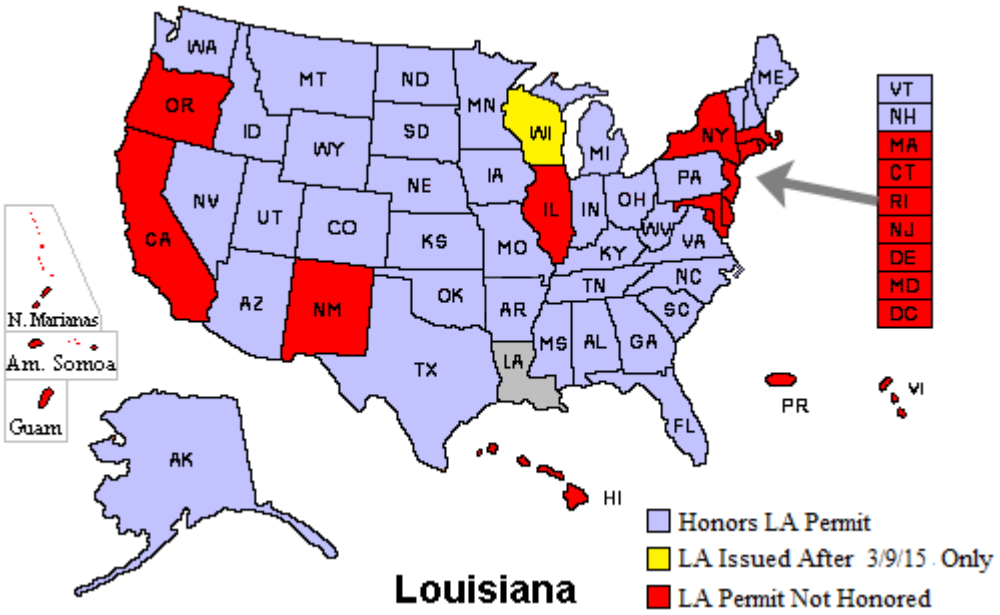
Louisiana

Permitless Carry State

Shall Issue

Must Inform Officer Immediately: YES

(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

Louisiana CCW Links

State CCW Site

Forms & Information

State CCW Pamphlet
11/2025

CCW Application

How to Apply

Apply/Renew Online

St. CHP Instructors

State FAQ Site

State Statutes

State Admin Rules

State Reciprocity Info

State Attorney General

Secretary of State

Age to Carry a Firearm In Other States

Last Updated: 9/5/2026

Permits/Licenses This State Honors Listed Below

Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	Colorado
Florida	Georgia	Idaho	Indiana	Iowa
Kansas	Kentucky	Maine	Michigan	Minnesota
Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska	New Hampshire
North Carolina	North Dakota	Nevada	Oklahoma	Ohio
Pennsylvania	South Carolina	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas
Utah	Virginia	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin
Wyoming				

Louisiana Honors Non-Resident Permits/Licenses From the States They Honor.

Reciprocity/How This State Honors Other States Permit/Licenses

R.S. 40:1379.3 Statewide Permits for Concealed Handguns; Application Procedures; Definitions

T. (2) A current and valid concealed handgun permit issued by another state to an individual having attained the age of twenty-one years shall be deemed to be valid for the out-of-state permit holder to carry a

concealed weapon within this state if a current and valid concealed handgun permit issued by Louisiana is valid in those states.

T. (3) An out-of-state permit holder carrying a concealed handgun pursuant to this Paragraph is bound by the laws of this state regarding carrying a concealed handgun pursuant to a permit issued in accordance with this Section. Acts 2025, No. 273, §§1, 2

Permitless Carry

R.S. 14:95 Illegal Carrying of Weapons

A. Illegal carrying of weapons is any of the following:

(1)(a) The intentional concealment of any firearm, or other instrumentality customarily used or intended for probable use as a dangerous weapon, on one's person.

(b) The provisions of this Paragraph shall not apply to a person with a valid concealed handgun permit issued pursuant to R.S. 40:1379.1.1, 1379.3, or 1379.3.2 nor shall it prohibit a person with a valid concealed handgun permit issued pursuant to R.S. 40:1379.1.1, 1379.3, or 1379.3.2 from carrying a concealed firearm or other instrumentality customarily used or intended for probable use as a dangerous weapon on his person unless otherwise prohibited by this Section.

M. The provisions of Subaragraph (A)(1)(a) of this Section **shall not apply to any person who is eighteen years of age or older and is not prohibited from possessing a firearm** under R.S. 14:95, 18 U.S. C. 922(g), or any other state or federal law.

(N) Any person lawfully carrying a handgun pursuant to Subsection M of this Section shall be subject to the restrictions contained in R.S. 40:1379.3(I), (L), (M), (N), and (O). SB 101 2025, No. 420, §1.

RS 40:1379.3. Statewide Permits for Concealed Handguns; Application Procedures; Definitions

(B)(2)(a) A person who meets the qualifications of R.S. 14:95(M) shall not be required to possess a valid concealed handgun permit issued by the state of Louisiana pursuant to the provisions of this Section in order to carry a concealed handgun in the state of Louisiana.

M. No concealed handgun may be carried into and no concealed handgun permit shall be valid or entitle any permittee to carry a concealed handgun in any facility, building, location, zone, or area in which firearms are banned by state or federal law.

O. (1) The provisions of Subsection N of this Section shall not limit the right of a property owner, lessee, or other lawful custodian to prohibit or restrict access of those persons possessing a concealed handgun pursuant to a permit issued under this Section or a person lawfully carrying a handgun pursuant to R.S. 14:95(M).

(2) No individual to whom a concealed handgun permit is issued or who is lawfully carrying a handgun pursuant to R.S. 14:95(M) may carry such concealed handgun into the private residence of another without first receiving the consent of that person. Acts 2025, No. 273, §§1, 2

Notice: New Orleans plans on making a police station in the French Quarter a School so those carrying under Permitless Carry would be in violation of the law if carrying within 1000 foot of the school. They would have to post the area. Use Caution as this will be litigated.

Note: New Orleans PD Public Service Announcement on How they will enforce Permitless Carry.

How to Apply for a Permit

How To Apply

Original/First-Time Applicants:

In order to apply for a concealed handgun permit, a citizen should follow the steps below:

1. Apply for a Concealed Handgun Permit by one of the following ways:

a. Complete and submit the new **Online Concealed Handgun Permit Application**

b. Download a Concealed Handgun Permit Application and complete the instructions found on pages one and two of the application.

c. Obtain an application at the State Police Headquarters (7919 Independence Blvd., Baton Rouge, LA 70806) between the hours of 8:00 am and 4:30 pm, Monday - Friday.

2. Provide all necessary documentation pertaining to training, arrest dispositions, medical summary dispositions, and divorce decrees (if applicable). List of **Search State Approved CHP Instructors.**

3. Contact your local police office, local sheriff's department, or State Police Headquarters for fingerprinting. Fingerprinting at State Police Headquarters requires a $10.00 money order. Bring your photograph with you so the person fingerprinting you can sign and date the back of it. Prints must be submitted on an FBI FD-258 fingerprint card. The card should be completed as outlined in the application instructions. Example

Paper applications, fingerprint cards, and/or other documentation must be submitted to:

Louisiana State Police Concealed Handgun Permit Unit
PO Box 66375
Baton Rouge, LA 70896

Renewals:

1. Permit holders will be notified in writing at their address of record, approximately 120 days prior to the expiration of their permit to begin the renewal process; however, it is the responsibility of the permittee to renew their permit in a timely manner.

2. Upon notification, apply for a Concealed Handgun Permit by one of the following ways:

a. Complete and submit the new online Concealed Handgun Permit Application at https://chp.la.gov/

b. Download a Concealed Handgun Permit Application and complete the instructions found on pages one and two of the application.

c. Obtain an application at the State Police Headquarters (7919 Independence Blvd., Baton Rouge, LA 70806) between the hours of 8:00 am and 4:30 pm, Monday through Friday.

3. Submit the renewal application with a new training certificate, a photocopy of your driver's license, and the appropriate fees. NOTE: Passport photos are no longer needed to process your applications. Submission of a fingerprint card is not needed for renewal applications. (unless your fingerprints are not on file).

4. The completed application should be returned to the Department no less than 90 days prior to the expiration of the permit to allow sufficient time for processing.

5. You must submit your application within 60 days after the expiration date or you will be required to submit a new original application including fingerprints.

6. Paper applications and/or other documentation must be submitted to:

Louisiana State Police Concealed Handgun Permit Unit
PO Box 66375

Baton Rouge, LA 70896
ATTENTION: RENEWAL DEPT

1. Fees

Original/First-Time Applicants:

5 Year Permit Ages 18 – 64 $125

5 Year Permit: 65 Years of Age or Older $62.50

Active Military/National Guard cost is 62.50 for 5 year

Honorably Discharged Veterans of the Military/National Guard/Reserves there is no charge for 5 year or Lifetime Permit.

NOTE: If you have not continuously resided within the State of Louisiana for the 15 years immediately preceding the date on which your application is received, an additional $50 non-refundable fee shall be submitted. This is only for first-time applicants and is not required for any subsequent renewals.

Renewals:

Ages 18 – 64 $125

65 Years of Age or Older $62.50

NOTE: For renewal applications the additional $50 non-refundable fee and the submission of a fingerprint card is not applicable.

NOTE: All Fees Are Non-Refundable, and must be paid by money order, cashier's check, or certified check.

Lifetime Licenses

R.S. 40:1379.3(V),

V.(1) …. The term for the lifetime concealed handgun permit shall be for the life of the permit holder.

(4)(a) A lifetime concealed handgun permit holder shall provide the division with proof of completion of educational training every five years. The educational training shall include all of the following:

(i) Instruction on handgun nomenclature and safe handling procedures for a revolver and a semiautomatic pistol.

(ii) Instruction on ammunition knowledge and fundamentals of pistol shooting.

(iii) Instruction on handgun shooting positions.

(iv) Instruction on the use of deadly force and conflict resolution which shall include a review of R.S. 14:18 through 22 and which may include a review of any other laws relating to use of deadly force.

(v) Instruction on child access prevention.

(vi) Actual live range fire and proper handgun cleaning procedures:

(aa) Live range fire shall include twelve rounds each at six feet, ten feet, and fifteen feet for a total of thirty-six rounds.

(bb) Each applicant or permittee must perform at least one safe reload of the handgun at each distance.

(cc) Each applicant or permittee must score one hundred percent hits within the silhouette portion of a N.R.A. B-27 type silhouette target with at least thirty-six rounds.

(b) Failure to submit proof of completion of the educational training pursuant to the provisions of this Paragraph shall result in the suspension of the lifetime concealed handgun permit until such time as the

lifetime concealed handgun permit holder submits proof of the educational training required in the provisions of this Paragraph. Acts 2025, No. 273, §§1, 2

Note: Lifetime permit holders are required to complete refresher training every five (5) years as required by LRS 40:1379.3.(V)(4)(a). Permittees should email their current training certificate to lsp.concealedhandgun@la.gov. We also require an updated copy of your Louisiana driver's license or ID card, and any information changes (e.g., address updates).

Cost is $500 . 65 or older costs is $250.

Active Military/National Guard Cost is 62.50 for 5 year or $250 Lifetime.

Beginning 8/1/16 Honorably Discharged Veterans of the Military/National Guard/Reserves there is no charge for 5 year or Lifetime Permit.

Note: Move from the state your Lifetime License is Voided.

R.S. 40:1379.3.2. Temporary Concealed Handgun Permit; Protective Order; Time Limitations

A. A person on whose behalf the court has issued a permanent injunction or a protective order to bring about the cessation of abuse by one family member, household member, or dating partner pursuant to a court-approved consent agreement or pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 9:361 et seq., R.S. 9:372, R.S. 46:2136, 2151, or 2173, Children's Code Article 1570, Code of Civil Procedure Article 3607.1, or Code of Criminal Procedure Articles 30, 327.1, 335.1, 335.2, or 871.1 and which prohibits the subject of the order from possessing a firearm for the duration of the injunction or protective order pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 46:2136.3 may apply to the deputy secretary of public safety services of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections for the issuance of a temporary concealed handgun permit. Acts 2016, No. 465, §1.

Note: Temporary permit is only valid for 45 days and only valid in the state of Louisiana. No training is required but must meet all other requirements. It can become a permanent permit if you obtain the training. Contact the LA DPS for more information.

Non-Resident Permits

R.S. 40:1379.3 Statewide Permits for Concealed Handguns; Application Procedures; Definitions

(A)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the deputy secretary of public safety services of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections shall issue a concealed handgun permit to any person who qualifies for a permit under the provisions of this Section and may promulgate rules and adopt regulations regarding concealed handgun permits in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act. The permit shall contain a permit number, expiration date, photograph, and the name, address, and date of birth of the permittee. Non-Resident Permit **Fees**.

(B)(1) A concealed handgun permit shall be issued only to a person who qualifies for a permit under the provisions of this Section. A concealed handgun permit issued pursuant to the provisions of this Section shall grant authority to a person to carry a concealed handgun on his person. Acts 2025, No. 273, §§1, 2

Note: Beginning August 1, 2025 Louisiana will start issuing permits to non-residents. All they did in 1379.3 (A)(1) and (B)(1) was remove Louisiana Resident and insert the word person. See HB 407 for that change. You would apply the same as a resident.

Places Off-Limits Even With a Permit/License

R.S. 40:1379.3 N. No concealed handgun may be carried into and no concealed handgun permit issued pursuant to this Section shall authorize or entitle a permittee to carry a concealed handgun in any of the following:

(1) A law enforcement office, station, or building.

(2) A detention facility, prison, or jail.

(3) A courthouse or courtroom, provided that a judge may carry such a weapon in his own courtroom.

(4) A polling place.

(5) A municipal building or other public building or structure, only if the building or structure is utilized as the meeting place of the governing authority of a political subdivision;

(6) The state capitol building.

(7) Any portion of an airport facility where the carrying of firearms is prohibited under federal law, except that no person shall be prohibited from carrying any legal firearm into the terminal, if the firearm is encased for shipment, for the purpose of checking such firearm as lawful baggage.

(8) Any church, synagogue, mosque, or other similar place of worship, eligible for qualification as a tax-exempt organization under 26 U.S.C. 501, unless authorized by the person who has authority over the administration of the church, synagogue, mosque, or other similar place of worship.

(9) (a) A parade or demonstration for which a permit is issued by a governmental entity when the permittee or person is an active participant in such parade or demonstration.

(b) The provisions of this Paragraph shall not apply to a bystander or spectator who attends a parade or demonstration for which a permit is issued by a governmental entity.

(10) Any portion of the permitted area of an establishment that has been granted a Class A-General retail permit, as defined in Part II of Chapter 1 or Part II of Chapter 2 of Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, to sell alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises. **Note:** This means a Bar. Restaurants are OK but you can't carry in the bar area of a restaurant.

(11) Any school, school campus, or school bus as defined in R.S. 14:95.6.

O.(1) The provisions of Subsection N of this Section shall not limit the right of a property owner, lessee, or other lawful custodian to prohibit or restrict access of those persons possessing a concealed handgun pursuant to a permit issued under this Section or a person lawfully carrying a handgun pursuant to R.S. 14:95(M). Acts 2025, No. 273, §§1, 2.

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.

Note: 14:95.2 simply states that section cannot regulate what the state deems a constitutionally protected activity. Most are of the opinion that this does not conflict with 18 USC 922(q), and that the federal government acknowledges how a state views certain rights toward property holders. As such, having a firearm entirely within a motor vehicle while on school property does not violate the law. Also See Parking Lot Storage Law Section concerning firearms in vehicles in these restricted locations.

R.S.14:95 Illegal Carrying of Weapons

A. Illegal carrying of weapons is any of the following:

(4)(a) The intentional possession or use by any person of a dangerous weapon on a school campus during regular school hours or on a school bus. "School" means any elementary, secondary, or high school, or vo-tech vocational-technical school in this state and "campus" means all facilities and property within the boundary of the school property. "School" shall not mean a vocational-technical school that is privately owned. "School bus" means any motor bus being used to transport children to and from school or in connection with school activities.

(5)(a) The intentional possession or use of a dangerous weapon by any person in any of the following locations:

(i) A law enforcement office, station, or building.

(ii) A detention facility, prison, or jail.

(iii) A courthouse or courtroom, provided that a judge may carry such a weapon in his own courtroom.

(iv) The state capitol building. SB 277 2026

R.S. 14:95.2 Carrying a Firearm, or Dangerous Weapon, by a Student or Nonstudent on School Property, at School-Sponsored Functions or Firearm-Free Zone

A. Carrying a firearm, or dangerous weapon as defined in R.S. 14:2, by a student or nonstudent on school property, at a school sponsored function, or in a firearm-free zone is unlawful and shall be defined as possession of any firearm or dangerous weapon, on one's person, at any time while on a school campus, on school transportation, or at any school sponsored function in a specific designated area including but not limited to athletic competitions, dances, parties, or any extracurricular activities, or within one thousand feet of any school campus.

B. For purposes of this Section, the following words have the following meanings:

(1) "Campus" means all facilities and property within the boundary of the school property.

(2) "Nonstudent" means any person not registered and enrolled in that school or a suspended student who does not have permission to be on the school campus.

(3) "School" means any elementary, secondary, high school, vocational-technical school, college, or university in this state. "School" shall not mean a vocational-technical school that is privately owned.

(4) "School bus" means any motor bus being used to transport children to and from school or in connection with school activities.

C. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to:

(4) The possession of a firearm occurring within one thousand feet of school property and entirely on private property, or entirely within a private residence.

(9) Any person who has a valid concealed handgun permit issued pursuant to R.S. 40:1379.1, 1379.3 or by a state that has reciprocity with Louisiana, or a person carrying a handgun pursuant to 14:95(M), and who carries a concealed handgun within one thousand feet of any school campus.

Acts 2025, No. 420, §1

Note: C. Sec (9) means a permit/license holder can carry up to the school property line without breaking the law. This was always legal for permit holders. Legislature changed language for clarity.

R.S. 14:95.6 Firearm-Free Zone; Notice; Signs; Crime; Penalties

A. A "firearm-free zone" is an area inclusive of any school campus and within one thousand feet of any such school campus, and within a school bus, wherein the possession of firearms is prohibited, except as specifically set forth in Subsection B of this Section and R.S. 14:95.2(C).

B. The Provisions of This Section Shall not Apply To:

(1) A federal, state, or local law enforcement building.

(2) A military base. (**Note:** See Military Personnel Section on the USA Page for information on carry on Military Bases by Military and or LEOSA.)

(3) A commercial establishment which is permitted by law to have firearms or armed security.

(4) Private premises where a firearm is kept pursuant to law.

(5) Any constitutionally protected activity within the firearm-free zone, such as a firearm contained entirely within a motor vehicle.

C. For purposes of this Section:

(1) "School" means any public or private elementary, secondary, high school, or vocational-technical school, college, or university in this state. "School" shall not mean a vocational-technical school that is privately owned.

E. (1) The state superintendent of education, with the approval of the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education, and the commissioner of higher education, with the approval of the Board of Regents, shall develop a method by which to mark firearm-free zones, including the use of signs or other markings suitable to the situation. Signs or other markings shall be located in a visible manner on or near each school and on and in each school bus indicating that such area is a firearm-free zone and that such zone extends to one thousand feet from the boundary of school property.

(8) A student who possesses a firearm in his dormitory room or while going to or from his vehicle or any other person with permission of the administration. Acts 2025, No. 420, §1

Note: So a student can keep a firearm in their dorm room with permission from the college administration and can legally transport it back and forth to their vehicle from their dorm room. I would not carry it concealed but in some type of case. I would also check the College student regulations as they may forbid it and expel you if you bring a legal firearm onto campus.

Chemical Sprays on College/University Campus Allowed

§3399.20. Self-Defense Chemical Spray; Possession on Campus; Exceptions (New Section 8/1/2026)

A. Except as provided in Subsection B of this Section, no public postsecondary education institution shall prohibit students from possessing self-defense chemical spray on campus. For purposes of this Section, "self-defense chemical spray" means a device carried solely for purposes of lawful self-defense that is **compact in size, designed to be carried on or about the person, and contains not more than two ounces** of chemical

B. A public postsecondary education institution may prohibit students from possessing self-defense chemical spray at any preschool, elementary school, or secondary school operated by the institution; at any patient care facility located on institutional property; and on campus in any building or at any event where armed security is provided or where such possession is prohibited by contract. HB 195 2026

R.S. 14:95.9. Wearing or Possessing Body Armor, By A Student or Nonstudent On School Property, At School-Sponsored Functions, or In Firearm-Free Zones

A. Wearing or possessing body armor, by a student or nonstudent on school property, at a school-sponsored function, or in a firearm-free zone is unlawful and shall be defined as wearing or possessing of body armor, on one's person, at any time while on a school campus, on school transportation, or at any school-sponsored function in a specific designated area including but not limited to athletic competitions, dances, parties, or any extracurricular activities, or within one thousand feet of any school campus.

B. For purposes of this Section, the following words have the following meanings:

(1) "Body armor" shall mean bullet-resistant metal or other material intended to provide protection from weapons or bodily injury.

(2) "Campus" means all facilities and property within the boundary of the school property.

(3) "Nonstudent" means any person not registered and enrolled in that school or a suspended student who does not have permission to be on the school campus.

(4) "School" means any elementary, secondary, high school, vocational-technical school, college, or university in this state.

(5) "School bus" means any motor bus being used to transport children to and from school or in connection with school activities.

C. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to:

(1) A federal, state, or local law enforcement officer in the performance of his official duties.

(2) A school official or employee acting during the normal course of his employment or a student acting under the direction of such school official or employee.

(3) A person who has notified the school principal or chancellor in writing at least twenty-four hours prior to wearing body armor.

(4) The wearing or possessing of body armor occurring within one thousand feet of school property and entirely on private property, or entirely within a private residence, or in accordance with a concealed handgun permit issued pursuant to R.S. 40:1379.1. 2018, No. 523, §1, eff. May 23, 2018.

Carry at Parades or Demonstrations

§ 95.2.2. Reckless Discharge of a Firearm at a Parade or Demonstration

C. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to:

(2) The possession of a firearm occurring within one thousand feet of a public gathering entirely within a private residence or in accordance **with a concealed handgun permit** issued pursuant to R.S. 40:1379.1 and 1379.3 Acts 2024, No. 58, 1

Note: Handgunlaw.us reads the law that to carry within 1000 foot of a Parade you must possess a permit issued or honored by Louisiana. It is illegal for those carrying under Permitless Carry to carry within 1000 foot of such parades. A participant of the Parade can not carry while in the parade.

Evacuation and Carrying During State of Emergency

R.S. 14:95 Illegal Carrying of Weapons

A. Illegal carrying of weapons is any of the following:

(1)(a) The intentional concealment of any firearm, or other instrumentality customarily used or intended for probable use as a dangerous weapon, on one's person.

L. The provisions of Paragraph (A)(1) of this Section shall not apply to any person who is not prohibited from possessing a firearm pursuant to R.S. 14:95.1 or any other state or federal law and who is carrying a concealed firearm on or about his person while in the act of evacuating during a mandatory evacuation order issued during a state of emergency or disaster declared pursuant to the Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act. **For purposes of this Subsection, "in the act of evacuating" means the immediate and urgent movement of a person away from the evacuation area within forty-eight hours after a mandatory evacuation is ordered. The forty-eight-hour period may be extended by**

an order issued by the governor. (See Notees Section and State Emergency Powers.)
SB 277 2026

R.S. 9:2793.12. Limitation of Liability; Concealed Handgun Permit; Definitions; Exceptions

A.(1) As used in this Section, the term "authorized person" means any person with a valid concealed handgun permit issued pursuant to R.S. 40:1379.1, 1379.1.1, 1379.3, or 1379.3.2; any qualified law enforcement officer authorized to carry a concealed handgun pursuant to R.S. 40:1379.1.3 or 1379.1.4; or any person specified in R.S. 14:95(G)(3) and (4).

(2) The term "authorized person" shall also apply to a reserve or active-duty member of any branch of the United States Armed Forces; a member of the Louisiana National Guard or the Louisiana Air National Guard; or a former member of any branch of the United States Armed Forces, the Louisiana National Guard, or the Louisiana Air National Guard who has been honorably discharged from service.

B. An authorized person as defined in this Section shall not be liable for damages for any injury, death, or loss suffered by a perpetrator when the injury, death, or loss is caused by a justified use of force or self-defense through the discharge of a firearm by the authorized person. This provision shall preclude any right of action by the perpetrator, his survivors, or his heirs. 2026, No. 613, §1.

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

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

"NO/YES" ??

Handgunlaw.us first made the determination that No Gun Signs in Louisiana did have the force of law. ON this subject Handgunlaw.us will always err on the side of caution. Recently debate on this subject has cast doubt on that. Most trainers in Louisiana state that they don't have the force of law. Attorneys have stated they can't find any Case Law/Statute/Administrative Rule specifically stating that No Gun Signs in Places "Not Specifically Listed in Louisiana Statutes as Off Limits" have the force of law and they have to ask you to leave first. This would be a private businesses that post a sign.

Notice: May 2021. I have found this posted on an Attorney's Blog: Baton Rouge Criminal Lawyer Blog by Attorney Carl Barkemeyer states: Quote "all "No Weapons" signs are strictly enforced by the gun laws of Louisiana……Failure to obey a "No Weapons" sign will end in severe consequences for you…." End Quote. You can read his blog at the link above for more information. Handgunlaw.us must go with what an Attorney is putting in writing for a law in the state he practices in.

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**.

Parking Lot Storage Law

Parking Lot Storage:

R.S. 32:292.1. Transportation and Storage of Firearms in Privately Owned Motor Vehicles

A. Except as provided in Subsection D of this Section, a person who lawfully possesses a firearm may

transport or store such firearm in a locked, privately-owned motor vehicle in any parking lot, parking garage, or other designated parking area.

B. No property owner, tenant, public or private employer, or business entity or their agent or employee shall be liable in any civil action for damages resulting from or arising out of an occurrence involving a firearm transported or stored pursuant to this Section, other than for a violation of Subsection C of this Section.

C. No property owner, tenant, public or private employer, or business entity shall prohibit any person from transporting or storing a firearm pursuant to Subsection A of this Section. However, nothing in this Section shall prohibit an employer or business entity from adopting policies specifying that firearms stored in locked, privately-owned motor vehicles on property controlled by an employer or business entity be hidden from plain view or within a locked case or container within the vehicle.

D. This Section shall not apply to:

(1) Any property where the possession of firearms is prohibited under state or federal law.

(2) Any vehicle owned or leased by a public or private employer or business entity and used by an employee in the course of his employment, except for those employees who are required to transport or store a firearm in the official discharge of their duties.

(3) Any vehicle on property controlled by a public or private employer or business entity if access is restricted or limited through the use of a fence, gate, security station, signage, or other means of restricting or limiting general public access onto the parking area, and if one of the following conditions applies:

(a) The employer or business entity provides facilities for the temporary storage of unloaded firearms.

(b) The employer or business entity provides an alternative parking area reasonably close to the main parking area in which employees and other persons may transport or store firearms in locked, privately-owned motor vehicles. Acts 2008, No. 684, §1.

Must Inform Officer Immediately on Contact By Law?

"YES"

R.S. 40:1379.3 Statewide Permits for Concealed Handguns; Application Procedures; Definitions

(I) (2) A permittee armed with a handgun in accordance with this Section or a person carrying a weapon pursuant to R.S. 14:95(M) shall notify any police officer who approaches the individual in an official manner or with an identified official purpose that the individual has a weapon on his person, submit to a pat down, and allow the officer to temporarily disarm him. Whenever a law enforcement officer is made aware that an individual is carrying a concealed handgun and the law enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that the individual is under the influence of either alcohol or a controlled dangerous substance, the law enforcement officer may take temporary possession of the handgun, reasonably detain the individual, and request submission of the individual to a department-certified chemical test for determination of the chemical status of the individual. Whenever a law enforcement officer reasonably suspects or is made aware that an individual is behaving in a criminally negligent manner as defined under the provisions of this Section, or is negligent in the carrying of a concealed handgun as provided for in R.S. 40:1382, the law enforcement officer may frisk for and seize the handgun, until adjudication by a judge, if the individual is issued a summons or arrested under the provisions of R.S. 40:1382. Failure by the permittee to comply with the provisions of this Paragraph shall result in a six-month automatic suspension of the permit. A person carrying a concealed handgun pursuant to R.S. 14:95(M) who fails to comply with the provisions of this Paragraph shall be subject to the penalties provided in Subsection L of this Section. 2025, No. 273, §§1, 2

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

Carry Allowed in these Areas:

***State Parks:** **YES** **R.S. 56:1691** **(See Notice Below)**

State/National Forests: **YES** **R.S. 56:1691**

State WMA and Wildlife Refuges: **YES** **R.S. 56:1691**

Road Side Rest Areas: **YES** **Per LA DPS If Not Posted**

***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

RS 14:95.6 Firearm-Free Zone; Notice; Signs; Crime; Penalties

A. A "firearm-free zone" is an area inclusive of any school campus and within one thousand feet of any such school campus, and within a school bus.

B. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to:

(1) A federal, state, or local law enforcement building.
(2) A military base.
(3) A commercial establishment which is permitted by law to have firearms or armed security.
(4) Private premises where a firearm is kept pursuant to law.
(5) Any constitutionally protected activity within the firearm-free zone, such as a firearm contained entirely within a motor vehicle. Acts 2025, No. 420, §1

R.S. 14:95 Illegal Carrying of Weapons

A. Illegal carrying of weapons is any of the following:

(1)(a) The intentional concealment of any firearm, or other instrumentality customarily used or intended for probable use as a dangerous weapon, on one's person.

(b) The provisions of this Paragraph shall not apply to a person with a valid concealed handgun permit issued pursuant to R.S. 40:1379.1.1, 1379.3, or 1379.3.2 nor shall it prohibit a person with a valid concealed handgun permit issued pursuant to R.S. 40:1379.1.1, 1379.3, or 1379.3.2 from carrying a concealed firearm or other instrumentality customarily used or intended for probable use as a dangerous weapon on his person unless otherwise prohibited by this Section.

M. The provisions of Subaragraph (A)(1)(a) of this Section **shall not apply to any person who is eighteen years of age or older and is not prohibited from possessing a firearm** under R.S. 14:95, 18 U.S. C. 922(g), or any other state or federal law.

(N) Any person lawfully carrying a handgun pursuant to Subsection M of this Section shall be subject to the restrictions contained in R.S. 40:1379.3(I), (L), (M), (N), and (O). SB 277 2026

RS 40:1379.3. Statewide Permits for Concealed Handguns; Application Procedures; Definitions

(B)(2)(a) A person who meets the qualifications of R.S. 14:95(M) shall not be required to possess a valid concealed handgun permit issued by the state of Louisiana pursuant to the provisions of this Section in order to carry a concealed handgun in the state of Louisiana.

M. No concealed handgun may be carried into and no concealed handgun permit shall be valid or entitle any permittee to carry a concealed handgun in any facility, building, location, zone, or area in which firearms are banned by state or federal law.

O. (1) The provisions of Subsection N of this Section shall not limit the right of a property owner, lessee, or other lawful custodian to prohibit or restrict access of those persons possessing a concealed handgun pursuant to a permit issued under this Section or a person lawfully carrying a handgun pursuant to R.S. 14:95(M).

(2) No individual to whom a concealed handgun permit is issued or who is lawfully carrying a handgun pursuant to R.S. 14:95(M) may carry such concealed handgun into the private residence of another without first receiving the consent of that person. SB 277 2026

The below question and answer is from the Louisiana Concealed Handgun Permit Unit FAQ page.

CAN I CARRY MY HANDGUN IN MY VEHICLE?

2. **A** Under most circumstances, carrying a handgun in a motor vehicle is legal in Louisiana.

   However, we suggest that you refer to Louisiana Revised Statutes 14:95, 14:95.1, 14:95.2, 14:95.6, 14:95.7, 14:95.8, and 14:95.10 regarding certain prohibitions. (These statutes can also be found in the "Louisiana Concealed Handgun Permit Laws and Administrative Rules" booklet. 10/2025

Note: The Law talks about carry in a motor vehicle is a constitutionally protected activity. If it is on a restricted place then it must be state wide. LA does have state wide preemption so cities, towns etc can't make laws against carry in a vehicle.

Open Carry (Without a Valid Permit/License)

Open Carry is legal in Louisiana. Places as listed in the "Places Off Limits" above apply to those who open carry. See the "RV/Car Carry Without a Permit" section for carrying in a vehicle.

The state preempts all firearm laws in the state and local authorities can't have Laws/Ordinances against open carry. State preemption did allow for laws/ordinances in effect before 7/15/85 to be grandfathered. There can be places that have laws/ordinances against Open Carry. It is your responsibility to know the law.

R.S. 40:1796. Preemption of State Law

A. No governing authority of a political subdivision shall enact or enforce any ordinance, order, regulation, policy, procedure, rule, or any other form of executive or legislative action more restrictive than state law concerning in any way the manufacture, sale, purchase, possession, carrying, storage, ownership, taxation, transfer, transportation, license, or registration of firearms, ammunition, components of firearms or ammunition, firearms accessories, knives, edged weapons, or any combination thereof. Any existing ordinance, order, regulation, policy, procedure, rule, or any other form of executive or legislative action in violation of this Subsection shall be null and void and of no effect. Acts 2024, No. 59, §1.

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 lower in Louisiana but 18 is the minimum age by federal law that a person can possess a firearm.

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

R.S. 40:1796 Preemption of State Law

A. No governing authority of a political subdivision shall enact, or enforce any ordinance, order, regulation, policy, procedure, rule, or any other form of executive or legislative action more restrictive than state law concerning in any way the manufacture, sale, purchase, possession, carrying, storage, ownership, taxation, transfer, transportation, license, or registration of firearms, ammunition, or components of firearms or ammunition, firearms accessories, knives, edged weapons, or any combination thereof. Any existing ordinance, order, regulation, policy, procedure, rule, or any other form of executive or legislative action in violation of this Subsection shall be null and void, and of no effect

B. A political subdivision shall repeal, rescind, or amend to conform, any ordinance, order, regulation, policy, procedure, rule, or any other form of executive or legislative action in violation of this Section within six months after August 1, 2024.

C. A person or an organization whose membership is adversely affected by any ordinance, order, regulation, policy, procedure, rule, or any other form of executive or legislative action promulgated or caused to be enforced in violation of this Section may file suit against an offending political subdivision in any court of this state having jurisdiction for declatory and injunctive relief. A court shall award a prevailing plaintiff in any such suit reasonable attorney fees and costs including expert witness fees and expenses.

D. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a local governing authority in a high-risk area from developing a plan with federally licensed firearms manufacturers, dealers, or importers to secure the inventory of firearms and ammunition of those licensees in order to prevent looting of the licensee's premises during a declared state of emergency or disaster. Such plan shall be renewed on a periodic basis. The information contained in the plan shall be deemed security procedures as defined in R.S. 44:3.1 and shall be released only to the sheriffs of the parishes or police chiefs of municipalities in which the declared state of emergency or disaster exists.

E. For The Purposes of This Section:

(1) "Declared emergency or disaster" means an emergency or disaster declared by the governor or parish president pursuant to the provisions of the Louisiana Homeland Security and Emergency Assistance and Disaster Act.

(2) "High-risk area" means the parishes of Assumption, Calcasieu, Cameron, Iberia, Jefferson, Lafourche, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, St. John, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Terrebonne, and Vermilion.

F. This Section shall not apply to the levy and collection of sales and use taxes, license fees and taxes, and permit fees, nor shall it affect the authority of political subdivisions to prohibit the possession of a weapon or firearm in the commercial establishments and public buildings enumerated in R.S.40:1379.3(N). 2024No. 59, 1

R.S. 14:95 Illegal Carrying of Weapons

(F) (3) Any ordinance that prohibits the unlawful carrying of firearms enacted by a municipality, town, or similar political subdivision or governing authority of this state shall be subject to the provisions of R.S. 40:1796. SB 277 2026

Deadly Force Laws

Title 14 – Criminal Law

R.S. 14:18 Justification; general provisions
R.S. 14:19 Use of force or violence in defense
R.S. 14:20 Justifiable homicide
R.S. 14:21 Aggressor cannot claim self defense
R.S. 14:22 Defense of others

Knife Laws State/Cities

R.S. 14:95 Illegal Carrying of Weapons

A. Illegal carrying of weapons is any of the following:

(1)(a) The intentional concealment of any firearm, or other instrumentality customarily used or intended for probable use as a dangerous weapon, on one's person.

(b) The provisions of this Paragraph shall not apply to a person with a valid concealed handgun permit issued pursuant to R.S. 40:1379.1.1, 1379.3, or 1379.3.2 nor shall it prohibit a person with a valid concealed handgun permit issued pursuant to R.S. 40:1379.1.1, 1379.3, or 1379.3.2 from carrying a concealed firearm or other instrumentality customarily used or intended for probable use as a dangerous weapon on his person unless otherwise prohibited by this Section.

M. The provisions of Subaragraph (A)(1)(a) of this Section **shall not apply to any person who is eighteen years of age or older and is not prohibited from possessing a firearm** under R.S. 14:95, 18 U.S. C. 922(g), or any other state or federal law.

(N) Any person lawfully carrying a handgun pursuant to Subsection M of this Section shall be subject to the restrictions contained in R.S. 40:1379.3(I), (L), (M), (N), and (O). SB 277 2026

Note: A permit to carry issued or honored by Louisiana allows the holder to carry a concealed knife. The knife can't be a switchblade type knife as they are still illegal in Louisiana.

To access State/Local Knife Laws Click "Here"

Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

"YES" **R.S. 14:95.5(C)**

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.

14:95.5. Possession of Firearm On Premises of Alcoholic Beverage Outlet

B. "Alcoholic beverage outlet" as used herein means any commercial establishment in which alcoholic beverages of either high or low alcoholic content are sold in individual servings for consumption on the premises, whether or not such sales are a primary or incidental purpose of the business of the establishment.

(C)(2) The provisions of this Section shall not apply to a person possessing a firearm in accordance with a concealed handgun permit issued pursuant to R.S.1240, 1379.1 or 1379.3, or pursuant to R.S. 14:95(M) on the premises of an alcoholic beverage outlet which has been issued a Class A Restaurant permit, as defined in Part II of Chapter 1or Part II of Chapter 2 of Title 26 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950. 024, 37. 1

R.S. 40:1379.3 Statewide Permits for Concealed Handguns; Application Procedures; Definitions

I.(1) No individual to whom a concealed handgun permit is issued or a person carrying a weapon pursuant to R.S. 14:95(M) may carry and conceal such handgun while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled dangerous substance. While a permittee is under the influence of alcohol or a controlled dangerous substance, an otherwise lawful permit is considered automatically suspended and is not valid. A permittee or any person carrying a concealed handgun shall be considered under the influence as evidenced by a blood alcohol reading of.05 percent or greater by weight of alcohol in the blood, or when a blood test or urine test shows any confirmed presence of a controlled dangerous substance as defined in R.S. 40:961 and 964..

Acts 2025, No. 273 1, 2

Chemical Sprays/Stun Gun/Higher Capacity Magazine Laws

R.S. 17:3399.20. Self-Defense Chemical Spray; Possession on Campus; Exceptions (New Section)

A. Except as provided in Subsection B of this Section, no public postsecondary education institution shall prohibit students from possessing self-defense chemical spray on campus. For purposes of this Section, "self-defense chemical spray" means a device carried solely for purposes of lawful self-defense that is **compact in size, designed to be carried on or about the person, and contains not more than two ounces** of chemical

B. A public postsecondary education institution may prohibit students from possessing self-defense chemical spray at any preschool, elementary school, or secondary school operated by the institution; at any patient care facility located on institutional property; and on campus in any building or at any event where armed security is provided or where such possession is prohibited by contract. HB 195 2026

LEOSA State Information

- **Concealed Handgun Permit Range Certification Form**
- **Louisiana LEOSA AG Opinion**
- **R.S. 40:1379.1.4** – Sheriff or Chief Law Enforcement Officer Shall Issue Retirement Identification.

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

Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

- **Louisiana AG - Louisiana AG on Warning shots**
- **Louisiana AG - Definition of Illegal Knives**
- **Louisiana AG Opinion on Parking Lot Carry**

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

Link to State Statutes

Airport Carry: **Parking Lots and Terminal OK R.S. 40:1379.3 N (7)**

Training Valid for: **12 Months**

Time Period to Establish Residency: **Upon obtaining a Louisiana Drivers License/St. Issued ID.**

Minimum Age for Permit/License: **21**

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

State Reciprocity/How They Honor Other States Statute: **R.S. 40:1379.3**

State Firearm Laws: **R.S. 14-94 thru 14-95.9 & 40-1379.3 -1379.3.1 & 1382 Admin Code Title 55-Part I-Chpt. 13 § 1301 thru § 1317**

State Deadly Force Laws: **RS 14:18 thru 14:22**

State Knife Laws: **R.S. 14:95**

Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws: **No laws found.**

Body Armor Laws: **R.S. 14:95.3**

Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms? **NO** **R.S. 14:95**

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** SB 212 amended R.S. 56:116.1(E) which now states a bow hunter can carry any cal of pistol. It doesn't state a permit to carry is required.

Notes

What Does LA Consider A Loaded Firearm?

Louisiana 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

R.S. 14:329.6. Proclamation of State of Emergency; Conditions Therefor; Effect Thereof

H.(1) The right of each citizen to keep and bear arms is fundamental and shall not be infringed. Nothing in this Section shall authorize the seizure or confiscation of any firearm or ammunition from any individual who is lawfully carrying or possessing the firearm or ammunition except as provided in Paragraph (2) of this Subsection.

(2) A peace officer who is acting in the lawful discharge of the officer's official duties may disarm an individual if the officer reasonably believes it is immediately necessary for the protection of the officer or another individual. The peace officer shall return the firearm to the individual before discharging that individual unless the officer arrests that individual for engaging in criminal activity, or seizes the firearm as evidence pursuant to an investigation for the commission of a crime.

(3) Firearms and ammunition manufacturers, distributors, wholesalers, suppliers, and retailers and shooting ranges are essential businesses and operations for purposes of safety and security and shall not be prohibited

or restricted from operating or conducting business during a declared emergency or disaster. Section 2. R.S. 29:724(D)(4) and (6), 727(F)(4) and (8), 730.3(F), 737(B)(7), H.C.R. No.5, 2021 R.S..

R.S. 29:724. Powers of the Governor (Edited for Space Considerations)

A. The governor is responsible for meeting the dangers to the state and people presented by emergencies or disasters, and in order to effectuate the provisions of this Chapter, the governor may issue executive orders, proclamations, and regulations and amend or rescind them. Executive orders, proclamations, and regulations so issued shall have the force and effect of law.

B.(1) A disaster or emergency, or both, shall be declared by executive order or proclamation of the governor if he finds that a disaster or emergency has occurred or the threat thereof is imminent. The state of disaster or emergency shall continue until the governor finds that the threat of danger has passed or the disaster or emergency has been dealt with to the extent that the emergency conditions no longer exist and terminates the state of disaster or emergency by executive order or proclamation, but no state of disaster or emergency may continue for longer than thirty days unless renewed by the governor.

(4) As soon as conditions allow, the governor may proclaim a reduction of the designated emergency area, or the termination of the state of emergency.

D. In addition to any other powers conferred upon the governor by law, he may do any or all of the following:

(1) Suspend the provisions of any regulatory statute prescribing the procedures for conduct of state business, or the orders, rules, or regulations of any state agency, if strict compliance with the provisions of any statute, order, rule, or regulation would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action in coping with the emergency.

(2) Utilize all available resources of the state government and of each political subdivision of the state as reasonably necessary to cope with the disaster or emergency.

(3) Transfer the direction, personnel, or functions of state departments and agencies or units thereof for the purpose of performing or facilitating emergency services.

(4) Subject to any applicable requirements for compensation, commandeer or utilize any private property if he finds this necessary to cope with the disaster or emergency. For purposes of this Paragraph, private property does not include firearms, ammunition, or components of firearms or ammunition.

(5) Prescribe routes, modes of transportation, and destination in connection with evacuation.

(6) Suspend or limit the sale, dispensing, or transportation of alcoholic beverages, explosives, and combustibles, excluding those components of firearm ammunition.

G. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Section, except in an imminent life threatening situation nothing herein shall restrict any uniformed employee of a licensed private security company, acting within the scope of employment, from entering and remaining in an area where an emergency has been declared. The provisions of this Subsection shall apply if the licensed private security company submits a list of employees and their assignment to be allowed into the area, to the Louisiana State Board of Private Security Examiners, which shall forward the list to the chief law enforcement office of the parish and, if different, the agency in charge of the scene. R.S. Acts 2025, No 262, §1

R.S. 29:727. Powers of the Parish President; Penalties for Violations

F. In addition to any other powers conferred upon the parish president by the constitution, laws, or by a home rule charter or plan of government, such authority may do any or all of the following:

(4) Subject to any applicable requirements for compensation, commandeer or utilize any private property if he finds this necessary to cope with the local disaster. For purposes of this Paragraph, private property does not include firearms, ammunition, or components of firearms or ammunition.

(8) Suspend or limit the sale, dispensing, or transportation of alcoholic beverages, explosives, and combustibles, excluding those components of firearm ammunition. R.S.; Acts 2022, No. 738.

R.S. 29:730.3. Evacuations and Curfews

F. During a declared disaster or state of emergency, the parish president may in the proclamation for evacuation or a separate proclamation impose a curfew prohibiting anyone who is not designated as essential workforce or critical workforce to be on a public street or place. The curfew may be for the entire parish or for certain areas of the parish, and the curfew may be for an unlimited period of time or may be for certain periods of time during each twenty-four-hour period. The proclamation shall specify the geographical area or areas and the period during each twenty-four-hour period to which the curfew applies. The proclamation imposing a curfew may regulate and close places of amusement and assembly and prohibit the sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages. Acts 2020, No. 325, §2.

R.S. 29:737. Municipalities; Authority to Respond to Emergencies

B. As used in this Section, "emergency response measures" includes, but is not limited to, any or all of the following:

(7) Suspending or limiting the sale, dispensing, or transportation of alcoholic beverages, explosives, and combustibles, excluding those components of firearm ammunition. Acts 2022, No. 738, §1.

R.S. 29:738. Emergency Powers Do Not Extend to Confiscation or Seizure of Lawfully Possessed or Used Firearms, Weapons, or Ammunition; Exceptions

A. The right of each citizen to keep and bear arms is fundamental and shall not be infringed. Nothing in this Chapter shall authorize the seizure or confiscation of any firearm or ammunition from any individual who is lawfully carrying or possessing the firearm or ammunition except as provided in Subsection B of this Section..

B. A peace officer who is acting in the lawful discharge of the officer's official duties may disarm an individual if the officer reasonably believes it is immediately necessary for the protection of the officer or another individual. The peace officer shall return the firearm to the individual before discharging that individual unless the officer arrests that individual for engaging in criminal activity, or seizes the firearm as evidence pursuant to an investigation for the commission of a crime.

C. Firearms and ammunition manufacturers, distributors, wholesalers, suppliers, and retailers and shooting ranges are essential businesses and operations for purposes of safety and security and shall not be prohibited or restricted from operating or conducting business during a declared emergency or disaster..

Acts 2020, No. 325, §2.

R.S. 29:766. Declaration of a State of Public Health Emergency

D. Emergency powers.

During a state of public health emergency, in addition to any powers conferred upon the governor by law, he may do any or all of the following:

(4) Subject to any applicable requirements for compensation, commandeer or utilize any private property if he finds this necessary to cope with the disaster or emergency. For purposes of this Paragraph, private property does not include firearms, ammunition, or components of firearms or ammunition.

(8) Suspend or limit the sale, dispensing, or transportation of alcoholic beverages, explosives, and combustibles, excluding those components of firearm ammunition. Acts 2020, No. 325, §2.

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.

Louisiana 17 Y/O **R.S. 14:95.8**

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.

(18 USC § 922(x) Federal Law on selling, possession, delivery, or otherwise transferring a firearm to a (juvenile.)

Permit/License Image



This image has been digitally assembled from 2 or more images. It may not be 100% accurate but gives a good representation of the actual Permit/License.

Updates to this Page

Archive of Previous Updates 2

3/6/2024 – Notice Added to Permitless Carry Section.
7/4/2024 – Permitless Carry Section Added. Carry at Parade or Demonstration and R.S. 9:2793.12 Add to Places Off Limits Section. Carry in Restaurant and Must Inform Officer Sections Updated.
7/30/2024 – R.S.14:95 (a) Illegal Carrying of Weapons, Added to Places Off Limits. .. Notice on Corp of Engineer Properties on their Lakes Added to State Park Carry.
8/2/2024 - R.S. 40:1796 updated in Preemption Section per SB 194.
8/6/2024 – All Louisiana State Police Links Updated. LSP Moved all Their Links.
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 - Note on Armed Campus Organization Link Which Has Information on Every States Campus Carry Statute/Regulation/Rules/Policies Added to Places Off Limits Section.
3/26/2025 – All Links Checked.
7/1/2025 – All Links Checked.
8/1/2025 R.S. 40:1379.3 N & R.S. 14:95.2 & R.S. 14:95.6 Updated in Places Off Limits Per HB 393. . . R.S. 40:1379.3 Added to Places Off Limits Section. . . . R.S. 14:95 Updated in RV/Car Carry Section, Permitless Carry Section, Places Off Limits & Knife Laws Section. All Updates per SB 101 & HB 393.

10/15/2025 – All External Links, Statutes and Admin Rules Quoted Have Been Checked and are up to Date and Point to the Most Up to Date Published Edition of that Statute/Admin Rule and/or Document.
1/20/2026 - 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.
6/7/2026 – All Links Checked.
8/1/2026 – Chemical Sprays Allowed on College/Univ Campus New Statute Added to Places Off Limits Section and Chem Sprays/Stun Guns/Higher Cap Mag Section per HB 195
9/5/2026 – All Links Checked.