express written permission of the Iowa racing and gaming commission is prohibited." 2/22/23, effective 3/29/23; Editorial change: IAC Supplement 11/1/23]

IA Admin Code 8A.322 Buildings and Grounds — Services — Public Use. (Legal, Concealed Only)

1. The director shall provide necessary lighting, fuel, and water services for the state laboratories facility in Ankeny and for the state buildings and grounds located at the seat of government, except the buildings and grounds referred to in section 216B.3, subsection 6.

2. Except for buildings and grounds described in section 216B.3, subsection 6; section 2.43, subsection 1; and any buildings under the custody and control of the Iowa public employees' retirement system, the director shall assign office space at the capitol, other state buildings, and elsewhere in the city of Des Moines, and the state laboratories facility in Ankeny, for all executive and judicial state agencies. Assignments may be changed at any time. The various officers to whom rooms have been so assigned may control the same while the assignment to them is in force. Official apartments shall be used only for the purpose of conducting the business of the state. The term "capitol" or "capitol building" as used in the Code shall be descriptive of all buildings upon the capitol grounds. The capitol building itself is reserved for the operations of the general assembly and the governor, and, for ceremonial purposes, for the courts. The assignment and use of physical facilities for the general assembly shall be pursuant to section 2.43

3. The director shall establish, publish, and enforce rules regulating and restricting the use by the public of the capitol buildings and grounds and of the state laboratories facility in Ankeny. The rules when established shall be posted in conspicuous places about the capitol buildings and grounds and the state laboratories facility, as applicable. Any person violating any rule, except a parking regulation, shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor. The rules shall prohibit a person, other than a peace officer, from openly carrying a pistol or revolver in the capitol building and on the grounds surrounding the capitol building including state parking lots and parking garages. However, this subsection shall not be construed to allow the director to prohibit the lawful carrying, transportation, or possession of any pistol or revolver in the capitol building and on the grounds surrounding the capitol building including state parking lots and parking garages by any person regardless of whether the person has a valid permit to carry weapons

Note: Handgunlaw.us is hearing the New Rules adopted by Capitol Security are stating only the Capitol Building and that other State Office Buildings around the Capitol do not fall under the new law. 2021 35 6

IA Admin Code 371-2.5 Public Safety—Weapons. (State Fair Grounds)

The carrying or possession by any person other than a peace officer of any weapon, such as a dirk, dagger, hunting knife, buck knife, switch blade, or any knife with a blade of three inches in length or longer, pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, pellet or BB gun, blackjack, billy club or any other weapon is prohibited on the fairgrounds unless authorized by the board. Failure to comply with this rule shall be cause for expulsion from the fairgrounds or being charged under Iowa Code chapter 724. Kitchen knives and others purchased at the fair must be wrapped and not concealed

Carry on All Terrain Vehicles/Snowmobiles Legal

Title VIII – Transportation 321G.13 & 321I.14 Unlawful Operation (Effective July 1, 2025)

321I.14 A person shall not discharge a firearm while on an all- terrain vehicle, except that a nonambulatory person may discharge a firearm from an all- terrain vehicle while lawfully hunting if the person is not operating or riding a moving all- terrain vehicle. 2025 Acts, ch 48 2

321G.13 A person shall not discharge a firearm while on a snowmobile, except that a nonambulatory person may discharge a firearm from a snowmobile while lawfully hunting if the person is not operating or riding a moving snowmobile. 2025 Acts, ch 48 1

Note: From the wording struck from statutes it looks like Iowa Permitless Carry now applies to the above.

Carrying a Defensive Handgun While Hunting in Iowa

Iowa DNR did have a nice notice about carrying a defensive handgun under the new laws on permitless carry while hunting which stated it was allowed. That notice is no longer available at the DNR website. All we can find now on defensive handgun carry while hunting is while bow hunting in Iowa and that a permit to carry is required if you have your defensive handgun while bow hunting. You will find the below at this **Link.**

Finally, holders of a valid permit to carry weapons may now have a handgun on their person while deer hunting. However, only the handguns authorized for use in hunting deer shall be used to hunt and only during the seasons in which handguns are a lawful method of take (which is every season besides the archery season). The latter points are extremely important because there are handguns that may lawfully be carried pursuant to a permit, but which are not approved for deer hunting.

Iowa Administrative Code
Regents Board [681]
Chapter 9 Policies, Practices and Procedures

681—9.1(262) Uniform Rules of Personal Conduct.

9.1(1) Rules of personal conduct. The acts of misconduct defined in this subrule apply at the universities governed by the state board of regents. The universities are authorized to adopt other definitions of misconduct in addition to those in this rule. Any person, student, member of the faculty or staff, or visitor who intentionally commits, attempts to commit, or incites or aids others in committing any of the following acts may be subject to disciplinary action:

9.1(2) ***Rules of personal conduct.*** The acts of misconduct defined in this subrule **apply at the universities governed by the board.** The universities are authorized to adopt other definitions of misconduct in addition

to those in this rule. Any person, student, member of the faculty or staff, or visitor, who intentionally commits, attempts to commit, or incites or aids others in committing any of the following acts shall be subject to disciplinary action:

g. Use or possession on the campus or at or during any university-authorized function or event of firearms, ammunition, or other dangerous weapons, substances, or materials (except as expressly authorized by the university), or of bombs, explosives, or explosive or incendiary devices prohibited by law.

[ARC 0422D, IAB 7/8/26, effective 8/12/26]

College/University Carry of Defensive High Voltage Pulse Weapons

260C.14A Limitation on Authority —— Nonprojectile High-Voltage Pulse Weapons Designed to Immobilize. The board of directors of a community college shall comply with the requirements of section 724.8A regarding policies and rules relating to the carrying, transportation, or possession of a dangerous weapon that directs an electric current, impulse, wave, or beam that produces a high-voltage pulse designed to immobilize a person in the buildings or on the grounds of the community college, as long as such a dangerous weapon does not generate a projectile that directs an electric current, impulse, wave, or beam that produces a high-voltage pulse designed to immobilize a person, and such a dangerous weapon is not used in the commission of a public offense 2020 Acts, 1063 §376

262.9D Limitation on Authority —— Nonprojectile High-Voltage Pulse Weapons Designed to Immobilize. The state board of regents shall comply with the requirements of section 724.8A regarding policies and rules relating to the carrying, transportation, or possession of a dangerous weapon that directs an electric current, impulse, wave, or beam that produces a high-voltage pulse designed to immobilize a person in the buildings or on the grounds of a university under the control of the state board of regents, as long as such a dangerous weapon does not generate a projectile that directs an electric current, impulse, wave, or beam that produces a high-voltage pulse designed to immobilize a person, and such a dangerous weapon is not used in the commission of a public offense. 2019 Acts, ch 94 §2

724.8A Limitation on Authority —— Nonprojectile High-Voltage Pulse Weapons Designed to Immobilize —— Public Universities and Community Colleges.

3. This section shall not apply to any policy or rule adopted or enforced by the governing board of a university under the control of the state board of regents as provided in chapter 262 that prohibits the carrying, transportation, or possession of a dangerous weapon that directs an electric current, impulse, wave, or beam that produces a high-voltage pulse designed to immobilize a person inside the buildings or physical structures of any stadium or hospital associated with an institution governed by the state board of regents.

2020 Acts, ch 1063 §376

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

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

"NO"

"Handgunlaw.us highly recommends that you not enter a place that is posted "No Firearms" no matter what the state laws read/mean on signage. We recommend 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."

"No Firearm" signs in Iowa have no force of law unless they are posted on property that is specifically mentioned in State Law as being off limits to those with a Permit/License to Carry. If you are in a place not specifically mentioned in the law that is posted and they ask you to leave, you must leave. If you refuse to leave then you are breaking the law and can be charged. Even if the property is not posted and you are asked to leave you must leave. Always be aware of the possibility that responding Police Officers who may have been called without your knowledge and may not know the laws on trespass etc. could arrest you even if you are within the law.

Must Inform Officer Immediately on Contact By Law?

"NO"

724.5 Availability of Permit Not to be Construed as Prohibition on Unlicensed Carrying of Weapons.

The availability of a professional or nonprofessional permit to carry weapons under this chapter shall not be construed to impose a general prohibition on the otherwise lawful unlicensed carrying or transport, whether openly or concealed, of a dangerous weapon, including a loaded firearm. 2021 Acts, ch 35, §13

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

Carry Allowed in these Areas:

***State Parks: YES Per DNR Director Letter**

State/National Forests: YES Per DNR Director Letter

State Preserves/WMA: YES Per DNR Director Letter

Road Side Rest Areas: YES per ISP

***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

724.5 Availability of Permit not to be Construed as Prohibition on Unlicensed Carrying of Weapons.

The availability of a professional or nonprofessional permit to carry weapons under this chapter shall not be construed to impose a general prohibition on the otherwise lawful unlicensed carrying or transport, whether openly or concealed, of a dangerous weapon, including a loaded firearm. 2021 Acts, ch 35, §13

Note: Anyone 18 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm under state and federal law can carry openly or concealed without any type of permit/license.

Open Carry (Without a Valid Permit/License)

Open Carry is legal with or without a permit to carry from any state.

724.5 Availability of Permit not to be Construed as Prohibition on Unlicensed Carrying of Weapons.

The availability of a professional or nonprofessional permit to carry weapons under this chapter shall not be construed to impose a general prohibition on the otherwise lawful unlicensed carrying or transport, whether openly or concealed, of a dangerous weapon, including a loaded firearm. 2021 Acts, ch 35, 13

Note: Anyone 18 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm under state and federal law can carry openly or concealed without any type of permit/license.

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

724.28 Prohibition of Regulation by Political Subdivisions.

1.As used in this section, "political subdivision of the state" means a city, county, or township.

2. A political subdivision of the state shall not enact an ordinance, motion, resolution, policy, or amendment regulating the ownership, possession, carrying, legal transfer, lawful transportation, modification, registration, or licensing of firearms, firearms attachments, or other weapons when the ownership, possession, carrying, transfer, transportation, or modification is otherwise lawful under the laws of this state. An ordinance regulating firearms, firearms attachments, or other weapons in violation of this section existing on or after April 5, 1990, is void.

3. If a political subdivision of the state, prior to, on, or after July 1, 2020, adopts, makes, enacts, or amends any ordinance, measure, enactment, rule, resolution, motion, or policy regulating the ownership, possession, carrying, legal transfer, lawful transportation, modification, registration, or licensing of firearms, firearms attachments, or other weapons when the ownership, possession, carrying, transfer, transportation, modification, registration, or licensing of firearms, firearms attachments, or other weapons is otherwise lawful under the laws of this state, a person adversely affected by the ordinance, measure, enactment, rule, resolution, motion, or policy may file suit in the appropriate court for declaratory and injunctive relief and all damagesattributable to the violation, including all of the following:

- **a** A court shall assess against the political subdivision of the state damages in the amount of not more than five hundred dollars and not less than one hundred dollars per day after providing written notice to the political subdivision of the state of the violation, not to exceed five thousand House File 2556, p. 2 dollars. However, if the political subdivision of the state knowingly participated in such a violation, damages shall be assessed against the political subdivision of the state in the amount of not more than two thousand five hundred dollars and not less than one thousand dollars per day after providing written notice to the political subdivision of the state of the violation, not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars. These damages shall be paid by the political subdivision of the state directly to the adversely affected person.
- **b**. The court shall award the prevailing party in any such lawsuit reasonable attorney fees and court costs.
- **c.** The court, for good cause, may assess damages in excess of the amounts set forth in paragraph against the political subdivision of the state found to be in violation of this subsection.

4. A political subdivision of the state may restrict the carrying, possession, or transportation of firearms or other dangerous weapons in the buildings or physical structures located on property under the political

subdivision's control if adequate arrangements are made by the political subdivision to screen persons for firearms or other dangerous weapons and the political subdivision provides armed security personnel inside the building or physical structure where the restriction is to be in effect.

5. A political subdivision of the state shall not enact an ordinance, motion, resolution, policy, or amendment regulating the storage of weapons or ammunition. An ordinance, motion, resolution, policy, or amendment regulating the storage of weapons or ammunition existing on or after July 1, 2020, is void. This subsection shall not be construed to preclude a political subdivision from regulating the storage of explosive materials consistent with chapter 101A. 2024 1118,s 1 eff 1/1/2025

562A.11 Prohibited Provisions in Rental Agreements.

1A. If the landlord receives rental assistance payments under a rental assistance agreement administered by the United States department of agriculture under the multifamily housing rental assistance program under Tit. V of the federal Housing Act of 1949, Pub. L. No. 81-171, or receives housing assistance payments under a housing assistance payment contract administered by the United States department of housing and urban development under the housing choice voucher program, the new construction program, the substantial rehabilitation program, or the moderate rehabilitation program under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, Pub. L. No. 75-412, a rental agreement shall not contain a provision or impose a rule that requires a person to agree, as a condition of tenancy, to a prohibition or restriction on the lawful ownership, use, or possession of a firearm, a firearm component, or ammunition within the tenant's specific rental unit. A landlord may impose reasonable restrictions related to the possession, use, or transportation of a firearm, a firearm component, or ammunition within common areas as long as those restrictions do not circumvent the purpose of this subsection. A tenant shall exercise reasonable care in the storage of a firearm, a firearm component, or ammunition. This subsection does not apply to any prohibition or restriction that is required by federal or state law, rule, or regulation.

2. A provision prohibited by subsection 1 this section included in a rental agreement is unenforceable. If a landlord willfully uses a rental agreement containing provisions known by the landlord to be prohibited, a tenant may recover actual damages sustained by the tenant and not more than three months' periodic rent and reasonable attorney fees. (Read all of 562A.11 for more information.) 2021 Acts, ch 35, 22

Deadly Force Laws

Chapter 704 Force - Reasonable or Deadly – Defenses

704.1 Reasonable Force.
704.2 Deadly Force.
704.2A Justifiable Use of Deadly Force.
704.3 Defense Of Self Or Another.
704.4 Defense Of Property.
704.5 Aiding Another In The Defense Of Property.
704.6 When Defense Not Available.
704.7 Resisting Forcible Felony.
704.8 Escape From Place Of Confinement.
704.9 Death.
704.10 Compulsion.
704.11 Police Activity.
704.12 Use Of Force In Making An Arrest.
704.13 Immunity

Knife Laws State/Cities

To access State/Local Knife Laws Click "Here"

Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

YES

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

College/University Carry of Defensive High Voltage Pulse Weapons

260C.14A Limitation on Authority —— Nonprojectile High-Voltage Pulse Weapons Designed to Immobilize. The board of directors of a community college shall comply with the requirements of section 724.8A regarding policies and rules relating to the carrying, transportation, or possession of a dangerous weapon that directs an electric current, impulse, wave, or beam that produces a high-voltage pulse designed to immobilize a person in the buildings or on the grounds of the community college, as long as such a dangerous weapon does not generate a projectile that directs an electric current, impulse, wave, or beam that produces a high-voltage pulse designed to immobilize a person, and such a dangerous weapon is not used in the commission of a public offense 2020 Acts, 1063 §376

262.9D Limitation on Authority —— Nonprojectile High-Voltage Pulse Weapons Designed to Immobilize. The state board of regents shall comply with the requirements of section 724.8A regarding policies and rules relating to the carrying, transportation, or possession of a dangerous weapon that directs an electric current, impulse, wave, or beam that produces a high-voltage pulse designed to immobilize a person in the buildings or on the grounds of a university under the control of the state board of regents, as long as such a dangerous weapon does not generate a projectile that directs an electric current, impulse, wave, or beam that produces a high-voltage pulse designed to immobilize a person, and such a dangerous weapon is not used in the commission of a public offense. 2019 Acts, ch 94 §2

724.8A Limitation on Authority —— Nonprojectile High-Voltage Pulse Weapons Designed to Immobilize —— Public Universities and Community Colleges.

3. This section shall not apply to any policy or rule adopted or enforced by the governing board of a university under the control of the state board of regents as provided in chapter 262 that prohibits the carrying, transportation, or possession of a dangerous weapon that directs an electric current, impulse, wave, or beam that produces a high-voltage pulse designed to immobilize a person inside the buildings or physical structures of any stadium or hospital associated with an institution governed by the state board of regents.
2020 Acts, ch 1063 §376

Note: It must be a hand held device that you must make contact with a person to apply the electric current and not a Taser that shoots electrodes.

LEOSA State Information

Iowa Admin Rules Chapter 93 – ID/Application/Certification for Former Peace Officers of the Iowa DPS

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

Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

- **Iowa AG - State Preemption**
- **Iowa Supreme Ct. – Stun Guns are Lethal Weapons**

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

Link to State Statutes

Airport Carry: **No laws found.**

Training Valid for: **2 Years**

Time Period to Establish Residency: **Upon obtaining state ID/Drivers License**

Minimum Age for Permit/License: **18**

Permit/License Info Public Information: **NO** **724.23**

State Reciprocity/How They Honor Other States Statute: **724.11A**

State Firearm Laws: **Title 16-724.1 thru 724.30 & Iowa Admin Code 661-91.1 thru 661-91.9**

State Deadly Force Laws: **Title 16-704.1 thru 704.12**

State Knife Laws: **16-702.7. & 16-724.1. & 16-724.4.**

Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws: **719.7**

Body Armor Laws: **Title XVI Subtitle 1 724.31**

Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms? **YES** **724.4 & 702.7**

State Safe Storage/Access by Minors Statute/s: **IA Statute § 724.22(7)**

Is carrying of a Concealed Firearm with Permit/License for Defensive Purposes Only While Hunting Legal? **YES** Per DNR Email If you can legally possess handgun

Notes

What Does IA Consider A Loaded Firearm?

483A.35 "Gun" defined.

The word *"gun"* as used in this chapter shall include every kind of a gun or rifle, except a revolver or pistol, and shall include those provided with pistol mountings which are designed to shoot shot cartridges.

§110.23; C79, 81, §110.35

State Emergency Powers

29C.6 Proclamation of Disaster Emergency by Governor. (Edited for Space Considerations)

In exercising the governor's powers and duties under this chapter and to effect the policy and purpose, the governor may:

15. Control ingress and egress to and from a disaster area, the movement of persons within the area, and the occupancy of premises in such area.

16. Suspend or limit the sale, dispensing, or transportation of alcoholic beverages, explosives, and combustibles. 2025 Acts, ch 28, §83

29C.25 Firearms and Ammunition — Limitations ——Exceptions — Remedies.

1. This chapter shall not be construed to authorize the governor or any other official of this state or any of its political subdivisions or any agent or person acting at the direction of the governor or any such official to do any of the following:

a. Prohibit, regulate, or curtail the otherwise lawful possession, carrying, transportation, transfer, or defensive use of firearms or ammunition.

b. Suspend or revoke, except in accordance with section 724.13, a permit issued pursuant to section 724.6, 724.7, or 724.19.

c. Seize or confiscate firearms and ammunition possessed in accordance with the laws of this state.

2. This section shall not prohibit any of the following:

a. The temporary closure or limitations on the operating hours of businesses that sell firearms or ammunition if the same operating restrictions apply to all businesses in the affected area.

b. The adoption or enforcement of regulations pertaining to firearms and ammunition used or carried for official purposes by law enforcement officers or persons acting under the authority of emergency management agencies or officials.

3. a. A person aggrieved by a violation of this section may seek relief in an action at law or in equity or in any other proper proceeding for actual damages, injunctive relief, or other appropriate redress against a person who commits or causes the commission of such violation.

b. In addition to any other remedy available at law or in equity, a person aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation of a firearm or ammunition in violation of this section may make application pursuant to section 809.3 for its return in the office of the clerk of court for the county in which the property was seized.

c. In an action or proceeding to enforce this section, the court shall award the prevailing plaintiff reasonable court costs and attorney fees. 2022 Acts, ch 1021, §18

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.

Iowa 18 Y/O Title XVI Subtitle I 724.22

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.

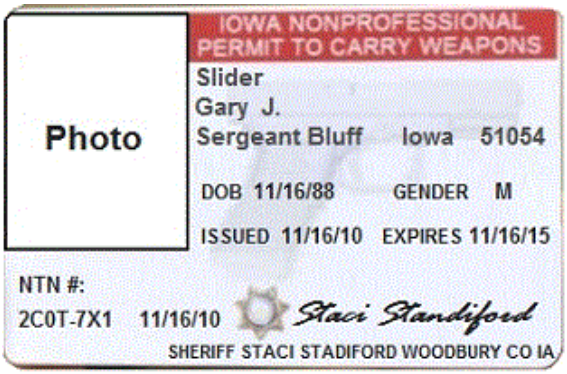
Note: In some states Possession and Transportation CAN be very restrictive in that you can ONLY possess and transport a handgun to and from a Shooting Range, Gun Shop, property you own or other places you can legally possess a handgun. Some states do not have this restriction.

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



The above is the new format that is used by all issuing authorities since late 2017.



The above is one of the Local Sheriffs Format. This one and similar will be valid until expiration.

Updates to this Page

97 Links*

Archive of Previous Updates 1

4/18/2024 – DPS Moved Their Website. Links to DPS Updated.
7/4/2024 – Louisiana Added as Permitless Carry State in Listing Under Map.
7/30/2024 – Notice on Corp of Engineer Properties on their Lakes Added to State Park Carry.
9/1/2024 – 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.
1/1/2025 - 724.28 Updated in Preemption Section per HF 2556. Note on Armed Campus Organization Link Which Has Information on Every States Campus Carry Statute/Regulation/Rules/Policies Added to Places Off Limits Section.
3/1/2025 - Carrying a Defensive Handgun While Hunting in Iowa Info Added to Places Off Limits Section.
3/26/2025 – All Links Checked.
5/8/2025 - 321G.13 & 321I.14 Updated in Places Off Limits, All Terrain and Snowmobiles Per SF 106 2025.

7/1/2025 - 724.8 Added to Permitless Carry Section. Age to Apply for Iowa Permit and to Carry in Iowa is now 18 years of Age. All Links Checked.

10/15/2025 – Is carrying of a Concealed Firearm with Permit/License for Defensive Purposes Only While Hunting Legal? Updated in Airport/Misc. Section. 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.

3/15/2026 - 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.

9/9/2026 - 681—9.1(262) Updated in Places Off Limits**.**