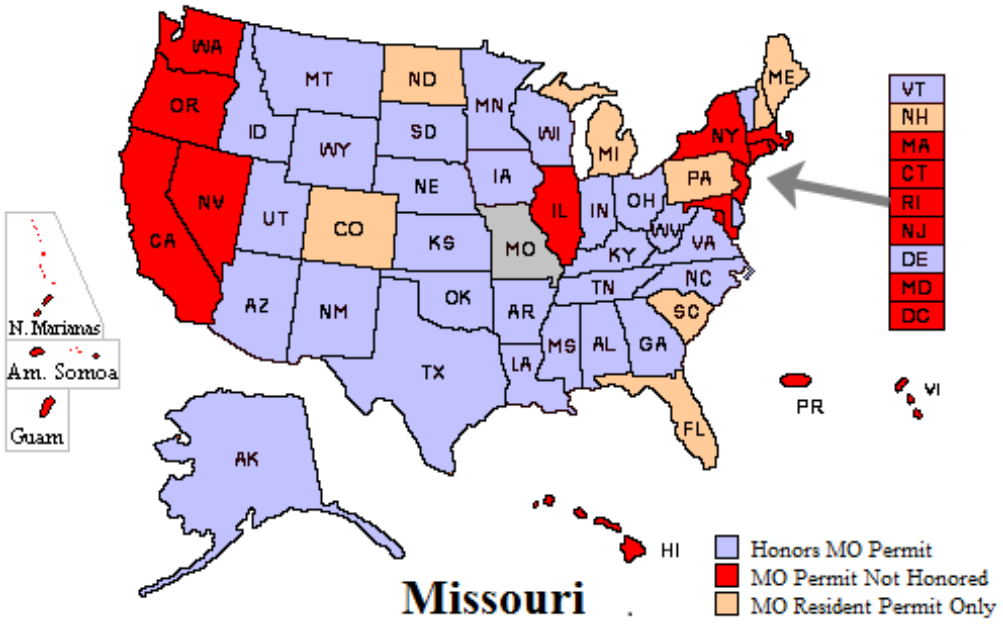
Missouri Shall Issue

Permitless Carry State

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.

Missouri CCW Links√

Sheriff CCW Site

Online Application

Boone Co. / Other Sheriff's May have Online Applications.

CCW Application (2021)

Standard Permit
Extended/Lifetime Permit
Info Statutes

MO Sheriffs Assoc. Info

Boone Co. Sheriff FAQs

State Statutes

State Admin Rules

State Reciprocity Info

State Attorney General

2nd Sheriff Site

MO Gun Laws Explained

Age to Carry a Firearm In Other States

Last Updated: 9/5/2026

Permits/Licenses This State Honors Listed Below

Missouri honors all other states Permit/Licenses. Must be 19 Years of Age. 18 if Military.

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

Reciprocity/How This State Honors Other States Permit/Licenses

Title XXXVIII 571.030. Unlawful Use of Weapons--Exceptions--Penalties.

1. A person commits the offense of unlawful use of weapons, except as otherwise provided by sections 571.101 to 571.121, and sections 571.205 to 571.230 if he or she knowingly:

(1) Carries concealed upon or about his or her person a knife, a firearm, a blackjack or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use into any area where firearms are restricted under section 571.107; or

4. Subdivisions (1), (8), and (10) of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to any person who has a valid concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, a valid concealed carry endorsement issued before August 28, 2013, or a valid permit or endorsement to carry concealed firearms issued by another state or political subdivision of another state. SB 1421 2026

Title XXXVIII 571.107. 1. A concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, a valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a concealed carry endorsement or permit issued by another state or political subdivision of another state shall authorize the person in whose name the permit or endorsement is issued to carry concealed firearms on or about his or her person or vehicle throughout the state. L. 2014 S.B. 656

Permitless Carry

Title XXXVIII 571.030. Unlawful Use of Weapons — Exceptions — Penalties. (Minimum age is 19, 18 if Military)

1. A person commits the offense of unlawful use of weapons, except as otherwise provided by sections 571.101 to 571.121, and sections 571.205 to 571.230 if he or she knowingly:

(1) Carries concealed upon or about his or her person a knife, a firearm, a blackjack or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use **into any area where firearms are restricted under section** 571.107.
SB 1421 2026

Note: Handgunlaw.us recommends you carry your state issued ID when carrying under Permitless Carry. Some states require you carry it. Missouri law does not plainly state you don't need a permit to carry. They changed the definition of "Unlawful use of a weapon" to only apply when a person carries a weapon into a place that is off limits per Missouri law. To stay within the law you have to be at least nineteen years of age a citizen of the United States or permanent resident. Carry without a permit is allowed but going into a place that is specifically mentioned in the code as off limits to those with a valid permit is unlawful use of a weapon and is a Class B Weapons Misdemeanor under permitless carry.

The one exception carrying under permitless carry is on private property which has LEGAL signage displayed in a conspicuous place prohibiting concealed weapons (see 571.107 (15) for size and font requirements for the sign in order to have force of law). See 571.107 Subsection 2. You must be asked to leave that "Private Property" and only after not leaving immediately, you will be in violation of the trespassing law for which you may be cited and fined. It is the responsibility of the person carrying to know the places they can't carry their firearm. Handgunlaw.us recommends you read all of 571.030 before carrying."

How to Apply for a Permit

Listing with Links of All Missouri County Sheriffs CCW Information Web Pages

Apply to the Sheriff of the county you reside in. Missouri has just lowered the age to apply to 19, 18 for members of the US Armed Forces. You must take a training class. Sheriffs will give you a list of certified trainers in your area. The cost of a Permit/License can't exceed $100.00 and is valid for 5 years**.** Some Sheriff's have online applications. Check your local Sheriff's website.

The Applicant Must Bring the Following When Applying

1. Proof of training from a qualified instructor. (Must have been done before filling out the application)

2. Valid Missouri state-issued Drivers License or State Identification or Military identification and Orders stationing the service member in Missouri. (Missouri will issue to military personnel 18 and older.)

3. Cost for 5 year Permit can't exceed $100.00 and only actual fees for Credit/Debit or other electronic transfers of money can be added to the costs.

- Some sheriff's require money orders
- The fee is not refundable under any circumstances

Some sheriffs may demand further proof of residency. Voter's registration, personal property tax receipt, or utility bills may be used. The law does not state you need this but the Sheriff might. The license holder must notify the sheriff if he moves. If he moves to a different county, he must notify the sheriff of both the old and the new county.

Life Time and Extended Permits

Missouri lifetime or extended concealed permits valid for 10 years/25 years/Life can be obtained. Costs vary depending on the time period. The permit becomes invalid if you move from Missouri and can be reinstated if you become a resident of Missouri again. The Lifetime/Extended permits are only valid in Missouri and do not allow for the carry under Missouri reciprocity with other states. The permit will have a clear statement on the permit indicating that the "**Permit is only valid within the state of Missouri."** Check with your Sheriff for more information.

Non-Resident Permits

Missouri will issue to Active Duty Military Personnel or Veterans who are 18 Years Old stationed in Missouri. Spouses 19 Years of Age or older can apply. Check with Sheriff on how to apply and what to do when you are transferred to another military base outside Missouri. Missouri will only issue permits to non residents who are in the military stationed in Missouri or their spouse present in the state.

Places Off-Limits Even With a Permit/License

Notice: 12/14/19 St. Louis passed BB134 (Introduced Copy) which prohibit persons from carrying on or about their person any pistol, revolver, shotgun, rifle, or other firearm in any City of St. Louis park, athletic fields and facilities, or recreation facilities, regardless of whether it is exposed to view either in whole or in part. They are stating they are Child Care Centers. **They will post signs.** This is in violation of Missouri Preemption and until this Ordinance is declared Illegal you could be cited. Use Caution

Title XXXVIII 571.107 **Permit Does Not Authorize Concealed Firearms, Where — Penalty for Violation.**

1. A concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, a valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a concealed carry endorsement or permit issued by another state or political subdivision of another state shall authorize the person in whose name the permit or endorsement is issued to carry concealed firearms on or about his or her person or vehicle throughout the state. No concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a concealed carry endorsement or permit issued by another state or political subdivision of another state shall authorize any person to carry concealed firearms into:

(1) Any police, sheriff, or highway patrol office or station without the consent of the chief law enforcement officer in charge of that office or station. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the office or station shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(2) Within twenty-five feet of any polling place on any election day. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the polling place shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(3) The facility of any adult or juvenile detention or correctional institution, prison or jail. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of any adult, juvenile detention, or correctional institution, prison or jail shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(4) Any courthouse solely occupied by the circuit, appellate or supreme court, or any courtrooms, administrative offices, libraries or other rooms of any such court whether or not such court solely occupies the building in question. This subdivision shall also include, but not be limited to, any juvenile, family, drug, or other court offices, any room or office wherein any of the courts or offices listed in this subdivision are temporarily conducting any business within the jurisdiction of such courts or offices, and such other locations in such manner as may be specified by supreme court rule pursuant to subdivision (6) of this subsection. Nothing in this subdivision shall preclude those persons listed in subdivision (1) of subsection 2 of section 571.030 while within their jurisdiction and on duty, those persons listed in subdivisions (2), (4), and (10) of subsection 2 of section 571.030, or such other persons who serve in a law enforcement capacity for a court as may be specified by supreme court rule pursuant to subdivision (6) of this subsection from carrying a concealed firearm within any of the areas described in this subdivision. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of any of the areas listed in this subdivision shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(5) Any meeting of the governing body of a unit of local government; or any meeting of the general assembly or a committee of the general assembly, except that nothing in this subdivision shall preclude a member of the body holding a valid concealed carry permit or endorsement from carrying a concealed firearm at a meeting of the body which he or she is a member. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. Nothing in this subdivision shall preclude a member of the general assembly, a full-time employee of the general assembly employed under Section 17, Article III, Constitution of Missouri, legislative employees of the general assembly as determined under section 21.155, or statewide elected officials and their employees, holding a valid concealed carry permit or endorsement, from carrying a concealed firearm in the state capitol building or at a meeting whether of the full body of a house of the general assembly or a committee thereof, that is held in the state capitol building;

(6) The general assembly, supreme court, county or municipality may by rule, administrative regulation, or ordinance prohibit or limit the carrying of concealed firearms by permit or endorsement holders in that portion of a building owned, leased or controlled by that unit of government. Any portion of a building in which the carrying of concealed firearms is prohibited or limited shall be clearly identified by signs posted at the entrance to the restricted area. The statute, rule or ordinance shall exempt any building used for public housing by private persons, highways or rest areas, firing ranges, and private dwellings owned, leased, or controlled by that unit of government from any restriction on the carrying or possession of a firearm. The statute, rule or ordinance shall not specify any criminal penalty for its violation but may specify that persons violating the statute, rule or ordinance may be denied entrance to the building, ordered to leave the building and if employees of the unit of government, be subjected to disciplinary measures for violation of the provisions of the statute, rule or ordinance. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any other unit of government;

(7) Any establishment licensed to dispense intoxicating liquor for consumption on the premises, which portion is primarily devoted to that purpose, without the consent of the owner or manager. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to the licensee of said establishment. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any bona fide restaurant open to the general public having dining facilities for not less than fifty persons and that receives at least fifty-one percent of its gross annual income from the dining facilities by the sale of food. This subdivision does not prohibit the possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the establishment and shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or

brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. Nothing in this subdivision authorizes any individual who has been issued a concealed carry permit or endorsement to possess any firearm while intoxicated;

(8) Any area of an airport to which access is controlled by the inspection of persons and property. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the airport shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(9) Any place where the carrying of a firearm is prohibited by federal law;

(10) Any higher education institution or elementary or secondary school facility without the consent of the governing body of the higher education institution or a school official or the district school board, unless the person with the concealed carry endorsement or permit is a teacher or administrator of an elementary or secondary school who has been designated by his or her school district as a school protection officer and is carrying a firearm in a school within that district, in which case no consent is required. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of any higher education institution or elementary or secondary school facility shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(11) Any portion of a building used as a child care facility without the consent of the manager. Nothing in this subdivision shall prevent the operator of a child care facility in a family home from owning or possessing a firearm or a concealed carry permit or endorsement;

(12) Any riverboat gambling operation accessible by the public without the consent of the owner or manager pursuant to rules promulgated by the gaming commission. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of a riverboat gambling operation shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(13) Any gated area of an amusement park. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the amusement park shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(14) Any church or other place of religious worship without the consent of the minister or person or persons representing the religious organization that exercises control over the place of religious worship. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(15) Any private property whose owner has posted the premises as being off-limits to concealed firearms by means of one or more signs displayed in a conspicuous place of a minimum size of eleven inches by fourteen inches with the writing thereon in letters of not less than one inch. The owner, business or commercial lessee, manager of a private business enterprise, or any other organization, entity, or person may prohibit persons holding a concealed carry permit or endorsement from carrying concealed firearms on the premises and may prohibit employees, not authorized by the employer, holding a concealed carry permit or endorsement from carrying concealed firearms on the property of the employer. If the building or the premises are open to the public, the employer of the business enterprise shall post signs on or about the premises if carrying a concealed firearm is prohibited. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. An employer may prohibit employees or other persons holding a concealed carry permit or endorsement from carrying a concealed firearm in vehicles owned by the employer;

(16) Any sports arena or stadium with a seating capacity of five thousand or more. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

(17) Any hospital accessible by the public. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of a hospital shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the

vehicle is on the premises.

2. Carrying of a concealed firearm in a location specified in subdivisions (1) to (17) of subsection 1 of this section by any individual who holds a concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, or a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, shall not be a criminal act but may subject the person to denial to the premises or removal from the premises. If such person refuses to leave the premises and a peace officer is summoned, such person may be issued a citation for an amount not to exceed one hundred dollars for the first offense. If a second citation for a similar violation occurs within a six-month period, such person shall be fined an amount not to exceed two hundred dollars and his or her permit, and, if applicable, endorsement to carry concealed firearms shall be suspended for a period of one year. If a third citation for a similar violation is issued within one year of the first citation, such person shall be fined an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars and shall have his or her concealed carry permit, and, if applicable, endorsement revoked and such person shall not be eligible for a concealed carry permit for a period of three years. SB 656,s A, eff. 8/28/2014

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.

Title XXXVIII 571.030 Unlawful Use of Weapons — Exceptions — Penalties.

1. (10) Carries a firearm, whether loaded or unloaded, or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use into any school, onto any school bus, or onto the premises of any function or activity sponsored or sanctioned by school officials or the district school board; SB 1421 2026

Title XXXVIII 577.703. Bus Hijacking, Penalty — Assault with Intent to Commit Bus Hijacking, Penalty, With a Deadly Weapon, Penalty — Possession and Concealment of Deadly Weapon by Passenger, Penalty, Exception.

4. Any passenger who boards a bus with a dangerous or deadly weapon or other means capable of inflicting serious bodily injury concealed upon his or her person or effects is guilty of the felony of **"possession and concealment of a dangerous or deadly weapon"** upon a bus. Possession and concealment of a dangerous and deadly weapon by a passenger upon a bus is a class D felony. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to duly elected or appointed law enforcement officers or commercial security personnel who are in possession of weapons used within the course and scope of their employment; nor shall the provisions of this subsection apply to persons who are in possession of weapons or other means of inflicting serious bodily injury with the consent of the owner of such bus, his or her agent, or the lessee or bailee of such bus SB 491,s A, eff. 1/1/2017

Bi-State Development Agency of the Missouri-Illinois Metropolitan District

Title VI 70.441. 1. As used in this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

(1) "Agency", the bi-state development agency created by compact under section 70.370 ;

(2) "Conveyance" includes bus, paratransit vehicle, rapid transit car or train, locomotive, or other vehicle used or held for use by the agency as a means of transportation of passengers;

(3) "Facilities" includes all property and equipment, including, without limitation, rights-of-way and related trackage, rails, signals, power, fuel, communication and ventilation systems, power plants, stations, terminals, signage, storage yards, depots, repair and maintenance shops, yards, offices, parking lots and other real estate or personal property used or held for or incidental to the operation, rehabilitation or improvement of any public mass transportation system of the agency;

2. In interpreting or applying this section, the following provisions shall apply:

(11) No weapon or other instrument intended for use as a weapon may be carried in or on any facility or conveyance, except for law enforcement personnel. For the purposes hereof, a weapon shall include, but not be limited to, a firearm, switchblade knife, sword, or any instrument of any kind known as blackjack, billy club, club, sandbag, metal knuckles, leather bands studded with metal, wood impregnated with metal filings or razor blades; except that this subdivision shall not apply to a rifle or shotgun which is unloaded and carried in any enclosed case, box or other container which completely conceals the item from view and identification as a weapon;

4. (1) Unless a greater penalty is otherwise provided by the laws of the state, any violation of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor, and any person committing a violation thereof shall be subject to arrest and, upon conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction, shall pay a fine in an amount not less than twenty-five dollars and no greater than two hundred fifty dollars per violation, in addition to court costs. Any default in the payment of a fine imposed pursuant to this section without good cause shall result in imprisonment for not more than thirty days; 2012 H.B. 1402

Title XXXVIII 571.107 - Permit Does Not Authorize Concealed Firearms, Where — Penalty For Violation.

(5) Any meeting of the governing body of a unit of local government; or any meeting of the general assembly or a committee of the general assembly, except that nothing in this subdivision shall preclude a member of the body holding a valid concealed carry permit or endorsement from carrying a concealed firearm at a meeting of the body which he or she is a member. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. Nothing in this subdivision shall preclude a member of the general assembly, a full-time employee of the general assembly employed under Section 17, Article III, Constitution of Missouri, legislative employees of the general assembly as determined under section 21.155, or statewide elected officials and their employees, holding a valid concealed carry permit or endorsement, from carrying a concealed firearm in the state capitol building or at a meeting whether of the full body of a house of the general assembly or a committee thereof, that is held in the state capitol building;

(6) The general assembly, supreme court, county or municipality may by rule, administrative regulation, or ordinance prohibit or limit the carrying of concealed firearms by permit or endorsement holders in that portion of a building owned, leased or controlled by that unit of government. Any portion of a building in which the carrying of concealed firearms is prohibited or limited shall be clearly identified by signs posted at the entrance to the restricted area. The statute, rule or ordinance shall exempt any building used for public housing by private persons, highways or rest areas, firing ranges, and private dwellings owned, leased, or controlled by that unit of government from any restriction on the carrying or possession of a firearm…….

SB 656,s A, eff. 8/28/2014

Missouri preemption states that: The general assembly hereby occupies and preempts the entire field of legislation touching in any way firearms, components, ammunition and supplies to the complete exclusion of any order, ordinance or regulation by any political subdivision of this state. This agency is a state agency not a political subdivision of the state and carry on a bus is already off limits by state law.

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

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

"**YES/NO"**

But have no penalty Unless you refuse to leave or repeat the offense in a set time period. See Below.

Title XXXVIII 571.107. Permit Does not Authorize Concealed Firearms,Where-Penalty for Violation

1. (15) Any private property whose owner has posted the premises as being off-limits to concealed firearms by means of one or more signs displayed in a conspicuous place of a minimum size of eleven inches by fourteen inches with the writing thereon in letters of not less than one inch.

2. Carrying of a concealed firearm in a location specified in subdivisions (1) to (17) of subsection 1 of this section by any individual who holds a concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, or a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, shall not be a criminal act but may subject the person to denial to the premises or removal from the premises. If such person refuses to leave the premises and a peace officer is summoned, such person may be issued a citation for an amount not to exceed one hundred dollars for the first offense. If a second citation for a similar violation occurs within a six-month period, such person shall be fined an amount not to exceed two hundred dollars and his or her permit, and, if applicable, endorsement to carry concealed firearms shall be suspended for a period of one year. If a third citation for a similar violation is issued within one year of the first citation, such person shall be fined an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars and shall have his or her concealed carry permit, and, if applicable, endorsement revoked and such person shall not be eligible for a concealed carry permit for a period of three years. SB 656,s A, eff. 12/20/2014

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"

Title XXXVIII 571.121. - Duty to Carry And Display Permit, Penalty for Violation — Director of Revenue Immunity From Liability, When.

1. Any person issued a concealed carry permit pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, or a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, shall carry the concealed carry permit or endorsement at all times the person is carrying a concealed firearm and shall display the concealed carry permit and a state or federal government-issued photo identification or the endorsement or permit upon the request of any peace officer. Failure to comply with this subsection shall not be a criminal offense but the concealed carry permit or endorsement holder may be issued a citation for an amount not to exceed thirty-five dollars. 2013 S.B. 75

Parking Lot Storage Law

Title XXXVIII 571.107 (4) Permit Does Not Authorize Concealed Firearms, Where — Penalty for Violation.

(4) . . . Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of any of the areas listed in this subdivision shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises; A.L. 2014 S.B. 656

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

Carry Allowed in these Areas:

***State Parks:** **YES** **10 CSR 90-2.020**

State/National Forests: **YES** **3 CSR 10-7.432 (1)**

State WMA: **YES** **3 CSR 10-7.432 (1)**

Road Side Rest Areas: **YES**.

***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

From the Missouri State Patrol FAQs

Question Does a person carrying a weapon in a vehicle also have to have a permit for the gun?

Answer: No. A weapon may be carried anywhere in a vehicle, even concealed on the person, under the vehicle exception.

Title XXXVIII 571.030. Unlawful Use of Weapons — Exceptions — Penalties.

1. A person commits the offense of unlawful use of weapons, except as otherwise provided by sections 571.101 to 571.121, and sections 571.205 to 571.230, if he or she knowingly:

3. Subdivision 2…. Subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section does not apply to any person nineteen years of age or older or eighteen years of age or older and a member of the United States Armed Forces, or honorably discharged from the United States Armed Forces, transporting a concealable firearm in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle, so long as such concealable firearm is otherwise lawfully possessed, nor when the actor is also in possession of an exposed firearm or projectile weapon for the lawful pursuit of game, or is in his or her dwelling unit or upon premises over which the actor has possession, authority or control, or is traveling in a continuous journey peaceably through this state.. SB 1421 2026

Note: Starting 1/1/17 Missouri now has Permitless Carry which allows anyone 19 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm to carry a concealed firearm in Missouri without any type of permit/license

Open Carry (Without a Valid Permit/License)

Open Carry is legal without a permit but local governments can ban the open carrying of firearms without a valid permit Missouri issues or honors. The state preemption statute only covers the carrying of concealed firearms so local authorities can ban the carrying of firearms openly without a valid permit. See Title III 21.750 below. You would have to know local ordinances if you wish to open carry without a permit. See Preemption Section below for more information on local governments authorized to ban Open Carry without a valid permit.

Notice: Must have a permit Missouri Issues or Honors to **Open Carry in Kansas City**. There could be other cities in Missouri who have the same ordinance.

Chpt 50 - Art. VIII - Sec. 50-261. - Unlawful Use of Weapons—Generally.

(6) Openly carries a firearm readily capable of lethal use unless the person has in his or her possession his or her valid Missouri concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, his or her valid Missouri concealed carry permit issued pursuant to RSMo 571.101 to 571.121 or his or her valid concealed carry endorsement or permit issued by another state or political subdivision of another state that is recognized by the State of Missouri; 160808, § 1, 11-3-16

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

Title III 21.750. Firearms legislation preemption by general assembly, exceptions--limitation on civil recovery against firearms or ammunitions manufacturers, when, exception.

1. The general assembly hereby occupies and preempts the entire field of legislation touching in any way firearms, components, ammunition and supplies to the complete exclusion of any order, ordinance or regulation by any political subdivision of this state. Any existing or future orders, ordinances or regulations in this field are hereby and shall be null and void except as provided in subsection 3 of this section.

2. No county, city, town, village, municipality, or other political subdivision of this state shall adopt any order, ordinance or regulation concerning in any way the sale, purchase, purchase delay, transfer, ownership, use, keeping, possession, bearing, transportation, licensing, permit, registration, taxation other than sales and compensating use taxes or other controls on firearms, components, ammunition, and supplies except as provided in subsection 3 of this section.

3. (1) Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection, nothing contained in this section shall prohibit any ordinance of any political subdivision which conforms exactly with any of the provisions of sections 571.010 to 571.070, with appropriate penalty provisions, or which regulates the open carrying of firearms readily capable of lethal use or the discharge of firearms within a jurisdiction, provided such ordinance complies with the provisions of section 252.243. No ordinance shall be construed to preclude the use of a firearm in the defense of person or property, subject to the provisions of chapter 563.

(2) In any jurisdiction in which the open carrying of firearms is prohibited by ordinance, the open carrying of firearms shall not be prohibited in accordance with the following:

(a) Any person with a valid concealed carry endorsement or permit who is open carrying a firearm shall be required to have a valid concealed carry endorsement or permit from this state, or a permit from another state that is recognized by this state, in his or her possession at all times;

(b) Any person open carrying a firearm in such jurisdiction shall display his or her concealed carry endorsement or permit upon demand of a law enforcement officer;

(c) In the absence of any reasonable and articulable suspicion of criminal activity, no person carrying a concealed or unconcealed firearm shall be disarmed or physically restrained by a law enforcement officer unless under arrest; and

(d) Any person who violates this subdivision shall be subject to the penalty provided in section 571.121.

2014 S.B. 656

Deadly Force Laws

Missouri Revised Statutes
Chapter 563
Defense of Justification

563.011 Chapter Definitions
563.016. Civil remedies unaffected.

563.021 Execution of public duty
563.026. Justification generally.
563.031. Use of force in defense of persons.
563.033. Battered spouse syndrome evidence that defendant acted in self-defense or defense of another--procedure.
563.041. Use of physical force in defense of property.
563.046. Law enforcement officer's use of force in making an arrest.
563.051. Private person's use of force in making an arrest.
563.056. Use of force to prevent escape from confinement.
563.061. Use of force by persons with responsibility for care, discipline or safety of others.
563.070 Accidents an excuse for crime, when.
563.074 Justification as an absolute defense, when

Knife Laws State/Cities

To access State/Local Knife Laws Click "Here"

Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

YES **Title XXXVIII 571.107**

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.

Title XXXVIII 571.107. - Permit Does Not Authorize Concealed Firearms, Where — Penalty for Violation.

(7) Any establishment licensed to dispense intoxicating liquor for consumption on the premises, which portion is primarily devoted to that purpose, without the consent of the owner or manager. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to the licensee of said establishment. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any bona fide restaurant open to the general public having dining facilities for not less than fifty persons and that receives at least fifty-one percent of its gross annual income from the dining facilities by the sale of food. This subdivision does not prohibit the possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the establishment and shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. Nothing in this subdivision authorizes any individual who has been issued a concealed carry permit or endorsement to possess any firearm while intoxicated;

2014 S.B. 656

Chemical Sprays/Stun Gun/Higher Capacity Magazine Laws

Handgunlaw.us could find no restrictions in Missouri Law concerning Chemical Sprays, Stun Guns Or Higher Capacity Magazine Bans.

LEOSA State Information

Missouri LEOSA Info

MO St. HWY Patrol Separated Law Enforcement Officer Concealed Weapon Permit Application

Retired LEOSA Officers Qualification Instructions Jasper Sheriff Dept.

Missouri State Statute 571.030 that Pertains to LEOSA

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

Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

Handgunlaw.us can find no AG Opinions or Court Cases concerning the carrying of firearms.
This does not mean there are no AG Opinions or Court Cases. We could just not find any.

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

Link to State Statutes

Airport Carry: **YES** **Parking Lots and Terminal** **571.107**

Training Valid for: **No Set Time Period.**

Time Period to Establish Residency: **Upon Obtaining State Drivers License/ID**

Minimum Age for Permit/License: **19 Y/O --- 18 Y/O if a Veteran or in the US Military**

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

State Reciprocity/How They Honor Other States Statute: **571.030.**

State Firearm Laws: **571.01 thru .150 & 578.305**

State Deadly Force Laws: **563.026. thru 563.070**

State Knife Laws: **571.010 thru 571.020**

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

Body Armor Laws: **No laws found.**

Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms? **YES**

State Safe Storage/Access by Minors Statute/s: **No Statute Found**

Is carrying of a Concealed Firearm with Permit/License for Defensive Purposes Only While Hunting Legal? **YES** MO Administrative Rules Dept of Conservation **3 CSR 10-7.431 & 10-7.432**

Notes

What Does MO Consider A Loaded Firearm?

Missouri law does not define Loaded or Unloaded firearm.

Note: With no definition on what the state considers a loaded firearm at the minimum I would have no cartridge in the firing chamber, cylinder, internal or attached magazine or attached to the firearm in any way.

State Emergency Powers

Chapter 44 Civil Defense
Section 44.101 August 28, 2011

Firearms and Ammunition, State of Emergency, No Restrictions Permitted.

Title V 44.101. The state, any political subdivision, or any person shall not prohibit or restrict the lawful possession, transfer, sale, transportation, storage, display, or use of firearms or ammunition during an emergency. (L. 2007 S.B. 257)
(Also see 44.100. 1. The emergency powers of the governor shall be as follows)

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.

Missouri 18 Y/O **Title XXXVIII 571.060** **&** **Title XXXVIII 571.080**

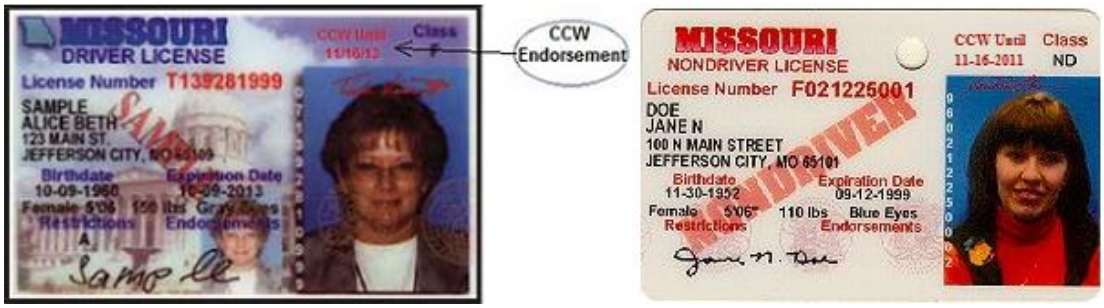
This is the minimum age for possessing and transporting a handgun unloaded and secured in a vehicle without any type of permit/license to carry firearms.

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.

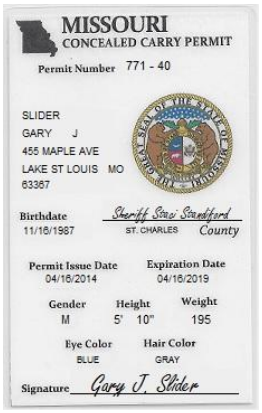
Permit/License Image

Missouri Sheriffs have started issuing and not the state. The format has changed. When the new format becomes available it will be added here.
This is a Missouri Drivers License & ID with the CCW Permit. It shows the expiration date right under "CCW Until.





Missouri New Style Drivers License with CCW Endorsement.



New Permit issued by Sheriff. Sheriffs took over issuing Permits in Missouri

Updates to this Page

90 Links*

Archive of Previous Updates 2

9/6/2024 – All External Links, Statutes and Admin Rules Quoted Have Been Checked and are up to Date and Point to the Most Up to Date Edition of that Statute/Admin Rule and/or Document.

1/1/2025 - Note on Armed Campus Organization Link Which Has Information on Every States Campus Carry Statute/Regulation/Rules/Policies Added to Places Off Limits Section.

3/7/2025 – All Links Checked.

5/4/2025 – Minnesota Now Honors the Missouri Permit. Map Updated.

7/1/2025 – All Links Checked.

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.

9/1/2026 - 571.030 In Reciprocity. Permitless Carry, Places Off Limits and RV/Cary Carry Sections Updated per SB 1421

9/5/2026 – All Links Checked.