



American Gun Owners Alliance
amgoa.org

Airport Carry (non-secure area) Statues By State

State	Carry Legal	Statute
Alaska	Yes	No laws regulating
Alabama	Yes	No laws regulating
Arizona	Yes	§13-3119 (A) A person commits misconduct involving weapons by intentionally carrying, possessing or exercising control over a deadly weapon in a secured area of an airport.
Arkansas	No	§5-73-306 No license to carry a concealed handgun issued pursuant to this subchapter authorizes any person to carry a concealed handgun into: (14) 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;
California	Yes	§171.5. (b) It is unlawful for any person to knowingly possess, within any sterile area of an airport or a passenger vessel terminal, any of the items listed in subdivision (c).
Colorado	Yes	No laws regulating
Connecticut	Maybe	Does not have preemption of firearms laws, local governments can regulate
Delaware	Yes	No laws regulating
Florida	No	§790.06 (12) (a) A license issued under this section does not authorize any person to openly carry a handgun or carry a concealed weapon or firearm into: (14) The inside of the passenger terminal and sterile area of any airport, provided that no person shall be prohibited from carrying any legal firearm into the terminal, which firearm is encased for shipment for purposes of checking such firearm as baggage to be lawfully transported on any aircraft;
Georgia	Yes	§16-11-130.2 (a) No person shall enter the restricted access area of a commercial service airport, in or beyond the airport security screening checkpoint, knowingly possessing or knowingly having under his or her control a weapon or long gun. Such area shall not include an airport drive, general parking area, walkway, or shops and areas of the terminal that are outside the screening checkpoint and that are normally open to

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		unscreened passengers or visitors to the airport. Any restricted access area shall be clearly indicated by prominent signs indicating that weapons are prohibited in such area.
Hawaii	Yes	§19-14-3 (e) Firearms, explosives and incendiary devices. Except for federal, state, and county law enforcement officers, armored car personnel making pickups and deliveries, authorized by the director, from and to airport tenants or permittees, and other employees authorized by their air carriers to carry firearms, no person may enter a sterile area, or board or attempt to board an air carrier aircraft while possessing on or about his person (including carry-on baggage) any firearm, explosive or incendiary
Iowa	Maybe	No laws regulating, no preemption of firearm laws. Local governments can regulate
Idaho	Yes	<p>§18-7503 (1) No person, while aboard an airplane being operated by a holder of a certificate issued by the federal government or the state of Idaho, shall carry on or about his person a deadly or dangerous weapon, either concealed or unconcealed; nor shall any person enter or attempt to enter any sterile area of an airport, which is a holder of a certificate issued by the federal government or the state of Idaho, while knowingly carrying on or about his person, or in a bag, case, pouch or other container, a deadly or dangerous weapon, either concealed or unconcealed. Any person who pleads guilty or is found guilty of this subsection shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. As used in this section "sterile area" shall mean that area of a certificated airport to which access is controlled as required by the federal aviation administration regulations.</p> <p>§18-7503 (2) No person, while aboard an airplane being operated by a holder of a certificate issued by the federal government or the state of Idaho, shall willfully and intentionally conceal on or about his person, or in a bag, case, pouch or other container any deadly or dangerous weapon; nor shall any person enter or attempt to enter any sterile area of an airport which is a holder of a certificate issued by the federal government or the state of Idaho, while willfully and intentionally concealing on or about his person, or in a bag, case, pouch or other container any deadly or dangerous weapon with the intent to avoid its detection by security measures at the sterile area.</p>
Illinois	No	§66/65 (a) A licensee under this Act shall not knowingly carry a firearm on or into: (19) Any building, real property, or parking area under the control of an airport.
Indiana	Yes	§35-47-6-0.5 (b) An individual described in subsection (a) is subject to the applicable regulations of the United States concerning the possession and carriage of firearms on aircraft or in areas of an airport to which access is controlled by the inspection of persons and property.
Kansas	Maybe	No laws regulating, no preemption of firearm laws. Local governments can regulate

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Kentucky	Yes	§237.110 (16) Except as provided in KRS 527.020, no license issued pursuant to this section shall authorize any person to carry a concealed firearm into: (g) An area of an airport to which access is controlled by the inspection of persons and property;
Louisiana	Yes	§40.1379.3 (N) No concealed handgun may be carried into and no concealed handgun permit issued pursuant to this Section shall authorize or entitle a permittee to carry a concealed handgun in any of the following: (7) Any portion of an airport facility where the carrying of firearms is prohibited under federal law, except that no person shall be prohibited from carrying any legal firearm into the terminal, if the firearm is encased for shipment, for the purpose of checking such firearm as lawful baggage.
Massachusetts	Maybe – Massport airports prohibited	No preemption of firearm laws. Massachusetts port authority 740 CMR 3.02: General Provisions (6) Firearms and Explosives. No person except Police, Guards, authorized post office or custom employees, or members of the Armed Forces of the United States and Massachusetts National Guard on official duty, shall carry any firearms or explosives on the Port Properties without permission. All persons, other than those in the excepted classes, shall while on the Port Properties surrender all such objects in their possession to the Police http://www.mass.gov/courts/docs/lawlib/700-799cmr/740cmr3.pdf
Maryland	Yes	No laws regulating
Maine	Yes	No laws regulating
Michigan	Yes	No laws regulating
Minnesota	Yes	No laws regulating
Mississippi	With Enhanced Permit Only	§45-9-101 (13) No license issued pursuant to this section shall authorize any person to carry a stun gun, concealed pistol or revolver into any place of nuisance as defined in Section 95-3-1, Mississippi Code of 1972; any police, sheriff or highway patrol station; any detention facility, prison or jail; any courthouse; 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 his courtroom; any polling place; any meeting place of the governing body of any governmental entity; any meeting of the Legislature or a committee thereof; any school, college or professional athletic event not related to firearms; any portion of an establishment, licensed to dispense alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises, that is primarily devoted to dispensing alcoholic beverages; any portion of an establishment in which beer or light wine is consumed on the premises, that is primarily devoted to such purpose; any elementary or secondary school facility; any junior college, community college, college or university facility unless for the purpose of participating in any authorized firearms-related activity; inside the passenger

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		<p>terminal of any airport, except that no person shall be prohibited from carrying any legal firearm into the terminal if the firearm is encased for shipment, for purposes of checking such firearm as baggage to be lawfully transported on any aircraft; any church or other place of worship; or any place where the carrying of firearms is prohibited by federal law. In addition to the places enumerated in this subsection, the carrying of a stun gun, concealed pistol or revolver 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 (10) feet that the "carrying of a pistol or revolver is prohibited." No license issued pursuant to this section shall authorize the participants in a parade or demonstration for which a permit is required to carry a stun gun, concealed pistol or revolver.</p> <p>However §97-37-7 provides an exemption to anyone that completes the required training and procures an enhanced carry permit:</p> <p>§97-37-7 (2) It shall not be a violation of this or any other statute for pistols, firearms or other suitable and appropriate weapons to be carried by Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks law enforcement officers, railroad special agents who are sworn law enforcement officers, investigators employed by the Attorney General, criminal investigators employed by the district attorneys, all prosecutors, public defenders, investigators or probation officers employed by the Department of Corrections, employees of the State Auditor who are authorized by the State Auditor to perform investigative functions, or any deputy fire marshal or investigator employed by the State Fire Marshal, while engaged in the performance of their duties as such, or by fraud investigators with the Department of Human Services, or by judges of the Mississippi Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, circuit, chancery, county, justice and municipal courts, or by coroners. Before any person shall be authorized under this subsection to carry a weapon, he shall complete a weapons training course approved by the Board of Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Training. Before any criminal investigator employed by a district attorney shall be authorized under this section to carry a pistol, firearm or other weapon, he shall have complied with Section 45-6-11 or any training program required for employment as an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. A law enforcement officer, as defined in Section 45-6-3, shall be authorized to carry weapons in courthouses in performance of his official duties.</p> <p>A person licensed under Section 45-9-101 to carry a concealed pistol, who</p> <p>(1) has voluntarily completed an instructional course in the safe handling and use of firearms offered by an instructor certified by a nationally recognized organization that customarily offers</p>

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		<p>firearms training, or by any other organization approved by the Department of Public Safety,</p> <p>(2) is a member or veteran of any active or reserve component branch of the United States of America Armed Forces having completed law enforcement or combat training with pistols or other handguns as recognized by such branch after submitting an affidavit attesting to have read, understand and agree to comply with all provisions of the enhanced carry law, or (c) is an honorably retired law enforcement officer or honorably retired member or veteran of any active or reserve component branch of the United States of America Armed Forces having completed law enforcement or combat training with pistols or other handguns, after submitting affidavit attesting to have read, understand and agree to comply with all provisions of Mississippi enhanced carry law shall also be authorized to carry weapons in courthouses except in courtrooms during a judicial proceeding, and any location listed in subsection (13) of Section 45-9-101, except any place of nuisance as defined in Section 95-3-1, any police, sheriff or highway patrol station or any detention facility, prison or jail. For the purposes of this subsection (2), component branch of the United States Armed Forces includes the Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard or Marine Corps, or the Army National Guard, the Army National Guard of the United States, the Air National Guard or the Air National Guard of the United States, as those terms are defined in Section 101, Title 10, United States Code, and any other reserve component of the United States Armed Forces enumerated in Section 10101, Title 10, United States Code. The department shall promulgate rules and regulations allowing concealed pistol permit holders to obtain an endorsement on their permit indicating that they have completed the aforementioned course and have the authority to carry in these locations. This section shall in no way interfere with the right of a trial judge to restrict the carrying of firearms in the courtroom.</p> <p>See 'Attorney General Issues Opinion to Clarify Gun Carry' dated December 5, 2013.</p> <p>We did however find several opinion pieces on the state attorney general's website regarding restricting open carry that state 'any such laws would have to pass constitutional muster.' They go on to say the courts have only said concealed carry can be regulated.</p> <p>Our determination is it MAY be legal to open carry but there is no case law to clarify it, and open carrying into an airport in the state is at the carriers own risk.</p>
Missouri	Maybe	<p>§571.107 (1) A concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, a valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a concealed carry endorsement or permit issued by another state or political subdivision of another state shall authorize the person in whose</p>

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		<p>name the permit or endorsement is issued to carry concealed firearms on or about his or her person or vehicle throughout the state. No concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a concealed carry endorsement or permit issued by another state or political subdivision of another state shall authorize any person to carry concealed firearms into: (8) Any area of an airport to which access is controlled by the inspection of persons and property. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the airport shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises</p> <p>Saint Louis airport is owned by the city and prohibits carrying of any firearm on that property per ordinance 66186: https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/internal-apps/legislative/upload/Ordinances/BOAPdf/66186x00.pdf</p>
Montana	Maybe	<p>§45-8-351 - Restriction on local government regulation of firearms. (2)(a) For public safety purposes, a city or town may regulate the discharge of rifles, shotguns, and handguns. A county, city, town, consolidated local government, or other local government unit has power to prevent and suppress the carrying of concealed or unconcealed weapons to a public assembly, publicly owned building, park under its jurisdiction, or school, and the possession of firearms by convicted felons, adjudicated mental incompetents, illegal aliens, and minors.</p>
Nebraska	Banned if posted	<p>Preemption laws prohibit regulations (§18-1703) but state law allows posting properties: §69-2441 (2) If a person, persons, entity, or entities in control of the property or an employer in control of the property prohibits a permit holder from carrying a concealed handgun into or onto the place or premises and such place or premises are open to the public, a permit holder does not violate this section unless the person, persons, entity, or entities in control of the property or employer in control of the property has posted conspicuous notice that carrying a concealed handgun is prohibited in or on the place or premises or has made a request, directly or through an authorized representative or management personnel, that the permit holder remove the concealed handgun from the place or premises.</p>
Nevada	Open carry appears to be legal	<p>§202.3673 (2) A permittee shall not carry a concealed firearm while the permittee is on the premises of a public building that is located on the property of a public airport.</p> <p>Again there is no language restricting open carry into an airport and from all research we have done it may in fact be legal but do your due diligence before entering an airport</p>
New Hampshire	Yes	State preemption, no laws regulating
New Jersey	No	Ultra restrictive firearm laws, don't even try
New Mexico	Yes	No laws regulating
New York	No	Ultra restrictive firearm laws in the 5 boroughs of New York City,

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		<p>don't even try. Upstate airports (Albany, Buffalo etc) MAY allow it but local governments are allowed to restrict them. Make sure to check all local ordinances before attempting to enter an upstate NY airport.</p>
North Carolina	<p>Maybe – specific airports are prohibited</p>	<p>No state regulations. §14-409.40 (f) Nothing contained in this section prohibits municipalities or counties from application of their authority under G.S. 153A-129, 160A-189, 14-269, 14-269.2, 14-269.3, 14-269.4, 14-277.2, 14-415.11, 14-415.23, including prohibiting the possession of firearms in public-owned buildings, on the grounds or parking areas of those buildings, or in public parks or recreation areas, except nothing in this subsection shall prohibit a person from storing a firearm within a motor vehicle while the vehicle is on these grounds or areas. Nothing contained in this section prohibits municipalities or counties from exercising powers provided by law in states of emergency declared under Article 1A of Chapter 166A of the General Statutes.</p> <p>Raleigh-Durham airport is posted and Charlotte airport is prohibited by local law</p> <p>https://www.municode.com/library/nc/charlotte/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=PTIICOOR_CH15OFMIPR_ARTIINGE_S15-14PODAWE</p>
North Dakota	<p>No</p>	<p>§62.1-02-05 (1) An individual who knowingly possesses a firearm or dangerous weapon at a public gathering is guilty of a class B misdemeanor. For the purpose of this section, "public gathering" means an athletic or sporting event, a school, a church, and a publicly owned or operated building.</p>
Ohio	<p>No (until March 2017)</p>	<p>§2923.126 (B) A valid concealed handgun license does not authorize the licensee to carry a concealed handgun in any manner prohibited under division (B) of section 2923.12 of the Revised Code or in any manner prohibited under section 2923.16 of the Revised Code. A valid license does not authorize the licensee to carry a concealed handgun into any of the following places: (1) A police station, sheriff's office, or state highway patrol station, premises controlled by the bureau of criminal identification and investigation, a state correctional institution, jail, workhouse, or other detention facility, an airport passenger terminal, or an institution that is maintained, operated, managed, and governed pursuant to division (A) of section 5119.14 of the Revised Code or division (A)(1) of section 5123.03 of the Revised Code;</p> <p>While others have stated the fact that this law does not include language about open carry the fact of the matter is Ohio is an open carry state because it has no law banning it (much like PA). After speaking with the AG office and several firearm officers in multiple sheriff offices everyone is in agreement that there is no legal basis to claim this.</p> <p>However, in March of 2017 a bill signed by governor Kasich will</p>

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		go into effect allowing carrying in airports.
Oklahoma	No	§21-1277 (A) It shall be unlawful for any person in possession of a valid handgun license issued pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act to carry any concealed or unconcealed handgun into any of the following places: (1) Any structure, building, or office space which is owned or leased by a city, town, county, state or federal governmental authority for the purpose of conducting business with the public;
Oregon	Yes	No laws regulating
Pennsylvania	Yes	No laws regulating Allegheny County, PA §705-39 Prohibits firearms on airport property (illegal per PA preemption laws) but they appear to not currently enforce it due to anticipated litigation
Rhode Island	Yes	No laws regulating
South Carolina	Maybe – if not posted	No laws regulating but §23-31-215 (M) A permit issued pursuant to this section does not authorize a permit holder to carry a concealable weapon into a: (10) place clearly marked with a sign prohibiting the carrying of a concealable weapon on the premises pursuant to Sections 23-31-220 and 23-31-235. Except that a property owner or an agent acting on his behalf, by express written consent, may allow individuals of his choosing to enter onto property regardless of any posted sign to the contrary. A person who violates a provision of this item, whether the violation is willful or not, may only be charged with a violation of Section 16-11-620 and must not be charged with or penalized for a violation of this subsection.
South Dakota	Yes	No laws regulating
Tennessee	Maybe – if not posted	§39-17-1359 (a)(1) Except as provided in § 39-17-1313, an individual, corporation, business entity or local, state or federal government entity or agent thereof is authorized to prohibit the possession of weapons by any person who is at a meeting conducted by, or on property owned, operated, or managed or under the control of the individual, corporation, business entity or government entity.
Texas	Maybe – if not posted	§30.06 Trespass By License Holder With A Concealed Handgun (a) A license holder commits an offense if the license holder: (1) carries a concealed handgun under the authority of Subchapter H, Chapter 411, Government Code, on property of another without effective consent; and (2) received notice that entry on the property by a license holder with a concealed handgun was forbidden.
Utah	Yes	§53-5-710 - Cross-references to concealed firearm permit restrictions. A person with a permit to carry a concealed firearm may not carry a concealed firearm in the following locations: (1) any secure area prescribed in Section 76-10-523.5 in which firearms are prohibited and notice of the prohibition posted; (2) in any airport secure area as provided in Section 76-10-529;
Vermont	Yes	State preemption of firearms regulations. No airport regulations

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		found
Virginia	No	§18.2-287.01 It shall be unlawful for any person to possess or transport into any air carrier airport terminal in the Commonwealth any (i) gun or other weapon designed or intended to propel a missile or projectile of any kind, (ii) frame, receiver, muffler, silencer, missile, projectile or ammunition designed for use with a dangerous weapon, and (iii) any other dangerous weapon, including explosives, stun weapons as defined in §18.2-308.1, and those weapons specified in subsection A of §18.2-308. Any such weapon shall be subject to seizure by a law-enforcement officer. A violation of this section is punishable as a Class 1 misdemeanor. Any weapon possessed or transported in violation of this section shall be forfeited to the Commonwealth and disposed of as provided in §19.2-386.28.
Washington	Yes	§9.41.300 (1) (e) The restricted access areas of a commercial service airport designated in the airport security plan approved by the federal transportation security administration, including passenger screening checkpoints at or beyond the point at which a passenger initiates the screening process. These areas do not include airport drives, general parking areas and walkways, and shops and areas of the terminal that are outside the screening checkpoints and that are normally open to unscreened passengers or visitors to the airport. Any restricted access area shall be clearly indicated by prominent signs indicating that firearms and other weapons are prohibited in the area.
Wisconsin	Maybe – if not posted	§943.13 (1m) Whoever does any of the following is subject to a Class B forfeiture: (c) (4) While carrying a firearm, enters or remains in any part of a building that is owned, occupied, or controlled by the state or any local governmental unit, excluding any building or portion of a building under s. 175.60 (16) (a), if the state or local governmental unit has notified the actor not to enter or remain in the building while carrying a firearm or with that type of firearm. This subdivision does not apply to a person who leases residential or business premises in the building or, if the firearm is in a vehicle driven or parked in the parking facility, to any part of the building used as a parking facility.
West Virginia	Maybe	§8-12-5a (c) (1) A municipality may enact and enforce an ordinance or ordinances that prohibit or regulate the carrying or possessing of a firearm in municipally owned or operated buildings.
Wyoming	Yes	Preemption of local firearm laws

To view a map of airport carry regulations please visit our [Airport Carry Page](#)

This document should not be considered legal advice, users are highly encouraged to check local laws prior to entering any airport property.