Texas

Shall Issue: YES

Must Inform Officer by Law: YES

(See Must Inform Section Below)

Permits/Licenses This State Honors

Alabama      Alaska      Arizona      Arkansas      California
Colorado     Connecticut Delaware      Florida       Georgia
Hawaii       Idaho        Indiana      Iowa          Kansas
Kentucky     Louisiana    Maryland     Massachusetts Michigan
Mississippi  Missouri     Montana     Nebraska      Nevada
New Jersey   New Mexico   New York     North Carolina North Dakota
Oklahoma     Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota
Tennessee    Utah         Virginia     Washington    West Virginia

Texas Honors Non-Resident Permits/Licenses From the States They Honor. (Must be 21 Years of Age)

How to Apply for A Permit

You may apply online Here Or print, fill out and mail in the appropriate forms under Downloadable Forms in the left-hand navigation bar of the CHL Website. Additionally, some instructors may provide the required forms for students.

Or contact the DPS at the Address Below.

Texas Department of Public Safety
Concealed Handgun - MSC 0245
PO Box 4087
Austin, TX 78773-0001

Contact us by phone: (512) 424-7293

www.handgunlaw.us
CHL applicants **must have done one of the following** to schedule an appointment with MorphoTrust USA (formerly L-1 Identity Solutions):

1. An **online application** must have been submitted, OR
2. TXDPS must be in receipt of the **paper CHL application**.
   a. Applicants who choose to submit a paper application must wait to schedule their MorphoTrust USA (formerly L-1 Identity Solutions) appointment after the application has been processed through the mail and they have received confirmation the application has been entered into the CHL database.

To reduce processing time, TXDPS encourages all applicants to utilize the secure online application.

**Age Requirements:**

An applicant must be 21 years of age to submit an application for a Texas Concealed Handgun License **OR** must be at least 18 years of age if the applicant:

1. is a member or veteran of the United States armed forces, including a member or veteran of the reserves or national guard;
2. was discharged under honorable conditions, if discharged from the United States armed forces, reserves, or national guard.

Effective March 1, 2011, all fingerprints for original Concealed Handgun License Applications must be submitted through L-1 Enrollment Services. (See Administrative Rule §6.12)

Cost is $140.00 for initial and $70.00 for Renewal. For those 60 and older and those honorably discharged Veterans with over 1 year since separation costs is $70 for Initial and $35.00 for renewal. Active Military or honorably discharged for less than one year the costs is $00.00. Link to **Texas Fees**.

**Non-Resident Permits**

You may apply online **Here** Or print, fill out and mail in the appropriate forms under **Downloadable Forms** in the left-hand navigation bar of the CHL Website. Additionally, some instructors may provide the required forms for students.

In addition to the information required by the Act, an application must contain all the following items:

1. **Proficiency certificate.** The applicant must submit a handgun proficiency certificate (TR 100) issued upon successful completion of a handgun proficiency course approved by the department and taught by a certified handgun instructor. A proficiency certificate submitted by an original applicant will not be accepted by the department if it is more than two years old. A proficiency certificate submitted by a renewal applicant will not be accepted by the department if it is more than six months old.

2. **Out-of-state residents need to provide a color copy, front and back, of your state issued identification or driver license.**

Effective March 1, 2011, all fingerprints for original Concealed Handgun License Applications must be submitted through L-1 Enrollment Services. (See Administrative Rule §6.12)

www.handgunlaw.us
Places Off-Limits Even With A Permit/License

**Title 10 Chpt. 46 § 46.03**

- A place of business that derives 51% or more of its income from the sale or service of alcoholic beverages for on premises consumption
- On premises of a correctional facility
- On the physical premises of a school or educational institution, any grounds or building on which an activity sponsored by a school or educational institution is being conducted, or a passenger transportation vehicle of a school or educational institution, whether the school or educational institution is public or private,
- On the premises where a high school, collegiate or professional sporting event of interscholastic event is taking place, unless the license holder is a participant in the event and a handgun is used in the event
- On the premises of a polling place on the day of an election or while early voting is in progress.
- Racetrack; secured area of an airport
- In any government court or offices utilized by the court, unless pursuant to written regulations or written authorization of the court.
- *on the premises of a church, synagogue, or other established place of religious worship.
- *On the premises of a Hospital licensed under the Health and Safety Code
- *On the premises of a nursing home licensed under the Health and Safety Code
- *Amusement parks. Amusement Parks means a permanent indoor or outdoor facility or park where amusement rides are available for use by the public that is located in a county with a population of more than one million, encompasses at least 75 acres in surface area, is enclosed with access only through controlled entries, is open for operation more than 120 days in each calendar year, and has security guards on the premises at all times. The term does not include any public or private driveway, street, sidewalk or walkway, parking lot, parking garage, or other parking area.
- Public or private premises conspicuously posted with a Sign that meets these Criteria.
- Items above marked * Do not apply if the actor was not given effective notice under Section 30.06.

**Sec. 46.035. Unlawful Carrying of Handgun by License Holder.**

(f) In this section:

(3) "Premises" means a building or a portion of a building. The term does not include any public or private driveway, street, sidewalk or walkway, parking lot, parking garage, or other parking area.

**Note:** Beginning Sept. 1, 2013 "Concealed" means A license holder commits an offense if the license holder carries a handgun on or about the license holder ’s person under the authority of Subchapter H, Chapter 411, Government Code, and intentionally displays the handgun in plain view of another person in a public place..

**Note:** (This Becomes Law on 9/1/13) Sec. 2155.101 Thru Sec. 2155.103 States that if a Hotel/Motel has restrictions on firearms on their property they must display that on their website. If a hotel provides a written confirmation or a written statement of terms and conditions to a consumer after accepting the consumer’s hotel reservation by telephone, the hotel shall include information specifying how the consumer may review applicable guest policies. The guest policies must indicate the hotel’s policy regarding the possession, storage, and transportation of firearms by guests. The hotel can be fined if they do not list their restrictions.

For Federal Restrictions on Firearms see the USA Page.
Do “No Gun Signs” Have the Force of Law?

“Yes”

30.06(e) It is an exception to the application of this section that the property on which the license holder carries a handgun is owned or leased by a governmental entity and is not a premises or other place on which the license holder is prohibited from carrying the handgun under Section 46.03 or 46.035. In order to provide notice that entry on property by a license holder with a concealed handgun is forbidden, Penal Code Section 30.06(c)(3)(A) requires that a written communication contain the following Language: 30.06 Sign.

30.06(c)(3)(B) further states that a sign must meet the following requirements:

i. includes the language described by Paragraph (A) in both English and Spanish;

ii. appears in contrasting colors with block letters at least one inch in height; and

iii. is displayed in a conspicuous manner clearly visible to the public.

Texas No Gun Signs must meet certain criteria or they are not valid. Click Here to read from the TX DPS what an official No Gun Sign wording and size must be to have the force of law.

Note: Texas also has a different sign that is posted in and about every establishment that derives 51% or more of its income from the sale or service of alcoholic beverages for on premises consumption. Carry in these establishments is against the law even with a Permit/License to Carry. The 51% sign must be posted by law on any establishment that derives more than 50% of their income from the sale of alcohol.

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.

Parking Lot Storage Law

Labor Code Subchapter G
52.061. Restriction on Prohibiting Employee Access to or Storage of Firearm or Ammunition.

A public or private employer may not prohibit an employee who holds a license to carry a concealed handgun under Subchapter H, Chapter 411, Government Code, who otherwise lawfully possesses a firearm, or who lawfully possesses ammunition from transporting or storing a firearm or ammunition the employee is authorized by law to possess in a locked, privately owned motor vehicle in a parking lot, parking garage, or other parking area the employer provides for employees.

Sec. 52.062. Exceptions.

(a) Section 52.061 does not:

(1) authorize a person who holds a license to carry a concealed handgun under Subchapter H, Chapter 411, Government Code, who otherwise lawfully possesses a firearm, or who lawfully possesses ammunition to possess a firearm or ammunition on any property where the possession of a firearm or ammunition is prohibited by state or federal law; or
(2) Apply to:

(A) a vehicle owned or leased by a public or private employer and used by an employee in the course and scope of the employee’s employment, unless the employee is required to transport or store a firearm in the official discharge of the employee’s duties;
(B) a school district;
(C) an open-enrollment charter school, as defined by Section 5.001, Education Code;
(D) a private school, as defined by Section 22.081, Education Code;
(E) property owned or controlled by a person, other than the employer, that is subject to a valid, unexpired oil, gas, or other mineral lease that contains a provision prohibiting the possession of firearms on the property; or
(F) property owned or leased by a chemical manufacturer or oil and gas refiner with an air authorization under Chapter 382, Health and Safety Code, and on which the primary business conducted is the manufacture, use, storage, or transportation of hazardous, combustible, or explosive materials, except in regard to an employee who holds a license to carry a concealed handgun under Subchapter H, Chapter 411, Government Code, and who stores a firearm or ammunition the employee is authorized by law to possess in a locked, privately owned motor vehicle in a parking lot, parking garage, or other parking area the employer provides for employees that is outside of a secured and restricted area:
   (i) that contains the physical plant;
   (ii) that is not open to the public; and
   (iii) the ingress into which is constantly monitored by security personnel.

(b) Section 52.061 does not prohibit an employer from prohibiting an employee who holds a license to carry a concealed handgun under Subchapter H, Chapter 411, Government Code, or who otherwise lawfully possesses a firearm, from possessing a firearm the employee is otherwise authorized by law to possess on the premises of the employer’s business. In this subsection, "premises" has the meaning assigned by Section 46.035(f)(3), Penal Code.

Sec. 411.203. Rights of Employers. This subchapter does not prevent or otherwise limit the right of a public or private employer to prohibit persons who are licensed under this subchapter from carrying a concealed handgun on the premises of the business. In this section, "premises" has the meaning assigned by Section 46.035(f)(3), Penal Code.

Note: This is not the complete law on Parking Lot Storage. See Texas Statutes for complete Law.

Sec. 411.2032. Transportation and Storage of Firearms and Ammunition By License Holders In Private Vehicles On Certain Campuses.

(a) For purposes of this section:
   (1) "Campus" means all land and buildings owned or leased by an institution of higher education or private or independent institution of higher education.
   (2) "Institution of higher education" and "private or independent institution of higher education" have the meanings assigned by Section 61.003, Education Code.

(b) An institution of higher education or private or independent institution of higher education in this state may not adopt or enforce any rule, regulation, or other provision or take any other action, including posting notice under Section 30.06, Penal Code, prohibiting or placing restrictions on the storage or transportation of a firearm or ammunition in a locked, privately owned or leased motor vehicle by a person, including a student enrolled at that institution, who holds a license to carry a concealed handgun under this subchapter and lawfully possesses the
firearm or ammunition:
(1) on a street or driveway located on the campus of the institution; or
(2) in a parking lot, parking garage, or other parking area located on the campus of the institution.

SECTION 2.  This Act takes effect September 1, 2013.

Must Inform Officer Immediately on Contact By Law?

“YES”

Sec. 411.205. Requirement to Display License.

If a license holder is carrying a handgun on or about the license holder's person when a magistrate or a peace officer demands that the license holder display identification, the license holder shall display both the license holder's driver's license or identification certificate issued by the department and the license holder's handgun license.

Note: When an Officer ask you for ID you must then give them your Permit/License to Carry, if you are carrying at that time when you give them your ID. If not you are breaking the law. There is no penalty if you don’t inform them but as a law abiding citizen we must follow the law.

Carry In State Parks/State & National Forests/WMA/Road Side Rest Areas

Carry Allowed in these Areas:

State Parks:  YES  TX Park & Wildlife Dept. Exec. Dir. Order No. 98-001
WMA’s:  YES  TX Park & Wildlife Dept. Exec. Dir. Order No. 98-001
Road Side Rest Areas:  YES  21 § 1277.

RV/Car Carry Without A Permit/License

From the Texas DPS FAQ Page:

Q. Can I carry a handgun without a license when driving or traveling in a Motor Vehicle?

A. Effective September 1, 2007 a person who can legally possess a firearm may possess or carry a handgun in motor vehicle (including a recreational vehicle with living quarters) and watercraft that is owned by or under the lawful control of the person. However, the firearm must be concealed, the person may not be engaged in criminal activity, and also may not be a member of “Criminal Street Gang.” The person may also carry the firearm to and from his vehicle without a license. (See Texas Penal Code 46.02 (a). However, DPS recommends that you seek the advice of an attorney with any questions regarding the unlicensed carrying of firearms.

Note: The law as written is below.

Title 10 . Section 1
Section 46.02
www.handgunlaw.us
(a) A person commits an offense if the person intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly carries on or about his or her person a handgun, illegal knife, or club if the person is not:
   (1) on the person's own premises or premises under the person's control; or
   (2) inside of or directly en route to a motor vehicle or watercraft that is owned by the person or under the person's control.

(a-1) A person commits an offense if the person intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly carries on or about his or her person a handgun in a motor vehicle or watercraft that is owned by the person or under the person's control at any time in which:
   (1) the handgun is in plain view; or
   (2) the person is:
      (A) engaged in criminal activity, other than a Class C misdemeanor that is a violation of a law or ordinance regulating traffic or boating;
      (B) prohibited by law from possessing a firearm; or
      (C) a member of a criminal street gang, as defined by Section 71.01

(a-2) For purposes of this section, "premises" includes real property and a recreational vehicle that is being used as living quarters, regardless of whether that use is temporary or permanent. In this subsection, "recreational vehicle" means a motor vehicle primarily designed as temporary living quarters or a vehicle that contains temporary living quarters and is designed to be towed by a motor vehicle. The term includes a travel trailer, camping trailer, truck camper, motor home, and horse trailer with living quarters.

(a-3) For purposes of this section, "watercraft" means any boat, motorboat, vessel, or personal watercraft, other than a seaplane on water, used or capable of being used for transportation on water.

Section 2.

(b) Section 46.02 does not apply to a person who:
   (1) is in the actual discharge of official duties as a member of the armed forces or state military forces as defined by Section 431.001, Government Code, or as a guard employed by a penal institution;
   (2) is on the person's own premises or premises under the person's control unless the person is an employee or agent of the owner of the premises and the person's primary responsibility is to act in the capacity of a security guard to protect persons or property, in which event the person must comply with Subdivision (5);
   (3) is traveling;
   (4) is engaging in lawful hunting, fishing, or other sporting activity on the immediate premises where the activity is conducted, or is en route between the premises and the actor's residence, motor vehicle, or watercraft if the weapon is a type commonly used in the activity;
   (5) holds a security officer commission issued by the Texas [Board of Private Investigators and] Private Security Board [Agencies], if:
      (A) the person is engaged in the performance of the person's duties as a security officer or traveling to and from the person's place of assignment;
      (B) the person is wearing a distinctive uniform; and
      (C) the weapon is in plain view;
   (6) is carrying a concealed handgun and a valid license issued under Subchapter H, Chapter 411, Government Code [Article 4413(29ee), Revised Statutes], to carry a concealed handgun of the same category as the handgun the person is carrying;
   (7) holds a security officer commission and a personal protection officer authorization issued by the Texas [Board of Private Investigators and] Private Security Board
[Agencies] and [who] is providing personal protection under Chapter 1702, Occupations Code [the Private Investigators and Private Security Agencies Act (Article 4413(29bb), Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes)]; or

(8) holds an alcoholic beverage permit or license or is an employee of a holder of an alcoholic beverage permit or license if the person is supervising the operation of the permitted or licensed premises.

Section 3. The following provisions are repealed:

(1) Section 46.15(h), Penal Code; and
(2) Section 46.15(i), Penal Code, as added by Chapter 288, Acts of the 79th Legislature, Regular Session, 2005.

Section 4. The change in law made by this Act applies only to an offense committed on or after the effective date of this Act. An offense committed before the effective date of this Act is governed by the law in effect when the offense was committed, and the former law is continued in effect for that purpose. For purposes of this section, an offense was committed before the effective date of this Act if any element of the offense was committed before that date.

Section 5. This Act takes effect September 1, 2007.

Texas Statutes

Open Carry (Without A Valid Permit/License)

It is illegal to open carry in Texas. In 2013 bills have been introduced to make open carry legal. This section will be updated if such a bill becomes law. Also see RV/Car Carry Section on carrying in a vehicle.

State Preemption

Local Government Code § 229.001. Firearms; Explosives

(a) A municipality may not adopt regulations relating to the transfer, private ownership, keeping, transportation, licensing, or registration of firearms, ammunition, or firearm supplies.

(b) Subsection (a) does not affect the authority a municipality has under another law to:

(1) require residents or public employees to be armed for personal or national defense, law enforcement, or another lawful purpose;

(2) regulate the discharge of firearms within the limits of the municipality;

(3) regulate the use of property, the location of a business, or uses at a business under the municipality's fire code, zoning ordinance, or land-use regulations as long as the code, ordinance, or regulations are not used to circumvent the intent of Subsection (a) or Subdivision (5) of this subsection;

(4) regulate the use of firearms in the case of an insurrection, riot, or natural disaster if the municipality finds the regulations necessary to protect public health and safety;

(5) regulate the storage or transportation of explosives to protect public health and safety, except that 25 pounds or less of black powder for each private residence and 50 pounds or less of black powder for each retail dealer are not subject to regulation; or
(6) regulate the carrying of a firearm by a person other than a person licensed to carry a concealed handgun under Subchapter H, Chapter 411, Government Code, at a:

(A) public park;

(B) public meeting of a municipality, county, or other governmental body;

(C) political rally, parade, or official political meeting; or

(D) non firearms-related school, college, or professional athletic event.

(e) The exception provided by Subsection (b)(6) does not apply if the firearm is in or is carried to or from an area designated for use in a lawful hunting, fishing, or other sporting event and the firearm is of the type commonly used in the activity.  Acts 1987, 70th Leg., ch. 149, § 1, eff. Sept. 1, 1987.  Amended by Acts 1995, 74th Leg., ch. 229, § 7, eff. Sept. 1, 1995; Acts 1997, 75th Leg., ch. 165, § 10.07, eff. Sept. 1, 1997.  Renumbered from § 215.001 by Acts 2001, 77th Leg., ch. 1420, § 12.002(10), eff. Sept. 1, 2001.

Deadly Force Laws

Chapter 9. Justification Excluding Criminal Responsibility

Section 9.01. Definitions
Section 9.02. Justification as a Defense
Section 9.03. Confinement as Justifiable Force
Section 9.04. Threats as Justifiable Force
Section 9.05. Reckless Injury of Innocent Third Person
Section 9.06. Civil Remedies Unaffected
Section 9.21. Public Duty
Section 9.22. Necessity
Section 9.31. Self-Defense
Section 9.32. Deadly Force in Defense of Person
Section 9.33. Defense of Third Person
Section 9.34. Protection of Life or Health
Section 9.41. Protection of Ones Own Property
Section 9.42. Deadly Force to Protect Property
Section 9.43. Protection of Third Persons Property
Section 9.44. Use of Device to Protect Property
Section 9.51. Arrest and Search
Section 9.52. Prevention of Escape From Custody
Section 9.53. Maintaining Security in Correctional Facility
Section 9.61. Parent-Child
Section 9.62. Educator-Student
Section 9.63. Guardian-Incompetent

Knife Laws State/Cities

To access State/Local Knife Laws Click “Here”
Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

**YES**  Title 10 Chpt. 46 § 46.03

**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, Chili’s or Red Lobster. 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

**Sec. 46.01**

(14) "Chemical dispensing device" means a device, other than a small chemical dispenser sold commercially for personal protection, that is designed, made, or adapted for the purpose of dispensing a substance capable of causing an adverse psychological or physiological effect on a human being.

**Sec. 46.05. Prohibited Weapons.**

(a) A person commits an offense if he intentionally or knowingly possesses, manufactures, transports, repairs, or sells:

(8) a chemical dispensing device;

**Note:** A man was just recently arrested for having a 4 oz chemical spray that said Police on it. He was released and no charges were filed. Small to some is large to others. Something with Police Grade etc may get you in trouble. Stay with what is a small container and sold for personal safety.

LEOSA State Information

**Texas LEOSA Information 1**
**Texas LEOSA Information 2**

Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

- Texas AG - Carry in Parks or Transit
- Texas AG - Park Carry
- Texas AG – Storage of Firearms in Vehicles on Company Property

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

**Airport Carry:** Buildings must be Posted. Parking Lot OK  **30.06(c)(3)(A)**

**Training Valid for:** 2 Years

www.handgunlaw.us
Time Period to Establish Residency:  Upon Obtaining a TX Drivers License or St ID Card.

Minimum Age for Permit/License:  21

An applicant must be 21 years of age to submit an application for a Texas Concealed Handgun License OR must be at least 18 years of age if the applicant:

1. is a member or veteran of the United States armed forces, including a member or veteran of the reserves or national guard;
2. was discharged under honorable conditions, if discharged from the United States armed forces, reserves, or national guard.

Permit/License Info Public Information:  NO

State Reciprocity/How They Honor Other States Statute:  Title 4., Sub B., Chap 411, Subchap A. 411.173

State Firearm Laws:  PC 46.01 thru 46.15 & PC 30.06 & Admin Code TAC 37-6.1 thru 37-6.5 & Texas Gov Code TGC 411.205


State Knife Laws:  Penal Code 46.01 thru 46.06

Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws:  46.01 (14) & 38-14 (2)

Body Armor Laws:  46.041

Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms?  NO  Rule 37-1-6.11

Is carrying of a Concealed Firearm with Permit/License for Defensive Purposes Only While Hunting Legal?  YES  TX Hunting Regulations

Notes

What Does TX Consider A Loaded Firearm?

Sec. 46.13. Making a Firearm Accessible to a Child.  (a) In this section:

(1) "Child" means a person younger than 17 years of age.

(2) "Readily dischargeable firearm" means a firearm that is loaded with ammunition, whether or not a round is in the chamber.

State Emergency Powers

Sec. 433.0045. Firearms.

(a) A directive issued under this chapter may not authorize the seizure or confiscation of any firearm or ammunition from an individual who is lawfully carrying or possessing the firearm or ammunition.
(b) A peace officer who is acting in the lawful execution of the officer's official duties during a state of emergency may disarm an individual if the officer reasonably believes it is immediately necessary for the protection of the officer or another individual.

(c) The peace officer shall return a firearm and any ammunition to an individual disarmed under Subsection (b) before ceasing to detain the individual unless the officer:

(1) arrests the individual for engaging in criminal activity; or

(2) seizes the firearm as evidence in a criminal investigation.

Added by Acts 2007, 80th Leg., R.S., Ch. 18, Sec. 4, eff. April 27, 2007.

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.

Minimum Age for Possessing and Transporting of Handguns.

Texas 18 Y/O Title 10 Sec. 46.06

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

Updates to this Page

9/30/11 – Definition of "Premises" from TX Statutes added to Places Off Limits Section.
10/13/11 – Residency Requirements and Note about carrying on TX Honored Permit/License Added.
11/1/11 – WI Added as State That Honors TX.
12/1/11 – How to Apply Section and Residency Period Updated.
www.handgunlaw.us
1/6/12 – RV/Car Carry Section Updated. Watercraft added to law by HB25
2/16/12 – Must be 21 Years of Age if Carrying on a state Texas Honors added.
3/2/12 – All Links Checked.
3/9/12 - Emergency Powers Law added to Notes Section.
4/6/12 – WV and TX Have Signed a Reciprocity Agreement.
4/30/12 – New Mexico Has Dropped Texas as a state it honors.
5/1/12 – New Mexico Has Added TX Back on the List of States it Honors. TX Has Removed NM From its Reciprocity list. Hoping they add them back shortly.
5/23/12 – Numerous Links to DPS Updated.
6/8/12 – Info on Fingerprints and new company name added.
8/10/12 – Broken Links Repaired. All Links Checked.
10/26/12 - Minimum Age for Possessing/Transporting a Handgun Added to Notes Section.
11/9/12 – AG Opinion added on Storage of Firearms in Vehicles on Company Property.
11/16/12 – Costs added.
3/29/13 – Links to Carry in State Park/WMA/St/Nat Forests Exe Dir Order Added. All Links Checked and Repaired if Required.
4/22/13 – Alpha/Numeric Statute Code for Reciprocity/How St Honors Another State Added to Misc Section.
5/31/13 – Open Carry Section Added.
6/21/13 – Places Off Limits Updated with Note on Hotel Restrictions. Parking Lot Storage Section Updated with new law on storage on University/College Property.
1/3/14 – Link to Fees for Permit/License Added to Resident How to Apply Section.