Notice: H 4885 has been put into effect immediately by the Governor calling it an Emergency Bill. This makes just about every aspect of Buying, Selling, Possessing and Carry any firearm difficult. There is just a lot of confusion in what the bill will actually do. Handgunlaw.us recommends you go to the Massachusetts **Gun Owners Action League** which has been on top of all the changes for more information on H 4885 and the law changes.

Notice: With MA passing what they are calling "An Act Modernizing Firearm Laws many things have changed. The State is putting out info on the new law. Links Below covering changes made with **H 4885.**

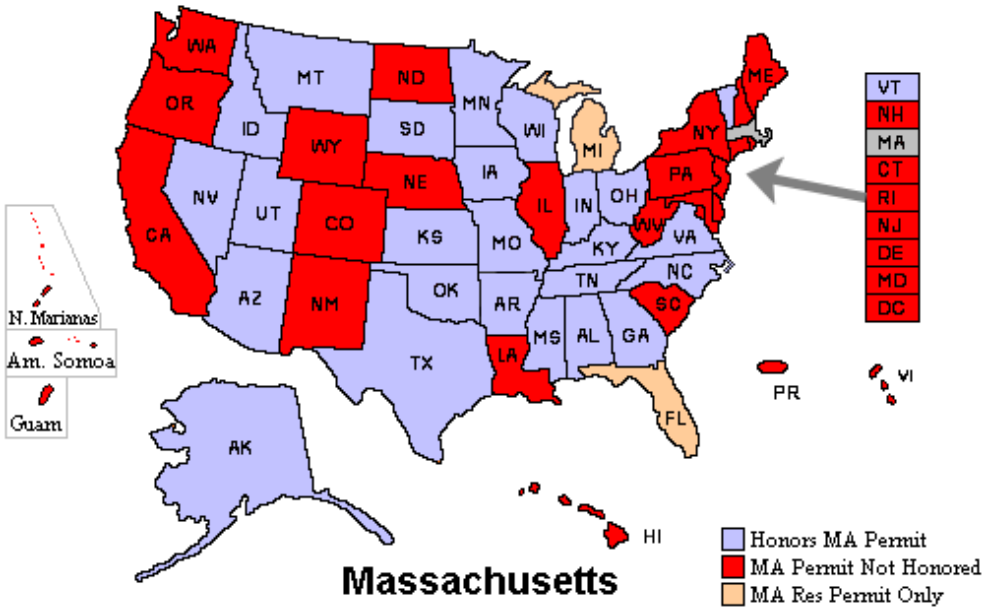
An Act Modernizing Firearm Laws –Update 7/25/24 An Act Modernizing Firearm Laws – 10/2/24
An Act Modernizing Firearm Laws –9/30/24 Act Modernizing Firearm Laws – (FAQs) 11/14/24
Approved Firearms-Rosters Hunting in Massachusetts Res/Non-Res/FAQs/More 6/17/26
An Act Modernizing Firearm Laws 9/18/2026

Massachusetts

Shall Issue

Must Inform Officer Immediately: NO

(See Must Inform Section)



Note: MN only honors the MA Permits issued or renewed on or after 8/1/24.

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.

Massachusetts Links√

- State CCW Site
- Non Res Application & Instructions
- Resident App Process
- Res. CCW Application
- Apply Online
- CCW FAQ
- MA DCJIS Bruen FAQs
- Local Issuing Authority
- 2nd Local Issuing Authority
- State Statutes
- Transporting Firearms
- State Admin Rules
- MA Firearm Laws **DPS**
- State Attorney General
- Secretary of State
- Age to Carry a Firearm In Other States
- Gun Owners Action League

Last Updated: 9/23/2026

Permits/Licenses This State Honors Listed Below

Massachusetts does not honor any other states permit.

How to Apply for a Permit

Notice: Any mention of Training Required to obtain a permit to carry in Massachusetts has been delayed and doesn't take effective until approx. July 2026 Per Chapter 206 Acts 2024 Section 51 most likely due to Gun Owners Action League of Massachusetts filing a Federal Lawsuit. Updates will be made when appropriate.

Note: Information below is from the Firearms Services Website. There is more information thers

To renew or apply for a license:

You must apply for a resident firearms license to carry or firearms identification card through the police department in the city/town where you reside.

You can now apply **Online** via the **MIRCS Firearms Licensing Portal**

To apply directly to your local police department, you will need to submit:

- A complete **Resident Firearms License Application**
- The required application fee
- A **Massachusetts Basic Firearms Safety Course** certificate (new applications only)
- Affidavit of lost/stolen firearms (all renewals)
- A form of identification
- Additional documentation as required by your local licensing authority

You may need to submit:

- Proof of residence
- Additional information as required by your local licensing authority

Online

For Resident and Non-Resident Firearms License new and renewal applications:

You can now apply **Online** via the **MIRCS Firearms Licensing Portal**. If you apply online, contact your licensing authority to arrange payment.

For Non-Resident Firearms License new or renewal applications:

Your complete application package, including the fee, must be mailed to the Firearms Records Bureau at:

Department of Criminal Justice Information Services
Firearms Records Bureau
200 Arlington Street, Suite 2200
Chelsea, MA 02150

Non-Residents of Massachusetts

To *renew or apply* for a license:

You must apply for a non-resident license to carry firearms through the Firearms Records Bureau.
You can now apply **Online** via the **MIRCS Firearms Licensing Portal**
To apply directly to the FRB, you will need to submit:

- A complete **Non-Resident License to Carry Firearms Application**
- The required application fee
- A **Massachusetts Basic Firearms Safety Course** certificate (new applications only)

- Affidavit of lost/stolen firearms (all renewals)

You may need:

- An in-person appointment

There is no grace period for non-resident firearms licenses. Non-resident firearms licenses expire after one (1) year from date of issue.

New and Renewal: If an in-person appointment is required, you will be contacted with an appointment date after your application is received.

License to Carry Firearms	$100
License to Carry Firearms - retired law enforcement officers	$25
Firearms Identification Card	$100
Firearms Identification Card - applicants under 18 years old	$25
Non-Resident Firearms License	$100

Local Police issue Resident permits. You should check with your local police as to the criteria you have to follow to obtain and LTC. Detailed information on "How to Apply" can be found **Here.**

Resident Application Non-Resident Application Approved Safety Courses
Check Status of your Application Report and Address Change

Notice : Most sections of Massachusetts Law are very long. We can not include it all here. Handgunlaw.us recommends you read all of each quoted Statute that you wish more information on.

General Laws Part I Title XX Chapter 140
Section 131. The Issuance and Possession of a License to Carry Firearms Shall be Subject to the Following Conditions and Restrictions:

(a) A license shall entitle a holder thereof of a license to purchase, rent, lease, borrow, possess and carry firearms, including large capacity firearms and ammunition therefor. The license shall not entitle a holder thereof to transfer, possess or carry large capacity feeding devices or assault-style firearms unless such transfer, possession or carry is permitted under section 131M.

Notice: Training as listed in (b) below to obtain a permit to carry in Massachusetts has been delayed and doesn't take effective until approx. July 2026 Per Chapter 206 Acts 2024 Section 51 most likely due to Gun Owners Action League of Massachusetts filing a Federal Lawsuit. Updates will be made when appropriate.

(b) No license shall be issued under this section unless the applicant submits with their application a basic firearms safety certificate meeting the requirements of section 131P.

(c) A license to carry firearms shall be valid to own, possess, purchase and transfer rifles and shotguns that are not large capacity or semi-automatic, consistent with the entitlements conferred by a firearm identification card issued under section 129B.

(d) A lawful resident 21 years of age or older residing within the jurisdiction of the licensing authority or any law enforcement officer employed by the licensing authority or any person residing in an area of exclusive federal jurisdiction located within a city or town may submit to the licensing authority an application for a license to carry firearms, or renewal of the same, which the licensing authority shall issue as provided under section 121F only if it appears that the applicant is neither a prohibited person nor determined to be unsuitable to be issued a license as set forth in said section 121F, provided that upon an initial application for a license to carry firearms, the licensing authority shall conduct a personal interview with the applicant.

(e) A license to carry firearms shall be valid, unless revoked or suspended, for a period of not more than 6 years from the date of issue and shall expire on the anniversary of the licensee's date of birth occurring not less than 5 years nor more than 6 years from the date of issue. Any license issued to an applicant born on February 29 shall expire on March 1.

(f) No person shall be issued a license to carry a machine gun in the commonwealth, except that a licensing authority may issue a machine gun license to:

(i) a firearm instructor certified by the municipal police training committee for the sole purpose of firearm instruction to police personnel; or (ii) a bona fide collector of firearms as defined in section 121 upon application or upon application for renewal of such license. Clauses (i) and (ii) of this paragraph shall not apply to automatic devices or automatic parts.

(g) A person issued a license under this section shall report any change of address via the electronic firearm registration system administered by the commissioner of the department of criminal justice information services. Such notification shall be made on said electronic firearms registration system within 30 days of its occurrence. Failure to notify in a timely manner shall be cause for revocation or suspension of said license.

(h) The secretary of the executive office of public safety and security or theirs designee may promulgate regulations to carry out the purposes of this section. H 4885 2024 √3/15/2026

Notice : Most sections of Massachusetts Law are very long. We can't include it all here. Handgunlaw.us recommends you read all of each quoted Statute that you wish more information on.

General Laws Part I Title XX Chapter140 (Edited for space considerations You should Read all of 129C)
Section 129C. Application of Sec. 129B; Ownership or Possession of Firearms or Ammunition; Transfers; Report to Commissioner; Exemptions; Exhibiting License to Carry, Demand

Section 129C. (a) Possession of a firearm or ammunition for a particular purpose and limited time without being duly issued a license, permit or card under sections 129B, 131, 131A or 131F shall be permitted by:

(i) a person voluntarily surrendering the firearm or ammunition to the colonel of the state police pursuant to section 131*O*,

(ii) a resident of the commonwealth returning after having been absent from the commonwealth for not less than 180 consecutive days or any new resident moving to the commonwealth, only with respect to any firearm or ammunition then in their possession prior to moving or return and only for 60 days after such return or entry into the commonwealth; or

(iii) an heir or devisee upon the death of the legal owner of the firearm or the ammunition for not more than 60 days after said firearm or ammunition is transferred into their possession and who shall also be permitted to sell or otherwise transfer said firearm or ammunition to a duly licensed person within this time period pursuant to section 128A.

(g) A person may furnish a minor or person under 21 years of age with a firearm and ammunition for hunting, instruction, recreation and participation in shooting sports provided that the person furnishing the firearm and ammunition holds the appropriate license, permit or card, or is a duly commissioned officer, noncommissioned officer or enlisted member of the United States army, navy, marine corps, air force or coast guard, or the national guard or military service of the commonwealth or reserve components thereof, while in performance of their duty

(i) A nonresident who is at least 18 years of age may possess rifles and shotguns that are not large capacity or semi-automatic and ammunition therefor if the nonresident has a permit, card or license issued from their state of residence which has substantially similar requirements to those of the commonwealth for a firearm identification card as determined by the colonel of the state police pursuant to subsection (1)

(j) A nonresident who is at least 18 years of age may possess rifles and shotguns that are not large capacity or semi-automatic and ammunition therefor:

(i) to hunt during hunting season with a nonresident hunting license or a hunting license or permit lawfully issued from their state of residence, which has substantially similar requirements to those in section 11 of chapter 131, as determined by the colonel of the state police pursuant to subsection (1);

(ii) while on a firing or shooting range;

(iii) while traveling in or through the commonwealth; provided, that the rifles and shotguns that are not large capacity or semi-automatic shall be unloaded and in a locked container pursuant to sections 131C and 131L; or (iv) while at a firearm showing or display organized by a regularly existing gun collectors' club or association. √3/15/2026

Places Off-Limits Even With a Permit/License

Notice : Most sections of Massachusetts Law are very long. We can't include it all here. Handgunlaw.us recommends you read all of each quoted Statute that you wish more information on.

General Laws Part I Title XX Chapter 140
Section 131C. Carrying of Firearms in Vehicles

Section 131C. (a) No person carrying a loaded firearm under a license issued pursuant to section 129B 131 or 131F or through an exemption under section 129C shall carry the loaded firearm in a vehicle unless the loaded firearm while carried in the vehicle is under the direct control of the person. Whoever violates this subsection shall be punished by a fine of $500.

(b) No person possessing a large capacity rifle or shotgun under a license issued pursuant to section 131 or 131F or through an exemption under section 129C shall possess the large capacity firearm in a vehicle unless the large capacity firearm is unloaded and secured in a locked container as defined in section 121. Whoever violates this subsection shall be punished by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000.

(c) This section shall not apply to: (i) an officer, agent or employee of the commonwealth, any state or the United States; (ii) a member of the military or other service of any state or of the United States; (iii) a duly authorized law enforcement officer, agent or employee of a municipality of the commonwealth; provided, however, that a person described in clauses (i) to (iii), inclusive, is authorized by a competent authority to carry or possess the firearm so carried or possessed and is acting within the scope of the person's official duties.

(d) A conviction of a violation of this section shall be reported immediately by the court or magistrate to the licensing authority. The licensing authority shall immediately revoke the firearm identification card or license of the person convicted of a violation of this section. No new firearm identification card or license may be issued to a person convicted of a violation of this section until 1 year after the date of revocation of the firearm identification card or license. √3/15/2026

General Laws Part IV Title 1 Chapter 269
Section 10 Carrying Dangerous Weapons; Possession of Machine Gun or Sawed-Off Shotguns; Possession of Large Capacity Weapon or Large Capacity Feeding Device; Punishment

Elementary/Secondary Schools - College/Universities

(j) Whoever, not being a qualified law enforcement officer or a qualified retired law enforcement officer, as defined in the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004, 18 U.S.C. sections 926B and 926C, respectively, as amended and notwithstanding any license obtained by the person pursuant to chapter 140, carries on the person a firearm, loaded or unloaded, or other dangerous weapon in any building or on the grounds of any elementary or secondary school, college or university, including transport used for students

of said institution without the written authorization of the board or officer in charge of the elementary or secondary school, college or university shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years or both. A qualified law enforcement officer or a qualified retired law enforcement officer, as defined in the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004, 18 U.S.C. sections 926B and 926C, respectively, as amended may arrest without a warrant and detain a person found carrying a firearm in violation of this paragraph.

Any officer in charge of an elementary or secondary school, college or university or any faculty member or administrative officer of an elementary or secondary school, college or university that fails to report a violation of this paragraph shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not more than $500.
√3/15/2026

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.

Part I - Title XIV - Chapter 90.
Section 61. Logan Airport security zone; access; penalties

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any general or special law to the contrary, as a matter of public safety and security, there is hereby created a security zone bordering the General Edward Lawrence Logan Airport that shall include the area between the mean high water line of said airport and a line measured 500 feet seaward of and parallel to said mean high water line from Wood Island Basin to the easterly end of Jeffries Cove as shown on a plan entitled "Plan of General Edward Lawrence Logan International Airport Security Zone" prepared by Massachusetts Port Authority Capital Programs Department, April 2002.

(b) No person, except authorized law enforcement or military personnel and authorized personnel of the authority, shall: (1) carry or otherwise possess a firearm, rifle, shotgun, assault weapon, ammunition, explosive device or material, or any hoax device as defined by section 102A1/2 of chapter 266, within said security zone; (2) engage in any activity within said security zone that jeopardizes or may jeopardize the safety or security of any person or of the airport; or (3) enter said security zone or engage in any activity, including boating, anchoring, fishing, shell-fishing, hunting, swimming or other underwater activities, within said security zone, except

(iii) with respect to boating in the vicinity of Logan Airport, as may be clearly and conspicuously demarcated within said security zone by said authority to allow boats to travel through navigable waters within said security zone, provided that in no circumstance may any boat enter within 250 feet seaward of the mean high water line surrounding said airport. √3/15/2026

740 CMR 30.04 Airport Authority/Airports

No person except federal or state law enforcement officers, United States Postal Service, United States Customs and Border Patrol, Air Carrier employees approved by the TSA, members of the Armed Forces of the United States and Massachusetts National Guard on official duty and licensed armored truck service guards with the prior approval of the Authority, who are authorized and validly licensed to carry Firearms, ammunition and explosives in Massachusetts, shall carry loaded or otherwise operational Firearms or explosives on the Airport. All persons shall, promptly upon entering the passenger terminal or General Aviation Terminal, as the case may be, deliver any unloaded Firearms and ammunition, as they are carrying and licensed to carry under Massachusetts law to the appropriate Air Carrier agent for transport in the hold of the aircraft, in the case ofcommercialflights, or directly to the aircraft, in the case of general aviation aircraft. For transport on an Air Carrier aircraft, the Firearm shall be delivered to the agent of the Air Carrier and shall, at all times while on the Airport, be unloaded and contained in a locked gun case; ammunition shall be stored in a separate container, all in accordance with all applicable state and federal law. For transport on a

general aviation aircraft, Firearms shall, in all instances be unloaded and either fitted with a trigger lock that disables the trigger or disassembled for shipment or shall be otherwise rendered unusable by removing the bolt or otherwise disassembling the firing mechanism, as applicable. All ammunition shall be stored in a separate box or bag. √3/15/2026

740 CMR 30.01 Defines Airport - Airport shall mean an airport owned or operated by the Authority.

Logan International Airport, Hanscom Field, and Worcester Regional Airport are operated by the Authority.

Note: From my reading even the parking area would be off limits to firearms unless they are packaged and declared for transport via an air carriers checked baggage. This would be all airports in Massachusetts which the Airport Authority has jurisdiction over. √3/15/2026

Trial & Court Buildings

"No person shall carry any weapon or firearm while in a court facility or other Trial Court building with the following exceptions:

Any law enforcement officer, in the course of official business, shall be permitted to carry such weapons as are authorized by his appointing authority while in any state or county courthouse. Law enforcement officer shall mean any police officer authorized by the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to make arrests, to include officers of the Environmental Police and college and university police. Firearms shall be prohibited from the prisoner lockup and when said officer is at the court as a personal party to pending litigation or other legal matter before the court." √3/15/2026

Casinos

CMR 205 Mass. Reg. 138.20 Possession of Firearms

(4) The gaming licensee shall post in a conspicuous location at each entrance to the gaming establishment a legible sign that states:

"No firearms are allowed within or upon the premises of this gaming establishment. This prohibition extends to all areas of this facility: public, non-public, restricted, and non-restricted areas. Persons violating this restriction will be removed from the premises and subject to further investigation and, if appropriate, prosecution. If you have any questions about this prohibition, please request to see an official from the Massachusetts Gaming Commission Office before proceeding. √3/15/2026

Massachusetts Off Highway Vehicle Laws √8/28/2026

General Laws Part I Title XIV Chapter 90B
Section 26 Prohibited or Limited Operation by Underage Persons; Restrictions

(g) No person shall carry a firearm, as defined in section 121 of chapter 140 in or on a snow vehicle or recreation vehicle or on a trailer or sled attached thereto unless such person possesses the required license to carry or firearm identification card issued under sections 129B or 131, of chapter 140 and carries such firearm in compliance with section 131C of chapter 140. Any violation of this subsection shall be penalized in accordance with section 131C of chapter 140. This section shall not apply to a law enforcement officer or other person with enforcement powers authorized in section 32, or to a paraplegic as provided in section 65 of chapter 131. √3/15/2026

General Laws Part I Title XX Chapter 140
Section 121 Firearms Sales; Definitions; Antique Firearms; Application of Law; Exceptions

As used in sections 122 to 131Y, inclusive, the following words shall, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, have the following meanings:—

''Ammunition'', cartridges or cartridge cases, primers (igniter), bullets or propellant powder designed for use in any firearm, rifle or shotgun. The term "ammunition" shall also mean tear gas cartridges.

"Assault-style firearm'', any firearm which is:

(a) a semiautomatic, centerfire rifle with the capacity to accept a detachable feeding device and includes at least 2 of the following features:

(i) a folding or telescopic stock;

(ii) a thumbhole stock or pistol grip;

(iii) a forward grip or second handgrip or protruding grip that can be held by the non-trigger hand;

(iv) a threaded barrel designed to accommodate a flash suppressor or muzzle break or similar feature; or

(v) a shroud that encircles either all or part of the barrel designed to shield the bearer's hand from heat, excluding a slide that encloses the barrel.

(b) a semiautomatic pistol with the capacity to accept a detachable feeding device and includes at least 2 of the following features:

(i) the capacity to accept a feeding device that attaches to the pistol outside of the pistol grip;

(ii) a second handgrip or a protruding grip that can be held by the non-trigger hand;

(iii) a threaded barrel capable of accepting a flash suppressor, forward handgrip or silencer; or

(iv) a shroud that encircles either all or part of the barrel designed to shield the bearer's hand from heat, excluding a slide that encloses the barrel.

(c) a semiautomatic shotgun that includes at least 2 of the following features:

(i) a folding or telescopic stock;

(ii) a thumbhole stock or pistol grip;

(iii) a protruding grip for the non-trigger hand; or

(iv) the capacity to accept a detachable feeding device.

(d) Any firearm listed on the assault-style firearm roster pursuant to section 1313/4

(g) "Assault-style firearm" shall not include any:

(i) firearm that is operated by manual bolt, pump, lever or slide action;

(ii) firearm that has been rendered permanently inoperable or otherwise rendered permanently unable to be designated as a semiautomatic assault-style firearm;

(iii) firearm that is an antique or relic, theatrical prop or other firearm that is not capable of firing a projectile and which is not intended for use as a functional firearm and cannot be readily modified through a combination of available parts into an assault-style firearm;

(iv) any of the firearms, or replicas or duplicates of such firearms, specified in appendix A to 18 U.S.C. section 922 as appearing in such appendix on September 13, 1994, as such firearms were manufactured on October 1, 1993; or

(v) semiautomatic shotgun that cannot hold more than 5 rounds of ammunition in a fixed or detachable feeding device.

“Feeding device”, any magazine, belt, strip, drum or similar device that holds ammunition for a firearm, whether fixed or detachable from a firearm.

“Firearm”, a stun gun, pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, sawed-off shotgun, large capacity firearm, assault-style firearm and machine gun, loaded or unloaded, which is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a shot or bullet; the frame or receiver of any such firearm or the unfinished frame or receiver of any such firearm; provided, however, that “firearm” shall not include any antique firearm or permanently inoperable firearm.

"Secured in a locked container", secured in a container that is capable of being unlocked only by means of a key, combination or similar means, including in an unoccupied motor vehicle, a locked trunk not accessible from the passenger compartment, a locked console or locked glovebox and for purposes of a common carrier in the course of the regular and ordinary transport of firearms, locked access to any area containing firearms. H 4885 2024 √3/15/2026

Mount Greylock State Reservation (Found in **Hunting Regs** for Greylock)

Hunting not allowed from May 20th to the day observed by the Commonwealth as Columbus Day, or within the War Memorial Park, a .75 mile radius from the War Memorial Tower at any time of the year. √1/20/2026

Woods Hole, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamship Authority

If planning on traveling on the above ferries you need to read the Firearms provisions they have in their Customer Handbook. 6.3.2 Firearms, other weapons, explosives, incendiaries and other dangerous articles will not be accepted for transportation except as specifically provided in Part J of this Handbook. √3/15/2026

527 CMR: Sec. 13 Storage and Ammo Quantities Regulations:

These regulations are found in the Codes of Massachusetts Regulations or CMR's. Those controlling the storage and quantities of ammo that a person can have on hand is in the Fire Regulations. √3/15/2026

Boston Parks

Boston Parks Rules and Regulations Section 2 No person shall, in any public park (including any boundary road thereof), or other public place (including any parkway) under the control of the Parks and Recreation Commission, except under the auspices of public authority:

2 (m) have in any such park or place, except a boundary road or parkway on which there are dwellings, **any firearm** or destructive weapon; or √3/15/2026

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

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

"YES" **Trespass Law**

Gen Laws – Part IV – Title I Chpt. 266
Section 120 - Entry Upon Private Property After Being Forbidden as Trespass; Prima Facie Evidence; Penalties; Arrest; Tenants or Occupants Excepted

Whoever, without right enters or remains in or upon the dwelling house, buildings, boats or improved or enclosed land, wharf, or pier of another, or enters or remains in a school bus, as defined in section 1 of chapter 90, after having been forbidden so to do by the person who has lawful control of said premises, whether directly or by notice posted thereon, or in violation of a court order pursuant to section thirty-four B of chapter two hundred and eight or section three or four of chapter two hundred and nine A, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days or both such fine and imprisonment. Proof that a court has given notice of such a court order to the alleged offender shall be prima facie evidence that the notice requirement of this section has been met. A person who is found committing such trespass may be arrested by a sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable or police officer and kept in custody in a convenient place, not more than twenty-four hours, Sunday excepted, until a complaint can be made against him for the offence, and he be taken upon a warrant issued upon such complaint.
This section shall not apply to tenants or occupants of residential premises who, having rightfully entered said premises at the commencement of the tenancy or occupancy, remain therein after such tenancy or

occupancy has been or is alleged to have been terminated. The owner or landlord of said premises may recover possession thereof only through appropriate civil proceedings. √3/15/2026

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

Must Inform Officer Immediately on Contact By Law?

"NO"?

The below section of 129C was repealed when Section 129C was amended in 2024. Handgunlaw.us can find no reference to such a law in the Massachusetts statutes. Any assistance you could give to Handgunlaw.us would be appreciated. admins@handgunlaw.us √3/15/2026

~~**Part I. Title XX. Chpt. 140**~~
~~**Section 129C**~~

~~**(u)** Any person who, while not being within the limits of his own property or residence, or such person whose property or residence is under lawful search, and who is not exempt under this section, shall on demand of a police officer or other law enforcement officer, exhibit his license to carry firearms, or his firearm identification card ,,,,~~

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

Carry Allowed in these Areas:

***State Parks:** **YES** **302 CMR 12.04** **(5)**

State/National Forests: **YES**

State WMA: **YES** **321 CMR 3:01** **NO** **State Wildlife Sanctuaries** **321 CMR 7:01 (4)(a)**

Road Side Rest Areas: **YES** **per MSP** **NO** **Nature Preserves** **321 CMR 11.07 (15)** √1/20/2026

***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

Gen Laws Part 1 – Title XX – Chapter 140
Section 129C: **Application f Sec. 129B; Ownership or Possession of Firearms or Ammunition; Transfers; Report To Commissioner; Exemptions; Exhibiting License to Carry, Etc. on Demand.**

(k) A nonresident may carry a firearm on their person while in a vehicle lawfully traveling through the commonwealth; provided, however, that the firearm shall remain in the vehicle and if the firearm is outside its owner's direct control it shall be stored in the vehicle in accordance with section **131C**.

Transport

When transporting firearms in a motor vehicle, they must be unloaded unless the firearm is under the direct control of a properly licensed person. Otherwise, firearms must be stored and kept secure in a locked container or equipped with a tamper-resistant mechanical lock or other safety device. Also, no person shall possess a large-capacity firearm in a vehicle unless it is unloaded and secured in a locked container. Trigger locks do not meet the requirements of securing large capacity rifles or shotguns. It is recommended that you keep all firearms unloaded and secured in a locked container during transport

Note: A non-resident with a loaded handgun was stopped and charged but a judge threw the case out because of the law noted above. **Gun Owners Action League** has the story **Here**. Handgunlaw.us highly recommends you read it

Transporting Firearms in Motor Vehicles

An LTC: Allows the holder to transport a loaded or unloaded handgun on his person or in a motor vehicle if the handgun is under their direct control. Handgun does not have to be in a locked case or container.

Large-Capacity Rifles And Shotguns: No person possessing a large-capacity rifle or shotgun under an LTC shall possess said rifle or shotgun in a motor vehicle unless unloaded and contained within a locked trunk or in a locked case or other secure container.

NOTE: All rifles and shotguns must be unloaded when in or on a motor vehicle, but only large-capacity rifles and shotguns are subject to the storage requirement. This also applies to Muzzleloading or other Black Powder arms.

Q: Can I leave my gun in my car if I need to go into the store on my way home from the range or from hunting?
A: If your handgun or large capacity rifle or shotgun is transported in accordance with the provisions of M.G.L. c. 140, §131C (i.e. unloaded and in a locked case, locked trunk or other secure container) then the gun may be left unattended in the vehicle. Weapons transported in this manner will automatically be considered "stored or kept" in compliance with the safe storage requirements of §131L.
A person leaving a non-large capacity rifle or shotgun in an unattended vehicle is required to lock the rifle or shotgun in a case/container or in the trunk, or install a mechanical locking device on the weapon (i.e. cable or trigger lock).

General Laws Part I Title XX Chapter 140
Section 121 Firearms Sales; Definitions; Antique Firearms; Application of Law; Exceptions

"Secured in a locked container" "Secured in a locked container", secured in a container that is capable of being unlocked only by means of a key, combination or similar means, including in an unoccupied motor vehicle, a locked trunk not accessible from the passenger compartment, a locked console or locked glovebox and for purposes of a common carrier in the course of the regular and ordinary transport of firearms, locked access to any area containing firearms.. H 4885 2024 √3/15/2026

General Laws Part IV Title I Chapter 269
Section 10: Carrying Dangerous Weapons; Possession of Machine Gun or Sawed-Off Shotguns; Possession of Large Capacity Weapon or Large Capacity Feeding Device; Punishment

(k)(1) Whoever possesses a firearm, loaded or unloaded, as defined in section 121 of chapter 140, in a prohibited area, and knows or reasonably should know such location is a prohibited area, shall be punished

by a fine of not more than $1,000 or by imprisonment in the house of correction for not more than 2 $^{1}/_{2}$years, or both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) For the purposes of this subsection, "prohibited area" shall mean any of the following locations:

(i) a place owned, leased, or under the control of state, county or municipal government and used for the purpose of government administration, judicial or court administrative proceedings, or correctional services, including in or upon any part of the buildings, grounds, or parking areas thereof; provided, however, that a "prohibited area" shall not include any state-owned public land available to the public for hunting and provided further that a municipality may vote pursuant to section 4 of chapter 4 to exclude its administrative buildings from being a "prohibited area"; or

(ii) a location in use at the time of possession for the storage or tabulation of ballots during the hours in which voting or tabulation is occurring or a polling place or early voting site while open for voting or within 150 feet of the building entrance door to such polling place or early voting site.

(3) A law enforcement officer may arrest without a warrant and detain a person found in violation of this subsection.

(4) It shall be a defense to a violation of this subsection that a person with the necessary license or card a issued under sections 129B, 131 or 131F of chapter 140 to possess the firearm securely stored said firearm in vehicle while within the prohibited area in accordance with sections 131C and 131L of chapter 140.

(5) This subsection shall not apply to a law enforcement officer as defined in section 1 of chapter 6E who is currently certified pursuant to section 4 of said chapter 6E, a qualified law enforcement officer or a qualified retired law enforcement officer as defined in the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004, 18 U.S.C. sections 926B and 926C, respectively, as amended or to a security guard employed at the prohibited area while at the location of their employment and during the course of their employment; provided, however, that to qualify for the exemption under this subsection, the certification of a law enforcement officer as defined in section 1 of chapter 6E shall not be suspended, limited or restricted and the officer shall be permitted to perform police duties and functions involving firearms in accordance with chapter 6E and the regulations promulgated thereunder. Nothing in this paragraph shall limit the authority of any municipality, county or department, division, commission, board, agency or court of the commonwealth to adopt policies further restricting the possession of firearms in areas under their control. S2575 2025 √3/15/2026

Notice: Use extreme Caution when entering Massachusetts unless you have a MA Permit to Carry. The laws are very difficult to understand and certain firearms are not allowed in the state. Follow the links above and read the laws of MA on firearms.

Massachusetts FAQs - "Transporting Firearms."

Open Carry (Without a Valid Permit/License)

There is no Statute in Massachusetts law that prohibits a Massachusetts license holder from carrying a handgun openly. Massachusetts is not very gun friendly and open carrying with a permit could get it revoked.

State Preemption

Part I, Title VII, CHAPTER 43B. Home Rule Procedures
Section 13. Exercise of Powers and Functions by Municipalities

Any city or town may, by the adoption, amendment or repeal of local ordinances or by-laws, exercise any power or function which the general court has power to confer upon it, which is not inconsistent with the constitution or laws enacted by the general court in conformity with powers reserved to the general court by

section 8 of Article LXXXIX of the Amendments to the Constitution and which is not denied, either expressly or by clear implication, to the city or town by its charter. Whenever appropriations, appointments, orders, regulations or other legislative or executive actions within the scope of any such ordinance or by-law are necessary in the exercise of any power or function authorized by such ordinance or by-law, any such actions which are to be taken by a city council or town meeting may be taken by ordinance, by-law, resolution, order or vote, and any such actions which are to be taken by executive officers may be taken in any appropriate manner, subject, however, as to both such categories, to all provisions of the ordinance or by-law in question, the city or town charter, and other applicable law. Any requirement that an ordinance or by-law be entitled as such, or that it contain the word "ordained," "enacted" or words of similar import shall not affect the validity of any action which is required to be taken by ordinance or by-law. Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit any city or town, by ordinance or by-law, to exercise any power or function which is inconsistent with any general law enacted by the general court before November eighth, nineteen hundred and sixty-six which applies alike to all cities, or to all towns, or to all cities and towns, or to a class of not fewer than two. No exercise of a power or function denied to the city or town, expressly or by clear implication, by special laws having the force of a charter under section nine of said Article, and no change in the composition, mode of election or appointment, or terms of office of the legislative body, the mayor or city manager or the board of selectmen or town manager, may be accomplished by by-law or ordinance. Such special laws may be made inapplicable, and such changes may be accomplished, only under procedures for the adoption, revision or amendment of a charter under this chapter. √3/15/2026

Deadly Force Laws

Part III Title II Chpt. 233: **Section 23F** Admissibility of Past Physical, Sexual or Psychological Abuse of Defendant

Part IV, Title II, Chapter 278: **Section 8A**. Killing or Injuring a Person Unlawfully in a Dwelling; Defense

Knife Laws State/Cities

To access State/Local Knife Laws Click "Here"

Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

YES **If not Posted and you are not drinking.**

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

Large Capacity Feeding Devices:

General Laws, Part I, TitleXX, Chapter140,
Section 121: Definitions "Large Capacity Feeding Device" "Large Capacity Firearm",

"Large capacity feeding device",

(i) a fixed or detachable magazine, belt, drum, feed strip or similar device that has a capacity of, or that can be readily converted to accept, more than 10 rounds of ammunition or more than 5 shotgun shells; or

(ii) any part or combination of parts from which a device can be assembled if those parts are in the possession or control of the same person; provided, however, that "large capacity feeding device" shall not include:

(a) any device that has been permanently altered so that it cannot accommodate more than 10 rounds of ammunition or more than 5 shotgun shells;

(b) an attached tubular device designed to accept and capable of operating only with .22 caliber rimfire ammunition; or (c) a tubular magazine that is contained in a lever-action firearm or on a pump shotgun. √3/15/2026

"Large Capacity Firearm", Any Firearm That:

(i) is semiautomatic with a fixed large capacity feeding device;

(ii) is semiautomatic and capable of accepting, or readily modifiable to accept, any detachable large capacity feeding device when both are in the same person's possession or under their control in a vehicle;

(iii) employs a rotating cylinder capable of accepting more than 10 rounds of ammunition or more than 5 shotgun shells; or

(iv) is an assault-style firearm; provided, however, that "large capacity firearm" shall be a secondary designation and shall apply to a firearm in addition to its primary designation as a firearm, and shall not include, any firearm that:

(a) operates by manual bolt, pump, lever or slide action;

(b) is a single-shot firearm;

(c) has been modified so as to render it permanently inoperable or otherwise rendered permanently unable to be designated a large capacity firearm; or

(d) is an antique or relic, theatrical prop or other firearm that is not capable of firing a projectile and which is not intended for use as a functional firearm and cannot be readily modified through a combination of available parts into an operable large capacity firearm. 135,§ 24, √3/15/2026

Part I, Title XX Chpt. 140: Assault Weapon or Large Capacity Feeding Device Not Lawfully Possessed on September 13, 1994; Sale, Transfer or Possession; Punishment

Section 131M **(a)** No person shall possess, own, offer for sale, sell or otherwise transfer in the commonwealth or import into the commonwealth an assault-style firearm, or a large capacity feeding device.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to an assault-style firearm lawfully possessed within the commonwealth on August 1, 2024, by an owner in possession of a license to carry issued under section 131 or by a holder of a license to sell under section 122; provided, that the assault-style firearm shall be registered in accordance with section 121B and serialized in accordance with section 121C.

(c) Subsection (a) shall not apply to large capacity feeding devices lawfully possessed on September 13, 1994 only if such possession is:

(i) on private property owned or legally controlled by the person in possession of the large capacity feeding device;

(ii) on private property that is not open to the public with the express permission of the property owner or the property owner's authorized agent;

(iii) while on the premises of a licensed firearms dealer or gunsmith for the purpose of lawful repair;

(iv) at a licensed firing range or sports shooting competition venue; or

(v) while traveling to and from these locations; provided, that the large capacity feeding device is stored unloaded and secured in a locked container in accordance with sections 131C and 131L. A person authorized under this subsection to possess a large capacity feeding device may only transfer the device to an heir or devisee, a person residing outside the commonwealth, or a licensed dealer.

2024, c. 135,§ 71, eff. 10/23/2024 √3/15/2026

Stun Devices/Electric Weapons

Part I, Title XX Chpt. 140

Section 131J Sections 131¾, 131K and 131P shall not apply to stun guns. The secretary of public safety and security shall promulgate regulations restricting access or use of stun guns by non-licensed persons and establishing minimum safety and quality standards, safe storage requirements, education and safety training requirements and law enforcement training on the appropriate use of stun guns, which shall require that any stun gun purchased or used by a law enforcement or public safety official include a mechanism for tracking the number of times the stun gun has been fired. √3/15/2026

Massachusetts Gov. FAQ on Firerarm. **Q: Can I possess a stun gun in Massachusetts?** Scroll Down

A: Yes. However you **must have a current LTC** (FID card holders may not purchase or possess stun guns).

Note: The US Supreme Court struck down the Massachusetts Ban on Stun Guns. They can be owned and kept in your home but they may not be legal to carry outside the home unless you have a permit to carry a concealed handgun outside the home. They also must be locked up and out of the hands of unauthorized persons. Same as firearms. **Note:** See the Supreme Court Decision **Here** that ruled they were legal to own.

Chemical Sprays:

General Laws Part I Title XX Chapter 140
Section 140:122C - Illegal Sale of Self-Defense Spray; Penalty

(a) Whoever, not being licensed as provided in section 122, sells self-defense spray shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or by imprisonment in a house of correction for not more than 2 years.

(b) Whoever licensed under section 122 sells self-defense spray to a person younger than 18 years of age, if the person younger than 18 years of age does not have a self-defense spray permit, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $300.

(c) A person under 18 years of age who possesses self-defense spray and who does not have a self-defense spray permit shall be punished by a fine of not more than $300. Laws ch. 140, § 140:122C √3/15/2026

Section 122D: Persons Prohibited From Purchase or Possession of Self-Defense Spray; Penalty for Violation

(b) A local licensing authority may issue to a person at least 15 years of age but less than 18 years a self-defense spray permit if the person is not a prohibited person or unsuitable under section 121F. A self-defense spray permit shall be issued for the sole purpose of purchasing and possessing self-defense spray and shall clearly state that it is valid for such limited purpose only. This permit may be issued to a person at least 12 years of age but less than 15 years if the person is not a prohibited person or unsuitable under section 121F and if the applicant submits with their application a certificate from the applicant's parent or guardian granting permission to apply for this permit.

(c) A self-defense spray permit shall be valid for a period of 3 years and shall expire on the anniversary of the permit holder's date of birth occurring not less than 3 years nor more than 4 years from the date of issue. Any permit issued to an applicant born on February 29 shall expire on March 1. √3/15/2026

LEOSA State Information

Massachusetts LEOSA Info 1 | **LEOSA Qualification & Standards**

Massachusetts LEOSA Information 2 | **LEOSA Instructors**

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

Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

MA US District Court – Resident Aliens Can Obtain Permit to Keep Firearms in Their Homes.

MA Superior Ct Suffolk Co. – Suitable Person and Revoking Permit

U.S. Supreme Ct – Massachusetts Stun Gun Ban Reversed by Court. (3/16)

MA Supreme Ct – Mass Stun Gun Ban Unconstitutional **(4/18)**

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

Link to State Statutes

Airport Carry: **NO** **See Places off Limits Even with a Permit/License Above.**

Training Valid for: **No time period specified.**

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

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

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

State Firearm Laws: **140-129B thru 140-131P**

State Deadly Force Laws: **Chpt 278 -8A & 231-85U**

State Knife Laws: **269-10 thru 269-12 & 71-37H**

Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws: **140.121 & 140-131J**

Body Armor Laws: **269-10D**

Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms? **YES** **Part IV Title I Chpt. 269 Sec 10**

State Safe Storage/Access by Minors Statute/s: **MA General Laws Chpt. 140, § 131L**

Is carrying of a Concealed Firearm with Permit/License for Defensive Purposes Only While Hunting Legal? **NO** **MA Dept of Fish & Wildlife Regs**

Red Flag Statute: **Gen Laws – Part 1 – Title XX – Chpt 140 - Sec. 131R through Sec 131Y**

Notes

What Does MA Consider A Loaded Firearm?

General Laws Part IV Title I Chapter 269
Section 10: (Loaded Means)

(o) For purposes of this section, "loaded" shall mean that ammunition is contained in the weapon or within a feeding device attached thereto.

For purposes of this section, the terms "ammunition" and "firearm" shall have the same meaning as those terms are defined in section 121 of chapter 140. 2024, c. 135,§ 127, √3/15/2026

State Emergency Powers

What is a Gubernatorial State of Emergency?

The Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is authorized under state law to declare a Gubernatorial State of Emergency upon the occurrence of a natural or man-made disaster. The law gives the Governor broad authorities to implement emergency measures to ensure the safety and health of the residents of the Commonwealth, take appropriate steps to mobilize state assets, and conduct other emergency business for the protection of the Commonwealth. A Gubernatorial State of Emergency (SOE) is initiated when it becomes necessary for the Governor to assume command (direction and control) for the efficient utilization of the total resources of the Commonwealth, in order to mitigate the effects on people and property of a large-scale threat, emergency or disaster.

There is a misconception that various restrictions or bans automatically are triggered when there is a Gubernatorial State of Emergency in place. This is not so. The declaration of a State of Emergency does not in itself affect the operation of private enterprise. Travel is not automatically banned; businesses and schools are not automatically closed. Many businesses do have contractual agreements with their employees regarding who does/does not have to report to work when a Gubernatorial State of Emergency is issued. Following the January 22-23, 2005 Blizzard, some businesses revisited their policies which were probably instigated by memories of the Blizzard of '78. The January 2005 Snowstorm presented some unique dilemmas for employers and employees, alike. There were no travel restrictions; also, the SOE was in place for the entire Commonwealth from January 22 nd through 26 th, in large regard, due to the major snow removal issues on the South Shore and Cape Cod.

A SOE may be accompanied by a request by the Governor to stay off the roads, to release employees early, or to stagger arrival at work, in order to promote Public Safety. Such actions, however, are usually in the form of a request, not an order. In extreme circumstances, the Governor, as part of his SOE, may order roads be closed to all but emergency traffic, restricting normal travel, such as occurred during and immediately following the Blizzard of '78.

The Governor is authorized to exercise certain powers when a SOE is declared, including the power to exercise any and all authority over persons and property necessary for meeting the State of Emergency, including the taking and using of property for the protection of the Commonwealth. Actions such as ordering evacuations, restricting access, implementing curfews, driving bans or restrictions, etc. can be stated in the declaration to protect health and welfare if determined to be warranted.

The SOE may cover a specific municipality (a tornado), multiple communities or counties (a coastal storm), or the entire Commonwealth (a major blizzard). The governor is also authorized to issue Executive Orders to meet the needs of a threat, emergency or disaster. These Orders have the force of law and supersede existing law if there is any conflict between a law and the Executive Order.

The Governor looks to the Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) Director and her/his staff for recommendations concerning all matters related to carrying out the operational aspects of the Commonwealth's Emergency Management Program. Specifically, in case of any and all disasters, it is as a result of the recommendation from the MEMA Director that the Governor would declare a Gubernatorial SOE. The Governor may, on a recommendation by the Director, authorize assistance from various appropriate State Agencies, and request Federal Agency support allowable under existing Federal statutory authority, to tender assistance. MEMA drafts the appropriate documentation for a Gubernatorial SOE and requests for Presidential Assistance when needed.

A Gubernatorial SOE does not mean that the state will provide financial assistance to cities and towns affected by the disaster. There is no Disaster Fund available to the Governor or the MEMA Director. State financial assistance may be made available by a vote of the Legislature following the declaration of a Gubernatorial SOE, because of the disaster. It is important to note that there are many instances when a Gubernatorial SOE is declared, however there is not a need for financial support to carry out emergency actions. Operational and financial recovery assistance may become available from the Federal Government following a disaster. It is predicated upon a Presidential Declaration of Emergency or Disaster, as we saw following the January 22-23, 2005 Blizzard, and requires the Governor's activation of the Massachusetts Comprehensive Emergency Management (CEM) Plan, with written justification that the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions have inadequate resources to cope with anticipated or existing consequences of the emergency or disaster.

The Governor is authorized with these broad emergency powers through a number of sources including the Massachusetts Constitution, which vests supreme executive power in the Governor, and Chapter 639 of the Massachusetts General Laws, which spells out the Commonwealth's preparation for and response to emergencies and disasters.

This article was originally printed in *City and Town*, a publication of the Massachusetts's Department of Revenue's Division of Local Services.

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.

Minimum Age for Possessing and Transporting of Handguns.

Massachusetts **21 Y/O** **Part I, Title XX, Chapter 140, Section 130 & 131** You must possess a FID (Firearms Identification Card) to possess a handgun.

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.

Some states (and counties) require Firearms Identification Cards, and/or registration.

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





These image has been digitally assembled from other images. They may not be 100% accurate but give a good representation of the actual Permit/Licenses.

Updates to this Page

Archive of Previous Updates 2

5/4/2025 – Minnesota Now Honors the Massachusetts Permit Issued On or After 8/1/2024. Map Updated and Note Added Under Map.
7/1/2025 – All Links Checked.
10/1/2025 - Section 122D Added to Chemical Sprays under Chem Sprays/Stun Guns/Higher Cap Mag Section.
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.
8/29/2026 – Application Links Updated to 2026 Edition. All Links Checked.
9/19/2026 – RV Car Carry Section Updated Reducing Travel Restrictions if Traveling Through the State W/O Stopping.
9/23/2026 - An Act Modernizing Firearm Laws 9/18/2026 Added to Top of Document.