

Arkansas

Shall Issue

Must Inform Officer by Law: YES

(See Must Inform Section Below)

Links

[State CCW Site](#)

[CCW Application](#)

[CHCL App Instructions](#)

[Apply/Renew Online](#)

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[State FAQ Site](#)

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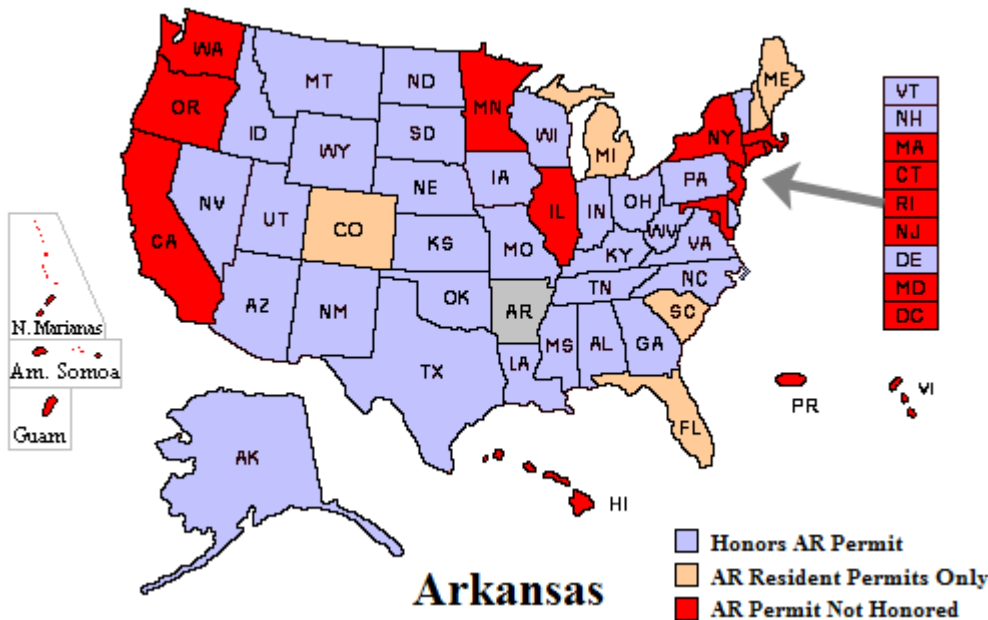
[State Reciprocity Info](#)

[State Attorney General](#)

[AR CHCL Laws](#)

[CHCL Admin Rules](#)

Last Updated: 4/19/17



Note: [Alaska](#), [Arizona](#), [Kansas](#), [Maine](#), [Mississippi](#), [Missouri](#), [New Hampshire](#), [Vermont](#) and [West Virginia](#) have “Permitless Carry.” Anyone who can legally possess a firearm may carry it concealed in those states without a Permit/License. Check each states page for more information and any restrictions that may apply.

Permits/Licenses This State Honors Listed Below

Arkansas Honors All Other States Permit/Licenses.

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

Notice: The Arkansas Attorney General has released an [Official Opinion](#) on Open and Permitless Carry on a journey. With confusion surrounding the law changes of 2013 this opinion gives some guidance to those who carry. An AG Opinion is just that an Opinion and not law but does carry weight with local Prosecutors and Police. The AG Opinion even states: “that legal gun owners are free to openly carry or ride with their weapons but should be ready to field inquiries from law enforcement personnel wondering why they're carrying.” Handgunlaw.us highly recommends you read the opinion and use caution if you decide to Open Carry as the opinion is not Law. There is a case moving through the courts in Arkansas that will finally decide this issue. The opinion states that Open Carry without a permit/license is legal. The Opinion states Permitless carry either open or concealed while in a vehicle while on a “**Journey**” is legal in Arkansas. Concealed carry without a permit while on a journey in Arkansas is legal. Again read the opinion it is not that long and gives examples of what is legal and what is illegal and how the law should be applied. Again use caution.

Reciprocity/How This State Honors Other States Permit/Licenses

5-73-321. Recognition of Other States' Licenses.

A person in possession of a valid license to carry a concealed handgun issued to the person by another state is entitled to the privileges and subject to the restrictions prescribed by this subchapter.

HISTORY: Acts 2009, No. 748, § 43; 2013, No. 1089, § 1.

www.handgunlaw.us

How to Apply for a Permit

Check here "[Arkansas State Police](#)" for information on how to apply for a Permit/License.

Age for Applicants

§ 5-73-309 (3) Is at least:

- (A) Twenty-one (21) years of age; or
- (B) Eighteen (18) years of age and is:
 - (i) Currently a federally recognized commissioned or noncommissioned officer or an enlisted member on active duty in the United States Armed Forces;
 - (ii) In the National Guard or a reserve component of the United States Armed Forces; or
 - (iii) A former member of the United States Armed Forces that has been honorably discharged;

Mailed-in

64 years of age and younger - new application (*mailed-in*) fees are **\$139.75**

65 years of age and older - new application (*mailed-in*) fees are **\$89.75**

On-Line Application

New License (age 64 or younger) = \$144.94

(Includes on-line application and background check fee.)

New License (age 65 or older) = \$93.44

(Includes on-line application and background check fee.)

Please note: There is no fee reduction based on age for renewals.

Arkansas State Police (ASP) Concealed Handgun Carry License (CHCL) Application Information

****Your firearms safety instructor may assist you with questions about the application process****

The application and other documents must be completed in ink or preferably typewritten. Incomplete or unreadable documents could lead to denial of the application. Giving false, inaccurate or incomplete information on the application packet could result in license denial and/or criminal charges.

The applicant for an Arkansas concealed handgun carry license must submit the following items as an application packet to the ASP:

(1) A properly-completed Arkansas Concealed Handgun Carry License Application form indicating New Application. Please submit the ORIGINAL application. DO NOT SEND COPIES OF THE APPLICATION. It is suggested that you make a copy of the application for your records.

(2) A The nonrefundable license fee and applicable fee(s) for state and national background checks. (1) check or money order payable to the "Arkansas State Police." All fees are NON-REFUNDABLE.

(3) A full set of classifiable fingerprints of the applicant; (ONLY blue applicant fingerprint cards with AR920570Z printed in the ORI field/section will be accepted). The fingerprint card must be completed in BLACK INK. Applicants are responsible for obtaining a complete, classifiable set of fingerprints. It is strongly suggested that fingerprinting be accomplished either through your local law enforcement agency, a private fingerprinting business by a trained fingerprint technician or your firearms safety instructor. Even if your fingerprints may have been taken before, a new fingerprint card as outlined above must be submitted.

DO NOT FOLD THE FINGERPRINT CARD.

(4) A properly completed certification of training from a firearms safety instructor who is registered with the ASP. The application packet must be received by this office within six (6) months of the training date.

Mail the application packet to:

Arkansas State Police,
CHCL Section,
1 State Police Plaza Drive.
Little Rock, AR 72209

Timely receipt from the six (6) month training date is determined by ASP receipt date, not mailing or postmark date. You may also bring your application packet to Arkansas State Police Headquarters at Interstate 30 and Geyer Springs Road (Exit 133) Little Rock. It **will not** be processed while you wait. Please do not call this office to inquire if we received your application. You can check the status on-line at www.arkansas.gov/chcl

Do not call the office to inquire about the status of your application until one hundred and twenty (120) days have passed since your application packet was submitted or department staff has contacted you.

After one-hundred and twenty days (120) days if you have not received your license, you may e-mail questions to info@asp.arkansas.gov

Renewal:

You can now Renew your License online. Just go to Arkansas [State Police Here](#) and follow the directions on the site.

5-73-319. Transfer of a License to Arkansas.

(a) Any person who becomes a resident of Arkansas who has a valid license to carry a concealed handgun issued by a reciprocal state may apply to transfer his or her license to Arkansas... See Code and/or Contact the Issuing Agency for more information.

Non-Resident Permits

Only Active Duty Military and their Spouse may apply for an Arkansas Permit/License to Carry. You must have all the documentation as a Resident needs to apply plus documentation showing your active duty status and a dated signed letter from your Commanding Officer or their designee showing you are stationed in Arkansas. For more information contact the ASP Licensing Unit.

Note: The new law states “Residents” in the Military or Honorably Discharged from the military may apply at 18 but may not apply to non-resident service members stationed in Arkansas. Contact the AR State Police for more information on this matter.

Places Off-Limits Even With a Permit/License

5-73-306. Prohibited Places.. No license to carry a concealed handgun issued pursuant to this subchapter authorizes any person to carry a concealed handgun into:

- (1) Any police station, sheriff's station, or Department of Arkansas State Police station;
- (2) Any Arkansas Highway Police Division of the Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department facility;

- (3) (A)** Any building of the Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department or onto grounds adjacent to any building of the Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department.
- (B)** However, subdivision (3)(A) of this section does not apply to:
- (i)** a rest area or weigh station of the Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department;
 - (ii)** A publicly owned and maintained parking lot that is a publicly accessible parking lot if the licensee is carrying a concealed handgun in his or her motor vehicle or has left the concealed handgun in his or her locked and unattended motor vehicle in the publicly owned and maintained parking lot;
- (4)** Any part of a detention facility, prison, or jail, including without limitation a parking lot owned, maintained, or otherwise controlled by the Department of Correction or Department of Community Correction;
- (5)** Any courthouse, courthouse annex, or other building owned, leased, or regularly used by a county for conducting court proceedings or housing a county office unless:
- (A)** The licensee is either:
 - (i)** Employed by the county; or
 - (ii)** A countywide elected official;
 - (iii)** A justice of the peace; or 30
 - (iv)(a)** Employed by a governmental entity other than 31 the county with an office or place of employment inside the courthouse, the 32 courthouse annex, or other building owned, leased, or regularly used by the 33 county for conducting court proceedings or housing a county office.
 - (b)** A licensee is limited to carrying a 35 concealed handgun under subdivision (5)(A)(iii) of this section into the courthouse, courthouse annex, or other building owned, leased, or regularly 1 used by the county for conducting court proceedings or housing a county 2 office where the office or place of employment of the governmental entity 3 that employs him or her is located;
 - (B)** The licensee's principal place of employment is within the courthouse, the courthouse annex, or other building owned, leased, or regularly used by the county for conducting court proceedings or housing a county office; and
 - (C)** The quorum court by ordinance approves a plan that allows licensees permitted under this subdivision (5) to carry a concealed handgun into the courthouse, courthouse annex, or other building owned, 11 leased, or regularly used by a county for conducting court proceedings as set out by the local security and emergency preparedness plan;
- (6) (A)** Any courtroom.
- (B)** However, nothing in this subchapter precludes a judge from carrying a concealed weapon or determining who will carry a concealed weapon into his or her courtroom;
- (7)** [Repealed]
- (8)** Any meeting place of the governing body of any governmental entity;
- (9)** Any meeting of the General Assembly or a committee of the General Assembly;
- (10)** Any state office;
- (11)** Any athletic event not related to firearms;
- (12)** Any portion of an establishment, except a restaurant as defined in § 3-5-1202, licensed to dispense alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises;
- (13)** Any portion of an establishment, except a restaurant as defined in § 3-5-1202, where beer or light wine is consumed on the premises;

(14) (A) A school, college, community college, or university campus building or event.

(B) However, subdivision (14)(A) of this section does not apply to:

- (i)** A kindergarten through grade twelve (K-12) private school operated by a church or other place of worship that:
 - (a)** Is located on the developed property of the kindergarten through grade twelve (K-12) private school;
 - (b)** Allows the licensee to carry a concealed handgun into the church or other place of worship under this section; and
 - (c)** Allows the licensee to possess a concealed handgun on the developed property of the kindergarten through grade twelve (K-12) private school under § 5-73-119(e);
- (ii)** A kindergarten through grade twelve (K-12) private school or a prekindergarten private school that through its governing board or director has set forth the rules and circumstances under which the licensee may carry a concealed handgun into a building or event of the kindergarten through grade twelve (K-12) private school or the prekindergarten private school;
- (iii)** Participation in an authorized firearms-related activity;
- (iv)** Carrying a concealed handgun as authorized under § 5-73-322; or
- (v)** A publicly owned and maintained parking lot of a college, community college, or university if the licensee is carrying a concealed handgun in his or her motor vehicle or has left the concealed handgun in his or her locked and unattended motor vehicle;

(15) Inside the passenger terminal of any airport, except that no person is prohibited from carrying any legal firearm into the passenger terminal if the firearm is encased for shipment for purposes of checking the firearm as baggage to be lawfully transported on any aircraft;

(16) (A) Any church or other place of worship.

(B) However, this subchapter does not preclude a church or other place of worship from determining who may carry a concealed handgun into the church or other place of worship;

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

(18) Any place where a parade or demonstration requiring a permit is being held, and the licensee is a participant in the parade or demonstration; or

(19) (A) (i) Any place at the discretion of the person or entity exercising control over the physical location of the place by placing at each entrance to the place a written notice clearly readable at a distance of not less than ten feet (10') that "carrying a handgun is prohibited".

- (ii) (a)** If the place does not have a roadway entrance, there shall be a written notice placed anywhere upon the premises of the place.
- (b)** In addition to the requirement of subdivision (19)(A)(ii)(a) of this section, there shall be at least one (1) written notice posted within every three (3) acres of a place with no roadway entrance.
- (iii)** A written notice as described in subdivision (19)(A)(i) of this section is not required for a private home.
- (iv)** Any licensee entering a private home shall notify the occupant that the licensee is carrying a concealed handgun.

(B) Subdivision (19)(A) of this section does not apply if the physical location is:

(i) A public university, public college, or community college, as defined in § 5-73-322, and the licensee is carrying a concealed handgun as provided under § 5-73-322; or

(ii) A publicly owned and maintained parking lot if the licensee is carrying a concealed handgun in his or her motor vehicle or has left the concealed handgun in his or her locked and unattended motor vehicle.

3-5-1202. Definitions.

(11) "Restaurant" means any public or private place which is kept, used, maintained, advertised, and held out to the public or to a private or restricted membership as a place where complete meals are actually and regularly served, such place being provided with adequate and sanitary kitchen and dining equipment and a seating capacity of at least fifty (50) people and having employed a sufficient number and kind of employees to prepare, cook, and serve suitable food for its guests or members. At least one (1) meal per day shall be served, and the place shall be open a minimum of five (5) days per week, with the exception of holidays, vacations, and periods of redecorating. **HISTORY:** Acts 1991, No. 611, § 1; 1995, No. 491, § 1.

5-73-119. Handguns -- Possession by minor or possession on school property.

(b) (1) No person in this state shall possess a firearm:

(A) Upon the developed property of a public or private school, K-12;

(B) In or upon any school bus; or

(C) At a designated bus stop as identified on the route list published by a school district

(e) It is permissible to carry a handgun under this section if at the time of the act of possessing a handgun or firearm:

(12)(A) *The person has a license to carry a concealed handgun under § 5-73-301 et seq. and is carrying a concealed handgun in his or her motor vehicle or has left the concealed handgun in his or her locked and unattended motor vehicle in a publicly owned and maintained parking lot.*

(B) (i) As used in this subdivision (e)(12), "parking lot" means a designated area or structure or part of a structure intended for the parking of motor vehicles or a designated drop-off zone for children at a school.

(ii) "Parking lot" does not include a parking lot owned, maintained, or otherwise controlled by the Department of Correction or Department of Community Correction.

Attorney General has issued [Opinion No. 2003-244](#) cities and counties can post their parks with "No Firearms Allowed" signs. CCW holders cannot legally carry in these posted areas.

Act 1110 of 2003 was enacted to permit persons to carry in public parks. Sec 1 addresses places in which concealed handguns are not allowed. Any building wherein a state office is located and Schools.

Park Directive 3070 For Arkansas State Parks, These Building Include:

1. The Bladesmith School at Old Washington
2. DeGray Lake Resort Lodge and Convention Center
3. Maintenance Buildings
4. Marina Sales Offices
5. Mather Lodge
6. Mount Magazine Lodge and Conference Center

7. Museum Buildings with Offices
8. Ozark Folk Center Lodge Office, Recreation Room and Gift Shop
9. All Restaurants / Cafes
10. Queen Wilhelmina Lodge
11. Visitor Information Centers

Signs and Decals will be posted at the locations listed above.

For Federal Restrictions on Firearms see the [USA Page](#).

Parking Lot Storage Law

[5-73-122\(a\)\(3\)](#)

(C)(i) If the person has a license to carry a concealed handgun under § 5-73-301 et seq. and is carrying a concealed handgun in his or her motor vehicle or has left the concealed handgun in his or her locked and unattended motor vehicle in a publicly owned and maintained parking lot.

(ii)(a) As used in this subdivision (a)(3)(C), "parking lot" means a designated area or structure or part of a structure intended for the parking of motor vehicles or a designated drop-off zone for children at school.

(b) "Parking lot" does not include a parking lot owned, maintained, or otherwise controlled by the Department of Correction or Department of Community Correction.

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

"YES" 5-73-306

(19) (A) Any place at the discretion of the person or entity exercising control over the physical location of the place by placing at each entrance to the place a written notice clearly readable at a distance of not less than ten feet (10') that "carrying a handgun is prohibited".

(B) (i) If the place does not have a roadway entrance, there shall be a written notice placed anywhere upon the premises of the place.

(ii) In addition to the requirement of subdivision (19)(B)(i) of this section, there shall be at least one (1) written notice posted within every three (3) acres of a place with no roadway entrance.

(C) A written notice as described in subdivision (19)(A) of this section is not required for a private home.

(D) Any licensee entering a private home shall notify the occupant that the licensee is carrying a concealed handgun.

(b) (1) In addition to the places enumerated in this section, the carrying of a concealed handgun may be disallowed in any place in the discretion of the person or entity exercising control over the physical location of such place by the placing of a written notice clearly readable at a distance of not less than ten feet (10') that the "carrying of a handgun is prohibited."

(2) Provided, no sign shall be required for private homes, and any licensee entering a private home shall notify the occupants that he is carrying a concealed handgun.

(c) No license issued pursuant to this subchapter shall authorize the participants in a parade or demonstration or which a permit is required to carry a concealed handgun. History. Acts 1995, No. 411, § 2; 1995, No. 419, § 2; 1997, No. 1239, § 2.

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?

“YES”

AR Administrative Rules

CHAPTER 3. License Possession Requirements

Rule 3.2 Contact With Law Enforcement

(b) In any official contact with law enforcement, if the licensee **IS** in possession of a handgun, when the officer asks the licensee for identification (driver’s license, or personal information, such as name and date of birth), the licensee shall notify the officer that he or she holds a concealed handgun carry license and that he or she has a handgun in his or her possession.

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

Carry Allowed in these Areas:

State Parks: **YES** **Park Directive 3070** (Some Buildings are off Limits. They must be posted. See “Places Off Limits Even With A Permit/License” above)

State/National Forests: **YES** **14 CCR s 1413**

State WMA’s: **YES** **AG&FC Rule 20.01**

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

RV/Car Carry Without a Permit/License

Arkansas Code Annotated 5-73-120. Carrying a Weapon.

(a) A person commits the offense of carrying a weapon if he or she possesses a handgun, knife, or club on or about his or her person, in a vehicle occupied by him or her, or otherwise readily available for use with a purpose to attempt to unlawfully employ the handgun, knife, or club as a weapon against a person.

(b) As used in this section:

(3) "Journey" means travel beyond the county in which a person lives;

(c) It is permissible to carry a handgun under this section if at the time of the act of carrying a weapon:

(4) The person is carrying a weapon when upon a journey, unless the journey is through a commercial airport when presenting at the security checkpoint in the airport or is in the person's checked baggage and is not a lawfully declared weapon;

Note: The Arkansas Attorney General has released an [Official Opinion](#) on Open and Permitless Carry on a journey. With confusion surrounding the law changes of 2013 this opinion gives some guidance to those who carry. An AG Opinion is just that an Opinion and not law but does carry weight with local Prosecutors and

Police. The AG Opinion even states: “that legal gun owners are free to openly carry or ride with their weapons but should be ready to field inquiries from law enforcement personnel wondering why they're carrying.” Handgunlaw.us highly recommends you read the opinion and use caution if you decide to Open Carry as the opinion is not Law. There is a case moving through the courts in Arkansas that will finally decide this issue. The opinion states that Open Carry without a permit/license is legal. The Opinion states Permitless carry either open or concealed while in a vehicle while on a “**Journey**” is legal in Arkansas. Concealed carry without a permit while on a journey in Arkansas is legal. Again read the opinion it is not that long and gives examples of what is legal and what is illegal and how the law should be applied. Again use caution.

Open Carry (Without a Valid Permit/License)

Note: The Arkansas Attorney General has released an [Official Opinion](#) on Open and Permitless Carry on a journey. With confusion surrounding the law changes of 2013 this opinion gives some guidance to those who carry. An AG Opinion is just that an Opinion and not law but does carry weight with local Prosecutors and Police. The AG Opinion even states: “that legal gun owners are free to openly carry or ride with their weapons but should be ready to field inquiries from law enforcement personnel wondering why they're carrying.” Handgunlaw.us highly recommends you read the opinion and use caution if you decide to Open Carry as the opinion is not Law. There is a case moving through the courts in Arkansas that will finally decide this issue. The opinion states that Open Carry without a permit/license is legal. The Opinion states Permitless carry either open or concealed while in a vehicle while on a “**Journey**” is legal in Arkansas. Concealed carry without a permit while on a journey in Arkansas is legal. Again read the opinion it is not that long and gives examples of what is legal and what is illegal and how the law should be applied. Again use caution.

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. Check at www.opencarry.org or 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

14-16-504. Regulation by Local Unit of Government.

(a) As used in this section, "local unit of government" means a city, town, or county.

(b)(1)(A) A local unit of government shall not enact any ordinance or regulation pertaining to, or regulate in any other manner, the ownership, transfer, transportation, carrying, or possession of firearms, ammunition for firearms, or components of firearms, except as otherwise provided in state or federal law.

(B) The provision in subdivision (b)(1)(A) of this section does not prevent the enactment of an ordinance regulating or forbidding the unsafe discharge of a firearm.

(2)(A) A local unit of government shall not have the authority to bring suit and shall not have the right to recover against any firearm or ammunition manufacturer, trade association, or dealer for damages, abatement, or injunctive relief resulting from or relating to the lawful design, manufacture, marketing, or sale of firearms or ammunition to the public.

(B) The authority to bring any suit and the right to recover against any firearm or ammunition manufacturer, trade association, or dealer for damages, abatement, or injunctive relief shall be reserved exclusively to the State of Arkansas.

(C) However, subdivisions (b)(1)(A) and (B) of this section do not prevent a local unit of government from bringing suit against a firearm or ammunition manufacturer or dealer for breach of contract or warranty as to firearms or ammunition purchased by the local unit of government.

(c)(1) The governing body of a local unit of government, following the proclamation by the Governor of a state of emergency, is prohibited from enacting an emergency ordinance regulating the transfer, transportation, or carrying of firearms or components of firearms.

(2) A person who has his or her firearm seized in violation of subdivision (c)(1) of this section may bring an action in the circuit court having jurisdiction for the return of the seized firearm.. Acts 1993, No. 1100, §§ 1-3; 1999, No. 951, § 1; 2011, No. 165, § 1

Deadly Force Laws

Title 5. Criminal Offenses.

Subtitle 1. General Provisions.

Chapter 2. Principles of Criminal Responsibility.

Subchapter 6. Justification.

5-2-601. Definitions.

5-2-602. Defense.

5-2-603. Execution of public duty.

5-2-604. Choice of evils.

5-2-605. Use of physical force generally.

5-2-606. Use of physical force in defense of a person.

5-2-607. Use of deadly physical force in defense of a person.

5-2-608. Use of physical force in defense of premises.

5-2-609. Use of physical force in defense of property.

5-2-610. Use of physical force by law enforcement officers.

5-2-611. Use of physical force by private person aiding law enforcement officers.

5-2-612. Use of physical force in resisting arrest.

5-2-613. Use of physical force to prevent escape from correctional facility.

5-2-614. Use of reckless or negligent force.

5-2-620. Use of force to defend persons and property within home.

5-2-621. Attempting to protect persons during commission of a felony.

Knife Laws State/Cities

To access State/Local Knife Laws Click [“Here”](#)

Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

YES **5-73-306.**

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

5-73-124 legal to possess "... a small container of **tear gas** or **pepper spray** to be used for **self-defense** purposes only, but the capacity of the cartridge or container shall not exceed one hundred fifty cubic centimeters (150cc)"

Note: This is the only information Handgunlaw.us can find on Chemical Sprays/Stun Guns/Higher Capacity magazine Laws in Arkansas.

LEOSA State Information

No State LEOSA Available. See the LEOSA Section on the [USA Page](#) at Handgunlaw.us for more LEOSA Information.us

Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

- [Arkansas AG - Park Carry](#)
- [Arkansas AG - College Carry](#)
- [Arkansas AG - Expungement](#)
- [Arkansas AG - Reciprocity](#)
- [Arkansas AG – Carry in Churches](#) [Arkansas AG – Open Carry](#)
- [Arkansas AG – Open Carry and Permitless Carry](#)

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

Airport Carry: Not Inside the Passenger Terminal and Sterile Area 5-73-306

Training Valid for: 6 Months

Time Period to Establish Residency: "Resident" means an individual who possesses a valid Arkansas driver's license with an Arkansas address listed thereon and who has established domicile as evidenced by the intent to make Arkansas his or her fixed and permanent home; (If moving to AR from a state AR has Reciprocity with you can transfer your permit/license.)

Minimum Age for Permit/License: 21 18 if Commissioned/Noncommissioned Officer/Enlisted active duty in the US Armed Forces, National Guard/Reserves, former member US Armed Forces honorably discharged;

Permit/License Info Public Information: NO 25-19-105(b)(19)

State Reciprocity/How They Honor Other States Statute: 5-73-321.

State Fire arm Laws: 5-73-301 thru 5-73-321

State Deadly Force Laws: 5-2-601 thru 5-2-621

State Knife Laws: 5-73-120.

Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws: 5-73-124. (Chem) 5-73-133 (Elec)

Body Armor Laws: 5-79-101.

Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms? NO 5-73-301

Is carrying of a Concealed Firearm with Permit/License for Defensive Purposes Only While Hunting Legal? YES 07.04 AR Game & Fish Comm. Code Book & the AR G&FC Gen Hunting Regulations

Notes

What Does AR Consider A Loaded Firearm?

AR law does not define Loaded. Their firearm laws use the word Loaded or Unloaded but doesn't give a definition.

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

12-75-114. Governor -- Disaster Emergency Responsibilities. (Edited for Space Considerations)

- (a) The Governor is responsible for meeting and mitigating, to the maximum extent possible, dangers to the people and property of the state presented or threatened by disasters.
- (e) In addition to any other powers conferred upon the Governor by law, the Governor may:
 - (1) Suspend the provisions of any regulatory statutes prescribing the procedures for conduct of state business, or the orders, rules, or regulations of any state agency, if strict compliance with the provisions of any statute, order, rule, or regulation would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action in coping with the emergency;
 - (2) Utilize all available resources of the state government and of each political subdivision of the state as reasonably necessary to cope with the disaster emergency;
 - (3) Transfer the direction, personnel, or functions of state departments and agencies or units of state departments and agencies for the purpose of performing or facilitating emergency management;
 - (4) Subject to any applicable requirements for compensation under § 12-75-124, commandeer or utilize any private property if he or she finds this necessary to cope with the disaster emergency;
 - (5) Direct and compel the evacuation of all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened area within the state if the Governor deems this action necessary for the preservation of life or other disaster mitigation, response, or recovery;
 - (6) Prescribe routes, modes of transportation, and destinations in connection with evacuation;
 - (7) Control ingress and egress to and from a disaster area, the movement of persons within the area, and the occupancy of premises therein;
 - (8) Suspend or limit the sale, dispensing, or transportation of alcoholic beverages, explosives, and

combustibles; and

(9) Make provision for the availability and use of temporary emergency housing.

HISTORY: Acts 1973, No. 511, § 8; 1985, No. 629, § 2; A.S.A. 1947, § 11-1941; Acts 1993, No. 1049, § 3; 1995, No. 116, § 2; 1999, No. 449, § 7; 1999, No. 646, §§ 20, 21; 2001, No. 1278, § 4; 2007, No. 1290, § 86; 2009, No. 165, §§ 38, 39. 2013, No. 547, § 1.

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.

14-16-504. Regulation by local unit of government.

(a) As used in this section, "local unit of government" means a city, town, or county.

(b) (1) (A) A local unit of government shall not enact any ordinance or regulation pertaining to, or regulate in any other manner, the ownership, transfer, transportation, carrying, or possession of firearms, ammunition for firearms, or components of firearms, except as otherwise provided in state or federal law.

(c) (1) The governing body of a local unit of government, following the proclamation by the Governor of a state of emergency, is prohibited from enacting an emergency ordinance regulating the transfer, transportation, or carrying of firearms or components of firearms.

(2) A person who has his or her firearm seized in violation of subdivision (c)(1) of this section may bring an action in the circuit court having jurisdiction for the return of the seized firearm. **HISTORY:** Acts 1993, No. 1100, §§ 1-3; 1999, No. 951, § 1; 2011, No. 165, § 1.

Minimum Age for Possessing and Transporting of Handguns.

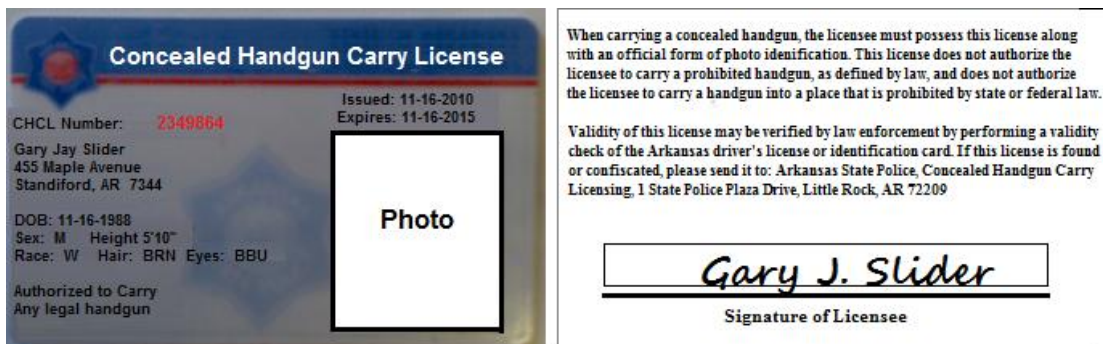
Arkansas 18 Y/O Title 5 Chapter 73 Subtitle 6 5-73-109

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

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

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

Permit/License Image



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

Updates to this Page

[Archive of Previous Updates](#)

5/24/16 - West Virginia Added to listing as a Permitless Carry State under Map at top of Page.

8/1/16 – All Links Checked.

1/1/17 – Minnesota No Longer Honors Arkansas. Missouri Added as Permitless Carry State to List of States Under Map at Top of Page.

2/1/17 – All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed.

2/24/17 – New Hampshire Added as Permitless Carry State to List of States Under Map at Top of Page.

4/19/17 - 5-73-306 Section (5) Updated in Places Off Limits Section Per Act 1090.