

Carrying Firearms in Pennsylvania

<http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt?open=512&objID=4451&&PageID=462424&level=2&css=L2&mode=2>

Who can apply for a Pennsylvania License to Carry?

An individual who is 21 years of age or older may apply for a license to carry firearms by submitting a completed Application for a Pennsylvania License to Carry Firearms to the sheriff of the county in which they reside or if a resident of a city of the first class, with the chief of police of that city along with the required fee.

Individuals who are 21 years of age or older and are NOT Pennsylvania residents may apply for a license by submitting a completed Application for a Pennsylvania License to Carry Firearms to any Pennsylvania County Sheriff's office along with the required fee. A Pennsylvania license cannot be issued to a resident of another state who does not possess a current license or permit or similar document to carry a firearm issued by their home state if a license is provided for by the laws of that state, as published annually in the Federal Register by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms of the Department of the Treasury.

The sheriff has 45 days to conduct an investigation to determine an individual's eligibility to be issued a license. Included in the investigation is a background check conducted on the individual through the Pennsylvania Instant Check System (PICS) to determine if the records indicate the individual is prohibited by law. In accordance with 18 PA C.S. §6109, a sheriff may deny an individual the right to a License to Carry Firearms if there is reason to believe that the character and reputation of the individual are such that they would be likely to act in a manner dangerous to public safety.

If the PICS check is approved and the subject is of good character, the sheriff may issue a License to Carry Firearms. The issuance of a License to Carry Firearms allows individuals to carry a firearm concealed on or about their person, or in a vehicle throughout this Commonwealth. The license is valid for a period of five (5) years unless sooner revoked.

NOTE: A license to carry firearms is **NOT** a license to purchase. Individuals who purchase a firearm from a licensed dealer are required to have a background check conducted regardless of whether they have a license to carry firearms or not.

Are there exceptions to carrying a firearm without a Pennsylvania License to Carry?

A License to Carry Firearms is issued to carry a firearm concealed on one's person or in a vehicle within this Commonwealth. Any person who carries a firearm concealed on or about his person except in his place of abode or fixed place of business without a valid and lawfully issued license commits a felony of the third degree.

A person who is otherwise eligible to possess a valid license under this chapter but carries a firearm in any vehicle or any person who carries a firearm concealed on or about his person, except in his place of abode or fixed place of business, without a valid and lawfully issued license and has not committed any other criminal violation commits a misdemeanor of the first degree.

Listed below are exceptions as outlined in 18 Pa.C.S. § 6106. (2) (b) Exceptions:

- 1) Constables, sheriffs, prison or jail wardens, or their deputies, policemen of this Commonwealth or its political subdivisions, or other law-enforcement officers.
- 2) Members of the army, navy or marine corps of the United States or of the National Guard or organized reserves when on duty.
- 3) The regularly enrolled members of any organization duly organized to purchase or receive such weapons from the United States or from this Commonwealth.
- 4) Any persons engaged in target shooting with rifle, pistol, or revolver, if such persons are at or are going to or from their places of assembly or target practice and if, while going to or from their places of assembly or target practice, the firearm is not loaded.
- 5) Officers or employees of the United States duly authorized to carry a concealed firearm.
- 6) Agents, messengers and other employees of common carriers, banks, or business firms, whose duties require them to

protect moneys, valuables and other property in the discharge of such duties. (Individuals carrying a firearm as an incidence of their employment are required to be certified through the Lethal Weapons Training Act requirements set forth in 22 P.S. § 44(b).

- 7) Any person engaged in the business of manufacturing, repairing, or dealing in firearms, or the agent or representative of any such person, having in his possession, using or carrying a firearm in the usual or ordinary course of such business.
- 8) Any person while carrying a firearm which is not loaded and is in a secure wrapper from the place of purchase to his home or place of business, or to a place of repair, sale or appraisal or back to his home or place of business, or in moving from one place of abode or business to another or from his home to a vacation or recreational home or dwelling or back, or to recover stolen property under section 6111.1(b)(4) (relating to Pennsylvania State Police) or to a place of instruction intended to teach the safe handling, use or maintenance of firearms, or back to a location to which the person has been directed to relinquish firearms under 23 Pa.C.S. § 6108 (relating to relief) or back upon return of the relinquished firearm or to a licensed dealer's place of business for relinquishment pursuant to 23 Pa.C.S. § 6108.2 (relating to relinquishment for consignment sale, lawful transfer or safekeeping) or back upon return of the relinquished firearm or to a location for safekeeping pursuant to 23 Pa.C.S. § 6108.3 (relating to relinquishment to third party for safekeeping) or back upon return of the relinquished firearm.
- 9) Persons licensed to hunt, take furbearers or fish in this Commonwealth, if such persons are actually hunting, taking furbearers or fishing or are going to the places where they desire to hunt, take furbearers or fish or returning from such places.
- 10) Persons training dogs, if such persons are actually training dogs during the regular training season.
- 11) Any person while carrying a firearm in any vehicle, which person possesses a valid and lawfully issued license for that firearm which has been issued under the laws of the United States or any other state.
- 12) A person who has a lawfully issued license to carry a firearm pursuant to section 6109 (relating to licenses) and that said license expired within six months prior to the date of arrest and that the individual is otherwise eligible for renewal of the license.
- 13) Any person who is otherwise eligible to possess a firearm under this chapter and who is operating a motor vehicle which is registered in the person's name or the name of a spouse or parent and which contains a firearm for which a valid license has been issued pursuant to section 6109 to the spouse or parent owning the firearm.
- 14) A person lawfully engaged in the interstate transportation of a firearm as defined under 18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(3) (relating to definitions) in compliance with 18 U.S.C. § 926A (relating to interstate transportation of firearms).
- 15) Any person who possesses a valid and lawfully issued license or permit to carry a firearm which has been issued under the laws of another state, regardless of whether a reciprocity agreement exists between the Commonwealth and the state under section 6109(k), provided:
 - (i) The state provides a reciprocal privilege for individuals licensed to carry firearms under section 6109.
 - (ii) The Attorney General has determined that the firearm laws of the state are similar to the firearm laws of this Commonwealth.

(Note that before an exception would be granted under numbers 9 and 10, the person must obtain a valid Sportsman's Firearm Permit from the county treasurer.)

Who can apply for a Sportsman's Firearm Permit?

An individual who is age 18 or older and is licensed to hunt, trap or fish, or who has been issued a permit relating to hunting dogs, may apply for a Sportsman's Firearm Permit by submitting a completed application along with the required fee to the county treasurer's office. The permit shall be issued immediately and be valid throughout this Commonwealth for a period of five years from the date of issue for any "legal firearm", when carried in conjunction with a valid hunting, furtaking or fishing license, or permit relating to hunting dogs. The issuances of a Sportsman's Firearm Permit allows the individual to carry a firearm if such persons are actually hunting, taking furbearers, fishing or training dogs, or are going to the places where they desire to hunt, take furbearers, fish, or train dogs during the regular training season, or returning from such places. A Sportsman's Firearm Permit is NOT a License to Carry a firearm concealed.

How can I find the most recent information regarding Firearm Reciprocity Agreements?

In 1995, the Pennsylvania General Assembly gave the Attorney General the authority to enter into reciprocity agreements with other states providing for the mutual recognition of each state's license to carry a firearm. The most current information concerning what states have reciprocity agreements with Pennsylvania is posted on the Attorney General's web site at www.attorneygeneral.gov. To access this information on their web site, select "Crime" and from the drop down box select

“Firearm Reciprocity”. From here you can view all the states that currently have reciprocity agreements with Pennsylvania along with a copy of the actual reciprocity agreements. All licenses issued by reciprocity states are recognized in Pennsylvania.

Other information included under “Firearm Reciprocity” is a list of states that allow individuals to carry concealed weapons in their state as long as they have a valid concealed weapons permit from their home state, regardless of whether or not there is a reciprocity agreement with that state. These states usually require the individual to have the actual permit and photo ID on their person while carrying the weapon. Note that to lawfully carry a concealed firearm in Pennsylvania, a person must either 1- possess a valid Pennsylvania License to Carry Firearms, 2- possess a valid license/permit to carry a firearm from a state with which Pennsylvania has a current reciprocity agreement or 3- fall within the applicable exceptions in 18 Pa. C.S. §6106(2)(b) as listed above, including §6106(2)(b)(15) regarding licenses/permits to carry a firearm recognized under Pennsylvania law without a formal reciprocity agreement. For a list of the state licenses/permits recognized by the Attorney General under §6106(2)(b)(15), and for more information regarding the carrying of firearms in Pennsylvania, please visit www.attorneygeneral.gov as indicated above.

Open Carry in Pennsylvania

While Pennsylvania has a specific law that requires a License To Carry Firearms for the **concealed carry** of a firearm, and the carry of firearms in vehicles, the law is silent on the legality of **openly** carrying a firearm in other situations, making it de-facto legal.

There is however a law that requires a License To Carry Firearms to carry either way in "cities of the first class", which as defined by law is only the city of Philadelphia.

18 Pa.C.S. § 6108: Carrying firearms on public streets or public property in Philadelphia

- No person shall carry a firearm, rifle or shotgun at any time upon the public streets or upon any public property in a city of the first class unless:
 - (1) such person is licensed to carry a firearm; or
 - (2) such person is exempt from licensing under [section 6106\(b\)](#) of this title (relating to firearms not to be carried without a license).

To summarize, open carry is legal in Pennsylvania without a License To Carry Firearms except in "cities of the first class" (Philadelphia) and vehicles where a License To Carry Firearms is required to do so.

With that said, we would like to point out that there is much debate among firearm owners about whether openly carrying firearms is really a good idea. While we will leave that choice to the individual we will state that in many urban areas (namely Philadelphia) doing so **will** draw unwanted attention from law enforcement that may include (but not be limited to) the following repercussions:

1. Being stopped and questioned by law enforcement.
2. Having your License To Carry Firearms seized and sent back for revocation.
3. Being arrested either improperly or for other charges like disturbing the peace or creating a public nuisance.

While this may not happen should you choose to carry openly, many urban law enforcement officers we have talked to have expressed a very negative opinion towards the idea. Some have suggested that law enforcement will do everything in their power to make your life difficult should you choose to.

Carrying a Firearm For Employment (ACT 235)

Carrying a firearm for the purpose of employment, such as an armored car driver, armed security and other similar jobs is regulated completely separate from regular [concealed carry](#). In fact having a [concealed carry permit](#) **does not** allow you to carry a firearm for employment purposes and having passed ACT235 does not allow you to carry a firearm while not working.

For more information on carrying a firearm for the purpose of employment and receiving your ACT235 qualification we highly recommend you visit the [Pennsylvania Lethal Weapons Training Program Website](#)

Firearm Reciprocity Agreements

In 1995, the Pennsylvania General Assembly gave the Attorney General the authority to enter into reciprocity agreements with other states.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania currently has formal written reciprocity agreements with eighteen states that recognize a valid license to carry firearms issued by Pennsylvania. Conversely, Pennsylvania recognizes valid firearm carry licenses/permits from those states. In addition to the 18 formal agreements, other forms of reciprocity are applicable.

[Carrying Firearms in Pennsylvania - Frequently asked questions \(by the Pennsylvania State Police\)](#)

Note: It has come to the attention of the Office of Attorney General that there has been confusion over the applicability of Pennsylvania's reciprocal privileges with regard to the residency status of an individual who has been issued a valid license/permit. It is the position of the Office of Attorney General that recognition within Pennsylvania is based on the issuance to an individual of a valid license/permit by the reciprocal contracting state, and not on the license/permit holder's place of residence.

Categories of Firearms Reciprocity

Under Pennsylvania law, there are six categories of firearms reciprocity status.

Category 1: States that have entered into written reciprocity agreements with Pennsylvania. (Title 18 Pa.C.S.A. § 6109(k))

The following states have entered into formal written reciprocity agreements with Pennsylvania under section 6109(k) of the Uniform Firearms Act. These agreements provide for reciprocal recognition of valid licenses/permits issued by both states. Recognition in Pennsylvania is based on the individual's issuance of a valid license/permit by the reciprocal contracting state, and not on the license/permit holder's place of residence.

A list of these states and links to their firearms laws is provided below, along with the text of the agreements:

- **Alaska**
 - [Read Pennsylvania's Firearm Reciprocity Agreement with Alaska](#)
 - [Read Alaska's official information on gun laws](#)
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- **Arizona**
 - [Read Pennsylvania's Firearm Reciprocity Agreement with Arizona](#)
 - [Read Arizona's official information on gun laws](#)

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- **Arkansas**
- [Read Pennsylvania's Firearm Reciprocity Agreement with Arkansas](#)
- [Read Arkansas' official information on gun laws](#)
-
- **Florida**
- [Read Pennsylvania's Firearm Reciprocity Agreement with Florida](#)
- [Review Florida's official information on gun laws](#)
-
- **Georgia**
- [Read Pennsylvania's Firearm Reciprocity Agreement with Georgia](#)
- [Contact the Georgia Office of Attorney General](#)
-
- **Kentucky**
- [Read Pennsylvania's Firearm Reciprocity Agreement with Kentucky](#)
- [Review Kentucky's official information on gun laws](#)
-
- **Maine**
- [Read Pennsylvania's Firearm Reciprocity Agreement with Maine](#)
- [Review Maine's official information on gun laws](#)
-
- **Michigan**
- [Read Pennsylvania's Firearm Reciprocity Agreement with Michigan](#)
- [Review Michigan's official information on gun laws](#)
-
- **Missouri**
- [Read Pennsylvania's Firearm Reciprocity Agreement with Missouri](#)
- [Review Missouri's official information on gun laws](#)
-
- **New Hampshire**
- [Read Pennsylvania's Firearm Reciprocity Agreement with New Hampshire](#)
- [Review New Hampshire's official information on gun laws](#)
-
- **North Carolina**
- [Read Pennsylvania's Firearm Reciprocity Agreement with North Carolina](#)
- [Read North Carolina's official information on gun laws](#)
-
- **Oklahoma**
- [Read Pennsylvania's Firearm Reciprocity Agreement with Oklahoma](#)
- [Read Oklahoma's official information on gun laws](#)
-
- **South Dakota**
- [Read Pennsylvania's Firearm Reciprocity Agreement with South Dakota](#)
- [Read South Dakota's official information on gun laws](#)
-
- **Tennessee**
- [Read Pennsylvania's Firearm Reciprocity Agreement with Tennessee](#)
- [Read Tennessee's official information on gun laws](#)
-
- **Texas**

- [Read Pennsylvania's Firearm Reciprocity Agreement with Texas](#)
- [Review Texas's official information on gun laws](#)
-
- **Virginia**
- [Read Pennsylvania's Firearm Reciprocity Agreement with Virginia](#)
- [Review Virginia's official information on gun laws](#)
-
- **West Virginia**
- [Read Pennsylvania's Firearm Reciprocity Agreement with West Virginia \(Updated July 27, 2009\)](#)
- [Review West Virginia's official information on gun laws](#)
-
- **Wyoming**
- [Read Pennsylvania's Firearm Reciprocity Agreement with Wyoming](#)
- [Review Wyoming's official information on gun laws](#)

Category 2: States that have statutory reciprocity under 6106(b)(15) of the Uniform Firearms Act.

The following states have been granted statutory reciprocity without a formal written agreement under 6106(b)(15), based on the determination of the Attorney General that the other state has granted reciprocity to Pennsylvania license holders, and that the other state's laws governing firearms are similar.

- Colorado
- Iowa
- Idaho
- Indiana
- Louisiana
- Montana
- North Dakota
- Utah
- Wisconsin

Category 3: Unilateral reciprocity granted by another state for Pennsylvania license holders.

This category encompasses states which allow an individual issued a valid concealed firearm license from Pennsylvania to carry a firearm while in those respective states.

Category 4: Pennsylvanians may apply for a license/permit from another state ("Application states").

- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Washington

Category 5: State does not recognize or grant licenses/permits to individuals from another state, currently does not extend reciprocal privileges to Pennsylvania license holders, or has not indicated current status.

- Alabama
- California
- Connecticut
- Delaware

- Hawaii
- Illinois
- Kansas
- Minnesota
- Mississippi
- Nebraska
- Nevada
- New Jersey
- New Mexico
- New York
- Ohio
- Oregon
- Rhode Island
- South Carolina

Category 6: Carry permitted without license/permit.

- Vermont

**Vermont allows possession or carrying of a concealed firearm without a license/permit.

Please be aware that the information on this page is subject to change based on the most recent developments in the various states and territories. If you are aware of changes in any of the information above, please contact the Office of Attorney General so that our information may be revised appropriately. If you plan to travel to another state it is recommended that you contact the proper authority within that state in order to verify what, if any, additional requirements or restrictions apply under state or federal law.

CONTACT INFO FOR ALL STATES

The following information may assist you in contacting the appropriate agencies if you plan to travel to another state:

Alabama

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 Office of the Attorney General of Alabama
 11 S. Union Street
 Montgomery, AL 36130

Missouri

Peter Lyskowski
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 Missouri Office of Attorney General
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 Jefferson City, MO 65102

Alaska

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 Department of Public Safety
 Records & Identification Bureau
 5700 East Tudor Rd.
 Anchorage, AK 99507

Montana

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Arizona

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Arizona Department of Public Safety
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Nebraska

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Nebraska Office of Attorney General
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Arkansas

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Arkansas State Police
1 State Police Plaza Drive
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Colorado Department of Public Safety
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New Jersey

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Office of Attorney General
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25 Market Street
Trenton, NJ 08625-0080

Connecticut

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