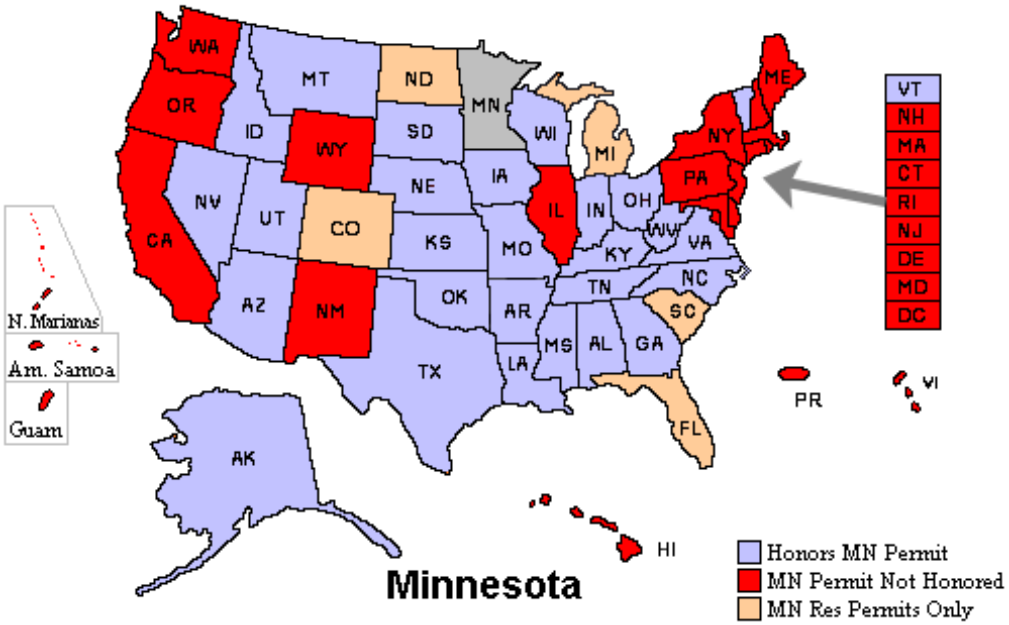
Minnesota

Shall Issue

Must Inform Officer Immediately: NO

(See Must Inform Section)



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

Minnesota CCW Links

State CCW Site

CCW Application

CCW Statute on Issue

MN CCW Issue Resource Guides, Firearm Carry Laws

State FAQ Site

Firearm Instructors

Transporting in Vehicle

State Statutes

State Admin Rules

State Reciprocity Info

State Attorney General

Local Issuing Authority

Age to Carry a Firearm In Other States

Last Updated: 9/5/2026

Permits/Licenses This State Honors Listed Below

Alaska	Arkansas	California	**Colorado**[4]	Connecticut
Delaware	Hawaii	**Idaho**[1]	Illinois	Kansas
Kentucky	Louisiana	Maryland	**Massachusetts**[6]	Michigan
Mississippi[7]	Missouri	**Montana**[5]	Nebraska	Nevada
New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	**North Dakota**[2]
Ohio	Oklahoma	Rhode Island	South Carolina	**South Dakota**[3]
Tennessee[8]	Texas	West Virginia		

Idaho[1] - Honors ID Enhanced Only.

North Dakota[2] - Honors ND Class 1 Only.

Mississippi[7] – Honors MS Enhanced Only.

Montana[5] – Honors Montana Enhanced Permit Only.

South Dakota[3] – Honors SD Enhanced Permit Only.

Tennessee[8] – Honors TN Enhanced Permit Only.

Colorado[4] - Permits issued or renewed on or after 8/1/24 Only.

Massachusetts[6] - Permits issued or renewed on or after 8/1/24 only.

Minnesota Honors Non-Resident Permit/Licenses From the States They Honor Who are 18 or Older.

Reciprocity/How This State Honors Other States Permit/Licenses

624.714, Subd. 16. Recognition of Permits from Other States.

(a) The commissioner must annually establish and publish a list of other states that have laws governing the issuance of permits to carry weapons that are not similar to this section. The list must be available on the Internet. A person holding a carry permit from a state not on the list may use the license or permit in this state subject to the rights, privileges, and requirements of this section.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), no license or permit from another state is valid in this state if the holder is or becomes prohibited by law from possessing a firearm.

(c) Any sheriff or police chief may file a petition under subdivision 12 seeking an order suspending or revoking an out-of-state permit holder's authority to carry a pistol in this state on the grounds set forth in subdivision 6, paragraph (a), clause (3). An order shall only be issued if the petitioner meets the burden of proof and criteria set forth in subdivision 12. If the court denies the petition, the court must award the permit holder reasonable costs and expenses including attorney fees. The petition may be filed in any county in the state where a person holding a license or permit from another state can be found.

(d) The commissioner must, when necessary, execute reciprocity agreements regarding carry permits with jurisdictions whose carry permits are recognized under paragraph (a). 2025 c 38 art 3 s 83,84

How to Apply for a Permit

Residents can print off an application and then take it to the Sheriff of the county they reside in.

What are the requirements for getting a permit to carry?

- Must be at least 18 Years of Age
- Must complete an application form
- Must not be prohibited from possessing a firearm under Minnesota Statute 624.714
- Must not be listed in the criminal gang investigation system
- Must be a resident of the county from which you are requesting a permit, if you reside in Minnesota. Non-residents may apply to any Minnesota county sheriff.
- Must provide certificate of completed authorized firearms training. Training by a certified instructor and completed within one year of an original or renewal application.

Permit is valid for a period of 5 years. Additional training is required to renew.

Note: The Courts have refused to hear Minnesota's appeal so as of April 21, 2025 the Age to Apply is 18. You can read what the Minnesota Gun Owners Caucus states about the ruling Here.

MN Firearms Instructors **Links to all Minnesota Sheriffs CCW Informational Web Sites**

Non-Resident Permits

624.714 Subd. 2. Where Application Made; Authority to Issue Permit; Criteria; Scope. (a) Applications by Minnesota residents for permits to carry shall be made to the county sheriff where the applicant resides. Nonresidents, as defined in section **171.01, subdivision 42,** may apply to any sheriff. 2025 c 38 art 3 s 83,84

Note: Sheriff will give you the application and info you need. Must be 18 Years of Age.
See note in How to Apply Section.

Places Off-Limits Even With a Permit/License

- a public or private elementary, middle, or secondary school building and its improved grounds, whether leased or owned by the school;
- a child care center licensed under chapter 245A during the period children are present and participating in a child care program;
- the area within a school bus when that bus is being used by a school to transport one or more elementary, middle, or secondary school students to and from school-related activities, including curricular, co-curricular, non curricular, extracurricular, and supplementary activities; and
- that portion of a building or facility under the temporary, exclusive control of a public or private school, a school district, or an association of such entities where conspicuous signs are prominently posted at each entrance that give actual notice to persons of the school-related use.
- Private establishments - if posted or if personally requested to leave by the operator because that establishment bans guns on premises.
- Places of employment, public or private, if employer restricts the carry or possession of firearms by its employees.
- A public post secondary institution ... may establish policies that restrict the carry or possession of firearms by its students while on the institution's property. ... an employer or a post secondary institution may not prohibit the lawful carry or possession of firearms in a parking facility or parking area
- State correctional facilities or state hospitals and grounds (MN Statute 243.55)
- Any jail, lockup or correctional facility (MN Statute 641.165)
- In federal court facilities or other federal facilities (Title 18 U.S.C.§ 930)

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: MN Court of Appeals ruled that Churches can ban firearms in the Buildings and Parking Areas. See Court Decision **Here**.

609.66 Subd. 1g. Felony; Possession in Courthouse or Certain State Buildings.

(a) A person who commits either of the following acts is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both:

(1) possesses a dangerous weapon, ammunition, or explosives within any courthouse complex; or

(2) possesses a dangerous weapon, ammunition, or explosives in any state building within the Capitol Area described in chapter 15B, other than the National Guard Armory.

(b) Unless a person is otherwise prohibited or restricted by other law to possess a dangerous weapon, this subdivision does not apply to:

(1) licensed peace officers or military personnel who are performing official duties;

(2) persons who carry pistols according to the terms of a permit issued under section 624.714 and who so notify the sheriff or the commissioner of public safety, as appropriate;

(3) persons who possess dangerous weapons for the purpose of display as demonstrative evidence during testimony at a trial or hearing or exhibition in compliance with advance notice and safety guidelines set by the sheriff or the commissioner of public safety; or

(4) persons who possess dangerous weapons in a courthouse complex with the express consent of the county sheriff or who possess dangerous weapons in a state building with the express consent of the commissioner of public safety.

(c) For purposes of this subdivision, the issuance of a permit to carry under section 624.714 constitutes notification of the commissioner of public safety as required under paragraph (b), clause (2)

Notice - An order, signed by Chief Justice Natalie E. Hudson, expands a weapons prohibition that has been in place since 2003 at the Minnesota Judicial Center and in the Supreme Court Courtroom at the State Capitol. The expanded policy applies to court-occupied areas in county government buildings and other facilities used for the official business of the Minnesota Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and district courts statewide.

You can carry on school property under the following:

609.66 Dangerous Weapons.
Subd. 1d.Possession on school property; penalty.

(a) Except as provided under paragraphs (d) and (f), whoever possesses, stores, or keeps a dangerous weapon while knowingly on school property is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

(e)(4) "school property" means:

(i) a public or private elementary, middle, or secondary school building and its improved grounds, whether leased or owned by the school;

(ii) a child care center licensed under chapter 142B during the period children are present and participating in a child care program;

(iii) the area within a school bus when that bus is being used by a school to transport one or more elementary, middle, or secondary school students to and from school-related activities, including curricular, cocurricular, noncurricular, extracurricular, and supplementary activities; and

(iv) that portion of a building or facility under the temporary, exclusive control of a public or private school, a school district, or an association of such entities where conspicuous signs are prominently posted at each entrance that give actual notice to persons of the school-related use.

(f) This subdivision does not apply to:

(1) active licensed peace officers;

(2) military personnel or students participating in military training, who are on-duty, performing official duties;

(3) persons authorized to carry a pistol under section 624.714 while in a motor vehicle or outside of a motor vehicle to directly place a firearm in, or retrieve it from, the trunk or rear area of the vehicle;

(4) persons who keep or store in a motor vehicle pistols in accordance with section 624.714 or 624.715 or other firearms in accordance with section 97B.0 45; 2024 c 115 art 16 s 41

From MN DPS FAQs.
Q. Can my landlord restrict me from carrying or possessing firearms on residence premises?

A. Landlords may not restrict the lawful carry or possession of firearms by tenants or their guests.

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

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

"NO" **624.714 Subd. 17** Code for Gun Signs in Business

(Handgunlaw.us Recommends You read 624.714 Subd. 17)

State of Minnesota in Court of Appeals **A07-131** (Click Link for Full Ruling. Pg. 9 & 14)

Edina Community Lutheran Church, Respondent, Unity Church of St. Paul, Respondent, vs. State of Minnesota, Appellant.

Even after making a reasonable request that guns not be brought onto the premises, and even if that request complies precisely with the terms of the statute, the owner or operator of a private establishment must also order a person who refuses to comply to leave the premises, before that person can be prosecuted for petty misdemeanor trespass. Minn. Stat. § 624.714, subd. 17(a). In addition, the gun possessed by the trespasser is not subject to forfeiture. *Id.*; *cf.* Minn. Stat. § 609.531, subds. 1(b), 4 (2006) (weapons subject to forfeiture).

"Handgunlaw.us highly recommends that you not enter a place that is posted "No Firearms" no matter what the state laws read/mean on signage. We recommend you print out the **No Guns = No Money Cards** and give one to the owner of the establishment that has the signage." As responsible gun owners and upholders of the 2nd Amendment we should also honor the rights of property owners to control their own property even if we disagree with them."

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

Parking Lot Storage Law

624.714 Subd. 18. Employers; Public Colleges and Universities.

(a) An employer, whether public or private, may establish policies that restrict the carry or possession of firearms by its employees while acting in the course and scope of employment. Employment related civil sanctions may be invoked for a violation.

(b) A public postsecondary institution regulated under chapter 136F or 137 may establish policies that restrict the carry or possession of firearms by its students while on the institution's property. Academic sanctions may be invoked for a violation.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b), an employer or a postsecondary institution may not prohibit the lawful carry or possession of firearms in a parking facility or parking area. 2025 c38 art 3s 83,84

Must Inform Officer Immediately on Contact By Law?

"NO"

624.714 Subd. 1b. Display of permit; penalty.

(a) The holder of a permit to carry must have the permit card and a driver's license, state identification card, or other government-issued photo identification in immediate possession at all times when carrying a pistol and must display the permit card and identification document upon lawful demand by a peace officer, as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1. A violation of this paragraph is a petty misdemeanor. The fine for a

first offense must not exceed $25. Notwithstanding section 609.531, a firearm carried in violation of this paragraph is not subject to forfeiture. 2025 c 38 art 3 s 83,84

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

Carry Allowed in these Areas:

***State Parks: YES** **State Park Rules**

State/National Forests: YES **State Forest Rules**

Natural Areas: YES **DNR Rules on Natural Areas**

State WMA: YES **Minnesota General Hunting Regulations**

State Wildlife Refuges: NO **State Statute** **97A.091**

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

***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

You can not carry any loaded firearm in any vehicle without a Valid Permit/License MN issues or honors.

624.714 Carrying Of Weapons Without Permit; Penalties.

Subd. 9 A permit to carry is not required of a person:

(5) to transport a pistol in a motor vehicle, snowmobile or boat if the pistol is unloaded, contained in a closed and fastened case, gunbox, or securely tied package. 2025 c 38 art 3 s 83,84

97B.045 Transportation of Firearms.

Subdivision 1. Restrictions. A person may not transport a firearm in a motor vehicle unless the firearm is:

(1) unloaded and in a gun case expressly made to contain a firearm, and the case fully encloses the firearm by being zipped, snapped, buckled, tied, or otherwise fastened, and without any portion of the firearm exposed;

(2) unloaded and in the closed trunk of a motor vehicle; or

(3) a handgun carried in compliance with sections 624.714 and 624.715.

Subd. 3. Exceptions; Hunting and Shooting Ranges.

(a) Notwithstanding provisions to the contrary under this chapter, a person may transport an unloaded, uncased firearm, excluding a pistol as defined in paragraph (b), in a motor vehicle while at a shooting range, as defined under section 87A.01, subdivision 3, where the person has received permission from the lawful

owner or possessor to discharge firearms; lawfully hunting on private or public land; or travelling to or from a site the person intends to hunt lawfully that day or has hunted lawfully that day, unless:

(1) within Anoka, Hennepin, or Ramsey County;

(2) within the boundaries of a home rule charter or statutory city with a population of 2,500 or more;

(3) on school grounds; or

(4) otherwise restricted under section 97A.091, 97B.081, or 97B.086. 2011 c 2 art 5 s 41

Open Carry (Without a Valid Permit/License)

Open Carry is legal but you must have a valid permit/license to carry to Open Carry in Minnesota. 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. 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.
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

471.633

The legislature preempts all authority of a home rule charter or statutory city including a city of the first class, county, town, municipal corporation, or other governmental subdivision, or any of their instrumentality's, to regulate firearms, ammunition, or their respective components to the complete exclusion of any order, ordinance or regulation by them except that:

(a) a governmental subdivision may regulate the discharge of firearms; and

(b) a governmental subdivision may adopt regulations identical to state law. Local regulation inconsistent with this section is void. History: 1985 c 144 s 1

624.717 Local regulation..

Sections 624.711 to 624.716 shall be construed to supersede municipal or county regulation of the carrying or possessing of pistols and the regulation of Saturday Night Special Pistols. History: 1985 c 144 s 3

Deadly Force Laws

Minnesota Statutes 2003
Chapter 609

609.06 Authorized use of force.
609.065 Justifiable taking of life.
609.066 Authorized use of deadly force by peace officers.

Knife Laws State/Cities

To access State/Local Knife Laws Click "Here"

Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

YES

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

Chemical Sprays/Stun Gun/Higher Capacity Magazine Laws

Chemical Sprays & Electric Weapons

624.731 Tear Gas and Tear Gas Compounds; Electronic Incapacitation Devices.

Subdivision 1.Definitions. For the purposes of this section:

(1) "authorized tear gas compound" means a lachrymator or any substance composed of a mixture of a lachrymator including chloroacetophenone, alpha-chloroacetophenone; phenylchloromethylketone, orthochlorobenzalmalononitrile or oleoresin capsicum, commonly known as tear gas; and

(2) "electronic incapacitation device" means a portable device which is designed or intended by the manufacturer to be used, offensively or defensively, to temporarily immobilize or incapacitate persons by means of electric pulse or current, including devices operating by means of carbon dioxide propellant. "Electronic incapacitation device" does not include cattle prods, electric fences, or other electric devices when used in agricultural, animal husbandry, or food production activities.

Subd. 2. Authorized Possession; Use.

(a) A person may possess and use an authorized tear gas compound in the exercise of reasonable force in defense of the person or the person's property only if it is propelled from an aerosol container, labeled with or accompanied by clearly written instructions as to its use and the dangers involved in its use, and dated to indicate its anticipated useful life.

(b) A person may possess and use an electronic incapacitation device in the exercise of reasonable force in defense of the person or the person's property only if the electronic incapacitation device is labeled with or accompanied by clearly written instructions as to its use and the dangers involved in its use.

Subd. 3.Prohibited possession; use.

(a) No person under the age of 16 may possess or use an authorized tear gas compound except by written permission of a parent or guardian, and no person under the age of 18 may possess or use an electronic incapacitation device.

(d) No person shall possess or use tear gas or a tear gas compound other than an authorized tear gas compound.

2009 c 86 art 1 s 85

LEOSA State Information

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

Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

- **Minnesota AG - Supreme Court on Self-Defense**
- **Minnesota Ct of Appeals – Churches Can Ban Firearms In their Parking Lots**
- **Minnesota Supreme Ct - Permit-to-Carry Law Doesn't Violate 2nd Amendment** Aug. 2021

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

Link to State Statutes

Airport Carry: **No law found**

Training Valid for: **624.714 Subd. 2a. Within One Year of the Date, Original Or Renewal Application.**

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

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

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

State Reciprocity/How They Honor Other States Statute: **624.714**

State Firearm Laws: **624.71 thru 624.74 & 609.66**

State Deadly Force Laws: **609.06 thru 609.066**

State Knife Laws: **609.66**

Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws: **624.731**

Body Armor Laws: **No law found**

Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms? **NO** **624.7181 & 624.714**

State Safe Storage/Access by Minors Statute/s: **MN Statute § 609.666**

Is carrying of a Concealed Firearm with Permit/License for Defensive Purposes Only While Hunting Legal? **YES** Except when Shining.

Red Flag Statute: 624.7171 through 624.7178

Notes

What Does MN Consider A Loaded Firearm?

MN Law says loaded or unloaded. They do define loaded when guns have to be stored away from children.

609.666 Negligent Storage of Firearms.
Subdivision 1.Definitions. For purposes of this section, the following words have the meanings given.

(a) "Firearm" means a device designed to be used as a weapon, from which is expelled a projectile by the force of any explosion or force of combustion.

(b) "Child" means a person under the age of 18 years.

(c) "Loaded" means the firearm has ammunition in the chamber or magazine, if the magazine is in the firearm, unless the firearm is incapable of being fired by a child who is likely to gain access to the firearm.

Subd. 2.Access to firearms. A person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor who negligently stores or leaves a loaded firearm in a location where the person knows, or reasonably should know, that a child is likely to gain access, unless reasonable action is taken to secure the firearm against access by the child.

Subd. 3.Limitations. Subdivision 2 does not apply to a child's access to firearms that was obtained as a result of an unlawful entry. 1996 c 408 art 4 s 11

State Emergency Powers

624.7192 Authority to Seize and Confiscate Firearms.

(a) This section applies only during the effective period of a state of emergency proclaimed by the governor relating to a public disorder or disaster.

(b) A peace officer who is acting in the lawful discharge of the officer's official duties without a warrant may disarm a lawfully detained individual only temporarily and only if the officer reasonably believes it is immediately necessary for the protection of the officer or another individual. Before releasing the individual, the peace officer must return to the individual any seized firearms and ammunition, and components thereof, any firearms accessories and ammunition reloading equipment and supplies, and any other personal weapons taken from the individual, unless the officer: (1) takes the individual into physical custody for engaging in criminal activity or for observation pursuant to section 253B.05, subdivision 2; or (2) seizes the items as evidence pursuant to an investigation for the commission of the crime for which the individual was arrested.

(c) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, no governmental unit, government official, government employee, peace officer, or other person or body acting under governmental authority or color of law may undertake any of the following actions with regard to any firearms and ammunition, and components thereof; any firearms accessories and ammunition reloading equipment and supplies; and any other personal weapons:

(1) prohibit, regulate, or curtail the otherwise lawful possession, carrying, transportation, transfer, defensive use, or other lawful use of any of these items;

(2) seize, commandeer, or confiscate any of these items in any manner, except as expressly authorized in paragraph (b);

(3) suspend or revoke a valid permit issued pursuant to section 624.7131 or 624.714, except as expressly authorized in those sections; or

(4) close or limit the operating hours of businesses that lawfully sell or service any of these items, unless such closing or limitation of hours applies equally to all forms of commerce.

(d) No provision of law relating to a public disorder or disaster emergency proclamation by the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official, including but not limited to emergency management powers pursuant to chapters 9 and 12, shall be construed as authorizing the governor or any other governmental or quasi-governmental official of this state or any of its political subdivisions acting at the direction of the governor or another official to act in violation of this paragraph or paragraphs (b) and (c).

(e)(1) An individual aggrieved by a violation of this section may seek relief in an action at law or in equity or in any other proper proceeding for damages, injunctive relief, or other appropriate redress against a person who commits or causes the commission of this violation. Venue must be in the district court having jurisdiction over the county in which the aggrieved individual resides or in which the violation occurred.

(2) In addition to any other remedy available at law or in equity, an individual aggrieved by the seizure or

confiscation of an item listed in paragraph (c) in violation of this section may make application for the immediate return of the items to the office of the clerk of court for the county in which the items were seized and, except as provided in paragraph (b), the court must order the immediate return of the items by the seizing or confiscating governmental office and that office's employed officials.

(3) In an action or proceeding to enforce this section, the court must award the prevailing plaintiff reasonable court costs and expenses, including attorney fees. History: 2015 c 65 art 3 s 34

Powers, Duties of Governor and Local Organizations (Edited for Space Considerations)

12.21 Governor. Subdivision 1.General Authority.

The governor (1) has general direction and control of emergency management, (2) may carry out the provisions of this chapter, and (3) during a national security emergency declared as existing under section 12.31, during the existence of an energy supply emergency as declared under section 216C.15, or during the existence of an emergency resulting from an incident at a nuclear power plant that poses a radiological or other health hazard, may assume direct operational control over all or any part of the emergency management functions within this state.

Subd. 3.Specific Authority.

In performing duties under this chapter and to effect its policy and purpose, the governor may:

(7) cooperate with the president and the heads of the armed forces, the Emergency Management Agency of the United States and other appropriate federal officers and agencies, and with the officers and agencies of other states in matters pertaining to the emergency management of the state and nation, including the direction or control of:

(i) emergency preparedness drills and exercises;

(ii) warnings and signals for drills or actual emergencies and the mechanical devices to be used in connection with them;

(iii) shutting off water mains, gas mains, electric power connections and the suspension of all other utility services;

(iv) the conduct of persons in the state, including entrance or exit from any stricken or threatened public place, occupancy of facilities, and the movement and cessation of movement of pedestrians, vehicular traffic, and all forms of private and public transportation during, prior, and subsequent to drills or actual emergencies;

(v) public meetings or gatherings; and

(vi) the evacuation, reception, and sheltering of persons; 1Sp2015 c 3 art 4 s 10

12.32 Governor's Orders and Rules, Effect.

Orders and rules promulgated by the governor under authority of section 12.21, subdivision 3, clause (1), when approved by the Executive Council and filed in the Office of the Secretary of State, have, during a national security emergency, peacetime emergency, or energy supply emergency, the full force and effect of law. Rules and ordinances of any agency or political subdivision of the state inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter or with any order or rule having the force and effect of law issued under the authority of this chapter, is suspended during the period of time and to the extent that the emergency exists. 2005 c 150 s 7,14

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.

Minnesota 18 Y/O Minn. Stat. 624.713

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

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

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

Permit/License Image



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

7/1/2025 – All Links Checked.
9/1/2025 – Texas Now Honors the Minnesota Permit. Map Updated.
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.
2/1/2026 – Colorado Now Honors the Minnesota Resident Permit Only.
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.
9/5/2026 – Notice about All Court Facilities from County to State Supreme Court are now Off Limits Added to Places Off Limits Section. . . All Links Checked.