

PROTECTING DEMOCRACY FROM ARMED
INTIMIDATION: A GUIDE FOR STATES—APPENDIX

STATES THAT PROHIBIT GUNS IN PLACES ESSENTIAL TO THE EXERCISE OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

The following resource provides lists of states that prohibit some or all types of gun carrying in locations that are essential to the exercise of particular constitutional activities such as **voting, attending meetings of governmental bodies and school boards, and protesting.**

Note, however, that even states that prohibit guns in these locations may allow people to store firearms in their vehicles, or allow them to carry firearms onto the property with explicit permission from the governing body or property owner. Additionally, even where a type of carry is not prohibited (e.g., open carry), administrative rules or regulations may apply to prohibit all carry in those locations. **The following is a list of state laws only.**

States that Prohibit Guns at Polling Places

Local governments may establish polling locations in a range of places provided that certain requirements are met such as access for people with disabilities. Polls are commonly established in K-12 schools, private property, churches and other houses of worship, and other locally-owned buildings.

The following states specifically prohibit some or all types of firearm carry at the polls, regardless of what type of property they are located.

- **Arizona**
- **California**
- **Colorado** (Open carry prohibited, concealed carry with a permit is allowed.)
- **Florida**
- **Georgia**
- **Louisiana**
- **Maryland**

- **Massachusetts** prohibited. No statute prohibits open carry.)
- **Mississippi** (Concealed carry prohibited except for people with enhanced concealed carry permits. No statute prohibits open carry.)
- **Missouri** (Concealed carry prohibited, but no statute prohibits open carry. Guns are generally prohibited, however, in any election precinct on any election day but people with concealed carry permits are exempt from this prohibition. No statute prohibits them from carrying openly or concealed.)
- **Nebraska** (Concealed carry is
- **New Jersey**
- **New York**
- **Ohio** (Only poll observers are prohibited from carrying firearms while serving.)
- **South Carolina** (Concealed carry is prohibited.)
- **Texas**
- **Virginia**
- **District of Columbia**

States that Prohibit Guns on the Grounds of K–12 Schools, Courthouses, Libraries, Houses of Worship, and Other Locations that Are Often Used for Polling Places

All states, except Utah and Delaware, and the District of Columbia prohibit firearms to some degree on K–12 schools and/or other locations that are the most common locations for polling places.

Even where state law prohibits firearms as a general matter, private property owners, such as houses of worship, may grant permission to people to carry guns on their properties. Private property owners, such as homeowners, however, may also prohibit guns on their properties even when state law does not, subject to certain, limited exceptions such as notice requirements.

- **Alabama** (K–12 schools and courthouses.)
- **Alaska** (K–12 schools and courthouses.)
- **Arizona** (Public K–12 schools.)
- **Arkansas** (K–12 schools and courthouses. In houses of worship, concealed handguns are prohibited, but there is no restriction on open carry and people with concealed carry
- endorsements may carry.)
- **California** (K–12 schools.)
- **Colorado** (K–12 schools and public buildings where security personnel and electronic screening devices are permanently in place at each entrance.)
- **Connecticut** (K–12 schools.)
- **Florida** (K–12 schools and courthouses.)

- **Georgia** (K–12 schools, courthouses, and houses of worship.)
- **Idaho** (K–12 schools. Carry concealed is prohibited in courthouses but no statute prohibits open carry.)
- **Illinois** (K–12 schools. Courthouse and libraries. Open carry is prohibited on any public way within 1,000 feet of school buildings.)
- **Indiana** (K–12 schools.)
- **Iowa** (K–12 schools.)
- **Kansas** (Only open carry is prohibited in K–12 schools and courthouses. Concealed carry may be prohibited if certain notice and security requirements are met.)
- **Kentucky** (K–12 schools. Concealed carry is prohibited in certain courthouses and areas of courthouses. Open carry is not prohibited in these locations.)
- **Louisiana** (K–12 schools. Concealed carry is prohibited in courthouses and houses of worship but no state law prohibits open carry.)
- **Maine** (K–12 schools and courthouses.)
- **Maryland** (K–12 schools.)
- **Massachusetts** (K–12 schools.)
- **Michigan** (Concealed carry is prohibited in K–12 but no state law prohibits people with concealed carry permits from openly carrying in K–12 schools. Firearms are prohibited in courts but people with concealed carry permits are exempt and no statute prohibits them from carrying openly or concealed. Guns are prohibited in houses of worship, but no statute prohibits people with concealed carry permits from carrying openly.)
- **Minnesota** (K–12 schools. Courthouses, however, people with concealed permits are exempt and no statute prohibits them from openly carrying firearms.)
- **Mississippi** (K–12 schools. Concealed carry is prohibited in courthouses, except for people with enhanced concealed carry permits who may carry firearms concealed. No state law prohibits people with enhanced concealed carry permits or others from openly carrying in a courthouse.)
- **Missouri** (K–12 schools. Concealed carry is prohibited in courthouses and houses of worship but no state law prohibits open carry.)
- **Montana** (K–12 schools. Concealed carry is prohibited in courthouses but no state law prohibits open carry.)
- **Nebraska** (K–12 schools. Concealed carry is prohibited in courthouses and houses of worship, but no state law prohibits open carry.)
- **Nevada** (K–12 schools. Concealed carry is prohibited in courthouses but no state law prohibits open carry by people with or without permits.)
- **New Hampshire** (Courthouses.)
- **New Jersey** (K–12 schools, government buildings, courthouses, and publicly owned or leased libraries.)

- **New Mexico** (Concealed carry is prohibited in public K–12 schools and courthouses. No state law, however, prohibits open carry in these locations.)
- **New York** (K–12 schools, government buildings, courthouses, libraries, and houses of worship. Open carry of handguns is generally prohibited in public.)
- **North Carolina** (K–12 schools and courthouses.)
- **North Dakota** (K–12 schools and houses of worship. Guns are also generally prohibited in publicly owned or operated buildings.)
- **Ohio** (K–12 schools and courthouses. Concealed carry is prohibited in houses of worship, however no state law prohibits open carry.)
- **Oklahoma** (K–12 schools, courthouses, and publicly owned or leased buildings for the purpose of conducting business with the public.)
- **Oregon** (Courthouses. Guns are allowed on K–12 school grounds but the state authorizes schools to prohibit people with concealed carry permits from carrying on their properties. Open carry is prohibited in state and locally-occupied buildings, including libraries. No state law prohibits people with concealed carry permits from openly carrying in state and local buildings generally.)
- **Pennsylvania** (K–12 schools and courthouses.)
- **Rhode Island** (K–12 schools.)
- **South Carolina** (K–12 schools and publicly owned buildings. Concealed handguns are prohibited in houses of worship but no state law prohibits openly carried firearms by people with or without concealed carry permits.)
- **South Dakota** (Public K–12 schools and courthouses.)
- **Tennessee** (K–12 schools. Private schools, however, may establish a policy allowing people with concealed carry permits to carry openly or concealed guns on their campuses. Guns are prohibited inside a courthouse when judicial proceedings are being conducted.)
- **Texas** (K–12 schools and courthouses.)
- **Vermont** (K–12 schools and courthouses.)
- **Virginia** (K–12 schools and courthouses.)
- **Washington** (K–12 schools and courthouses.)
- **West Virginia** (Courthouses and K–12 schools, though private schools may enact a policy allowing firearms on campus.)
- **Wisconsin** (K–12 schools and courthouses.)
- **Wyoming** (Concealed carry is prohibited in K–12 schools and courtrooms but no state law prohibits open carry.)
- **District of Columbia** (K–12 schools and houses of worship.)

States that Prohibit Guns at Places Where Votes Are Being Tabulated or Elections Are Being Certified

Only Colorado, Virginia, and Washington explicitly prohibit guns in or around buildings where votes are being tabulated. However, votes are usually counted in government facilities such as courthouses, city halls, and county offices and many states prohibit some type of gun carrying in these and other public buildings.

- **Alabama** (Buildings or facilities to which access of unauthorized persons and prohibited articles is limited through specific security features.)
- **Colorado**
- **Missouri** (Possibly. Firearms are prohibited in any election precinct on any election day but people with concealed carry permits may carry, and no state law prohibits a permittee from carrying openly or concealed.)
- **Nevada** (Concealed carry is prohibited in state or local-owned or occupied buildings. No statute prohibits open carry, however.)
- **New Jersey** (Any place owned, leased, or under the control of state or local government, for the purpose of government administration.)
- **New York** (Any place owned or under the control of state or local government, for the purpose of government administration.)
- **North Dakota** (Publicly owned or operated buildings.)
- **Ohio** (Concealed carry is prohibited in state and local government and political subdivision buildings, but the governing board of the locality or subdivision may enact a statute, ordinance, or policy that allows concealed carry firearms in these locations. No statute prohibits open carry, however.)
- **Oklahoma** (Buildings or offices owned or leased by a city, town, county, or state authority for the purpose of conducting business with the public.)
- **Oregon** (Open carry is prohibited by people without concealed carry permits in buildings occupied by state and local governments but no statute prohibits people with concealed carry permits from carrying openly. People with permits may carry.)
- **South Carolina** (Publicly owned buildings.)
- **Virginia**
- **Washington**
- **Wisconsin** (Open carry is prohibited in state and local public buildings. People with concealed carry permits are exempt so may carry concealed and no statute prohibits them from carrying openly.)

States that Prohibit Guns at the State Capitol Building and Grounds

Only California, New York, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia specifically prohibit all firearms in their state capitol buildings and grounds. However, many other states prohibit a subset of firearms, whether carried openly or concealed or by people with or without permits, in their capitol buildings. Other states broadly prohibit certain types of firearm carry in publicly owned buildings or where state business is being conducted.

- **Arkansas** (Loaded firearms are prohibited in the state capitol by people without enhanced concealed carry permits but no state law prohibits anyone from carrying unloaded firearms. Concealed handguns are prohibited in meetings of the general assembly, but people with enhanced concealed carry permits may carry concealed handguns pursuant to their endorsement. No state law prohibits people with or without permits from carrying openly in meetings of the general assembly.)
- **California**
- **Colorado** (Open carry is prohibited in buildings of the general assembly and all carry is prohibited in public buildings where security personnel and electronic screening devices are permanently in place at each entrance.)
- **Connecticut** (In any building where the general assembly is located; offices of a committee, member, officer or employee of the general assembly.)
- **Florida** (State legislative meetings only.)
- **Georgia** (Government building where ingress is restricted or screened by security personnel.)
- **Illinois** (Areas under the control of an officer of the executive or legislative branch of government.)
- **Iowa** (Open carry is prohibited but concealed carry is allowed.)
- **Kansas** (Open carry is prohibited but concealed carry is allowed. Concealed carry may be prohibited if certain notice and security requirements are met.)
- **Kentucky** (Concealed carry is prohibited in the general assembly or a committee of the general assembly, except by members. No state law prohibits open carry in these locations.)
- **Louisiana** (Concealed carry is prohibited in the state capitol building but no state law prohibits open carry.)
- **Minnesota** (Firearms are prohibited in the state capitol but people with concealed permits are exempt and state law does not prohibit them from carrying openly.)

- **Missouri** (Concealed carry is prohibited in state owned or occupied buildings except for people with concealed carry permits, but no law prohibits open carry by people with or without concealed carry permits.)
- **Montana** (Concealed carry is generally prohibited in restricted portions of a building used for state or local government offices. Open carry is not prohibited by statute.)
- **Nebraska** (Concealed carry is prohibited in meetings of the legislature and its committees but open carry is not prohibited by statute. Neither concealed nor open carry are prohibited on the grounds or buildings of the state legislature, generally.)
- **Nevada** (Nevada generally prohibits any person from interfering in the legislative process by willfully possessing any firearm in the state legislative building or any other place where the legislature conducts its business.)
- **New Jersey** (Any place owned, leased, or under the control of state or local government, for the purpose of government administration.)
- **New York** (Any place owned or under the control of state or local government, for the purpose of government administration.)
- **North Carolina** (State buildings and offices of the state government.)
- **North Dakota** (Publicly owned or operated buildings.)
- **Ohio** (Concealed carry is prohibited in state government buildings but no statute prohibits open carry.)
- **Oregon** (The state capitol building.)
- **South Carolina**
- **South Dakota** (Guns may not be carried openly or concealed in the state capitol or in any building appended to or used as a supplementary structure to the state capitol. This prohibition does not apply to the concealed carry of a handgun by a person with an enhanced concealed carry permit who meets certain requirements.)
- **Virginia**
- **Washington** (Only open carry is prohibited.)
- **West Virginia**
- **Wisconsin** (Open carry is prohibited in state buildings. People with concealed carry permits are exempt and no statute prohibits them from carrying openly.)
- **District of Columbia** (US Capitol buildings and grounds.)

States that Prohibit Guns at Meetings of State or Local Government, or at School Board Meetings

Some states, like Florida, specifically prohibit guns at government meetings. Other states, like California, prohibit guns in government owned or occupied buildings, generally, thus ensuring that places where city councils or school boards hold meetings are free from guns.

- **Alabama** (Buildings where county commissions or city councils are having a meeting.)
- **Arkansas** (Concealed handguns are prohibited in any meeting place of the governing body of any governmental entity, and any meeting of the legislature or a committee, but people with enhanced concealed carry permits may carry a concealed handgun pursuant to their endorsement. Open and concealed carry of firearms are not prohibited. Loaded firearms are prohibited in publicly owned buildings but people with enhanced concealed carry permits are exempt.)
- **California** (Any hearing room in which any committee of the Senate or Assembly is conducting a hearing. Open carry is prohibited in any state or local public building or meeting open to the public but concealed carry is allowed.)
- **Colorado** (Open carry is prohibited at meetings of the general assembly and in public buildings where security personnel and electronic screening devices are permanently in place at each entrance.)
- **Connecticut** (Meetings of the general assembly.)
- **Florida**
- **Georgia** (Only when ingress into a government building is restricted or screened by security personnel.)
- **Illinois** (Local government buildings.)
- **Kentucky** (Concealed carry is prohibited in any meeting of the governing body of a county, municipality, or special district. Open carry is not prohibited.)
- **Louisiana** (Concealed carry is prohibited at local government meetings but no statute prohibits open carry.)
- **Mississippi** (Concealed carry is prohibited in state and local government meetings, and meeting places of local governments, except for people with enhanced concealed carry permits. No statute prohibits open carry.)
- **Missouri** (Concealed carry is prohibited in meetings of state and local governments, but a member of the body holding a valid endorsed concealed carry permit may carry a concealed firearm at a meeting of the body of which he or she is a member. No statute prohibits open carry in government meetings.)
- **Montana** (Concealed carry is generally prohibited in restricted portions of a building used for state or local government offices. Open carry is not prohibited by statute.)

- **Nebraska** (Concealed carry is prohibited in a meeting of the governing body of a county, public school district, municipality, or other political subdivision, and meetings of the legislature. No statutes prohibit open carry in these locations.)
- **Nevada** (Concealed carry is prohibited in state or local-owned or occupied buildings. No statute prohibits open carry, however.)
- **New Jersey** (Any place owned, leased, or under the control of state or local government, for the purpose of government administration.)
- **New York** (Any place owned or under the control of state or local government, for the purpose of government administration.)
- **North Carolina** (State buildings or offices of the state government.)
- **North Dakota** (Publicly owned or operated buildings.)
- **Ohio** (Concealed carry is prohibited in state and local government and political subdivision buildings, but the governing board of the locality or subdivision may enact a statute, ordinance, or policy that allows concealed carry firearms in these locations. No statute prohibits open carry, however.)
- **Oklahoma** (Buildings or offices owned or leased by a city, town, county, or state authority for the purpose of conducting business with the public.)
- **Oregon** (Open carry is prohibited by people without concealed carry permits in buildings occupied by state and local governments but no statute prohibits people with concealed carry permits from carrying openly. People with permits may carry.)
- **South Carolina** (Publicly owned buildings. People with concealed carry permits may not carry handguns into the business meeting of the governing body of a county, public school district, municipality, or special purpose district.)
- **Texas** (Guns are prohibited in open meetings if notice is given as required.)
- **Virginia** (Any state owned or leased building.)
- **Washington** (Open carry is prohibited in public legislative hearings or meetings. Firearms are prohibited in meetings of school district board of directors except for people with concealed carry permit carrying handguns in meetings off school property. Open carry is prohibited in local government meetings during the hearing or meeting.)
- **Wisconsin** (Open carry is prohibited in state and local public buildings. People with concealed carry permits may carry concealed and no statute prohibits them from carrying openly.)
- **Wyoming** (Concealed carry is prohibited in a meeting of a governmental entity, legislature, or legislative committee. No statute prohibits open carry.)
- **District of Columbia** (Buildings or offices occupied by the District of Columbia, its agencies, or instrumentalities.)

States that Prohibit Guns in the Offices of Legislators or Government Officials

Some states like Alabama, Illinois, and Washington specifically prohibit guns in the offices of legislators or other elected officials. Other states broadly prohibit guns in government-owned buildings thereby excluding firearms from places where elected officials usually have offices.

- **Alabama** (The primary office of any elected official.)
- **Arkansas** (Concealed handguns are prohibited in state offices, and loaded firearms are prohibited in publicly owned buildings, but people with enhanced concealed carry permits may carry concealed handguns pursuant to their endorsement. Open and concealed carry of firearms are not prohibited.)
- **California** (Any legislative office, any office of the governor or other constitutional officer. Open carry is prohibited in any state or local public building but concealed carry is allowed.)
- **Colorado** (Open carry is prohibited in buildings where any member, officer, or employee of the general assembly has an office, and public buildings at which security personnel and electronic screening devices are permanently in place at each entrance.)
- **Connecticut** (Buildings in which offices of General Assembly members, employees, and officers are located.)
- **Georgia** (Carry is prohibited in a government building where ingress is restricted or screened by security personnel.)
- **Illinois**
- **Missouri** (Concealed carry is prohibited in locally owned or occupied buildings except for people with concealed carry permits, but no law prohibits open carry by people with or without permits.)
- **Montana** (Concealed carry is generally prohibited in restricted portions of a building used for state or local government offices. Open carry is not prohibited by statute.)
- **Nevada** (Concealed carry is prohibited in state or local-owned or occupied buildings. No statute prohibits open carry, however.)
- **New Jersey** (Guns are prohibited in any place owned, leased, or under the control of state or local government, for the purpose of government administration.)
- **New York** (Guns are prohibited in any place owned or under the control of state or local government, for the purpose of government administration.)
- **North Carolina** (Firearms are prohibited in state buildings or offices of the state government.)
- **North Dakota** (Guns are prohibited in publicly owned or operated buildings.)
- **Ohio** (State and local government and political subdivision buildings, but the governing board of the locality

or subdivision may enact a statute, ordinance or policy that allows concealed carry firearms in these locations. No statute prohibits open carry, however.)

- **Oklahoma** (Buildings or offices owned or leased by a city, town, county, or state authority for the purpose of conducting business with the public.)
 - **Oregon** (Open carry is prohibited by people without concealed carry permits in buildings occupied by state and local governments but no statute prohibits people with concealed carry permits from carrying openly. People with permits may carry.)
 - **South Carolina** (Publicly owned buildings. People with concealed carry permits may not carry handguns into an office of the governing body
- of a county, public school district, municipality, or special purpose district.)
 - **Virginia** (Any state or state-agency owned or leased building and in any office where state employees are regularly present for the purpose of performing their official duties.)
 - **Washington** (Open carry is prohibited in state legislative offices.)
 - **Wisconsin** (Open carry is prohibited in state and local public buildings. People with concealed carry permits are exempt so may carry concealed and no statute prohibits them from carrying openly.)
 - **District of Columbia** (Buildings or offices occupied by the District of Columbia, its agencies, or its instrumentalities.)

States that Prohibit Guns at Protests, Demonstrations, or Rallies

Alabama, New York, and Maryland prohibit all guns at protests and demonstrations but other states such as California and Illinois prohibit guns only at events that require a permit.

- **Alabama** (Demonstrations.)
 - **Arkansas** (Concealed handguns are prohibited at demonstrations but there is no restriction on open carry and people with concealed carry endorsements may carry at demonstrations.)
 - **Idaho** (Idaho generally prohibits a “body of men” from parading in public with firearms in any city or town.)
 - **Illinois** (Permitted events.)
 - **Louisiana** (Concealed carry is prohibited at a demonstration
- for which a permit is issued by a governmental entity but no statute prohibits open carry.)
 - **Maryland**
 - **Mississippi** (Participants in a demonstration may not carry concealed firearms unless they have an enhanced concealed carry permit. No state law prohibits open carry by people with or without permits.)
 - **New Jersey** (Firearms are prohibited within 100 feet of a permitted demonstration, public gathering, or event.)

- **Nebraska** (Concealed carry is prohibited at a political rally. There is no statute prohibiting open carry.)
- **New York** (Firearms are prohibited at public demonstrations and rallies.)
- **North Carolina** (Carry is prohibited at picket lines or demonstrations upon any public place owned or under the control of the state or local government.)
- **Oklahoma** (Guns are prohibited at an event on government owned property that is secured with specified minimum-security provisions, including security fences, controlled access points, and metal detectors.)
- **Washington** (Open carry is prohibited within 250 feet of a permitted demonstration.)
- **District of Columbia** (Firearms are prohibited within an area no more than 1,000 feet of a demonstration in a public place, and at a gathering or special event open to the public if the organizer has provided notice prohibiting the carrying of handguns in advance of the gathering or special event and posted signage at the event.)

States that Prohibit Guns in Other Locations Sensitive to the Exercise of Democracy

Several states prohibit guns in public parks where protests and assemblies often occur. Nevada does not prohibit guns in public buildings but authorizes buildings to exclude firearms.

- **Georgia** (People eligible to carry firearms in public may not openly carry long guns in parks.)
- **Illinois** (Public parks.)
- **Indiana** (Public parks.)
- **New Jersey** (Public parks.)
- **Nevada** (Concealed firearms are not allowed in any public building that has a metal detector at each public entrance or a sign posted at each public entrance indicating that no firearms are allowed in the building.)
- **North Carolina** (Open carry is prohibited at any assembly in which a fee is charged for admission and parades. People with concealed carry permits may carry concealed handguns.)
- **Oklahoma** (Open carry of handguns is prohibited in municipal parks that are owned, leased, operated, or managed by public trust or nonprofit entities, though people may carry concealed handguns on these properties.)
- **Wisconsin** (A person who has received notice that firearms are prohibited may not carry a firearm at a special event that is open to the public, is for a duration of not more than three weeks, and either has designated entrances to and from the event that are locked when the event is closed or requires an admission.)

States Where Local Governments Can Regulate Where Guns May Be Carried

Although state law may not prohibit guns in a particular area, many states allow localities to prohibit guns on their properties and in other sensitive locations in their jurisdiction. Only a handful of states confer this power broadly—California, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Massachusetts, and New York—but many states allow local governments to prohibit guns on certain types of property or in certain areas.

- **Alaska** (In restricted access areas of municipal government buildings.)
- **Arizona** (A state or political subdivision may reasonably request that guns not be brought into property it owns, leases, or operates. The entity must provide for temporary and secure storage. State and political subdivisions may do the same for public events that are events of limited duration conducted by a public entity or a private entity with a permit or license granted by a public entity.)
- **California**
- **Colorado**
- **Connecticut**
- **Delaware** (Open carry in municipal or county buildings, provided that all areas where possession is restricted are clearly identified by a conspicuous sign posted at each entrance to the restricted area.)
- **Hawaii**
- **Indiana** (In buildings containing courtrooms.)
- **Iowa** (In the buildings or physical structures located on property under the political subdivision's control if adequate arrangements are made by the political subdivision to screen persons for firearms or other dangerous weapons and the political subdivision provides armed security personnel.)
- **Kansas** (Concealed carry in public buildings that have adequate security measures, including armed personnel and electronic equipment such as metal detectors at all public entrances to detect and restrict the carrying of weapons inside the building.)
- **Kentucky** (Concealed carry in buildings they own, lease, or control. They are not specifically authorized by statute to prohibit open carry, however.)
- **Louisiana** (Courthouses, polling places, municipal buildings, or other public buildings that are utilized as the meeting place of the governing authority of a political subdivision, the state capitol building, houses of worship, and demonstrations for which a permit is issued by a governmental entity.)
- **Maryland** (In or within 100 yards of a park, church, school, public building, and other place of public assembly.)
- **Massachusetts**
- **Mississippi** (Concealed firearms at public parks; public meetings of a county, municipality or other governmental body; and political rallies or official political meetings.)

- **Missouri** (Concealed firearms in any building or portion of a building owned, leased, or controlled by the county or municipality. Localities may also regulate the open carrying of firearms except for by people with a concealed carry permit.)
- **Montana** (Public assemblies, publicly owned buildings, and parks.)
- **Nebraska** (Open carry.)
- **New Jersey** (Local governments have broad authority to regulate where guns may be carried in buildings and spaces owned, leased, or under their control).
- **New York**
- **North Carolina** (Publicly owned buildings, public parks, or recreation areas. Local governments may regulate the display of firearms on public roads, sidewalks, alleys or other public property.)
- **Oklahoma** (Boards of public libraries may prohibit concealed weapons in libraries.)
- **Oregon** (Loaded firearms in public places by people without concealed carry permits.)
- **Rhode Island** (Possibly allows local governments to regulate where guns may be carried.)
- **South Carolina** (The governing body of a county, municipality, or political subdivision may temporarily restrict the otherwise lawful open carrying of a firearm on public property when it issues a permit to allow a public protest, rally, or other organized event. No statute allows local governments and political subdivisions to restrict concealed carry by people with permits, however. Local governments may also prohibit the public brandishment of firearms, and public brandishment of firearms during times of insurrection, invasions, riots, or natural disasters, or when there is a demonstrated potential for such events.)
- **Tennessee** (Local government meeting. People with concealed carry permits are exempt from any prohibition enacted by a local or state regarding handgun carry unless certain security requirements are met. If meetings are conducted at libraries, the security requirements do not apply.)
- **Texas** (Long guns in public parks, public meetings of local governments, and political rallies, parades, and official political meetings.)
- **Vermont** (Possibly allows local governments to regulate where guns may be carried.)
- **Virginia** (Any building used for governmental purposes, public recreation, or community center, public park, and on any public street or other place that is open to the public and is being used by or is adjacent to a permitted event or an event that would otherwise require a permit. School boards meetings.)
- **Washington** (Stadiums or convention centers operated by a locality, except for people carrying handguns with a)
- **West Virginia** (Municipal buildings, municipally owned property, other than buildings and recreational facilities, by individuals without concealed carry licenses.)

- **Wisconsin** (Local government buildings.)
- **Wyoming** (Guns are not specifically mentioned, but local governments are authorized to regulate “riots, disturbances, disorderly assemblies or parades, or any other conduct which disturbs or jeopardizes the public health, safety, peace or morality, in any public or private place.”)

States that Prohibit Open Carry in Public or Only with Permits

In the following states, even where state law does not explicitly prohibit the open carrying of firearms in particular locations, open carrying in public is prohibited or regulated.

- **California**
- **Connecticut**
- **Florida**
- **Illinois**
- **Indiana**
- **Maryland**
- **Massachusetts**
- **Minnesota**
- **New Jersey**
- **Rhode Island**
- **Virginia** (The open carry of certain loaded firearms in public areas by people without concealed carry permits is prohibited in Alexandria, Chesapeake, Fairfax, Falls Church, Newport News, Norfolk, Richmond, or Virginia Beach and in the counties of Arlington, Fairfax, Henrico, Loudoun, or Prince William.)
- **District of Columbia**

States with Other Laws that Could Make Intimidation with a Gun a Crime or Civil Violation

Many states have additional laws that can be used to prevent someone from using a gun in public to intimidate or harass someone engaging in constitutional activities.

- **Alabama** (Use of a gun while fighting.)
- **Arizona** (Threatening or intimidating; disorderly conduct; misconduct involving weapons.)
- **Arkansas** (Disorderly conduct.)
- **California** (Brandishing a weapon.)
- **Colorado** (Disorderly conduct; menacing.)
- **Delaware** (Menacing.)
- **Florida** (Improper exhibition of dangerous weapons or firearms.)
- **Georgia** (Pointing a gun or pistol at another; terrorist threats and acts; disorderly conduct.)
- **Hawaii** (Terrorism in the first degree; disorderly conduct.)

- **Idaho** (Exhibition or use of deadly weapon; disturbing the peace.)
- **Illinois** (Unlawful use of weapons; disorderly conduct.)
- **Indiana** (Pointing a firearm at another person; criminal recklessness.)
- **Iowa** (Assault; intimidation with a dangerous weapon.)
- **Maine** (Civil violation of threatening display of carrying concealed weapon.)
- **Maryland** (Possession of firearm at public demonstration.)
- **Massachusetts** (Threatening use or presence of a firearm.)
- **Michigan** (Brandishing firearm in public; pointing or aiming firearm at another person; carrying with unlawful intent a firearm or dangerous or deadly weapon.)
- **Minnesota** (Dangerous weapons; armed associations; civil disorder; threats of violence.)
- **Mississippi** (Exhibiting firearms in rude, angry, or threatening manner; disturbance in public place.)
- **Missouri** (Unlawful use of weapons.)
- **Nebraska** (Making terroristic threats.)
- **Nevada** (Drawing a deadly weapon in a threatening manner.)
- **New Hampshire** (Criminal threatening.)
- **New York** (Menacing in the second degree.)
- **North Carolina** (Going armed with unusual and dangerous weapons to the terror of the people.)
- **Ohio** (Preventing or disrupting a lawful meeting.)
- **Oklahoma** (Pointing weapons at others.)
- **Oregon** (Menacing; Pointing firearm at another.)
- **South Carolina** (Pointing a firearm at another person.)
- **Tennessee** (Assault.)
- **Texas** (Disorderly conduct; assault.)
- **Utah** (Threat of violence; threatening or using dangerous weapon in fight or quarrel.)
- **Vermont** (Aiming gun at another.)
- **Virginia** (Holding, pointing, or brandishing a firearm.)
- **Washington** (Weapons apparently capable of producing bodily harm.)
- **West Virginia** (Brandishing deadly weapons.)
- **Wisconsin** (Endangering safety by use of dangerous weapons.)
- **Wyoming** (Aggravated assault and battery; reckless endangering.)