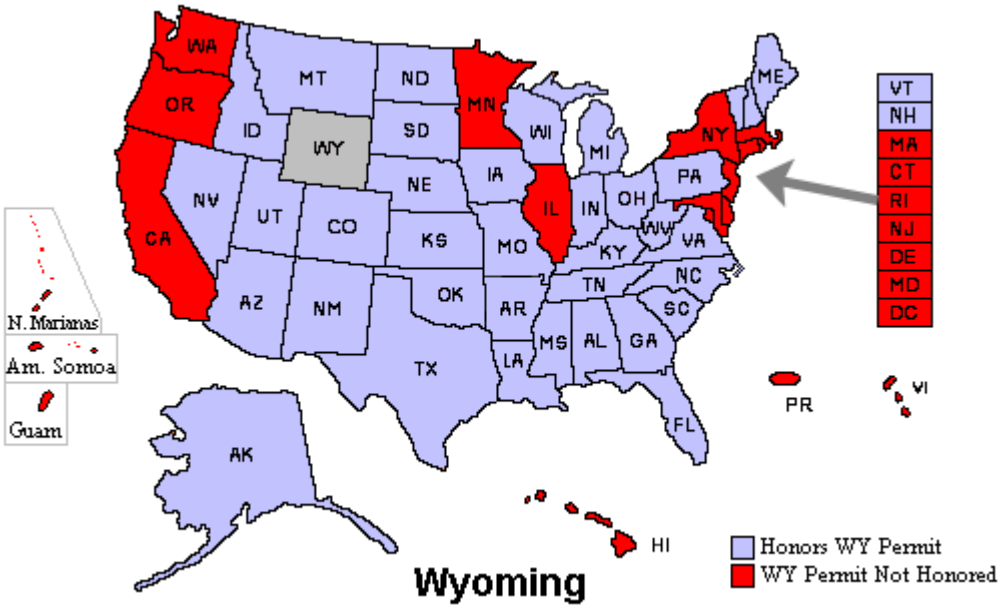
Wyoming

Permitless Carry

Shall Issue

Must Inform Officer Immediately: NO

(See Must Inform Section)



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

Wyoming CCW Links

State CCW Site

Apply/Renew App
With Instructions
Download 2/2026

State FAQ Site

WY Statutes NexisLexis

State Admin Rules

State Reciprocity Info

State Attorney General

2nd CCW Info Site

WY Firearm Laws 7/2026

Age to Carry a Firearm In Other States

Last Updated: 8/4/2026

Permits/Licenses This State Honors Listed Below

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

Wyoming Honors Non-Resident Permits/Licenses of the states they honor.

Reciprocity/How This State Honors Other States Permit/Licenses

W.S. § 6-8-104. Wearing or Carrying Concealed Weapons; Penalties; Exceptions; Permits.

(a) A person who wears or carries a concealed deadly weapon is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than seven hundred fifty dollars ($750.00), imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six (6) months, or both for a first offense, or a felony punishable by a fine of not more than two

thousand dollars ($2,000.00), imprisonment for not more than two (2) years, or both, for a second or subsequent offense, unless: A person who wears or carries a concealed deadly weapon is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than seven hundred fifty dollars ($750.00), imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six (6) months, or both for a first offense, or a felony punishable by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars ($2,000.00), imprisonment for not more than two (2) years, or both, for a second or subsequent offense, unless:

(i) The person is a peace officer;

(ii) The person possesses a permit under this section;

(iii) The person holds a valid permit authorizing him to carry a concealed firearm authorized and issued by a governmental agency or entity in another state that recognizes Wyoming permits and is a valid statewide permit; or

(iv) The person does not possess a permit issued under this section, but is a resident of the United States and otherwise meets the requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(ii) through (vi), (viii) and (ix) of this section and possession of the firearm by the person is not otherwise unlawful.. HB 96 2026,

~~NOTICE~~: ~~If you have had your rights restored to possess firearms and want to carry under Wyoming's Permitless Carry Law or even have a permit from a state that Wyoming honors you need to talk to a firearms attorney in Wyoming to see if you can legally carry there. I am hearing that their statutes will not honor any Restored Rights by any other states.~~ HB 39 was signed 3/12/2026 and corrected this issue and this notice no longer applies!

Permitless Carry

Note: Starting July 1, 2021 Residents and Non-Residents of Wyoming who are 21 years of age or older and can legally possess a firearm under Wyoming and Federal Law can carry a concealed handgun without any permit/license. Previously only Wyoming residents could carry with a permit/license. Handgunlaw.us recommends you carry your state issued ID when carrying under Permitless Carry. Some states require you carry it.

W.S. § 6-8-104 Wearing or Carrying Concealed Weapons; Penalties; Exceptions; Permits.

(a) A person who wears or carries a concealed deadly weapon is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than seven hundred fifty dollars ($750.00), imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six (6) months, or both for a first offense, or a felony punishable by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars ($2,000.00), imprisonment for not more than two (2) years, or both, for a second or subsequent offense, unless: A person who wears or carries a concealed deadly weapon is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than seven hundred fifty dollars ($750.00), imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six (6) months, or both for a first offense, or a felony punishable by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars ($2,000.00), imprisonment for not more than two (2) years, or both, for a second or subsequent offense, unless:

(iv) The person does not possess a permit issued under this section, but otherwise meets the requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(i) through (vi), (viii) and (ix) of this section and possession of the firearm by the person is not otherwise unlawful.

(b)(i) Is a resident of the United States and has been a resident of Wyoming for not less than six (6) months prior to filing the application. The Wyoming residency requirements of this paragraph do not apply to any person who holds a valid permit authorizing him to carry a concealed firearm authorized and issued by a governmental agency or entity in another state that recognizes Wyoming permits and is a valid statewide permit

(ii) Is at least eighteen (18) years of age;

(iii) Does not suffer from a physical infirmity which prevents the safe handling of a firearm;

(iv) Is not ineligible to possess a firearm pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 922(g) or W.S. 6-8-102;

(v) Has not been:

(A) Committed to a state or federal facility for the abuse of a controlled substance, within the one (1) year period prior to the date on which application for a permit under this section is submitted;

(B) Convicted of a felony violation of the Wyoming Controlled Substances Act of 1971, W.S. 35-7-1001 through 35-7-1057 or similar laws of any other state or the United States relating to controlled substances and has not been pardoned or had his firearm rights restored pursuant to W.S. 7-13-105(a) or (f); or

(C) Convicted of a misdemeanor violation of the Wyoming Controlled Substances Act of 1971, W.S. 35-7-1001 through 35-7-1057 or similar laws of any other state or the United States relating to controlled substances within the one (1) year period prior to the date on which application for a permit under this section is submitted.

(vi) Does not chronically or habitually use alcoholic liquor and malt beverages to the extent that his normal faculties are impaired. It shall be presumed that an applicant chronically and habitually uses alcoholic beverages to the extent that his normal faculties are impaired if the applicant has been involuntarily committed, within the one (1) year period prior to the date on which application for a permit under this section is submitted, to any residential facility pursuant to the laws of this state or similar laws of any other state as a result of the use of alcohol;

(vii) Demonstrates familiarity with a firearm. A legible photocopy of a certificate of completion of any of the courses or classes or a notarized affidavit from the instructor, school, club, organization or group that conducted or taught the course or class attesting to the completion of the course or class by the applicant or a copy of any document which shows completion of the course or class or evidences participation of firearms competition, shall constitute evidence of qualification under this paragraph. Any one (1) of the following activities listed in this paragraph shall be sufficient to demonstrate familiarity with a firearm:

(A) Completion of any certified firearm safety or training course utilizing instructors certified by the National Rifle Association or the Wyoming law enforcement academy;

(B) Completion of any law enforcement firearms safety or training course or class offered for security guards, investigators, special deputies, or any division of law enforcement or security enforcement;

(C) Experience with a firearm through participation in an organized handgun shooting competition or military service:

(D) Completion of any firearms training or safety course or class conducted by a state certified or National Rifle Association certified firearms instructor;

(viii) Is not currently adjudicated to be legally incompetent; and

(ix) Has not been committed to a mental institution. HB 96 2026

How to Apply for a Permit

Instruction for CFP Applicants

1. All **Applications** are Available Online and must be completed before you apply at your local Sheriff's Office. This includes new applications, renewal applications and duplicate applications.

2. Please completely fill out the form you intend to use and print out 4 copies.

3. The original form plus 3 copies are to be taken to the Sheriff's Office in the county where you reside.

4. You must include the application fee along with the application in the form of a money order or cashier's check only made out to DCI or WY Attorney General's Office. **We do not accept Cash, Credit Card or Personal Checks.**

5. The fees are as follows:
- **a.** New Applications - DCI $64 + Sheriff's Office $15 (Separate Fee)
- **b.** Renewal Applications before the expiration date - DCI $45 + Sheriff's Office $5 (Separate Fee)
- **c.** Renewal Applications up to 6 months after the expiration date - DCI $55 + Sheriff's Office $5 (Separate fee)
- **d.** Duplicate permit application - DCI $5.

* You may apply for a renewal six months before your expiration date, but no earlier than that.

** Renewals are considered late after the permit expiration date. You can only apply for a late renewal up to 6 months after the expiration date. After that a new application and fees are required.

6. Please consult with your local Sheriff's Office to inquire about their fees which will be separate from the DCI fees.

7. Once all applications are submitted to the Sheriff's Office, the remaining copy is to be taken to a Wyoming DOT Driver's Services office to have your picture taken for the permit. This must be done within 10 days of your application.

8. Processing times may take up to 60 days, depending on volume, once all documents are received at DCI. The Sheriff's office will receive the permit and contact you once it is completed.

Questions or concerns may be directed to CFP@Wyo.gov or 307-777-7181

Link to all Wyoming Sheriffs Concealed Firearms Permit Information

WY Military Stationed Outside Wyoming.

W.S. § 6-8-104 - Wearing or Carrying Concealed Weapons; Penalties; Exceptions; Permits.

(cc) The attorney general shall by rule and regulation provide a procedure under which **a person who is in active military service outside the state of Wyoming, or who is a military spouse** as defined by rule of the attorney general residing with a person in active military service outside the state, but otherwise meets the requirements specified in subsection (b) of this section may apply for a permit or a renewal of a permit to carry a concealed firearm under this section without appearing in Wyoming. HB 96 2026

The Wyoming AG supplies more information for Military **Here.** Link has Application and Information for Military and Spouses stationed out of state.

Note: If you move from the State of Wyoming and notify DCI of your address change within 30 days your permit is valid until it expires. Per **DCI FAQs.** It can't be renewed.

Non-Resident Permits

Wyoming does not issue Non-Resident Permit/Licenses.

Places Off-Limits Even With a Permit/License

W.S. § 6-8-104 (t) Wearing or Carrying Concealed Weapons; Penalties; Exceptions; Permits

(t) No person authorized to carry a concealed weapon pursuant to paragraphs (a)(ii) through (iv) of this section shall carry a concealed firearm into:

(i) Any facility used primarily for law enforcement operations or administration without the written consent of the chief administrator;

(ii) Any detention facility, prison or jail;

(iii) Any courtroom, except that nothing in this section shall preclude a judge from carrying a concealed weapon or determining who will carry a concealed weapon in the courtroom;

(iv) Repealed by HB 172 2025

(v) Repealed by HB 172 2025

(vi) Repealed by HB 172 2025

(vii) Any portion of an establishment licensed to dispense alcoholic liquor and malt beverages for consumption on the premises, which portion of the establishment is primarily devoted to that purpose;

(viii) Repealed by Laws 2018, ch. 85, § 1.

(ix) Any elementary or secondary school facility if the person is enrolled as a student at any elementary or secondary school; Amended by HB 172 2025

(x) Repealed by HB 172 2025

(xi) Any place where the carrying of firearms is prohibited by federal law or regulation or state law.

HB 96 2026

W.S. § 6-5-209. Taking Deadly Weapons Into Jails, Penal Institutions or Mental Hospitals; Penalties.

(a) Except as authorized by a person in charge, a person commits a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than ten (10) years, a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars ($10,000.00), or both, if that person takes or passes a deadly weapon into a jail, a state penal institution, the Wyoming boys' school, Wyoming girls' school, a correctional facility operated by a private entity pursuant to W.S. 7-22-102 or the state hospital.

2013, ch. 160, § 1.

Campus Cary

Notice: Those carrying under Wyoming Permitless Carry can legally carry into places listed under **(b)(i) through (iv)** below. To carry in places listed under **(c)(i) through (vii) a Permit Wyoming Issues or Honors is required.** Do read all of 6-8-105 as there are places listed in Schools where carry is prohibited. It is up to you to know the law. You can see W.S. 6-8-104(t) in the Places Off Limits Section as it has been amended.

W.S. § 6-8-105. Exceptions for State Issued Concealed Carry Permits; Penalty. (New Sec.) Eff. 7/1/2025

(a) This section shall be known as and may be cited as the "Wyoming Repeal Gun Free Zones Act."

(b) Persons lawfully carrying concealed weapons in Wyoming under **W.S. § 6-8-104**(a)(ii) through (iv) may carry a concealed weapon in the following places:

(i) Any meeting of a governmental entity;

(ii) Any meeting of the legislature or a committee thereof;

(iii) Any public airport in areas of the airport where the carrying of concealed weapons is not prohibited or restricted under federal law or federal regulation;

(iv) Any public building not otherwise prohibited under **W.S. § 6-8-104**(t) or regulated under this section.

(c) Subject to **W.S. § 6-8-104**(t)(ix) and subsection (f) of this section, persons lawfully carrying concealed weapons in Wyoming with a permit issued under **W.S.** **W.S. § 6-8-104**(a)(ii) may carry a concealed weapon in the following places:

(i) Any public school, public college or university athletic event taking place on public property that does not sell alcoholic beverages;

(ii) Any public elementary or secondary school facility;

(iii) Any public college or university facility.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to:

(i) Allow the carrying of a concealed weapon where otherwise prohibited under **W.S. § 6-8-104**(t);

(ii) Prohibit a private property owner from restricting firearms on his private property;

(iii) Prohibit a governmental entity from prohibiting the open carry, display or wearing of a firearm in its facilities or on its campus;

(iv) Allow the carrying of a concealed weapon into facilities where otherwise prohibited by law;

(v) Allow the carrying of a concealed weapon within state agency operated health and human services settings, health and human services facilities that are licensed by the department of family services or department of corrections or health and human services facilities that are certified by the behavioral health division of the department of health to provide residential services;

(vi) Allow the carrying of a concealed weapon within any facility where explosive or volatile materials are present. For purposes of this paragraph "explosive or volatile materials" shall not include materials that are either in an insufficient amount or in a form such that the material could not reasonably cause serious bodily injury due to the materials explosive or volatile nature;

(vii) Prohibit a governmental entity from requiring any employee or student to store firearms within a concealed biometric container or locking container when not being carried on the employee's or student's person, except said rules shall not:

(A) Prohibit the storage of firearms and ammunition in public campus housing by any employee or student authorized to carry a concealed firearm pursuant to this section; or

(B) Require that a firearm be stored unloaded or separate from its ammunition.

(e) Any person who knowingly prohibits entry to another person for lawfully carrying a concealed weapon into a place authorized pursuant to subsection (b) or (c) of this section, unless otherwise prohibited under subsection (d) of this section, when the person would otherwise be permitted entry is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than one (1) year, a fine of not more than two thousand dollars ($2,000.00), or both.

(f) The board of trustees in each school district may adopt rules and regulations to govern **employees** lawfully carrying concealed weapons in Wyoming under **W.S. § W.S. 6-8-104** on or in any property or facility owned or leased by the school district. If no rules and regulations are adopted under this subsection, an employee with a permit to conceal carry under **W.S. § 6-8-104**(a)(ii) may carry a concealed weapon under W.S. 6-8-105(c)(ii) or (iii) onto school property. Any rules and regulations adopted under this subsection shall only apply to persons who are employees, as defined by subsection (g) of this section. The rules under this subsection shall:

(i) Require any person carrying a firearm pursuant to this section to maintain the firearm on his person at all times or in a concealed biometric container or lock box within the direct control of the person at all times;

(ii) Establish ongoing training requirements, curricula and instructor qualifications, in consultation with local law enforcement, including:

(A) An initial course of training comprised of not less than sixteen (16) hours of live fire handgun training, and eight (8) hours of scenario based training using nonlethal training, firearms and ammunition; and

(B) Annual firearm qualification and documented recurrent training of not less than twelve (12) hours with an approved instructor.

(g) For purposes of subsection (f) of this section, "employee" means any person employed by a school district, including but not limited to, superintendents, assistant superintendents, principals, assistant principals, teachers, guidance counselors, librarians, teacher's aids, coaches, business managers, secretaries or administrative assistants, janitors, bus drivers or other employees of a school district.

(h) The board of trustees in any school district may waive all or part of the training requirements of paragraph (f)(ii) of this section for isolated rural schools and employees in those schools.

(j) The board of trustees in any school district may waive all or part of the training requirements of paragraph

(f)(ii) of this section for isolated rural schools and employees in those schools.

Section 4. The state building commission shall begin promulgating any rules necessary to administer this act not later than thirty (30) days after the effective date of this act. 2025 ch. 61, § 1, effective July 1, 2025

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.

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

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

"YES"

W.S. § 6-3-303. Criminal Trespass; Penalties.

(a) A person is guilty of criminal trespass if he enters or remains on or in the land or premises of another person, knowing he is not authorized to do so, or after being notified to depart or to not trespass. For purposes of this section, notice is given by:

(i) Personal communication to the person by the owner or occupant, or his agent, or by a peace officer; or

(ii) Posting of signs reasonably likely to come to the attention of intruders.

(b) Criminal trespass is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months, a fine of not more than seven hundred fifty dollars ($750.00), or both.

(c) This section does not supersede W.S. 1-21-1003. , § 3; 1983, ch. 171, § 1.

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"

W.S. § 6-8-104. (b) . . . The permittee shall carry the permit, together with valid identification at all times when the permittee is carrying a concealed firearm and shall display both the permit and proper identification upon request of any peace officer. HB 96 2026

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

Carry Allowed in these Areas:

*State Parks: YES Admin Rule 024-1 Wyo. Code R. §§ 1-16 - Public Safety

State/National Forests: YES G&F Comm. Regs Silent on this Issue

State WMA: YES G&F Comm. Regs Silent on this Issue

Road Side Rest Areas: YES Per WSP

***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

Note: Starting July 1, 2021 Residents and Non-Residents of Wyoming who are 21 years of age or older and can legally possess a firearm under Wyoming and Federal Law can carry a concealed handgun without any permit/license. Previously only Wyoming residents could carry with a permit/license.

W.S. § 6-8-104 Wearing or Carrying Concealed Weapons; Penalties; Exceptions; Permits.

(a) A person who wears or carries a concealed deadly weapon is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than seven hundred fifty dollars ($750.00), imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six (6) months, or both for a first offense, or a felony punishable by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars ($2,000.00), imprisonment for not more than two (2) years, or both, for a second or subsequent offense, unless:

(iv) The person does not possess a permit issued under this section, but is a resident of the United States and otherwise meets the requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(ii) through (vi), (viii) and (ix) of this section and possession of the firearm by the person is not otherwise unlawful. HB 96 2026

Open Carry (Without a Valid Permit/License)

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

The state preempts all firearm laws in the state and local authorities can't have Laws/Ordinances against open carry. Remember that if you enter any property and the owner/responsible person ask you to leave you must leave. Failure to leave can result in Trespass Charges. The Minimum age for Open Carry is 18.

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

W.S. § 6-8-401. Firearm, Weapon and Ammunition Regulation and Prohibition by State.

(a) The Wyoming legislature finds that the right to keep and bear arms is a fundamental right. The Wyoming legislature affirms this right as a constitutionally protected right in every part of Wyoming.

(b) Repealed by Laws 2010, ch. 108, § 3.

(c) The sale, transfer, purchase, delivery, taxation, manufacture, ownership, transportation, storage, use and possession of firearms, weapons and ammunition shall be authorized, regulated and prohibited by the state, and regulation thereof is preempted by the legislature of the state of Wyoming. Except as authorized by W.S. 15-1-103(a)(xviii) and 23-1-302, no state agency, city, town, county, political subdivision or any other entity shall authorize, regulate or prohibit the sale, transfer, purchase, delivery, taxation, manufacture, ownership, transportation, storage, use, carrying or possession of firearms, weapons, accessories, components or ammunition except as specifically provided by this chapter. This section shall not affect zoning or other ordinances which encompass firearms businesses along with other businesses. Zoning and other ordinances which are designed for the purpose of restricting or prohibiting the sale, purchase, transfer or manufacture of firearms or ammunition as a method of regulating firearms or ammunition are in conflict with this section and are prohibited. 2025 ch. 61, § 2, effective July 1, 2025

W.S. § 6-8-403 Definitions.

(a) As used in this act:

(i) "Ammunition" means any projectile expelled by action of an explosive from a firearm but shall not include any projectile designed to pierce armor;

(ii) "Borders of Wyoming" means the boundaries of Wyoming as described in Section 2 of the Act of Admission of the state of Wyoming, 26 United States Statutes at Large, 222, chapter 664;

(iii) "Firearm" means any weapon which will or is designed to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive. "Firearm" shall not include any fully automatic weapon or any weapon designed to fire a rocket propelled grenade or any explosive projectile;

(iv) "Firearms accessories" means items that are used in conjunction with or mounted upon a firearm but are not essential to the basic function of a firearm, including, but not limited to, telescopic or laser sights, magazines, folding or aftermarket stocks and grips, speedloaders, ammunition carriers, optics for target identification and lights for target illumination;

(v) "Generic and insignificant parts" includes, but is not limited to, springs, screws, nuts and pins;

(vi) "Manufactured" means that a firearm, a firearm accessory or ammunition has been created from basic materials for functional usefulness, including, but not limited to forging, casting, machining, molding or other processes for working materials;

(vii) "This act" means W.S. § 6-8-402 through 6-8-406;

(viii) "Antique firearm" means:

(A) Any muzzleloading firearm with a matchlock, flintlock, percussion cap, or similar type of ignition system manufactured in or before 1898;

(B) Any replica of any firearm described in subparagraph (A) if such replica is not designed or redesigned for using rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition; or

(C) Any muzzleloading rifle, muzzleloading shotgun or muzzleloading pistol, which is designed to use black powder, or a black powder substitute, and which cannot use fixed ammunition. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "antique firearm" shall not include any weapon that incorporates a firearm frame or receiver, any firearm that is converted into a muzzleloading weapon or any muzzleloading weapon that can be readily converted to fire fixed ammunition by replacing the barrel, bolt, breechblock, or any combination thereof. 2023, ch. 110,§ 1

Deadly Force Laws

W.S. § 6-1-204 Immunity From Civil Action for Justifiable Use of Force.
W.S. § 6-2-504 Reckless Endangering; Penalty.
W.S. § 6-2-602 Use of Force in Self Defense; No Duty to Retreat.

Knife Laws State/Cities

To access State/Local Knife Laws Click "Here"

Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

YES **W.S. § 6-8-104.**

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

Chemical Sprays/Stun Gun/Higher Capacity Magazine Laws

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

LEOSA State Information

No State LEOSA Information Available. 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 Cheyenne Airport Rules 1.18

Training Valid for: 6 Months

Time Period to Establish Residency: 6 Months unless you have a permit from another state that Wyoming honors then you can apply immediately.

Minimum Age for Permit/License: 18

Permit/License Info Public Information: NO § 6-8-104 (bb)

State Reciprocity/How They Honor Other States Statute: § 6-8-104.

State Firearm Laws: § 6-8-101 thru § 6-8-401

State Deadly Force Laws: § 6-1-102, 6-1-204, 6-1-205, 6-2-504, 6-2-602

State Knife Laws: § 6-1-104 & § 6-8-104

Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws: § 6-1-104(a)(iv)

Body Armor Laws: None found.

Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms? NO § 6-8-104.

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

Notes

What Does WY Consider A Loaded Firearm?

Wyoming law does not define what is a 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

W.S. § 19-13-104. Powers of Governor Generally; Director, Office of Homeland Security. (Edited for Space Considerations)

(e) With the exception of regulating governmental entities who engage in the activities described in this section or who operate an indoor or outdoor shooting range, nothing in this chapter shall be construed to confer upon the governor, the director, the executive heads or governing bodies of the political subdivisions of the state, sheriffs, chiefs of police or any employee or agent of the state or any governmental unit within the state the power to:

(i) Confiscate a firearm from a person, unless:

(A) The person is in unlawful possession of the firearm as provided in title 6 of the Wyoming statutes;

(B) The person is unlawfully carrying the firearm as provided in title 6 of the Wyoming statutes; or

(C) The firearm is confiscated by a peace officer who is acting in the lawful discharge of his duties and under the reasonable belief that the confiscation is necessary for the protection of the peace officer, the person carrying the firearm or a third party. The peace officer shall return the firearm to the person before discharging the person unless the officer arrests that person for engaging in criminal activity or seizes the firearm as evidence pursuant to an investigation for the commission of a crime.

(ii) Impose additional restrictions as to the lawful possession, permitting, transfer, sale, carrying, storage, display or use of:

(A) Firearms or other personal weapons;

(B) Ammunition; or

(C) Components of firearms, personal weapons or ammunition.

(iii) Close or limit the operating hours of any person or entity engaged in the lawful selling or servicing of any firearm, ammunition or other personal weapon, or any component thereof, unless the closing or limitation of operating hours applies equally to all forms of commerce within the jurisdiction of the state, political subdivision or governmental entity;

(iv) Close or limit the operating hours of any indoor or outdoor shooting range;

(v) Place restrictions or quantity limitations on any entity regarding the lawful sale or servicing of any firearm, ammunition or personal weapon, or any component thereof;

(vi) Suspend or revoke a permit to carry a concealed weapon issued pursuant to W.S. 6-8-104, unless the suspension or revocation is authorized and completed pursuant to W.S. 6-8-104.

2025 ch. 52, § 1, effective July 1, 2025.

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.

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Minimum Age for Possessing and Transporting of Handguns.

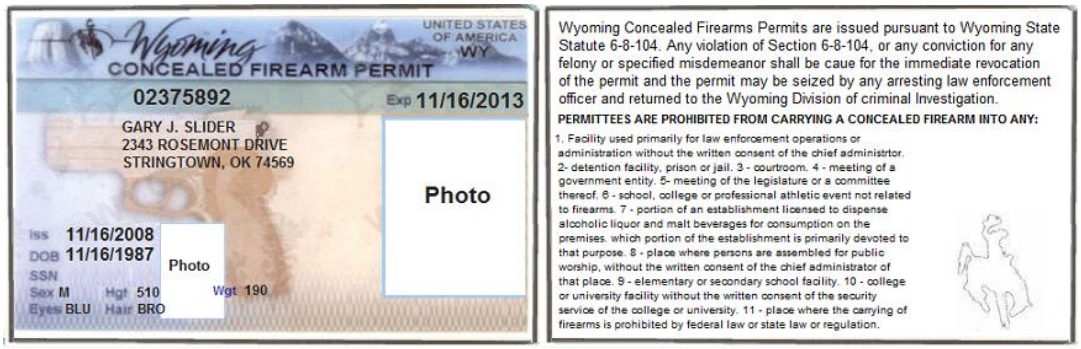
Wyoming 18 Y/O W.S. § 6-8-104.

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

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

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

Permit/License Image



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

Updates to this Page

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4/1/2025 – Link to All Wyoming Sheriffs Concealed Firearms Permit Info Added to How to Apply Section.
7/1/2025 = W.S. 6-8-104(t) Updated and W.S. 6-8-105 Added to Places Off Limits Section Per HB 172 Which Allows Campus Carry for Those With Permits. 6-8-401 Updated in Preemption Section Per HB 172. 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.
2/7/2026 – Notice for those with their Firearm Rights Restored Added to Permit/Licenses This State Honors Section.
3/15/2026 – Notice Struck in Permits This State Honors Section by HB 39 Signed 3/12/2026. . . 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.
6/7/2026 - All Links Checked.
7/1/2026 – Wyoming Lowered the Age to Apply for and/or Carry a Concealed Handgun to Those 18 or older Per HB 96. Permitless Carry and How to Apply Sections Updated.
8/4/2026 - All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed. On This Date All Statutes Quoted Checked and are Latest Version of That Statute