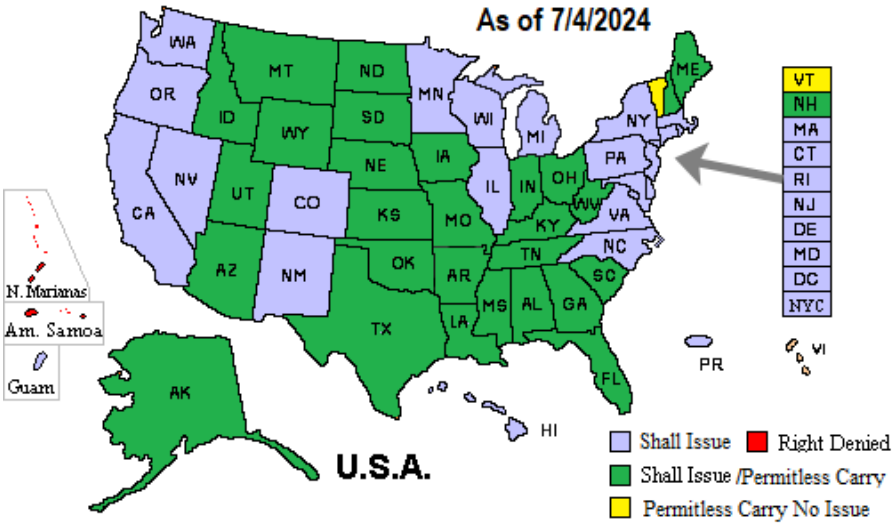
United States of America

Amendment II A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.



Colorado. Florida, Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Pennsylvania & South Carolina only honor permits from residents of the states they honor.

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.

U.S.A. Links√

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Age to Carry a Firearm In Other States

Last Updated: 10/21/2026

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Federal Law on Transporting Firearms

Definitions of Firearm and Loaded - United States Code, **Title 18, Part 1, Chapter 44 § 921**, firearm definitions includes: any weapon (including a starter gun) which will, or is designed to, or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive; the frame or receiver of any such weapon; any firearm muffler or firearm silencer; and any destructive device. As defined by **49 CFR 1540.5** **"A Loaded Firearm"** has a live round of ammunition, or any component thereof, in the chamber or cylinder or in a magazine inserted in the firearm.

Note: Jerold E. Levine, Esq. a New York Attorney and goes by "The Gun Lawyer" gave a good answer to the question of transporting firearms under 18 U.S.C. § 926A for the Armed Citizens' Legal Defense League. You can read his take on the questions **Here.** Scroll down after reaching the page to see his reply to the question. It is worth the read. **TSA Traveling With Firearms & Ammunition**

Title 18 > Part 1 > Chapter 44

§ 926A Interstate Transportation of Firearms

Notwithstanding any other provision of any law or any rule or regulation of a State or any political subdivision thereof, any person who is not otherwise prohibited by this chapter from transporting, shipping, or receiving a firearm shall be entitled to transport a firearm for any lawful purpose from any place where he may lawfully possess and carry such firearm to any other place where he may lawfully possess and carry such firearm if, during such transportation the firearm is unloaded, and neither the firearm nor any ammunition being transported is readily accessible or is directly accessible from the passenger compartment of such transporting vehicle: Provided, That in the case of a vehicle without a compartment separate from the driver's compartment the firearm or ammunition shall be contained in a locked container other than the glove compartment or console. Pub. L. 99–360, § 1(a), July 8, 1986, 100 Stat. 766.) √4/6/2025

Note: The United States Court of Appeals For the Third Circuit has ruled that Section 926A of Title 18 of the United States Code only protects those traveling by vehicle and does not cover a person transporting a firearm through an airport terminal to board an aircraft with an unloaded secured firearm in a locked box to be declared and in checked baggage to the airline. See Court ruling **Here**.

Note For Your Information: The Federal Code is full of the same wording on the definition of "State." Federal Code states: The term "State" includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the possessions of the United States (not including the Canal Zone). When State Law uses the word state it most likely has the same meaning. Some states that honor other states permit/licenses to carry mention DC by name and others don't. The LEOSA covers all areas as defined by the Federal Government.
Pub. L. 99–360, § 1(a), July 8, 1986, 100 Stat. 766.)

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Federal Prohibitions on Firearms Possession

18 U.S. Code Part I - Crimes
Chapter 44 – Firearms

§ 922 - Unlawful acts

(g) It shall be unlawful for any person—

(1) who has been convicted in any court of, a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one

year;

(2) who is a fugitive from justice;

(3) who is an unlawful user of or addicted to any controlled substance (as defined in section 102 of the controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802));

(4) who has been adjudicated as a mental defective or who has been committed to a mental institution;

(5) who, being an alien—

(A) is illegally or unlawfully in the United States; or

(B) except as provided in subsection (y)(2), **((y)(2) is Below)** has been admitted to the United States under a nonimmigrant visa (as that term is defined in section 1101(a)(26) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(26));

(6) who has been discharged from the Armed Forces under dishonorable conditions;

(7) who, having been a citizen of the United States, has renounced his citizenship;

(8) who is subject to a court order that—

(A) was issued after a hearing of which such person received actual notice, and at which such person had an opportunity to participate;

(B) restrains such person from harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner of such person or child of such intimate partner or person, or engaging in other conduct that would place an intimate partner in reasonable fear of bodily injury to the partner or child; and

(C) **(i)** includes a finding that such person represents a credible threat to the physical safety of such intimate partner or child; or

(ii) by its terms explicitly prohibits the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against such intimate partner or child that would reasonably be expected to cause bodily injury; or

(9) who has been convicted in any court of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, to ship or transport in interstate or foreign commerce, or possess in or affecting commerce, any firearm or ammunition; or to receive any firearm or ammunition which has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce.

(y) Provisions Relating to Aliens Admitted Under Nonimmigrant Visas.

(1)Definitions.—In this subsection

(A) the term "alien" has the same meaning as in section 101(a)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(3)); and

(B) the term "nonimmigrant visa" has the same meaning as in section 101(a)(26) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(26)).

(2) Exceptions.—Subsections (d)(5)(B), (g)(5)(B), and (s)(3)(B)(v)(II) do not apply to any alien who has been lawfully admitted to the United States under a nonimmigrant visa, if that alien is—

(A) admitted to the United States for lawful hunting or sporting purposes or is in possession of a hunting license or permit lawfully issued in the United States;

(B) an official representative of a foreign government who is—

(i) accredited to the United States Government or the Government's mission to an international organization having its headquarters in the United States; or

(ii) en route to or from another country to which that alien is accredited;

(C) an official of a foreign government or a distinguished foreign visitor who has been so designated by the Department of State; or

(D) a foreign law enforcement officer of a friendly foreign government entering the United States on official law enforcement business. Dec. 23, 2024, 138 Stat. 2444 √3/20/2026

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BATF Form 4473
With Notices, Instructions & Definitions for Each Section

State Firearm Laws **BATF 36th Ed.**

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US Forest Service Firearm Regulations

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Bureau of Reclamation - 43 CFR Subtitle B, Chpt. I, § 423.30

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Nat. Wildlife Refuge System - 50 CFR Chpt. I SubChpt. C Part 27 Subpart D § 27.41 thru § 27.43

Court Decisions

New York State Rifle & Pistol Association, Inc., Et Al. V. Bruen, Super Of New York State Police, Et Al. "Justifiable Need" Overtuned. **(6/2022)**

U.S. Supreme Ct – Supreme Court Unanimously Rejects Warrantless Gun Seizure (5/25/21)

DC vs Heller Decision

U.S. Supreme CT Decision on Misdemeanor Domestic Violence & RKBA

USA vs Montague Police can Temp Detain You and Perform Terry Stop Even With a Permit/License

U.S. Supreme Ct – Must Inform Police You Invoke Your 5th or Silence Can Be Used Against You

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

Canada/Mexico Information

Information on How Canadians Can Legally Carry and/or Bring a Firearm in the United States

From "Carry Concealed Canada" – How to Obtain a Permit to Carry in Some States in the USA.
ATF Form 6NIA – App/Permit for Temp Importation of Firearms/Ammo by Nonimmigrant Aliens

Canada - Canada Firearms Centre **Transporting Firearms Into Canada**

Canada Info for Visitors/Non Residents RCMP

Information On Visiting Canada with Firearms From RCMP

Canadian Firearms and Criminal Code **Criminal Code (R.S.C., 1985, c. C-46)**

Some Basic Facts About Gun Control in Mexico **From MEXLAW**

Misc. Information

Protecting America's Schools a U.S. Secret Service Analysis of Targeted School Violence (11/19)

Traveling Abroad With Firearms **U.S. State Department**

Guidance for U.S. Persons Traveling Outside the U.S. with Firearms and/or Ammunition
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

U.S. Knife Laws With City/County Law Links

Concealed Carry on Reservations Information/Codes/Links to Tribal Laws.

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Federal Places Off-Limits Even With a Permit/License

1. **Federal Courthouses***
2. **Federal Buildings***
3. **Any Building Owed, Leased or Rented by the Federal Government.** This includes buildings in National Forests which are property of the Federal Government. There is no Federal Law that prohibits carry in National Forests. States control the carrying of firearms in National Forests in their state.
4. **Federal Prisons***
5. **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers*** **(Added 1/1/19 - See Corps of Engineer Section on page 10 below for info on applying for permission to carry on Corps Property)** The Corps builds and runs flood control and navigation Dams. The Corps has jurisdiction over the Dam Site and usually all waters backed up by the dam. See U.S. Army Corps of Engineers section below. Carry anywhere on Corps property is illegal. Firearms can be unloaded and secured in a vehicle while on Corps Property. See Corps of Engineers Section Below.
6. **National Cemeteries*** **Title 32 § 553.33**

7. Military Bases Firearms are usually forbidden on military bases especially for civilians. Each base Commander has the authority to allow some to carry firearms or even store them on base etc. Check out the Military Personnel Section starting on Page 13 below for information on Military Personnel and those carrying under LEOSA that some bases may allow carry.

8. Rented Offices, Any part of any building that the Federal Government has rented for Office space or work force etc. Just their offices or the part of the building they have control over. You can carry in the rest of the building if state or local laws allow.

9. Amtrak* Effective Dec. 2010 Amtrak will have a system in place to check firearms/Ammo in checked (Amtrak Firearms Policy) Also See Amtrak Section Below.

Notice: United States Dist. Court, Middle Dist. of FL, Tampa Division issued a **Ruling** on 1/13/2024 stating that the federal law stating Post Offices Property is Off Limits is Unconstitutional. **This ruling only applies to the defendant at this time**. This ruling will be appealed by the Federal Government and a stay could be granted at any time. Use Caution as the issuing of a stay could come at any time! Handgunlaw.us will post more information as it becomes available.

10. Post Office 39 CFR § 232.1 Postal regulations prohibit the possession of firearms in their buildings and in their parking lots or any property they own. March 2016 the US Supreme Court refused to hear an appeal and affirmed a lower Court ruling that the Post Office could ban firearms in its buildings and parking lot.

Notice: 10/21/2026 - Lanora C. Pettit Principal Deputy Assistant U.S. Attorney General Office of Legal Counsel put out a Memorandum on the "**Application of 18 U.S.C. § 930(a) to Post Offices Section 930(d)(3) of title 18, U.S. Code**," permits the lawful carrying of constitutionally protected firearms in post offices that are generally open to the public. Many in the firearms industry are stating this is now lawful while others say it is still up in the air as courts in the past have ruled we can't legally carry on Post Office Property. Then you have the questions. Does state laws apply? Is a valid permit required in Permitless Carry states? Handgunlaw.us recommends you read the Memorandum yourself and make you own decision but at this time Handgunlaw.us does not recommend you carry on Post Office property.

11. Bureau of Land Management* If you can legally carry in the state the **BLM** land is in you can carry on the BLM land. If it is not legal the area will be posted as no firearms allowed. Any building on the BLM land operated by the federal government is considered federal property and carry in those buildings is not allowed.

12. Indian Reservations Carry on Indian property is controlled by Tribal Law. (See Handgunlaw.us Listing of Reservation CCW Laws **"Here"**). You must check with each tribe before carrying on their property. Some Indian Tribes consider federal and state highways through their property as under their control. There is a link to the Indian Nations on Handgunlaw.us. Look at the header on any of the main pages at Handgunlaw.us and moving your mouse pointer over Indian Nations will give you several links to check on tribal law.

13. Veterans Administration Properties **CFR Title 38 - PART 1 - 1.218 (a) (13)**

* This includes parking lots adjacent to or part of the facility if the Federal Agency/Entity owns or has control of the parking lot **and it is posted "No Firearms".** The lot has to be posted under federal law if they do not wish to have firearms present. See law below.

Pepper Spray/Mace Electric Stun Devices Not Permissible in Federal Facilities

Federal Protective Services has put out an FAQ list covering Sprays and Stun Devices that covers all Federal Buildings. You can access those FAQs Here.

Note: Defensive Sprays and Electrical Stun Devices are not allowed on Airlines. Be aware that some states group them with Firearms so No Weapons Signs could also apply to Sprays and Electrical Defensive tools. Laws can be very tricky and ignorance of the law is no defense.

Law Stating That All Federal Buildings Must be Posted.

Title 18 - Crimes And Criminal Procedure
Part I - Crimes
Chapter 44 – Firearms

Sec. 930. Possession of Firearms and Dangerous Weapons in Federal Facilities

(a) Except as provided in subsection (d), whoever knowingly possesses or causes to be present a firearm or other dangerous weapon in a Federal facility (other than a Federal court facility), or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.

(b) Whoever, with intent that a firearm or other dangerous weapon be used in the commission of a crime, knowingly possesses or causes to be present such firearm or dangerous weapon in a Federal facility, or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

(c) Omitted for space considerations here

(d) Omitted for space considerations here

(e) Omitted for space considerations here

(f) Omitted for space considerations here

(g) As used in this section:

(1) The term "Federal facility" means a building or part thereof owned or leased by the Federal Government, where Federal employees are regularly present for the purpose of performing their official duties.

(2) The term "dangerous weapon" means a weapon, device, instrument, material, or substance, animate or inanimate, that is used for, or is readily capable of, causing death or serious bodily injury, except that such term does not include a pocket knife with a blade of less than 2 1/2 inches in length.

(3) Omitted for space considerations here

(h) Notice of the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) shall be posted conspicuously at each public entrance to each Federal facility, and notice of subsection (e) shall be posted conspicuously at each public entrance to each Federal court facility, and no person shall be convicted of an offense under subsection (a) or (e) with respect to a Federal facility if such notice is not so posted at such facility, unless such person had actual notice of subsection (a) or (e), as the case may be.

Pub. L. 110–177, title II, § 203, Jan. 7, 2008, 121 Stat. 2537.) √3/20/2026

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Veterans Administration Facilities

38 CFR § 1.218 Security and Law Enforcement at Veterans Administration Facilities.

(a) Authority and rules of conduct. Pursuant to 38 U.S.C. 901, the following rules and regulations apply at all property under the charge and control of VA (and not under the charge and control of the General Services Administration) and to all persons entering in or on such property. The head of the facility is charged with the responsibility for the enforcement of these rules and regulations and shall cause these rules and regulations to be posted in a conspicuous place on the property.

(13) Weapons and explosives. No person while on property shall carry firearms, other dangerous or deadly weapons, or explosives, either openly or concealed, except for official purposes. 80 FR 49162, 81/ 2015 √3/20/2026

Note: This would include the parking areas also.

Gov. Accountability Office Building/Grounds

Title 4. Chapter I. Subchapter B.
Part 25. Conduct In the Government Accountability Office Building and On Its Grounds

4 CFR § 25.14 - Weapons and Explosives.

No person while entering or in the GAO Building or on its grounds shall carry or possess firearms, other dangerous or deadly weapons, explosives or items intended to be used to fabricate an explosive or incendiary device, either openly or concealed, except for official purposes. √3/20/2026

Note: The Government Accountability Office. It is located at 441 G Street NW in Washington, D.C., adjacent to the National Building Museum. Building also serves as headquarters for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

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The Pentagon Reservation

Title 32 CFR. Subtitle A. Chapter I. Subchapter M.
Part 234. Conduct on The Pentagon Reservation
Section § 234.10 - Weapons.

(a) Except as otherwise authorized under this section, the following are prohibited:

(1) Possessing a weapon.

(2) Carrying a weapon.

(3) Using a weapon.

(b) This section does not apply to any agency or Department of Defense component that has received prior written approval from the Pentagon Force Protection Agency or the Installation Commander to carry, transport, or use a weapon in support of a security, law enforcement, or other lawful purpose while on the Pentagon Reservation. √3/20/2026

Note: Pentagon Reservation. Area of land and improvements thereon, located in Arlington, Virginia, on which the Pentagon Office Building, Federal Building Number 2, the Pentagon heating and sewage treatment plants, and other related facilities are located. Pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 674, the Pentagon Reservation also includes the area of land known as Raven Rock Mountain Complex (RRMC), located in Adams County, Pennsylvania, and Site C, which is located in Washington County, Maryland, and other related facilities. **The Pentagon Reservation shall include all roadways, walkways, waterways, and all areas designated for the parking of vehicles.**

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Central Intelligence Agency Installations

Title 32. Subtitle B. Chapter XIX.
Part 1903. Conduct on Central Intelligence Agency Installations

32 CFR § 1903.10 - Weapons.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, knowingly possessing or causing to be present a weapon on an Agency installation, or attempting to do so is prohibited.

(b) Knowingly possessing or causing to be present a weapon on an Agency installation, incident to hunting or other lawful purposes is prohibited.

(c) This section does not apply -

(1) Where Title 18 U.S.C. 930 applies;

(2) To the lawful performance of official duties by an officer, agent, or employee of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision thereof, who is authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of any violation of law. 88 FR 20763, Apr. 7, 2023 √3/20/2026

Note: Agency installation. For the purposes of this part, the term Agency installation means the property within the Agency Headquarters Compound and the property controlled and occupied by the Federal Highway Administration located immediately adjacent to such Compound, and property within any other Agency installation and protected property (i.e., property owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the Central Intelligence Agency).

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General Services Administration (Own/Lease/Control Most Fed Property)

Code of Conduct - Federal Facilities Owned and Leased by the General Services Administration
(Federal Facilities are owned or leased by the General Services Administration (GSA) the law below covers all of those facilities.) (Fed Reg Below Edited for Space Considerations)

Code of Federal Regulations
Title 41. Public Contracts and Property Management
Subtitle C. Federal Property Management Regulations System
Chapter 102. Federal Management Regulation
Subchapter C. Real Property
Part 102-74. Facility Management
Subpart C. Conduct on Federal Property
Applicability

§ 102-74.365 To Whom Does This Subpart Apply?

The rules in this subpart apply to all property under the authority of GSA and to all persons entering in or on such property. Each occupant agency shall be responsible for the observance of these rules and regulations. Federal agencies must post the notice in the Appendix to this part at each public entrance to each Federal facility. √3/20/2026

§ 102-74.375 What is the Policy on Admitting Persons to Government Property?

Federal agencies must--

(a) Except as otherwise permitted, close property to the public during other than normal working hours. In those instances where a Federal agency has approved the after-normal-working-hours use of buildings or portions thereof for activities authorized by subpart D of this part, Federal agencies must not close the property (or affected portions thereof) to the public;

(b) Close property to the public during working hours only when situations require this action to provide for the orderly conduct of Government business. The designated official under the Occupant Emergency Program may make such decision only after consultation with the buildings manager and the highest ranking representative of the law enforcement organization responsible for protection of the property or the area. The designated official is defined in § 102-71.20 of this chapter as the highest ranking official of the primary occupant agency, or the alternate highest ranking official or designee selected by mutual agreement by other occupant agency officials; and

(c) When property or a portion thereof is closed to the public, restrict admission to the property, or the affected portion, to authorized persons who must register upon entry to the property and must, when requested, display Government or other identifying credentials to Federal police officers or other authorized individuals when entering, leaving or while on the property. Failure to comply with any of the applicable provisions is a violation of these regulations. √3/20/2026

§ 102-74.385 What is the Policy Concerning Conformity With Official Signs and Directions?
Persons in and on property must at all times comply with official signs of a prohibitory, regulatory or directory nature and with the lawful direction of Federal police officers and other authorized individuals.
√3/20/2026

§ 102-74.440 What is the Policy Concerning Weapons on Federal Property?
Federal law prohibits the possession of firearms or other dangerous weapons in Federal facilities and Federal court facilities by all persons not specifically authorized by 18 U.S.C. 930. Violators will be subject to fine and/or imprisonment for periods up to five (5) years. Above GSA Last Updated: 09/30/2022 √1/20/2026

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Federal Bureau of Land Management Property

Bureau of Land Management - 43 CFR Subtitle B Chpt. II Subchpt. H § 8365.1-7

Except as otherwise provided by Federal law or regulation, State and local laws and ordinances shall apply and be enforced by the appropriate State and local authorities. This includes, but is not limited to, State and local laws and ordinances governing:

(a) Operation and use of motor vehicles, aircraft and boats;
(b) Hunting and fishing;
(c) Use of firearms or other weapons;
(d) Injury to persons, or destruction or damage to property;
(e) Air and water pollution;
(f) Littering;
(g) Sanitation;
(h) Use of fire;
(i) Pets;
(j) Forest products; and
(k) Caves. 31/20/2026

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Amtrak Baggage Check Information

18 USC § 922 - Unlawful acts

(a) It shall be unlawful—

(e) It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to deliver or cause to be delivered to any common or contract carrier for transportation or shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, to persons other than licensed importers, licensed manufacturers, licensed dealers, or licensed collectors, any package or other container in which there is any firearm or ammunition without written notice to the carrier that such firearm or ammunition is being transported or shipped; except that any passenger who owns or legally possesses a firearm or ammunition being transported aboard any common or contract carrier for movement with the passenger in interstate or foreign commerce may deliver said firearm or ammunition into the custody of the pilot, captain, conductor or operator of such common or contract carrier for the duration of the trip without violating any of the provisions of this chapter. No common or contract carrier shall require or cause any label, tag, or other written notice to be placed on the outside of any package, luggage, or other container that such package, luggage, or other container contains a firearm.

Dec. 23, 2024, 138 Stat. 2444. √3/20/2026

Firearms in Checked Baggage

Amtrak will accept reservations of firearms and ammunition for carriage between Amtrak stations and **on Amtrak trains within the United States that offer checked baggage service.** (**Note:** not all do this). Thruway Bus Services will not be included in this service change. The following policies are in effect:

- Notification that the passenger will be checking firearms/ammunition must be made no later than 24 hours before train departure by calling Amtrak at 800-USA-RAIL. Online reservations for firearms/ammunition are not accepted.
- The passengers must travel on the same train that is transporting the checked firearms and/or ammunition.
- All firearms and/or ammunition must be checked at least 30 minutes prior to scheduled train departure. Some larger stations require that baggage be checked earlier. Please contact your departure station for more details.
- All firearms (rifles, shotguns, handguns, starter pistols) must be unloaded and in an approved, locked hard-sided container not exceeding 62" L x 17" W x 7" D (1575 mm x 432 mm x 178 mm). The passenger must have sole possession of the key or the combination for the lock to the container. The weight of the container may not exceed 50 lb/23 kg.
- Smaller locked, hard-sided containers containing smaller unloaded firearms such as handguns and starter pistols must be securely stored within a suitcase or other item of checked baggage, but the existence of such a firearm must be declared.
- All ammunition carried must be securely packed in the original manufacturer's container; in fiber, wood, or metal boxes; or in other packaging specifically designed to carry small amounts of ammunition. The maximum weight of all ammunition and containers may not exceed 11 lb/5 kg.
- The passenger is responsible for knowing and following all federal, state, and local firearm laws at all jurisdictions to and through which he or she will be travelling.
- All other Amtrak checked baggage policies apply, including limits on the number of pieces of checked baggage, the maximum weight of each piece (50 lb/23 kg).
- Firearms/ammunition may not be carried in carry-on baggage; therefore, checked baggage must be available on all trains and at all stations in the passenger's itinerary.
- At the time of check-in, passengers will be required to complete and sign a two-part Declaration Form.
- BB guns and Compressed Air Guns (to include paintball markers), are to be treated as firearms and must comply with the above firearms policy. Canisters, tanks, or other devices containing propellants

must be emptied prior to checking and securely packaged within the contents of the passenger's luggage.

Passengers failing to meet the above-mentioned requirements for checking firearms will be denied transportation. √3/20/2026

Passengers wanting to make firearms declaration in writing should use the Contact Us page and click on "Checked Firearms Program" from the subject selection menu and follow guidance.

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Carry In National Parks & National Wildlife Areas & Refuges

Note: Some National Parks may not allow the Possession of Chemical Sprays and Electric Stun Devices. The Rules on Firearms don't cover these items and the parks can not allow them. If the state the National Park is in doesn't allow for the carrying of those items they Nation Park most likely doesn't all them either. Check with each Parks Regulations/Policies before visiting. NRA/ILA **Link** to all National Park Weapons Regulation and Policies.

From, National Park Service Firearms in National Parks

Any Park or area that falls under the US Dept of Interior now allows the Carrying of firearms. You must be able to legal carry a firearm in the state the National Park etc is located to carry in the park.

In February 2010 carry in National Parks and National Wildlife Refuges became legal if you can legally carry a concealed firearm in the state the National Park or National Wildlife Refuge is located in. Carry in any buildings owned by the federal government (Which would be any building people work in) in National Parks/National Wildlife Refuges is **illegal**. Other federal laws ban the carrying of firearms in federally owned buildings. Federal Buildings must be posted. (See Below) The states can pass Laws/Rules/Regulations to ban the carrying of firearms in National Parks/National Wildlife Refuges if they wish. The new Federal Code for this change is below.

Title 36 Chpt. 1 Part 2 § 2.4 Weapons Traps and Nets.

(h) Notwithstanding any other provision in this Chapter, a person may possess, carry, and transport concealed, loaded, and operable firearms within a national park area in accordance with the laws of the state in which the national park area, or that portion there of, is located, except as otherwise prohibited by applicable federal law. 83 FR 47073, Sept. 18, 2018 √3/20/2026

Title 50 Chapter 1 Part 27 § 27.42 Firearms.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision in this Chapter, persons may possess, carry, and transport concealed, loaded, and operable firearms within a national wildlife refuge in accordance with the laws of the state in which the wildlife refuge, or that portion thereof, is located, except as otherwise prohibited by applicable federal law. amended at 73 FR 74971, Dec. 10, 2008 31/20/2026

Note: Restrooms and Picnic Shelters that are free standing and not part of another building should not be considered a federal building in National Parks/ National Wildlife Refuges. Some NP's have posted outside areas where Employees talk to groups etc. If it is posted do not enter that area with a firearm. By federal law they must post any Building/Area that is off limits.

Note: What to look for first is if the Area is under the Dept of Interior. If it is you can carry there if not posted. National Wildlife Refuges, National Monuments, National Preserves, National Historic Sites/Parks, National Rivers, National Memorials, National Recreation Areas and National Seashores usually fall under the National Park Service which the Department of Interior operates. This means all these places listed allow

carry there if you can legally carry in the state the above mentioned are located. Do be aware that all buildings posted are off limits to the carrying of firearms.

Law Stating That All Federal Buildings must be Posted.

Title 18 - Crimes and Criminal Procedure
Part I - Crimes
Chapter 44 – Firearms

Sec. 930. Possession of Firearms and Dangerous Weapons in Federal Facilities

(a) Except as provided in subsection (d), whoever knowingly possesses or causes to be present a firearm or other dangerous weapon in a Federal facility (other than a Federal court facility), or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.

(b) Whoever, with intent that a firearm or other dangerous weapon be used in the commission of a crime, knowingly possesses or causes to be present such firearm or dangerous weapon in a Federal facility, or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

(c) Omitted for space considerations here
(d) Omitted for space considerations here
(e) Omitted for space considerations here
(f) Omitted for space considerations here
(g) As used in this section:

> **(1) The term "Federal facility" means a building or part thereof owned or leased by the Federal Government, where Federal employees are regularly present for the purpose of performing their official duties.**
>
> **(2)** The term "dangerous weapon" means a weapon, device, instrument, material, or substance, animate or inanimate, that is used for, or is readily capable of, causing death or serious bodily injury, except that such term does not include a pocket knife with a blade of less than 2 1/2 inches in length.
>
> **(3)** Omitted for space considerations here

(h) Notice of the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) shall be posted conspicuously at each public entrance to each Federal facility, and notice of subsection (e) shall be posted conspicuously at each public entrance to each Federal court facility, and no person shall be convicted of an offense under subsection (a) or (e) with respect to a Federal facility if such notice is not so posted at such facility, unless such person had actual notice of subsection (a) or (e), as the case may be.

Pub. L. 110–177, title II, § 203, Jan. 7, 2008, 121 Stat. 2537.) √3/20/2026

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Military Personnel

Per https://military.com

In the wake of mass shootings, including multiple active-shooter incidents on military installations, some might be wondering whether they can openly carry a gun or have a concealed weapon on base.
The answer is probably not, according to typical military base rules. But that might not be true for all current and former troops, depending on the base.

While post commanders by and large determine their own regulations for acceptable behavior on the base they oversee, many locations do not allow any personal firearms to be brought on the installation or stored in

base housing or barracks. Troops living in barracks or other similar quarters who own personal weapons typically must register and store them in a base firearms storage facility. You should check with your local base to learn rules specific to that installation.

Some bases permit weapons to be stored in on-base housing. While some installations require all personal weapons to be registered, others do not. Rules at some locations require that weapons in on-base housing be stored in locked safes. You can check with your local housing office for specific rules for your base. A 2016 Pentagon rule allows base commanders to permit troops to apply to concealed carry personal weapons on base. Check with your local base for information on their use of that policy.

Base law enforcement officers and military police are permitted to both conceal and open carry guns on base. Pentagon policy allows contractors to carry weapons on base for their official duties and in limited off-duty instances as long as they meet certain criteria.

Department of Defense Cannot Infringe Off-Base RKBA: This is aimed at base commanders who have ordered that soldiers report and register privately-owned firearms kept at their residences off-based. The Public Law version is not yet online, but here's a **link** to the 2011 National Defense Authorization Act as introduced, which became Pub. L. 111-383. Section 1062 (on PDF pages 253-54) provides:

> **(a)** In General- Except as provided in subsection (c), the Secretary of Defense shall not prohibit, issue any requirement relating to, or collect or record any information relating to the otherwise lawful acquisition, possession, ownership, carrying, or other use of a privately owned firearm, privately owned ammunition, or another privately owned weapon by a member of the Armed Forces or civilian employee of the Department of Defense on property that is not—
>
> **(1)** a military installation; or
>
> **(2)** any other property that is owned or operated by the Department of Defense…

Note: If you know of other information concerning firearms and military personnel that you believe should be listed here click on Contact us at the bottom of the main page at www.handgunlaw.us and let us know.

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Property

Notice: 1/1/19 - With Court rulings and other suits against their No Carry Regulations it looks like the Corps is not going to change their regulations but going to just give permission as can already be done as stated in their regulations. (**36 CFR 327.13** – Explosives, firearms, other weapons and fireworks) The Corps has sent out a **"Guidance Memorandum"** to District Commanders explaining to them what is needed for them to give permission for an individual to carry on Corps Property. The memorandum states the District Commander has **"Discretion"** to issue permission to carry. You would have to contact a District Commander to apply for such permission. Handgunlaw.us can find no form to fill out or even info on how to apply other than the Guidance Memorandum sent out to District Commanders that you can read **Here**. It looks to Handgunlaw.us like they are adopting a May Issue policy that the Courts have ruled is constitutional and not adopting the Interior Dept Policy (National Parks).

I spoke with the Legal Dept at the Corps of Engineers. It is their contention that nowhere inside the COE boundaries is a weapon/firearm allowed, loaded or unloaded except where hunting is allowed and you are hunting, with CCW permit or without. However the Legal Rep for the Corps I talked with said it is commonly accepted that they will not harass or search private vehicles for weapons/firearms or any other prohibited item without obvious and serious cause to do so and that within their boundaries they do have full authority to do so even in the state park or other facility located inside their boundaries (boat docks, marinas, launch ramps, lake houses, cabins, etc.).

The COE properties are defined as starting at the first signage upon approaching the project area.

Camping or park areas usually start at the traffic counters on the road as the specific areas are approached, which can be well within the general COE property boundary.

When the Corps builds a dam to make a lake they usually buy up all the property around where the lake will be formed. Depending on where the lake is and the tracts of land they have to purchase they can own land a good distance from the lake. Their property lines are not marked. They will lease land around their lake to a state to build State Parks etc but the Corps still owns the property and their Regulations apply to that property.

I specifically ask the Legal Rep about the dams on the Ohio River. He told me that on rivers the Corps just owns the property where the Dam is situated. I ask about locking through a dam in a pleasure craft. You do have to unload and store the firearm per federal law.

In addition the local project commander has the authority to restrict or deny, with proper prominent signs, the use of ATV's, 4-wheelers, motorcycles, trail bikes, parking arrangements, traffic access, and other areas and/or activities as he sees fit.

By Federal Law and COE Regulations it is illegal to carry a firearm (Unless Hunting on Land the Corps allows hunting on) on the U.S. Corps of Engineers property. This includes the waters of lakes that their dams form and the property surrounding the lake unless there is a private home on the lake. Sometimes the area is densely populated and they did not buy up all the property and existing homes when they formed the lake.

Link to **Corps of Eng Rules/Reg Pamphlet** **(Also See GSA Section Above)**

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Carry In National Forests/National Wilderness Areas

U.S. Forest Service - 36 CFR § 261.50 thru § 261.58

Some states have laws concerning carrying in a National Forest. You must know the law. The State controls the carrying of firearms in the National Forests in their state.

Regulations specific to use of weapons imposed by the Forest Service are that you can't discharge a weapon within 150 yards of any occupied area or structure/development, or discharge a weapon within or into a cave, across or on a body of water or road, or in any manner that endangers a person. You also can't use any tracer or incendiary ammunition. Forest Service regulations require that you also comply with all State laws regarding the use of firearms while hunting.

If you are planning on visiting a designated Wilderness Area, the Regional Forester or Forest Supervisor has the option to implement a special local order which additionally prohibits the mere possession of a firearm within that Wilderness Area. So you should contact the Forest Supervisor's office to find out whether such a restriction has been imposed.

Do be advised that any **Ranger Station** or **Visitors Center** run by a federal agency in any NationalForest or Wilderness Area is considered a **Federal Building.** It is illegal to carry any firearm into such a building either concealed or openly even with a CCW from the state the National Forest Ranger Station or Visitors Center. By Federal Law if it is Off Limits to Firearms it must be posted.

If there is a state building in the National Forest or Wilderness Area then state law covers carrying firearms into those buildings. Many states do not have to post their buildings.

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"Federal School Zone Law" Title 18 – Part I – Chpt. 44 - §921 - §922

Title 18 > Part I > Chapter 44
§ 921. Definitions

(a) As used in this chapter—

(26) The term "school zone" means—

(A) in, or on the grounds of, a public, parochial or private school; or

(B) within a distance of 1,000 feet from the grounds of a public, parochial or private school.

(27) The term "school" means a school which provides elementary or secondary education, as determined under State law. Dec. 23, 2024, 138 Stat. 2444.) √3/20/2026

Title 18 > Part I > Chapter 44
§ 922. Unlawful acts

(a) It shall be unlawful—

(q) **(1)** The Congress finds and declares that—

(F) the occurrence of violent crime in school zones has resulted in a decline in the quality of education in our country;

(G) this decline in the quality of education has an adverse impact on interstate commerce and the foreign commerce of the United States;

(H) States, localities, and school systems find it almost impossible to handle gun-related crime by themselves—even States, localities, and school systems that have made strong efforts to prevent, detect, and punish gun-related crime find their efforts unavailing due in part to the failure or inability of other States or localities to take strong measures; and

(I) the Congress has the power, under the interstate commerce clause and other provisions of the Constitution, to enact measures to ensure the integrity and safety of the Nation's schools by enactment of this subsection.

(2) **(A)** It shall be unlawful for any individual knowingly to possess a firearm that has moved in or that otherwise affects interstate or foreign commerce at a place that the individual knows, or has reasonable cause to believe, is a school zone.

(B) Subparagraph (A) does not apply to the possession of a firearm—

(i) on private property not part of school grounds;

(ii) if the individual possessing the firearm is licensed to do so by the State in which the school zone is located or a political subdivision of the State, and the law of the State or political subdivision requires that, before an individual obtains such a license, the law enforcement authorities of the State or political subdivision verify that the individual is qualified under law to receive the license;

(iii) that is—

(I) not loaded; and

(II) in a locked container, or a locked firearms rack that is on a motor vehicle;

(iv) by an individual for use in a program approved by a school in the school zone;

(v) by an individual in accordance with a contract entered into between a school in the school zone and the individual or an employer of the individual;

(vi) by a law enforcement officer acting in his or her official capacity; or

(vii) that is unloaded and is possessed by an individual while traversing school premises for the purpose of gaining access to public or private lands open to hunting, if the entry on school premises is authorized by school authorities.

(3) (A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), it shall be unlawful for any person, knowingly or with Reckless disregard for the safety of another, to discharge or attempt to discharge a firearm that has moved in or that otherwise affects interstate or foreign commerce at a place that the person knows is a school zone.

(B) Subparagraph (A) does not apply to the discharge of a firearm—

(i) on private property not part of school grounds;

(ii) as part of a program approved by a school in the school zone, by an individual who is participating in the program;

(iii) by an individual in accordance with a contract entered into between a school in a school zone and the individual or an employer of the individual; or

(iv) by a law enforcement officer acting in his or her official capacity.

(4) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as preempting or preventing a State or local government from enacting a statute establishing gun free school zones as provided in this subsection.

Dec. 23, 2024, 138 Stat. 2444. √3/20/2026

ATF Letter on School Zones (2002) **ATF on Gun Free School Zones (2013)**

Note: As you can see by the law and the ATF Letter if you come within 1000 foot of any school and you do not have a permit/license issued by the state that school is located in you are in violation of the law. The Law states Private Schools. From all that I can find out Home Schools would also qualify as a Private School. The law also states:

"knowingly possess or discharge a firearm in a place that the individual knows or has reasonable cause to believe is a school zone,"

That "Knowingly" would most likely protect you from the home school provision. But never forget you can be charged and given your day in court to prove you didn't know or didn't have reasonable cause to believe you were within a school zone. There is no way anyone can stay within the law if outside their state of residence unless they have a permit/license issued from the state they are in. Even if Home Schools were not included it would still be impossible unless you kept the firearm unloaded and secured in your vehicle at all times.

The only good thing I can say about this law is I have not read where anyone has been charged with just carrying a firearm within 1000 foot of a school. This law is being applied as an add on charge for people who are charged with another crime and are inside that 1000 foot school zone and have a firearm on them legally or not.

Do read the whole law. If you live within a school zone you can have a firearm on your property and can transport it in and out of the school zone if unloaded and stowed in a vehicle or case.

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LEOSA Information

Reminder: Carrying under LEOSA does not cover Magazine Bans in states that have them. NY has passed such a Magazine Ban. Other states have magazine bans and others are talking about implementing them. Do check the States Page at www.handgunlaw.us to see if the state you are going to travel in has Magazine Bans before traveling there.

From the **Sheepdog Academy**:

Many have asked who can qualify retired LEOs and how should range quals be documented. One state (NJ) objected to their retired police permit qualification record being marked to reflect LEOSA certification.

That is their choice, but the law is also clear that no state nor any of its agencies can prevent retired LEOs from getting certified to carry concealed in their home state or nationwide. That is because range certifications can be issued to retired LEOs from anyone in their state certified to qual active duty officers in their state.

Thus, if John Doe instructor qualifies active duty officers one day per year pro bono for Small Town PD, he can qualify retired LEOs every other day of the year under LEOSA. If he does not qualify any active duty LEOs, he cannot qualify retired LEOs for LEOSA.

President Trumps Executive Order on LEOSA January 18, 2021

Qualified Retired Law Enforcement Officer Firearms Training Record

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LEOSA State by State: Why are retired police officers having problems? **From Daigle Law Group 8/6/19**

LEOSA Information by State from the NRA

Your agency can not stop you from carrying when off duty under LEOSA. They can keep you from carrying your duty firearm Do check with your local FOP or who represents you concerning this matter. For the most up to date and correct information on LEOSA the **Sheepdog Academy** is the place to find your answers. Sheepdog Academy also has researched LEOSA Qualifications for different Police Agencies throughout the USA.

Notice: To find LEOSA information for your state or major city in your area go to Google or Bing and enter "Name of State/ City LEOSA Information or State/City FOP LEOSA Information.

US Coast Guard LEOSA Credentialing Program 12/1/2022

USDOJ Federal Bureau of Prisons Guidance Regarding LEOSA 1/20/2022

Police 1 Updated LEOSA news and expert analysis (10/21)

U.S. Customs and Boarder Protection LESOA Information (10/21)

Arming and the Use of Force Department Of The Navy Office Of The Secretary (7/20)

U.S. Army Fort Leonard Wood LEOSA (7/20)

Joint Bas Charleston LEOSA (7/20)

Minot Air Force Base LEOSA (7/20)

U.S. Customs and Boarder Protection Officers LEOSA Information (7/20)

Traveling With Your Concealed Carry Firearm (From Police One - 3/6/2019)

Carrying While Retired: 7 Things Cops Need to Know (From Police One - 8/15/2016)

Army, Navy & U.S.A.F. Can Apply Online for LEOSA Certification

DoD LEOSA Directive (Updating with changes August 1, 2016)

Instructions For Requesting An AFOSI LEOSA Id Card Updated: 2/1/18

Marine Corps LEOSA Order 5580.4 (1/16)

Sec. of the Army Memorandum on LEOSA (11/15)

U.S. Army LEOSA (11/15)

National FOP FAQ's on LEOSA

U.S. Coast Guard Policy on LEOSA (10/2010)

Floor Discussion When HR218 was Passed

US AG on HR218 [LEOSA] (1/31/2005)

LEOSA Info for National Park Police (Series 2005)

LEOSA Info for Fed. Bureau of Prisons (2/27/2006)

NY Ct Case LEOSA & U.S. Coast Guard (2007)

Dept of Homeland Security LEOSA Info (12/22/2017)

NY Supreme Ct New York City - LEOSA Ruling (2006)

TSA Directive on LEOSA (10/1/2010)

AFOSI – LEOSA Frequently Asked Questions (Updated 2/11/2016)

Note: If you know of any New Documents or updated versions of the Documents listed above please email me at admins@handgunlaw.us **so I can add them to this listing. Thank You.**

Changes to Amended LEOSA 10/2010

- Ensure availability of required training, by allowing a retired officer to meet the standard of any agency in his state or of his own former agency. (Currently, officers have to meet state standards, which not all states prescribe.) Addresses departmental liability concerns by allowing training to be conducted by state-qualified private firearm instructors.
- Make clear that LEOSA carry rights extend to retired officers who served with one department, but retired from another.
- Reduce the required time in service to qualify for LEOSA carry rights from 15 years to 10.
- Strike language that conditioned retirees' carry rights on eligibility for retirement benefits.
- Make clear that the law also applies to all federal officers and officers of the Amtrak Police Department.
- Removes Ammo restrictions that states may have. (NJ and Hollow Point Ammo)

Note: State Ammo restrictions like HP's in NJ do not apply to those carrying under LEOSA. Magazine restrictions do apply as LEOSA does not address this issue. Be aware of states that have limited the number of rounds a magazine is allowed to hold in their state. Some states regulate bringing firearms into their state. Be aware of these laws. Hawaii has laws that state you must register your firearm with the local police within 72 hours of arriving on the Island.

Changes to Amended LEOSA 2013

- The National Defense Act of 2013 expanded those "qualified" to include military police of all branches that held "apprehension" authority.

Note: The DOD has not put out any directives on how they are going to handle the 2013 Amendment.

Title 18 > Part 1 > Chapter 44 >
§ 926B. Carrying of Concealed Firearms by Qualified Law Enforcement Officers

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of the law of any State or any political subdivision thereof, an individual who is a qualified law enforcement officer and who is carrying the identification required by subsection (d) may carry a concealed firearm that has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce, subject to subsection (b).

(b) This section shall not be construed to supersede or limit the laws of any State that—

(1) permit private persons or entities to prohibit or restrict the possession of concealed firearms on their property; or

(2) prohibit or restrict the possession of firearms on any State or local government property, installation, building, base, or park.

(c) As used in this section, the term "qualified law enforcement officer" means an employee of a governmental agency who—

(1) is authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or the incarceration of any person for, any violation of law, and has statutory powers of arrest or apprehension under section 807 (b) of title 10, United States Code (article 7(b) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice);

(2) is authorized by the agency to carry a firearm;

(3) is not the subject of any disciplinary action by the agency which could result in suspension or loss of police powers;

(4) meets standards, if any, established by the agency which require the employee to regularly qualify in the use of a firearm;

(5) is not under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance; and

(6) is not prohibited by Federal law from receiving a firearm.

(d) The identification required by this subsection is the photographic identification issued by the governmental agency for which the individual is employed that identifies the employee as a police officer or law enforcement officer of the agency.

(e) As used in this section, the term "firearm"—

(1) except as provided in this subsection, has the same meaning as in section 921 of this title;

(2) includes ammunition not expressly prohibited by Federal law or subject to the provisions of the National Firearms Act; and

(3) does not include—

(A) any machinegun (as defined in section 5845 of the National Firearms Act);

(B) any firearm silencer (as defined in section 921 of this title); and

(C) any destructive device (as defined in section 921 of this title).

(f) For the purposes of this section, a law enforcement officer of the Amtrak Police Department, a law enforcement officer of the Federal Reserve, or a law enforcement or police officer of the executive branch of the Federal Government qualifies as an employee of a governmental agency who is authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or the incarceration of any person for, any violation of law, and has statutory powers of arrest or apprehension under section 807 (b) of title 10, United States Code (article 7(b) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

Pub. L. 112–239, div. A, title X, § 1089(1), Jan. 2, 2013, 126 Stat. 1970.) √3/20/2026

Title 18 > Part 1 > Chapter 44 >
§ 926C Carrying of Concealed Firearms by Qualified Retired Law Enforcement Officers

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of the law of any State or any political subdivision thereof, an individual who is a qualified retired law enforcement officer and who is carrying the identification required by subsection (d) may carry a concealed firearm that has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce, subject to subsection (b).

(b) This section shall not be construed to supersede or limit the laws of any State that—

(1) permit private persons or entities to prohibit or restrict the possession of concealed firearms on their property; or

(2) prohibit or restrict the possession of firearms on any State or local government property, installation, building, base, or park.

(c) As used in this section, the term "qualified retired law enforcement officer" means an individual who—

(1) separated from service in good standing from service with a public agency as a law enforcement officer;

(2) before such separation, was authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or the incarceration of any person for, any violation of law, and had statutory powers of arrest or apprehension under section 807 (b) of title 10, United States Code (article 7(b) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice);

(3)

(A) before such separation, served as a law enforcement officer for an aggregate of 10 years or more; or

(B) separated from service with such agency, after completing any applicable probationary period of such service, due to a service-connected disability, as determined by such agency;

(4) during the most recent 12-month period, has met, at the expense of the individual, the standards for qualification in firearms training for active law enforcement officers, as determined by the former agency of the individual, the State in which the individual resides or, if the State has not established such standards, either a law enforcement agency within the State in which the individual resides or the standards used by a certified firearms instructor that is qualified to conduct a firearms qualification test for active duty officers within that State;

(5)

(A) has not been officially found by a qualified medical professional employed by the agency to be unqualified for reasons relating to mental health and as a result of this finding will not be issued the photographic identification as described in subsection (d)(1); or

(B) has not entered into an agreement with the agency from which the individual is separating from service in which that individual acknowledges he or she is not qualified under this section for reasons relating to mental health and for those reasons will not receive or accept the photographic identification as described in subsection (d)(1);

(6) is not under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance; and

(7) is not prohibited by Federal law from receiving a firearm.

(d) The identification required by this subsection is—

(1) a photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual separated from service as a law enforcement officer that identifies the person as having been employed as a police officer or law enforcement officer and indicates that the individual has, not less recently than one year before the date the individual is carrying the concealed firearm, been tested or otherwise found

by the agency to meet the active duty standards for qualification in firearms training as established by the agency to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm; or

(2) **(A)** a photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual separated from service as a law enforcement officer that identifies the person as having been employed as a police officer or law enforcement officer; and

(B) a certification issued by the State in which the individual resides or by a certified firearms instructor that is qualified to conduct a firearms qualification test for active duty officers within that State that indicates that the individual has, not less than 1 year before the date the individual is carrying the concealed firearm, been tested or otherwise found by the State or a certified firearms instructor that is qualified to conduct a firearms qualification test for active duty officers within that State to have met—

(I) the active duty standards for qualification in firearms training, as established by the State, to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm; or
(II) if the State has not established such standards, standards set by any law enforcement agency within that State to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm.

(e) As used in this section—

(1) the term "firearm"—

(A) except as provided in this paragraph, has the same meaning as in section 921 of this title;

(B) includes ammunition not expressly prohibited by Federal law or subject to the provisions of the National Firearms Act; and

(C) does not include—

(i) any machinegun (as defined in section 5845 of the National Firearms Act);
(ii) any firearm silencer (as defined in section 921 of this title); and
(iii) any destructive device (as defined in section 921 of this title); and

(2) the term "service with a public agency as a law enforcement officer" includes service as a law enforcement officer of the Amtrak Police Department, service as a law enforcement officer of the Federal Reserve, or service as a law enforcement or police officer of the executive branch of the Federal Government. Pub. L. 112–239, div. A, title X, § 1089(2), Jan. 2, 2013, 126 Stat. 1971.) √3/20/2026

Title 18 > Part 1 > Chapter 44 >
§ 927. Effect on State law

No provision of this chapter shall be construed as indicating an intent on the part of the Congress to occupy the field in which such provision operates to the exclusion of the law of any State on the same subject matter, unless there is a direct and positive conflict between such provision and the law of the State so that the two cannot be reconciled or consistently stand together. 90–618, title I, § 102, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1226.) √3/20/2026

Note: You are restricted by all Federal Restrictions on Federal Property. You are bound by all state laws on carrying on state owned property. So if a state bans carry in Court Houses or State Government Offices under LEOSA you can not carry there. Private Property owners can restrict you. If they have a no guns sign you can not carry there. But if a state has a law that says you can't carry on privately owned property like Bars, Churches, Movie Theaters or other private places banned by state law. These areas are not off limits to you if carrying under LEOSA and they are not posted.

The law states Concealed Firearm. I would carry the firearm concealed. If you are an Active LEO with arrest powers you can carry any firearm you want under LEOSA. Even if you only carry revolvers on duty you can carry an autoloader when carrying under LEOSA. Separated LEO's with 10 or more years of service

carrying under LEOSA must carry the same type of firearm they qualified with, Auto, Revolver or both. You must have your retired ID. You must also have a certification that is less than one year old that says you have qualified with the type of firearm you are carrying. I would also carry my state issued drivers license.



The above image was assembled from two or more images and is not 100% correct but gives a good representation of the Air Force LEOSA Credentials. Handgunlaw.us is not sure if the same format would be used for all branches of the Military by just changing the heading or each branch would have a different format.

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Emergency Powers During Disasters

USC - Title 42 - Chapter 68 - Subchapter V
42 USC § 5207 - Firearms policies

(a) Prohibition on Confiscation of Firearms

No officer or employee of the United States (including any member of the uniformed services), or person operating pursuant to or under color of Federal law, or receiving Federal funds, or under control of any Federal official, or providing services to such an officer, employee, or other person, while acting in support of relief from a major disaster or emergency, may—

(1) temporarily or permanently seize, or authorize seizure of, any firearm the possession of which is not prohibited under Federal, State, or local law, other than for forfeiture in compliance with Federal law or as evidence in a criminal investigation;

(2) require registration of any firearm for which registration is not required by Federal, State, or local law;

(3) prohibit possession of any firearm, or promulgate any rule, regulation, or order prohibiting possession of any firearm, in any place or by any person where such possession is not otherwise prohibited by Federal, State, or local law; or

(4) prohibit the carrying of firearms by any person otherwise authorized to carry firearms under Federal, State, or local law, solely because such person is operating under the direction, control, or supervision of a Federal agency in support of relief from the major disaster or emergency.

(b) Limitation

Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit any person in subsection (a) from requiring the temporary surrender of a firearm as a condition for entry into any mode of transportation used for rescue or evacuation during a major disaster or emergency, provided that such temporarily surrendered firearm is returned at the completion of such rescue or evacuation.

(c) Private Rights of Action

(1) In GENERAL

Any individual aggrieved by a violation of this section may seek relief in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress against any person who subjects such individual, or causes such individual to be subjected, to the deprivation of any of the rights, privileges, or immunities secured by this section.

(2) Remedies

In addition to any existing remedy in law or equity, under any law, an individual aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation of a firearm in violation of this section may bring an action for return of such firearm in the United States district court in the district in which that individual resides or in which such firearm may be found.

(3) Attorney Fees

In any action or proceeding to enforce this section, the court shall award the prevailing party, other than the United States, a reasonable attorney's fee as part of the costs.

Pub. L. 109–295, title V, § 557, Oct. 4, 2006, 120 Stat. 1391.) √3/20/2026

Updates to this Page

Archive of Previous Updates 4

3/21/2025 – Definition of Firearm and Loaded Added to Section Federal Law on Transporting Firearms.
4/20/2025 - Pepper Spray/Mace Electric Stun Devices Not Permissible in Federal Facilities FAQs Link Added on Page 6.
7/1/2025 – All Links Checked.
10/20/2025 – 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.
3/20/2026 - All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed. On This Date All Statutes Quoted Checked and are Latest Version of That Statute.
6/12/2026 – All Links Checked.
9/5/2026 – All Links Checked.
10/21/2026 – Notice Add to Post Office Carry Under "Federal Places Off-Limits Even With a Permit Added (Page 6)

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