









WHERE CAN YOU LEGALLY CARRY YOUR HANDGUN IN TEXAS?

LOCATION	WITH LTC		WITHOUT LTC		LONG GUN <small>(with or without a license to carry, open or concealed)</small>
	CONCEALED	OPEN	CONCEALED	OPEN	
 Private property with owner's consent.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
 Motor vehicle or watercraft with owner's consent.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
 A public place that has provided no notice and is not otherwise prohibited by TPC 46.03.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
 A liquor, grocery, or convenience store that sells alcohol that has provided no notice of prohibition.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
 Employer parking lots.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
 Established place of religious worship, including churches and synagogues, that do not have a posted TPC 30.06 sign prohibiting concealed carry, or a posted TPC 30.07 sign prohibiting open carry.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
 A public place with only a TPC 30.05 "no firearm" sign that is reasonably likely to come to the attention of intruders.±	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
 A public place that only has effective TPC 30.06 sign prohibiting concealed carry.±	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
 A public place that only has effective TPC 30.07 sign prohibiting open carry.±	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
 A public place that has posted effective TPC 30.05, 30.06, and 30.07 signs or provided personal notice.±	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
 A prohibited location with a TPC 46.03 sign.**	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
 A business receiving 51% or more of its income from serving alcohol for consumption on premises that has posted an effective TGC 411.204 sign.	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
 Elementary or secondary school premises (not including parking lots, sidewalks, and walkways outside of buildings), in a school or educational institution transportation vehicle, or grounds or building where a school-sponsored activity is taking place without written authorization.	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
 Within 1,000 feet of a school (outside of school buildings).***	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
 Premises, grounds, or buildings (including collegiate sporting events) of an institution of higher education on which a sponsored activity is taking place, or a passenger transportation vehicle of an institution of higher education where effective TPC 30.06 sign is not posted.±	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
 College campus or area, including a driveway, street, sidewalk or walkway, parking lot, parking garage, or other parking area of an institution of higher education, where effective TPC 30.06 sign is not posted.±	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
 Professional sporting event.	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
 Premises of a pari-mutuel race track: horse or dog racing.	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗



WHERE CAN YOU LEGALLY CARRY YOUR HANDGUN IN TEXAS? (CONTINUED)

LOCATION	WITH LTC		WITHOUT LTC		LONG GUN <small>(with or without a license to carry, open or concealed)</small>
	CONCEALED	OPEN	CONCEALED	OPEN	
 National park (except buildings and facilities), state parks, and state forests.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
 In a secured area of an airport (detectors).	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
 A hospital or nursing facility, or amusement park with no effective TPC 30.06 or 30.07 notice.±	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
 Room of an open meeting of a governmental entity.	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
 A court or office used by the court, without permission.	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
 Correctional or civil commitment facility, or within 1,000 feet of a Texas Department of Criminal Justice place of execution on the day a death sentence is set to be imposed.	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
 U.S. Post Office, VA Hospital, or other place prohibited by federal law, including parking lots and sidewalks.	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
 Polling place on election day, including during early voting.	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

Note: To carry a handgun in Texas, an eligible person must be 21 years of age or older and not prohibited from possessing a firearm, or must possess a handgun license or permit. Keep in mind, there are exceptions and nuances with every law—for questions about your particular circumstances, please consult an attorney licensed in the State of Texas.

*Generally, a person may carry in their employer's parking lot; however, some employers may exclude all firearms.

**Effective TPC 46.03 notice is not required for the location to be prohibited. Signage merely removes a possible defense to prosecution.


***There are several exceptions to federal gun-free school zones. Notably, possessing a license or permit to carry a firearm issued by the state in which the zone is located. For example, a Texas License to Carry ("LTC") would meet the exception for a handgun in a Texas school zone. As of this writing, there is no controlling case law on applying this exception to long guns carried by LTC holders.


±If at any point a person receives notice from the owner or someone with apparent authority that carrying a firearm in the location is prohibited, they must immediately depart or face heightened penalties.


Who qualifies for Texas Constitutional Carry?

"Constitutional carry" is a broad term applied to states that do not require a license or permit to carry a handgun. This law allows a qualified person to carry a handgun in a public place without a license or permit. In order to qualify for Texas Constitutional Carry, a person must meet all of the following:

21 Must be at least 21 years of age.

 Must not be prohibited from possessing a firearm in a public place under Texas law.

 Must not have been convicted under Texas law of: (1) Assault Causing Bodily Injury; (2) Deadly Conduct; (3) Terroristic Threat; (4) Disorderly Conduct - Discharging a Firearm; or (5) Disorderly Conduct - Displaying a Firearm **within the previous five years.**

 Must not be prohibited from possessing a firearm or ammunition under federal law.

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