

**A Guide To Non-Resident Concealed Carry Licenses & Permits, For Holders Of
THE OHIO CONCEALED HANDGUN LICENSE**

SEPTEMBER 2010 EDITION

Prepared exclusively for the
BUCKEYE FIREARMS ASSOCIATION

Due to constantly changing laws, reciprocity agreements, procedures, and availability of non-resident licenses and permits to carry a concealed handgun throughout the country, archived copies of this document can quickly become dated.

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The current revision of this document is maintained and available only at:
<http://www.buckeyefirearms.org/non-resident-licenses>

FOREWORD

This document grew out of my own desire to expand the number of states in which I could legally carry my concealed handgun for self defense, beyond the states available through my Ohio Concealed Handgun License. Using Internet search engines and the web sites of well known 2nd Amendment advocacy groups throughout the country as a starting point, I found that several web sites exist on the Internet through which information (and a lot of mis-information!) on non-resident licenses can be found. Some sites are MUCH better than others, while some are absolutely abysmal!

The problem is that information on non-resident licenses is scattered, inconsistent, incomplete, contradictory, and worst of all, can be dangerously inaccurate. Those that were inaccurate were mostly web-based discussion forums where misinformation runs rampant, or web sites that may at one point in time have been correct, but then were never updated and kept current as laws, reciprocity agreements, and lists of honored states' licenses between the various states, would change and evolve over time.

As my research developed, I immediately recognized that others could benefit from my efforts. Many (MANY) hours have been spent rounding up the information presented in this document, verifying, collating, and putting it all together in a manner that I hope will be useful and understandable, to you, the reader.

Every effort has been made to make this document as accurate, and as current as possible, at the time of release. Input from readers of interim drafts has been double-checked and incorporated, as appropriate (Thanks, guys!), and countless cleanups have occurred.

In two cases, outdated misinformation was submitted as possible corrections. The first, regarding Pennsylvania, the other involving Texas. Both cases centered on the Florida non-resident license. In a third case, a misleading statement on the New Hampshire non-resident web site was examined. To resolve each, I went directly to the agencies involved, to obtain definitive answers. Where I was able to debunk, correct or clarify those instances of misinformation or rumor, I provide in this document the very steps I went through to verify my findings, listing the direct web links I used, the agencies I spoke to, the phone numbers I called, the emails I sent, and the responses I received, to support my findings.

Remember that reliance on ANY non-authoritative sources MUST be cross-checked directly against the state agencies responsible for administering the licensing programs of each state. NEVER take a trip to other states in which you plan to carry your concealed handgun, without first double-checking directly with the governing agencies within those states, to see what changes in the laws have occurred, and to verify the honoring by that state since you last checked, of any concealed handgun license or permit you may have.

Despite best efforts, it is always possible that an error appears somewhere in the document. Your use of, or reliance upon the information presented here in no way constitutes any agreement by me to accept liability for anything that results from your use of, or reliance upon, that information. You assume all risk.

It is my sincere hope that you find this document helpful. I wish this document had existed when I began my own exploration of non-resident concealed handgun licenses. At the end of the article I've included a page for note-taking, along with three appendices. Appendix A includes the phone numbers, postal addresses, and web site URLs for agencies that can answer your concealed carry and/or firearms law questions, in of each of the 50 states. Appendix B includes a blank map that I suggest you photocopy or print out. You can then scribble on or fill-in the states where you are legal to carry concealed, to visualize the states you have access to with your Ohio Concealed Handgun License and any non-resident licenses or permits you may obtain from other states. The smaller maps in Appendix C highlight the additional states added to the Ohio licensee's pool of carry-states, by each of the five non-resident licenses that serve as the focus of this article.

Enjoy, and stay safe.

Ken Cormack

NON-RESIDENT LICENSES

(When the Ohio Concealed Handgun License Isn't Enough)

SEPTEMBER 2010 EDITION

FIRST THING'S FIRST – THE DISCLAIMERS

This article attempts to explain the concept of non-resident concealed carry licenses and permits, describes the application processes for some of the states that offer them, and lists the factors you should consider when choosing which non-resident licenses to obtain. It makes no attempt to describe the differences in the laws of the various states, with regard to firearms ownership in general, or concealed carry specifically.

Even if you choose not to obtain a non-resident license from any state, the following point still bears mentioning with regard to your Ohio Concealed Handgun License, since it too, allows you to carry concealed in several states other than Ohio - ***It is up to you to research and understand the laws of each state you plan to visit, whether simply transporting, or carrying a firearm in any state.*** This cannot be overstated as it can mean the difference between a pleasant trip, and an arrest. These laws vary widely from state to state, and the laws of the state you are in at the time, apply. Know the laws of the states into which you plan to bring your handgun. Professional legal assistance is advised, to answer any questions.

To this, Buckeye Firearms Association's Legislative Chair, Attorney Ken Hanson adds the following: "Most federal law exemptions for CHLs apply only to a resident license, in the resident's home state. For example, the school zone law doesn't apply to someone with a CHL, but only if it is a resident license, and inside the state of residence". So again readers are cautioned to perform careful legal research, and consult professional legal assistance.

WHAT IS A NON-RESIDENT LICENSE, AND WHY WOULD I WANT ONE?

Simply stated, a non-resident license is a license from a given state, offered to citizens who do not live in that state. For states that offer both resident and non-resident classes of licenses, this can be a factor in where those licenses are valid. Possession of a non-resident license *generally* allows legal carry in any state that recognizes a resident class license from the issuing state. However, this is *not* universally the case. Colorado (CO), Florida (FL), Michigan (MI), New Hampshire (NH), and South Carolina (SC) only honor licenses for *residents* of the issuing state. They do *not* honor *non-resident* licenses. Careful selection of non-resident concealed handgun licenses can greatly expand the number of states in which you could legally carry your handgun, beyond the states already available with an Ohio CHL.

DIFFERENT WAYS THAT STATES CAN HONOR ANOTHER STATE'S LICENSES (OR NOT)

The circumstances controlling which licenses a given state will honor, are governed by the laws of the various states, and can be broken down into five categories.

NON-ACCEPTANCE:

A state, by law, can not honor any license, or by choice chooses not to honor any license, from any other state. California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin fall into this category.

NAMED ACCEPTANCE:

A state examines the licensing requirements of other states, and selects specific state licenses to honor, without requiring reciprocal acceptance from the other state. Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, and New Mexico are examples of states that employ this category of acceptance.

UNQUALIFIED ACCEPTANCE:

A state honors all licenses, from all other states, without condition, and without relying upon reciprocal acceptance from the other states. If you have any license, from any state, resident or non-resident, a state with unqualified acceptance will honor that license. Arizona, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan,

Missouri, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Utah are examples of this type of acceptance.

LIMITED RECIPROCITY:

States that engage in reciprocity do so by comparing their own licensing requirements (training, etc.) with the requirements of other states. Where the laws of another state are “substantially similar”, the legally empowered authorities in each state (normally the Attorneys General) enter into a signed agreement, binding each state to honor the other's licenses/permits. However, in the case of *limited reciprocity*, limitations may be imposed by one or both states.

An example is New Hampshire. New Hampshire law dictates that New Hampshire can only accept *resident* licenses from states with whom it has reciprocity. The other state is free to honor the New Hampshire non-resident license as long as that state's law allows. This creates a sort of lopsided reciprocity, where one state honors both resident and non-resident licenses from New Hampshire, but New Hampshire can only honor the *resident* license of the other state. Colorado, Florida, Michigan, and South Carolina are the other states that similarly limit reciprocity to *resident* licenses only. To balance things out, New Hampshire offers a Non-Resident Pistol/Revolver Permit of their own, available to residents of other states, which is valid within New Hampshire.

On the other hand, North Dakota addresses this type of inequity by applying against the other state any restrictions the other state imposes against North Dakota. If North Dakota enters into reciprocity with a state that by law can *not* accept another state's non-resident license (such as New Hampshire), North Dakota will itself refuse to honor the non-resident license of the other state. In other words, not only will North Dakota reciprocate the validity of a license, they will also reciprocate *the limitations against* the validity of a license, as determined by the other state's laws. North Dakota will only honor the non-resident licenses of states with whom it has a signed reciprocity agreement, AND only if the other state will honor the North Dakota non-resident license. Quid pro quo.

UNQUALIFIED (FULL) RECIPROCITY:

As with *limited reciprocity* described above, states that engage in full reciprocity do so by comparing their own licensing requirements (training, etc.) with the requirements of other states. Where the laws of another state are “substantially similar”, the legally empowered authorities in each state (normally the Attorneys General) enter into a signed agreement, binding each state to honor the other's licenses/permits. Numerous states employ this methodology. However, unlike limited reciprocity, limits against non-resident licenses do not apply. Both the resident and non-resident licenses of the reciprocating state, are treated the same.

WARNING - AGE RESTRICTIONS MAY NULLIFY AN OTHERWISE VALID LICENSE:

Although most states require that the licensee be at least 21 years of age, a few states will issue to those as young as 18. A state that requires a licensee to be at least 21 years of age will NOT accept the license of an 18 through 20 year old, issued by another state, even though the licensee is legal to carry in his or her home state. Acceptance of another state's license, between states with different age requirements, will be restricted to those licensees who are at least 21. (A state that requires it's own citizens to be 21 will NOT allow an “outsider” to carry at 18.)

SHALL-ISSUE, MAY-ISSUE, NO-ISSUE, AND UNRESTRICTED STATES

In thirty nine states, issuing authorities can not deny a concealed-carry application based on nebulous, undefined criteria or personal agenda. Although the state of Washington began the practice of issuing to applicants who met a well defined, objective set of criteria as early as 1961, the practice only became legislatively popular following Florida's enactment of objective “shall issue”, in 1987.

Generally speaking, “may issue” (or “discretionary issue”) laws require that the applicant demonstrate a specific “need”, to justify the granting of a license or permit. Within the range and scope of “may issue” states, Alabama, and Connecticut are as forthcoming with the issuance of permits and licenses as to be practically “shall issue”. In New York, Massachusetts, and California (where rural counties tend to issue permits, but urban ones rarely do), the best descriptor seems to be “at the whim of local officials”. Maryland, New Jersey and Hawaii have laws that provide for the issuance of licenses, however, so rarely do officials actually grant a license or permit that they could be classified as “almost non-issue”.

Vermont allows citizens at least 16 years old, with no felony history, to carry concealed without need of a license or permit. (This right is recognized for both residents and non-residents, within the borders of Vermont.) Similarly, Alaska and Arizona each allow the same to those at least 21 years of age. Optionally for Alaskans and Arizonans, the state offers a permit granting reciprocal carry privileges in certain other states. The permit also exempts a citizen from the NICS background check.

Two states (Wisconsin and Illinois) and the District of Columbia, have no provision whatsoever, for legal concealed-carry.

MAY ISSUE:

States with these systems require a license or permit to carry a concealed handgun, and the issuance of such is at the discretion of local authorities. The issuing authority “may” issue a permit if the citizen meets certain criteria, and the likelihood of issuance within a may-issue state can range, for all practical purposes, from no-issue, to a sure thing, for qualified applicants.

California and New York county authorities are given a lot of latitude in determining whether a license or permit will be issued. California ranges from no-issue in areas like San Francisco, to a nearly shall-issue environment in rural counties.

Connecticut law provides authorities very limited discretion in the issuance of a permit.

Maryland law allows citizens to apply for a permit, but if you don't have law enforcement or political connections it is extremely rare that one will be issued (making it effectively a no-issue state).

Alabama, by law, is a may-issue state, but Alabama county sheriffs issue permits to almost all qualified applicants. Thus, in practice, Alabama is very close to being “shall-issue.”

SHALL ISSUE:

States with “shall issue” systems require a license or permit to carry a concealed handgun, and applicants must meet certain well defined, objective criteria. However, unlike “may issue” systems, a “shall issue” state removes all arbitrary bias and discretion, compelling the issuing authority to award the permit. These laws require that the empowered authority “shall issue” a permit to applicants who meet the criteria defined by law.

Generally, the criteria for issuance of a license include proof of residency within the state, a minimum age, fingerprints for a background check, no record of mental illness or adjudication of mental defect by a court, proof or certification from an acceptable handgun safety class (including live-fire range qualification exercises to demonstrate safe and acceptable proficiency), and submitting the required application fee. Ohio is an example of a state with a “shall issue” system of licensing. The details of the requirements differ from state to state. Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Washington do not require any certificate of firearms training.

Shall issue states include: Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

While Alaska and Arizona are states without mandatory licensing (to carry within the borders of those states), they do provide a “shall issue” system of licensing, in order to allow residents to take advantage of reciprocity when traveling to other states.

Alabama and Connecticut are, as defined in their laws, “may issue” states, as their laws provide a governing party with some measure of final discretion. In practice, however, the policies of the issuing authorities direct them to approve the applications of citizens who have met the requirements for licensing.

NO ISSUE:

“No issue” states have no provision in law to allow a citizen to carry a concealed handgun, and outlaw the practice. Likewise, these states will NOT honor a license or permit issued by any other state. Illinois, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia are no-issue jurisdictions.

UNRESTRICTED:

In a state with unrestricted concealed carry, no license is required, in order to carry a concealed handgun. Alaska, Arizona and Vermont are the only states in the union to allow the general public to carry concealed, without need of license or permit. Alaska and Arizona are simultaneously unrestricted, and “shall issue”. They will issue permits so that their residents can legally carry in states that recognize permits from Alaska and Arizona. Vermont alone, requires no permits or licenses to carry concealed, for neither a resident nor a non-resident. Vermont has no law either for or against concealed carry. In the absence of law prohibiting concealed carry, it is legal in Vermont.

WHERE IS EACH LICENSE VALID?

Let us now look at the Ohio Concealed Handgun License, and the states in which that license is honored.

OHIO CONCEALED HANDGUN LICENSE

Valid: AK^{*1}, AR*, AZ^{*2}, DE*, FL^{*3}, ID^{*2}, IN², KS^o, KY^{*2}, MI^{*23}, MN^o, MO^{*2}, MT^o, NC*, ND[†], NE^o, NM^o, NV^o, OH, OK^{*2}, SC^{*3}, SD², TN^{*2}, UT^{*2}, VA*, VT¹, WA*, WV^{*3}, WY*

The above list shows the sum total of all states in which the Ohio license is currently valid. This list includes Ohio itself, the 20 states with which Ohio has mutual reciprocity (at the time of this writing), and Vermont (which requires no license at all). Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico and Nevada are listed, which specifically honor Ohio, without concern for mutual reciprocity. (The Ohio license is honored there, but Ohio does not recognize their licenses.) And finally, Indiana and South Dakota are included, which honor licenses from ANY state, without concern for mutual reciprocity.

To expand the list of states in which an Ohio licensee can legally carry, we'll examine a few particular non-resident licenses. They are:

THE PENNSYLVANIA NON-RESIDENT LICENSE

Valid: AK^{*1}, AR*, AZ^{*2}, FL^{*3}, GA, ID^{*2}, IN², KY², LA, MO^{*2}, MT^o, NC*, ND[†], OK^{*2}, PA, SD², TN^{*2}, TX, UT^{*2}, VA*, VT¹, WY*

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE³ NON-RESIDENT LICENSE

Valid: AK^{*1}, AL, AZ^{*2}, GA, ID^{*2}, IN², KY^{*2}, LA, MO^{*2}, MS, ND[†], NH, OK^{*2}, PA, SD², TN^{*2}, UT^{*2}, VT¹, WY*

THE FLORIDA NON-RESIDENT LICENSE

Valid: AK^{*1}, AL, AR*, AZ^{*2}, DE*, FL^{*3}, GA, ID^{*2}, IN², KY^{*2}, LA, MO^{*2}, MS, MT^o, NC*, ND[†], NE^o, NM^o, OH, OK^{*2}, PA, SD², TN^{*2}, TX, UT^{*2}, VA*, VT¹, WA*, WY*

THE MAINE NON-RESIDENT LICENSE

Valid: AK^{*1}, AZ^{*2}, DE*, ID^{*2}, IN², KY^{*2}, ME, MO^{*2}, NE^o, OK^{*2}, SD², TN^{*2}, UT^{*2}, VT¹

THE CONNECTICUT NON-RESIDENT LICENSE

Valid: AK^{*1}, AZ^{*2}, CT, ID^{*2}, IN², KY^{*2}, MI*, MO^{*2}, MT^o, NE^o, OK^{*2}, SD², TN^{*2}, TX, UT^{*2}, VT¹

* States having reciprocity with Ohio - Alaska (AK), Arizona (AZ), Arkansas (AR), Delaware (DE), Florida (FL), Idaho (ID), Kentucky (KY), Michigan (MI), Missouri (MO), Nebraska (NE), North Carolina (NC), Oklahoma (OK), South Carolina (SC), Tennessee (TN), Utah (UT), Virginia (VA), Washington (WA), West Virginia (WV), and Wyoming (WY)

^o States that honor the Ohio license specifically, without need of mutual reciprocity – Kansas (KS), Minnesota (MN), Montana (MT), and New Mexico (NM)

¹ States where anyone who can legally own a firearm can carry it concealed, with no permit or license required - Vermont (VT) and Alaska (AK)

² States that honor licenses and permits issued by any other state, without need of mutual reciprocity - Arizona (AZ), Idaho (ID), Indiana (IN), Kentucky (KY), Michigan (MI), Missouri (MO), Oklahoma (OK), South Dakota (SD), Tennessee (TN), and Utah (UT)

³ States that only honor licenses / permits for *residents* of the issuing state. They do *not* honor *non-resident* permits from other states - Colorado (CO), Florida (FL), Michigan (MI), New Hampshire (NH), and South Carolina (SC)

[†] North Dakota will only accept the non-resident license/permit of another state if A.) the two states have a signed reciprocity agreement, and B.) the other state accepts a North Dakota non-resident license. For example, North Dakota has reciprocity agreements with Pennsylvania, Florida, and New Hampshire (among others). Because Florida and New Hampshire law prohibit those states from honoring non-resident licenses from other states, non-resident licenses/permits issued by those states will not be honored in North Dakota. On the other hand,

Pennsylvania has no such law prohibiting it from honoring non-resident licenses. Therefore, because Pennsylvania will honor a North Dakota non-resident license, North Dakota will honor a Pennsylvania non-resident license.

The Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Florida, Maine and Connecticut lists above show the states in which each of those NON-RESIDENT licenses is valid.

As you can see, there can be a great deal of overlap in where each license is accepted. For example, Arizona (AZ) accepts the Ohio license, as well as non-resident licenses from Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Florida, Maine and Connecticut. To highlight this overlap, any state that recognizes the Ohio license is shown above in *ITALICS*, when it also appears in the lists for the non-resident licenses.

The states appearing above in **BOLD** show the net gain to an Ohio-licensed person, should you choose to obtain the non-resident license from the state in whose list the **BOLD** states appear. For example, although the Maine non-resident license is valid in 13 states, twelve of those states are already covered by an Ohio license. Thus, the states covered by Ohio are shown in *ITALICS*, while Maine, being the only state in the Maine list which does not appear in the Ohio list, is shown in **BOLD**. The **BOLD** states, therefore, are your net gain in number of states in which you can legally carry, should you choose to obtain the relevant non-resident license.

NOTE: Although a state may honor both your Ohio CHL and a non-resident license, as a resident of Ohio I recommend that you rely primarily on your Ohio license when traveling in those states. In other words, when traveling in Arizona, leverage your primary Ohio license's direct reciprocity with Arizona, rather than relying upon any of the out-of-state non-resident licenses discussed here. This will minimize confusion for both you AND for any law enforcement officer you may come in contact with. The exception to this, is Florida. IF you obtain a Florida non-resident license, use that as your primary license when in Florida. (If you do not obtain a Florida non-resident license, you are still covered in Florida by reciprocity, with your Ohio license.)

HOW THESE CONCEALED HANDGUN LICENSES COMBINE, FOR DIFFERENT NET YIELDS

An OHIO Concealed Handgun License provides...

OH (of course)

PLUS...

States having mutual reciprocity with Ohio

AK, AR, AZ, DE, FL, ID, KY, MI, MO, NC, ND, OK, SC, TN, UT, VA, WA, WV, WY

PLUS...

Additional states not already listed, that honor either the Ohio license specifically, or that of "any" state
IN, KS, MN, MT, NE, NM, NV, SD

PLUS...

VT – No license needed

This results in the following total list of states in which you can legally carry a concealed handgun...

AK, AR, AZ, DE, FL, GA, ID, IN, KS, KY, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NM, NV, OH, OK, SC, SD, TN, UT, VA, VT, WA, WV, WY

(29 States, Total, or 58% of the country)

Add just a **PENNSYLVANIA non-resident** license to your Ohio CHL, and the following additional states become available to an Ohio resident...

PA (of course)

PLUS...

States not already listed under Ohio, which honor a **PA non-resident** license

GA, LA, TX

This results in the following total list of states in which you can legally carry a concealed handgun...

AK, AR, AZ, DE, FL, GA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NM, NV, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WV, WY

(33 States, Total, or 66% of the country)

COST: \$26 (Cost ratio of \$6.50 per state, for the 4 additional states gained.)

Or...

Add just a **NEW HAMPSHIRE non-resident** license to your Ohio CHL, and the following additional states become available to an Ohio resident...

NH (of course)

PLUS...

States not already listed under Ohio, which honor a **NH non-resident** license

AL, GA, LA, MS, PA

This results in the following total list of states in which you can legally carry a concealed handgun...

AK, AL, AR, AZ, DE, FL, GA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NM, NV, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TN, UT, VA, VT, WA, WV, WY

(35 States, Total, or 70% of the country)

COST: \$100 (Cost ratio of \$16.67 per state, for the 6 additional states gained.)

Or...

Add just a **FLORIDA non-resident** license to your Ohio CHL, and the following additional states become available to an Ohio resident...

FL (Note: Because Florida itself is already covered via reciprocity with Ohio, we don't really count it here as an "additional" state)...

PLUS...

States not already listed under Ohio, which honor a **FL non-resident** license

AL, GA, LA, MS, PA, TX

This results in the following total list of states in which you can legally carry a concealed handgun...

AL, AK, AR, AZ, DE, FL, GA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MI, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, NE, ND, NM, NV, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WV, WY

(35 States, Total, or 70% of the country)

COST: \$117 (Cost ratio of \$19.50 per state, for the 6 additional states gained.)

(NOTE: As of July 1st, 2009, every state offered by the Florida license is now available through the combined New Hampshire and Pennsylvania permits – plus, you gain NH for the \$8 difference in cost.)

Or...

Add just a **MAINE non-resident** license to your Ohio CHL, and the following additional states become available to an Ohio resident...

ME (of course)

Although the Maine non-resident license is valid in 13 states, the states other than Maine are already covered by the Ohio license.

This results in the following total list of states in which you can legally carry a concealed handgun...

AK, AR, AZ, DE, FL, ID, IN, KS, KY, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NM, NV, OH, OK, SC, SD, TN, UT, VA, VT, WA, WV, WY

(30 States, Total, or 60% of the country)

COST: \$60 (Cost ratio of \$60.00 per state, for the 1 additional state gained.)

Or...

Add just a **CONNECTICUT non-resident** license to your Ohio CHL, and the following additional states become available to an Ohio resident...

CT (of course)

PLUS...

States not already listed under Ohio, which honor a **CT non-resident** license

TX

This results in the following total list of states in which you can legally carry a concealed handgun...

AK, AR, AZ, DE, FL, ID, IN, KS, KY, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NC, ND, NE, NM, NV, OH, OK, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WV, WY

(31 States, Total, or 62% of the country)

COST: \$89.25 (\$70 + \$19.25 b/g check) (Cost ratio of \$44.63 per state, for the 2 additional states gained.)

Or...

For maximum yield, add the **COMBINATION** of the **PENNSYLVANIA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, MAINE, and CONNECTICUT non-resident** licenses to your Ohio CHL, and the following additional states become

available to an Ohio resident...

PA, NH, ME, CT

PLUS...

States not already listed under Ohio, which come with the COMBINED **non-resident** licenses, above
AL, GA, LA, MS, TX

This results in the following total list of states in which you can legally carry a concealed handgun...
AK, AL, AR, AZ, CT, DE, FL, GA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MI, ME, MN, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NH, NM,
NV, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VT, WA, WV, WY
(38 States, Total, or 76% of the country)

COST: \$275.25 (\$26 + \$100 + \$60 + \$89.25, for a cost ratio of \$30.58 per state, for the 9 additional states gained.)

Note that the Florida license would not be necessary in this “super pack” of licenses, as every state it offers is available with far less paperwork, and with a much quicker turn-around between application and issuance of the licenses, via New Hampshire and Pennsylvania.

HOW THESE NON-RESIDENT LICENSES COMPARE

Each of the licenses discussed varies by outright cost, number of years for which it is valid, and number of additional states the license can provide to an Ohio licensee. As such, some direct comparisons are easier than others. To aid with additional comparisons, it helps to get at least one metric in common, for all of them. To do this, the tables below provide a “normalized” cost. This is the cost of the license, divided by the number of years for which the license is valid, further divided by the number of additional states the license provides. In effect, the normalized cost is the “cost per license, per year, per state offered”.

Should any of the licensing states introduce legislation that changes fees, years valid, or honored states, the numbers will of course change, but the technique of “normalizing” to a single common metric will still provide for direct, valid, “apples-to-apples” comparisons.

THE OHIO RESIDENT LICENSE (First Issue)

License	Cost Of License	Years Valid	Cost Per Year	States	Cost Per State	Normalized
OH	\$67.00	5	\$13.40	29	\$2.31	\$0.46

THE OHIO RESIDENT LICENSE (Renewals)

License	Cost Of License	Years Valid	Cost Per Year	States	Cost Per State	Normalized
OH	\$50.00	5	\$10.00	29	\$1.72	\$0.34

NON-RESIDENT LICENSES (Individually, Not In Combination, Sorted By Cost Of License)

License	Cost Of License	Years Valid	Cost Per Year	States	Cost Per State	Normalized
PA	\$26.00	5	\$5.20	4	\$6.50	\$1.30
ME	\$60.00	4	\$15.00	1	\$60.00	\$15.00
CT	\$89.25	5	\$17.85	2	\$44.63	\$8.93
NH	\$100.00	4	\$25.00	6	\$16.67	\$4.17
FL	\$117.00	7	\$16.71	6	\$19.50	\$2.79

TOTAL NORMALIZED COST PER CARRY STATE (OH + PA + NH + ME + CT + FL Combination)

Licenses	Cost Per Year	States	Normalized
6	\$89.76	38	\$2.36

TOTAL NORMALIZED COST PER CARRY STATE (OH + PA + NH + ME + CT Combination)

Licenses	Cost Per Year	States	Normalized
5	\$73.05	38	\$1.92

NON-RESIDENT LICENSES (Sorted By Years Valid)

License	Cost Of License	Years Valid	Cost Per Year	States	Cost Per State	Normalized
FL	\$117.00	7	\$16.71	6	\$19.50	\$2.79
PA	\$26.00	5	\$5.20	4	\$6.50	\$1.30
CT	\$89.25	5	\$17.85	2	\$44.63	\$8.93
ME	\$60.00	4	\$15.00	1	\$60.00	\$15.00
NH	\$100.00	4	\$25.00	6	\$16.67	\$4.17

NON-RESIDENT LICENSES (Sorted By Cost Per Year)

License	Cost Of License	Years Valid	Cost Per Year	States	Cost Per State	Normalized
PA	\$26.00	5	\$5.20	4	\$6.50	\$1.30
ME	\$60.00	4	\$15.00	1	\$60.00	\$15.00
FL	\$117.00	7	\$16.71	6	\$19.50	\$2.79
CT	\$89.25	5	\$17.85	2	\$44.63	\$8.93
NH	\$100.00	4	\$25.00	6	\$16.67	\$4.17

NON-RESIDENT LICENSES (Sorted By Number of States Provided)

License	Cost Of License	Years Valid	Cost Per Year	States	Cost Per State	Normalized
NH	\$100.00	4	\$25.00	6	\$16.67	\$4.17
FL	\$117.00	7	\$16.71	6	\$19.50	\$2.79
PA	\$26.00	5	\$5.20	4	\$6.50	\$1.30
CT	\$89.25	5	\$17.85	2	\$44.63	\$8.93
ME	\$60.00	4	\$15.00	1	\$60.00	\$15.00

NON-RESIDENT LICENSES (Sorted By Cost Per State)

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NON-RESIDENT LICENSES (Sorted By Normalized Cost)

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CT	\$89.25	5	\$17.85	2	\$44.63	\$8.93
ME	\$60.00	4	\$15.00	1	\$60.00	\$15.00

As we can see, if comparing solely based on out-of-pocket cost for each application, without regard to how long the license is valid, or how many (or which) states are offered by a given non-resident license, the clear winner is Pennsylvania (\$26), followed by Maine (\$60), Connecticut (\$89.25), New Hampshire (\$100), and finally Florida (\$117).

If comparing solely based on the number of additional states offered by each individual non-resident license, without regard for cost or which particular states are covered, the order of preference changes thus: Florida and New Hampshire are tied for 1st place, offering 6 states a piece (though they are not the same 6 states). Pennsylvania is 2nd, with 5 states gained. Connecticut is 3rd, with 2, and Maine is 4th, at just 1 state gained.

On the basis of "cost per number of additional states" in which the licensee can legally carry, discounting licensing fees or number of years the license is valid, the best "bang for the buck" is Pennsylvania, at \$26 for a 5 state gain, or \$5.20 per additional state. New Hampshire takes second at \$100 for a 6 state gain, or \$16.66 per additional state. A New Hampshire non-resident license is also the only non-resident license accepted in NH. They don't need to honor other states' non-resident licenses since they offer one of their own to any licensee of any state.

Florida, falls solidly into third place based on cost per state, at \$117 for a 6 state gain, or \$19.50 per additional state. This cost gets even higher if you factor in expenses for getting fingerprinted, for the services of a Notary Public, and the cost paid for passport photos.

Connecticut follows at \$44.63 per state gained (2), with any costs for passport photos, a notary, and fingerprints driving the cost even higher.

Coming in last is Maine, at \$60 for a single-state net gain. Factor in the \$9 I paid for passport photos to accompany this application, and the total becomes \$69. It's the only option if you are planning on going to Maine, as Maine does not honor any state license but their own. However, just like New Hampshire, they don't need to honor other licenses since they offer one of their own to any licensee of any state.

The number of states gained by each license, however, can be greatly influenced, and the apparent clear winners above, can become just an "also ran", when you begin combining non-resident licenses, as explained next, as more sophisticated comparisons are possible, and warranted.

MIX AND MATCH - PLAYING THE NUMBERS GAME

If considering a Florida non-resident license, realize first that if you only want to be legal in Florida, you do NOT need this license, as Florida already has reciprocity with Ohio, and thus accepts an Ohio license. If you think you want the Florida license for the additional states in which it's license is honored, keep the following in mind. With Nevada recently dropping acceptance of the Florida license, but deciding now to accept the Ohio license, the combination of PA and NH will net you every state that is still available with the Florida license, plus you'd gain New Hampshire... for only \$3 more (with considerably less paperwork, and in much shorter turn-around time.

If you don't need TX, then AL, GA, LA, MS, NH and PA can all be gained for far less money, through the slightly cheaper New Hampshire non-resident license (at a savings of \$17, and gaining NH in the deal.) If you already have a NH non-resident license, this lowers the Florida net gain to just 1 state, and increases the cost ratio of obtaining the Florida non-resident license to \$117 for the single additional state (TX) gained.

If you don't need AL or MS, then GA, LA, PA and TX can all be gained for far less money, through the much cheaper Pennsylvania non-resident license (at a savings of \$91.) If you already have a PA non-resident license, this lowers the Florida net gain to just 2 states, and increases the cost ratio of obtaining a Florida non-resident license to \$58.50 per additional state gained.

All of AL, GA, LA, MS, NH, PA and TX can be gained through a combination of BOTH the New Hampshire AND Pennsylvania non-resident licenses (a combined cost of \$126.00, for a cost ratio of \$15.75 per state, to gain all the states also offered by Florida - and New Hampshire gets thrown in for good measure.) If you already have the NH and PA non-resident licenses, save your money. Obtaining the Florida license will gain you nothing, and will do so, at high cost.

Now lets go the other direction. If you start with the Florida non-resident license (\$117 for 6 states, or \$19.50 per state), you'll find it offers all the states that the PA non-resident license offers, plus 2 additional states not offered by the PA non-resident license. Adding the PA non-resident license to the Florida non-resident license adds nothing. Adding just the New Hampshire non-resident license to the Florida non-resident license gains only NH. All the other states offered by the New Hampshire non-resident license are available via the Florida non-resident license. Although similar in combined price at \$26 and \$100 respectively (as compared to the \$117 cost of Florida), the Pennsylvania and New Hampshire non-resident licenses become less efficient on a

cost-per-state-gained basis.

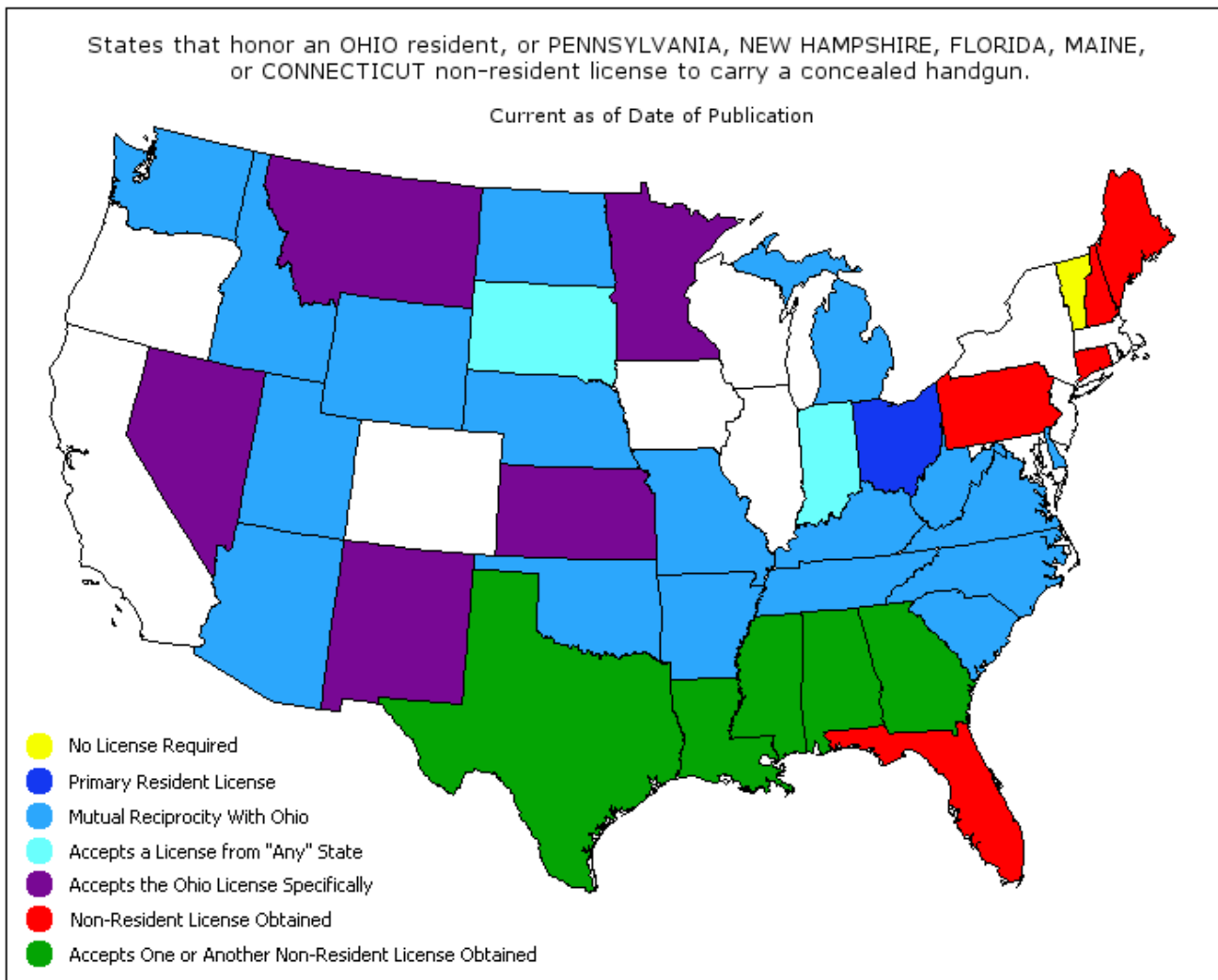
Certainly, various combinations are possible, each one changing the total cost, the net yield in number of states, and the cost ratio of price per additional state gained. The examples above gave priority to obtaining the least expensive licenses first, for the best cost ratios, and greatest yield. The point to remember for those considering the Florida license, for the states in which it is valid, is that an alternative, with even broader coverage and a higher total yield, is available.

The Connecticut permit, like Maine, pretty much stands on it's own. Pennsylvania and Florida both offer Texas, with (PA doing so for less money). If you travel to Connecticut, it's license is available, and can be combined with any other license or permit, but it is the only option, at any cost, offering coverage in Connecticut.

THE MAP

The following map shows all the states in which my **combined** OH, ME, NH, PA, FL, and CT licenses and permits will allow me to legally carry concealed. Although the map does not show Alaska, it's covered, as well, as both a state with Ohio reciprocity, or as a state (like Vermont) where no license or permit is required.

With Nevada having dropped acceptance of the Florida license, and choosing instead to now honor the Ohio license (as of July 1st, 2009), no net gain is further realized by retaining the Florida non-resident license, as was the case prior to that date. However, since I had obtained one prior to that date, and discuss that license at length above, it remains highlighted in the map below.



OBTAINING THE CT, FL, ME, NH, AND PA NON-RESIDENT LICENSES

This section discusses turn-around times, between submission of a completed non-resident application, and delivery of the license/permit, that were experienced first-hand by the author, in the summer of 2008. Since November of 2008, applications have surged across the country, and many states are experiencing crushing workloads to process them, particularly Florida. Delivery times described may no longer accurately reflect the current time needed to process an application.

CONNECTICUT – Can be obtained by mail

Everything needed to apply for the Connecticut non-resident license will be sent to you at no cost, by calling the Connecticut Department of Public Safety, Division of State Police, Special Licensing and Firearms Unit, at (860) 685-8494. You'll be sent a packet of forms to be filled out and mailed back. Look for them to arrive in the mail, within a week.

Mail everything to:

Department of Public Safety
Division of State Police
Special Licensing and Firearms Unit
1111 Country Club Road
Middletown, CT 06457

You will need to submit the following with your application:

A photocopy of your Ohio Concealed Handgun License (with all information clearly visible.)
Completed fingerprint cards (both a state and federal card are supplied with the packet.)
A check for \$70 for the license itself.
A separate check for \$19.25, for the background check.
A copy of any firearms training certificate that meets the minimum necessary requirements
(See the important notations regarding what is acceptable, and what must be provided.)
Evidence of citizenship (a copy of birth certificate, US passport, or voter registration card.)
Veterans must include a copy of their DD-214
The white form DPS-129-C must be notarized.
A color passport-type photo must accompany the DPS-129-C.
The yellow form DPS-799-C must be notarized.
The white form DPS-249-C Authorization for Release of Personal Information must be notarized.
This form (included in the packet) is *optional*, but may be necessary for processing the application.

The total cost is \$89.25, is valid for 5 years, and it takes up to 8 weeks to process the application.

MAINE – Can be obtained by mail

The necessary forms can be obtained from the web site of the Maine Department of Public Safety, Maine State Police. Point your web browser to the following web page:

<http://www.maine.gov/dps/msp/licenses/index.html>

Select "Weapons Permits and Professional Licensing". You will need the "Concealed Firearms Booklet" (this explains Maine's firearms laws) and the "Non-resident Concealed Firearms Permit Application".

Mail everything to:

Chief of the Maine State Police
Dept. of Public Safety – Maine State Police
Licensing Division
164 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0164
Phone (207) 624-7210

You will need to submit the following with your completed application:

- The two "Authority to Release Information" forms at the end of the application – Sign them
- Photocopies of all concealed firearms permits/licenses you may have from other states
- A copy of your DD-214 (if you were in the military)
- A copy of your birth certificate or INS document
- Two color passport photos
- Proof of knowledge of handgun safety (copies of any firearms training certificates you may have)

The cost is \$60, is valid for 4 years, and it takes up to 60 days to process the application.

NEW HAMPSHIRE – Can be obtained by mail

Download the "Application for Non-Resident Pistol / Revolver License" available at the following web page:

<http://www.nh.gov/safety/divisions/nhsp/forms.html>

Mail everything to:

NH State Police
Permits and Licensing Unit
33 Hazen Drive
Concord, NH 03305

You will need to submit the following with your completed application:

A copy (front and back) of your valid Ohio Concealed Handgun License

The cost is \$100, is valid for 4 years, and according to the State Police web site, the time to process is listed as 14 days. If denied, you will receive written notification of the reason for denial. If you have not received a response after three weeks, call (603) 271-3575. - Update: The recorded greeting on that phone number indicates that processing of applications is currently taking one month. My license took 6 weeks to arrive, due to high demand.

PENNSYLVANIA – Can be obtained by mail

The necessary application form can be obtained from the web site of the Centre County Sheriff by pointing your browser to the following link:

http://www.co.centre.pa.us/sheriff/license_application.asp

Mail everything to:

Centre County Sheriff's Office
213 East High Street
Bellefonte, PA 16823

You will need to submit the following with your completed application:

- A photocopy of your Ohio Concealed Handgun License
- A photocopy of your Drivers License
- A Self-Addressed Stamped Envelope

The cost is \$26, is valid for 5 years, and the time to process was an astounding 9 days! (This even included a weekend, and two days postal transit time in each direction. I was so impressed with what I calculate was a 3-day in-office turn-around, that I sent a personal "Thank You" to Centre County Sheriff Denny Nau and his staff.) Not all PA Sheriffs handle the application/issuance process entirely by mail, but Centre County does.

FLORIDA - Can be obtained by mail

The necessary forms can be requested from the web site of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Licensing. Point your web browser to the following web page:

<http://licgweb.doacs.state.fl.us/FORMS/FormsRequest790.html>

Mail everything to:

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Division of Licensing
P.O. Box 6687
Tallahassee, Florida 32314-6687

There are 4 items you will need to order from the web page:

The application itself - *"Concealed Weapon or Firearm Application"*
Fingerprint cards - *"Fingerprint Card – Firearm Licenses"*
The instructions - *"How to be licensed to Carry a Concealed Weapon or Firearm"*
Finally - *"Questions and Answers Pertaining to the Use of Deadly Force"* (This explains Florida Law)

The materials will be mailed to you at no cost, and will arrive in about a week. Follow the instructions and complete the forms.

You will need to submit the following with your application:

A passport-type photo
Copies of any firearms training certificates (Page 2 of the instructions tells you what's acceptable)
You must be fingerprinted by a *law enforcement agency*.
...(Important – see the FINGERPRINT CARD INSTRUCTIONS note on Page 3 of the instructions)
The application will need to be notarized when you sign

The cost is \$117, is valid for 7 years, and it takes up to 90 days to process the application.

WHY I CHOSE THE CT, FL, ME, NH, AND PA NON-RESIDENT LICENSES

So why did I opt to apply for all five of the non-resident licenses that I chose (CT, FL, ME, NH and PA)? I travel each year to New England, and neither Connecticut, New Hampshire nor Maine accept the Ohio license. Nor do they accept any states' non-resident license but their own. Until the Ohio Attorney General negotiates reciprocity with those states (not likely at present, due to significant differences in the laws), my only options for carry in Connecticut, New Hampshire or Maine are each state's own non-resident licenses.

I purchased the PA license because it was cheap (and fast!), and I often travel to and through Pennsylvania. The PA license additionally gained Texas and North Dakota (though Ohio now has reciprocity with ND), and when coupled with the New Hampshire license, gave access to every state offered at that time, by the Florida non-resident license, except Nevada. The Florida license provided access to Nevada, and thus was obtained to broaden access throughout the Southwest. Since then, Nevada has dropped acceptance of Florida, and has chosen instead to accept Ohio. The Florida non-resident license is now redundant, and no longer needed (though in the years between now and when my Florida license expires, that could certainly change.)

RUMOR CONTROL: PENNSYLVANIA

Rumors once circulated, and still persist on the Internet, that the Pennsylvania State Police (specifically) are not honoring non-resident licenses from Florida, despite the reciprocity agreement stating the following, with no wording to distinguish between a resident or non-resident license:

"The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will recognize valid Florida licenses to carry concealed firearms by valid Florida permit holders while said permit holders are present in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

The rumor notes that other Pennsylvania law enforcement agencies and departments correctly honor the Florida non-resident license, true to the letter and spirit of the reciprocity agreement between the two states,

and that the problem is limited only to the State Police.

However, there is a letter dated July 16, 2007, from Colonel Jeffrey B. Miller, Commissioner of the Pennsylvania State Police, addressed to The Honorable Phyllis Mundy of the House of Representatives for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The letter assures that it is the policy of the Pennsylvania State Police to honor permits from states with which Pennsylvania has reciprocity. Although the letter references the obtaining of out-of-state non-resident licenses by **residents** of Pennsylvania, and that such licenses would be honored in PA, I can find nothing in it that suggests that non-resident licenses carried by non-residents of Pennsylvania, would not be honored.

The relevant paragraph in that letter reads as follows:

Under Title 18 Pa. C.S §6109(k) Reciprocity, the Pennsylvania Attorney General has the power and duty to enter into reciprocity agreements with other states. The Uniform Firearms Act does not prohibit a Pennsylvania resident from obtaining a concealed weapons permit from another state. If the permit issued is obtained from a state in which the Pennsylvania Attorney General's Office has entered into a current reciprocity agreement, that permit would be valid in Pennsylvania under the agreement.

The full letter can be viewed at the following link:

<http://www.handgunlaw.us/documents/PA-MundyLetter.pdf>

Based on my research, it is my belief that this all began with a Pennsylvania resident obtaining the Florida non-resident license, without first having received a Pennsylvania resident license. A Pennsylvania State Trooper, not realizing that a PA resident is not required to carry on a PA license, within the borders of Pennsylvania, may have performed an arrest despite the Florida non-resident license being perfectly valid. You see, unlike most non-resident licenses, it is entirely possible to obtain the Florida non-resident license, without first possessing a valid resident license from your home state. Florida does not require, nor ask for, copies of any other licenses before processing a non-resident application. You basically "start fresh" in the eyes of Florida, having to meet all the requirements of a Florida resident, regardless of any other licenses you may (or may not) possess. It would be entirely possible for a Pennsylvania resident to skip the PA license, and go directly to a Florida non-resident license.

RUMOR CONTROL: TEXAS

Once upon a time, the state of Texas would not honor a Florida non-resident license. This is no longer the case. Unfortunately, one can still find discussion forum threads and stale web pages that assert that Texas will not honor the Florida non-resident license.

The current actual state of affairs is that the state of Texas fully honors Florida non-resident licenses. Calls made directly to 3 different phone numbers within the Texas Department of Public Safety, speaking to different individuals each time, all answered the question directly, and without reservation. The phone numbers dialed, for the Concealed Handgun Licensing Bureau, Texas Department of Public Safety, were (512) 424-7293, (512) 424-7294, and their Help Line (800) 224-5744.

A press release issued by the Public Information Office of the Texas Department of Public Safety, dated September 7, 2000, can be found on the Texas Department of Public Safety's web site. That press release announced the reciprocity agreement (along with one signed with Tennessee), that included the following statements:

"Texas has signed reciprocal agreements with Florida and Tennessee, allowing citizens with concealed handgun licenses issued by Florida or Tennessee to legally carry concealed handguns in Texas, and vice versa."

And...

"Col. Thomas A. Davis Jr., director of the Texas Department of Public Safety, signed the reciprocity agreements with the State of Florida and the State of Tennessee through which their licensees can visit Texas with their concealed handguns."

These statements make NO attempt to point out, differentiate, distinguish between, single out, include, or exclude either the Florida resident or the Florida non-resident licenses.

The full press release can be found at the following link:

http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/director_staff/public_information/pr090700.htm

Likewise, I looked into this from the Florida side of things.

From Florida's web page...

http://licgweb.doacs.state.fl.us/news/concealed_carry.html

It states the following blurbs, at various points. First, at the top...

"PLEASE NOTE: The reciprocity information on this page is ALWAYS CURRENT. The Division of Licensing constantly monitors changing gun laws in other states and attempts to negotiate agreements as the laws in those states allow. This list was last updated on September 12, 2008"

It lists the states with which Florida has reciprocity. In that list, it shows:

Texas (1,3,6)

Notation 1 talks about knives, clubs, and other non-handgun weapons. Notation 3 talks about being age 21. Notation 6 talks about Florida not honoring non-resident licenses from Texas. There is no notation indicating the reverse... that Texas will not honor the Florida non-resident license.

Continuing down the page, in the FAQ section, one of the questions reads:

"QUESTION 4. I have a Florida Concealed Weapon/Firearm License, but I am not a legal resident of Florida. Can I travel to the states that recognize Florida licenses and still carry a concealed weapon?"

The answer given states the following...

"Most of the reciprocity states will honor Florida non-resident permits; however, authorities in a number of states have informed us that there are specific provisions in their laws that restrict the terms of their mutual recognition agreements ONLY to the LICENSED RESIDENTS of other states. Therefore, those individuals who hold Florida licenses but who are not residents of Florida cannot carry concealed weapons in these states. Please take careful note of those states listed above that have a reference to Footnote 4 after them."

So, I looked at footnote number 4 (which was NOT listed with "Texas (1,3,6)", above...

"(4) These states will honor the Florida concealed weapon license ONLY IF the licensee is a resident of the State of Florida."

Given the assertion that the page is always current, that it was last updated in September 2008, and that it does not indicate that footnote #4 applies to Texas, until a verifiable authoritative source can be cited to the contrary, the evidence from each state's agency directly responsible for overseeing their respective state's licensing and reciprocity management indicates that Texas DOES honor the Florida non-resident license.

Next, I posted the following question through the Ask A Question link, on the Florida Division Of Licensing's web page:

"I have been told that Texas will NOT honor a Florida nonresident concealed weapon license, but can not find any authoritative source online to confirm or refute this. Can you answer the question of whether Texas will honor the Florida nonresident concealed weapon license?"

The response I received, confirms that I looked in the right place, to make my analysis above.

Mr. Cormack:

I can refer you to our reciprocity page, and you in turn can locate the Texas site from there.

http://licgweb.doacs.state.fl.us/news/concealed_carry.html

I Hope this is helpful,
Amanda F. Herring, Supervisor
Florida Department of Agriculture
Public Inquiry Section
(850)245-5665 Office (850)245-5655 Fax
Herrina@doacs.state.fl.us

The Florida web page noted in the emailed response, provides a link to the following Texas web page:

http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/administration/crime_records/chl/chlsindex.htm

That is the same web page through which I found only the Texas press release above, mentioning anything about Florida.

Finally, I emailed the Texas Department of Public Safety, directly, and received the following definitive response:

RE: Question about reciprocity
Date: Tuesday, August 19, 2008 3:25 PM
From: "CHLS" <CHL@txdps.state.tx.us>

Yes, Texas will recognize a non resident Florida license.
Please visit the following site for current reciprocity information:
http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/administration/crime_records/chl/reciprocity.htm

Christopher Pierce
Texas Department of Public Safety

RUMOR CONTROL: NEW HAMPSHIRE

There has been discussion as to whether the New Hampshire Non-Resident Pistol/Revolver Permit is accepted in states outside of New Hampshire.

Though first reported to me in late December, 2008, this issue has since been resolved with the New Hampshire Department of Safety, Division of State Police. New Hampshire Non-Resident Pistol/Revolver Permits ARE valid in states other than New Hampshire. See the main body of this article for discussion of which states accept it.

Except for the addition of author's notes at the top and bottom, I have left this "RUMOR CONTROL" section intact, to show the efforts taken to resolve the problem, the logic and resources applied in the arguments, the level of effort it can take to stay on top of these issues, and to give credit where credit is due, for the final results. What follows was originally drafted in the months of January and February of 2009. What has since transpired, along with the resolution, appears at the end of this section.

The discussion centers around the following statement found on the New Hampshire web site. I have added the bold emphasis to highlight the portion in question:

"PLEASE NOTE : The State of New Hampshire will only recognize resident concealed handgun licenses from these states. **Concealed handgun licenses issued by the State of New Hampshire to out-of-state residents are ONLY valid within the State of New Hampshire.** "

The above statement can be found at the following New Hampshire web link:

<http://www.nh.gov/safety/divisions/nhsp/ssb/permitslicensing/plupr.html>

The first sentence in the statement, that New Hampshire will only recognize resident licenses from other states, is enforceable by New Hampshire, within the borders of the state of New Hampshire. This has already been recognized and pointed out, along with other states which, by statute, do not honor non-resident licenses/permits - Colorado (CO), Florida (FL), Michigan (MI), and South Carolina (SC). However, the second sentence in the statement above, can be misleading.

It is a function of the state you are visiting, to determine which licenses/permits they will honor, either by statute (law) of the state you are visiting, or by the specific wording of a reciprocity agreement entered into and signed, between that state and the state issuing the license. One state can not otherwise impose it's will upon another sovereign state.

We need only limit our examination of whether a state does or does not choose to honor the New Hampshire Non-Resident Pistol/Revolver Permit, to the states other than those already covered by the Ohio Concealed Handgun License. Following are the information I've been able to find, regarding Alabama (AL), Georgia (GA), Louisiana (LA), Mississippi (MS), North Dakota (ND), and Pennsylvania (PA).

ALABAMA – See the following web site:

<http://www.ago.alabama.gov/issue/pistol.htm#nonresident>

This page contains the following section wherein the question of non-resident licenses is addressed. The question appears below in italics. The relevant portions of the response have been highlighted in bold.

NOTE REGARDING NON-RESIDENCE LICENSES

Will Alabama honor a non-resident concealed handgun license in addition to honoring the concealed handgun licenses issued to a resident of one of the states that recognizes and honors Alabama concealed handgun licenses?

Alabama issues concealed handgun licenses only to residents of Alabama, through the Sheriff of their county of residence.

Some states, with whom we have reciprocal recognition of concealed handgun licenses, issue handgun licenses not only to residents of their state but also issue "non-resident" concealed handgun licenses to residents of other states.

At the present time, Act 2001-494 does not on its face specifically address the issue of Alabama's recognition of a non-resident handgun license issued by a state with which Alabama has reciprocal recognition of concealed handgun licenses. Nor is there a formal Attorney General's Opinion, or Alabama case law on this subject. If an Alabama law enforcement agency requests and receives an official Attorney General's Opinion that opinion will be available to the public on our web site under the menu item titled "AG Opinions."

Until the Legislature, or a Court of competent jurisdiction, or an "official" Attorney General's Opinion addresses this question, our office's "unofficial opinion" is that, at this time, Alabama will honor non-resident concealed handgun licenses from a state which recognizes handgun licenses issued to Alabama residents. Since this is a new area of law and subject to change, we do urge caution. It is suggested that persons whose state of residence does not recognize Alabama concealed handgun licenses periodically check our web site and the web site of the state that issues their non-resident concealed handgun license, as well as being aware of news stories and court cases on the subject.

GEORGIA – See the following relevant portions of Georgia law:

<http://w3.lexis-nexis.com/hottopics/gacode/Default.asp>

O.C.G.A. § 16-11-126 (2008)

TITLE 16. CRIMES AND OFFENSES

CHAPTER 11. OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY

ARTICLE 4. DANGEROUS INSTRUMENTALITIES AND PRACTICES

PART 3. CARRYING AND POSSESSION OF FIREARMS

(f) On and after October 1, 1996, a person licensed to carry a handgun in any state whose laws recognize and give effect within such state to a license issued pursuant

to this part shall be authorized to carry a handgun in this state, but only while the licensee is not a resident of this state; provided, however, that such license holder shall carry the handgun in compliance with the laws of this state.

LOUISIANA – See the following relevant portions of Louisiana law:
<http://www.lsp.org/handguns.html>

R.S. 40:1379.3(T)(2) – "A non-resident concealed handgun permit issued by another state is invalid in the state of Louisiana **if issued to an individual who is a resident of this state** and has been denied a handgun permit or has been issued a handgun permit which is under revocation or suspension."

It seems Louisiana's own residents can not carry, in Louisiana, on any other state's non-resident license or permit (given other circumstances.) However, if you are not a resident of Louisiana, the above limitation regarding non-resident permits does not apply. I can find no other references to invalidate a non-resident license or permit, in Louisiana law.

MISSISSIPPI – Research is still in progress.

Several sites suggest that Mississippi does honor a New Hampshire non-resident permit. **An inquiry had been sent to the state, but a definitive response had not been received before this effort was deemed redundant and unnecessary.**

NORTH DAKOTA – See the following:

<http://www.ag.state.nd.us/BCI/CW/reciprocity.htm>

This web page makes the statement "Reciprocity with North Dakota is **at the discretion of the other state.**" New Hampshire, though listed as a state having reciprocity with North Dakota, bears the following footnote:

[1]This state imposes additional requirements (for example, age, residency, and criminal record or weapons provisions) that limit or prohibit reciprocity for certain individuals. To ensure full compliance, check with this state.

Seeking clarification, I sent an email to the North Dakota State Police / Highway Patrol (the license-issuing authority, for North Dakota.) The State Police, either unwilling or unable to answer the question themselves, took the unprecedented course of forwarding my inquiry on to the Attorney General's office. Here was their response:

Office of Attorney General - Response to email
Thursday, February 5, 2009 6:04 PM
From: "Brocker, Liz" <lbrocker@nd.gov>

ND Office of Attorney General
Wayne Stenehjem, Attorney General

I am responding on behalf of the Attorney General to your e-mail, originally sent to the ND State Highway Patrol but forwarded by them to this office for response.

Your e-mail indicates that you understand NH will not honor any non-resident permits but their own, and you inquire if ND will honor a non-resident permit issued by NH. Your e-mail to the Highway Patrol stated that you have been unable to obtain clarification from this office. Unfortunately, the Attorney General and his staff are prohibited by law from providing legal advice or legal assistance to members of the public - we may only serve as legal advisors to state agencies and officials, state's attorneys, and certain city officials. However, I offer the following information for your convenience:

As stated on our website, "reciprocity is a two-way agreement, requiring both states to recognize each other's permit." You note that our website also contains a footnote indicating NH imposes additional requirements that limit or prohibit reciprocity. Before determining whether ND can recognize a non-resident NH permit, it is necessary for you to determine whether NH will recognize a non-resident ND permit. If there are no restrictions or prohibitions against doing so, then recognition would be two-way and reciprocity would be possible. Your e-mail indicates that you have already determined that New Hampshire will not recognize any non-resident

permit but its own.

I hope you find this explanation helpful.

Liz Brocker
Executive Assistant/PIO
ND Office of Attorney General
(701) 328-2210
lbrocker@state.nd.us

In essence, North Dakota lets the other states' limitations (in this case, New Hampshire's) dictate the limitations in the terms of reciprocity. Because New Hampshire, by law, can not accept another states' non-resident license, NH extends reciprocity only to North Dakota resident licenses. Because New Hampshire can not honor a North Dakota non-resident license, North Dakota will not honor the New Hampshire non-resident license.

PENNSYLVANIA – See the following relevant portions of the actual reciprocity agreement between New Hampshire and Pennsylvania:

[http://www.attorneygeneral.gov/uploadedFiles/Crime/Signed NH Agreement.pdf](http://www.attorneygeneral.gov/uploadedFiles/Crime/Signed%20NH%20Agreement.pdf)

The “stated purpose” of the reciprocity agreement between New Hampshire and Pennsylvania, signed 10/18/04, is "...to extend reciprocal concealed firearm permit/license privileges TO THE CITIZENS OF [emphasis added] the State of New Hampshire and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania". However, the actual articles of the agreement detail what is actually being agreed to. Of those, Article 1 states:

"The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will recognize valid New Hampshire permits to carry concealed firearms by valid permit holders while said permit holders are present in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

Likewise, the letter discussed earlier, dated July 16, 2007, from Colonel Jeffrey B. Miller, Commissioner of the Pennsylvania State Police, addressed to The Honorable Phyllis Mundy of the House of Representatives for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, further reinforces the assertion here, that Pennsylvania WILL honor a New Hampshire Non-Resident Pistol/Revolver Permit.

Unlike the situation with North Dakota, where North Dakota applies the same restrictions on acceptance of a non-resident license or permit of the reciprocating state as that state does, Pennsylvania appears in all respects to honor both the resident and non-resident licenses of states with which it has a signed reciprocity agreement.

IT IS WORTH REMEMBERING - AL, GA, LA, MS, ND, and PA will all honor the PA non-resident license. If you doubt the validity of the NH Non-Resident Pistol/Revolver Permit in these states, and can not obtain definitive answers in response to your inquiries, remember that you do have options.

While I was performing the above research, sending and receiving emails, making phone calls, and discussing this issue with relevant government agencies, it seems that this very publication found it's way to the attention of Mr. Sam Cohen, Executive Vice-President of “Pro-Gun New Hampshire” (www.PGNH.org), an organization chartered to defend the gun rights of New Hampshire's citizens.

Working through his contacts, and concurrent to my own efforts, Mr. Cohen was able to bring the problem to the attention of the right people (at times leveraging portions of my own research published here), and get the misleading wording on the New Hampshire web page corrected. He then contacted Buckeye Firearms Association to advise us of what he was able to achieve!

As of the May 2009 release of this publication, the New Hampshire web page now reads as follows:

"PLEASE NOTE : The State of New Hampshire will only recognize resident concealed handgun licenses from these states. ***Concealed handgun licenses issued by the State of New Hampshire to out-of-state residents are ONLY valid within the State of New Hampshire or within a state other than the licensee's home state that reciprocally recognizes New Hampshire nonresident concealed carry licenses.***"

That's better than what was originally there, in that it no longer claims the non-resident permit is ONLY valid in New Hampshire. But as Mr. Cohen comments in an email to me: "Yes, you have to wonder what bureaucratic thinking went into THAT convoluted phrasing!" I couldn't agree more.

WHAT ABOUT OTHER STATES THAT OFFER NON-RESIDENT LICENSES?

The following additional states offer non-resident licenses, though you will see the reasons I declined to pursue any of these:

ARIZONA (AZ) – Cost: \$60, Valid: 5 years

Non-resident licenses can be obtained by mail, but your training must take place in Arizona, and it's from the class instructor that you then receive the signed certificate that must be mailed with the application and fingerprints.

Arizona itself, is already covered by Ohio.

The Arizona non-resident license is valid in the following states, beyond what Ohio offers:
AL, GA, LA, MS, PA, TX

These can be covered by the more easily obtained non-resident licenses discussed in this article.

IDAHO (ID) – Cost: \$20, Valid: 4 years

Will allow application by mail, but you have to go there to pick up the license.

Idaho itself, is already covered by Ohio.

The Idaho non-resident license is valid in the following states, beyond what Ohio offers:
GA, LA, PA, TX

These can be covered by the more easily obtained non-resident licenses discussed in this article.

INDIANA (IN) – Cost: \$30, Valid: 4 years

Non-resident licenses appear to be available only to owners of businesses located in Indiana.

Indiana itself, is already covered by Ohio.

The Indiana non-resident license is valid in the following states, beyond what Ohio offers:
AL, GA, LA, MS, PA, TX

These can be covered by the more easily obtained non-resident licenses discussed in this article.

IOWA (IA) – Cost: \$20, Valid: 1 year

Cannot be applied for by mail, is only valid for one year. You must be LEO or demonstrate a particular need.

Iowa itself does not honor licenses from any other state.

The Iowa non-resident license is valid in the following states, beyond what Ohio offers:
IA, TX

If you want IA, this non-resident license is your only option.

MARYLAND (MD) – Cost: \$112.25, Valid: 3 years

Non-resident licenses cannot be obtained by mail, and you must show cause for fear (with police reports, etc.) Nearly impossible to obtain.

Maryland itself does not honor licenses from any other state.

The Maryland non-resident license is valid in the following states, beyond what Ohio offers:
MD, TX

If you want MD, this non-resident license is your only option.

MASSACHUSETTS (MA) – Cost: \$100, Valid: 1 year

Applicants must appear in person at the Firearms Records Bureau, Criminal History Systems Board, in Chelsea, MA. This license is expensive (\$100 per year!) There's a ton of paperwork, and first-time applicants for a non-resident license must receive training from a Mass-certified instructor. Your firearm must be registered with the state (or there's a mandatory 1-year minimum prison sentence.) You would also need a separate Massachusetts Firearms ID card just to buy or possess even a single round of ammunition within the state. Issuance is discretionary, and restrictions may be applied that will limit whether you can ultimately carry the handgun for self defense, or merely for Target/Hunting, Sporting, Employment, or other specific purposes.

Massachusetts itself does not honor licenses from any other state.

The Massachusetts non-resident license is valid in the following states, beyond what Ohio offers:
MA, TX

If you want MA, this non-resident license is your only option.

MINNESOTA (MN) – Cost: “not to exceed \$100”, Valid: 5 years

Non-resident licenses cannot be obtained by mail. You can apply with any sheriff, but must do so in person.

Minnesota itself, is already covered by Ohio.

The Minnesota non-resident license is valid in the following states, beyond what Ohio offers:
LA, MS

These can be covered by the more easily obtained non-resident licenses discussed in this article.

NEVADA (NV) – Cost: \$105, Valid: 3 years

Non-resident licenses cannot be obtained by mail. You can apply with any sheriff, but must do so in person. You must take their CCDW class, and the class must be taken in Nevada. The cost of the application for license does NOT include the cost for this class.

Nevada itself, is already covered by Ohio.

The Nevada non-resident license is valid in the following states, beyond what Ohio offers:
LA, TX

These can be covered by the more easily obtained non-resident licenses discussed in this article.

NEW JERSEY (NJ) – Cost: \$20, Valid: 90 days

Non-resident licenses cannot be obtained by mail. This state makes obtaining a non-resident license

extremely difficult, and New Jersey's firearms laws are hideous and confusing.

New Jersey itself does not honor licenses from any other state.

The New Jersey non-resident license is valid in the following states, beyond what Ohio offers:
NJ, TX

If you want NJ, this non-resident license is your only option - though it's so unlikely you'd be issued one anyway.

NORTH DAKOTA (ND) – Cost: \$25, Valid: 3 years

Non-resident licenses cannot be obtained by mail, and training must come from a North Dakota certified instructor.

North Dakota itself honors licenses from the following states:
AL, AK, AR, AZ, CO, DE, FL, ID, IN, KY, LA, MI, MO, MT, NE, NH, NM, NC, OH, OK, PA, SD, TN, TX, UT, VT, WV

The North Dakota non-resident license is valid in the following states, beyond what Ohio offers:
AL, LA, PA, TX

These can be covered by the more easily obtained non-resident licenses discussed in this article.

OREGON (OR) – Cost: \$65, Valid: 4 years

Will only issue non-resident licenses to residents of adjacent states (Washington, California, Idaho and Nevada.)

Oregon itself does not honor licenses from any other state.

The Oregon non-resident license is valid in the following states, beyond what Ohio offers:
OR

If you wanted OR, this non-resident license would be the only option. However, as Ohio is not adjacent to OR, this license is expressly not available to an Ohio resident.

RHODE ISLAND (RI) – Cost: \$40, Valid: 4 years

Issuance is discretionary (“may issue”), and there are inconsistencies between Attorney General and Licensing Authority requirements. Your local Police Chief needs to co-sign your application, and you have to go there to Rhode Island to pick up the license.

Rhode Island itself does not honor licenses from any other state.

The Rhode Island non-resident license is valid in the following states, beyond what Ohio offers:
RI, TX

If you want RI, this non-resident license is your only option.

SOUTH CAROLINA (SC) – Cost: \$50, Valid: 4 years

Readily available to non-residents who own property in South Carolina, but non-property owners must “show a need”.

South Carolina itself, is already covered by Ohio.

The South Carolina non-resident license is valid in the following states, beyond what Ohio offers:

LA, MT, TX

These can be covered by the more easily obtained non-resident licenses discussed in this article.

TENNESSEE (TN) – Cost: \$115, Valid: 4 years

You must be employed within Tennessee, and you must also have a valid license from another state.

Tennessee itself, is already covered by Ohio.

The Tennessee non-resident license is valid in the following states, beyond what Ohio offers:

AL, GA, LA, MS, NH, PA, TX

These can be covered by the more easily obtained non-resident licenses discussed in this article. Additionally, Tennessee does not issue non-resident licenses to residents of states which have reciprocity with Tennessee (such as Ohio.) This license therefore, is expressly not available to an Ohio resident.

TEXAS (TX) – Cost: Can exceed \$140, Valid: 4 years

Non-residents must first obtain a Texas ID, and have a safety class given by a Texas-certified firearms instructor. Additionally, Texas also has a reciprocity clause. Like Tennessee, Texas does not issue non-resident licenses to residents of states which have reciprocity with Texas. However, since Ohio does NOT have reciprocity with Texas, you would be able to apply for this, if you felt the need to.

Texas itself honors licenses from the following states:

AK, AL, AR, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, HI, IA, ID, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MA, MI, MO, MS, MT, NC, ND, NE, NJ, NY, NM, NV, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, UT, VA, WA, WY

The Texas non-resident license is valid in the following states, beyond what Ohio offers:

AL, GA, LA, MS, ND, PA, TX

These can be covered by the more easily obtained non-resident licenses discussed in this article.

UTAH (UT) – Cost: \$59, Valid: 5 years

Although the entire process can be handled by mail, you must have training by a Utah-certified firearms instructor, and you'll need 2 letters of character reference, from non-family members (among other things.)

Utah itself, is already covered by Ohio.

The Utah non-resident license is valid in the following states, beyond what Ohio offers:

AL, GA, LA, MS, PA, TX

These can be covered by the more easily obtained non-resident licenses discussed in this article.

Utah is considering no longer accepting training from Utah-certified instructors who do not live in Utah, when processing applications for non-resident carry licenses. Some students of these instructors are not getting familiar enough with UTAH carry laws, and some of those students are getting themselves into trouble when they travel to Utah.

LEARN THE LAWS OF THE STATES YOU WILL BE VISITING, BEFORE ENTERING. THEIR LAWS APPLY WITHIN THEIR BORDERS.

VIRGINIA (VA) – Cost: \$100, Valid: 5 years

The entire process can be completed by mail.

Virginia itself, is already covered by Ohio.

The Virginia non-resident license is valid in the following states, beyond what Ohio offers:
LA, PA, TX

These can be covered by the more easily obtained non-resident licenses discussed in this article.

WASHINGTON (WA) – Cost: \$60, Valid: 5 years

Non-resident licenses cannot be obtained by mail.

Washington itself, is already covered by Ohio.

The Washington non-resident license is valid in the following states, beyond what Ohio offers:
LA, MS, TX

These can be covered by the more easily obtained non-resident licenses discussed in this article.

Of the 18 non-resident licenses listed above, 12 of them (Arizona, Idaho, Indiana, Minnesota, Nevada, North Dakota, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Washington) have nothing to offer that cannot be gained through the more conveniently available Florida, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania non-resident licenses, either individually, or in the various combinations discussed earlier.

In total, there are 10 states (6 in the list above, and 4 described earlier – CT, ME, NH and FL), in which the only non-resident license considered valid in that state, is the non-resident license issued by that state. These include Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, and Rhode Island.

Of those 10, New Hampshire and Maine (both “Shall Issue” states), are easily obtainable by mail. Two states (Iowa and Maryland) require that you “show cause for fear” or “demonstrate a need”. One state (Massachusetts) is extremely expensive (\$100 per year... not per 4 or 5 years... PER YEAR!) The New Jersey license, though technically available, is the least likely to be issued and is only valid for 90 days. The Oregon and Tennessee non-resident licenses are, by statute, unavailable to an Ohio resident.

HOW CLOSE CAN WE COME TO ACHIEVING 50-STATE COVERAGE?

Unfortunately, licensed carry in all 50 states just isn't possible, at the present time. We've seen one state (Oregon), which though it has a non-resident license, and will honor the licenses of several states, is just not accessible to a holder of an Ohio Concealed Handgun License. There also remain a handful of states we still haven't talked about, which do not honor an Ohio CHL, do not honor the available licenses from other states, and which do not offer a non-resident license of their own. They are:

CALIFORNIA (CA), HAWAII (HI), and NEW YORK (NY)

These states lack reciprocity with Ohio, do not offer non-resident licenses, and do not honor **any** license of any other state. There is currently no way for an Ohio licensee to legally carry concealed, in these states.

COLORADO (CO)

Colorado lacks reciprocity with Ohio, offers no non-resident license, and does not honor the **non-resident** license of any state. There is currently no way for an Ohio licensee to legally carry concealed, in Colorado.

ILLINOIS (IL), WISCONSIN (WI), and WASHINGTON D.C. (DC)

Illinois and Wisconsin, along with the District of Columbia, have **NO means whatsoever**, to allow legal civilian concealed carry, even for their own residents. They lack reciprocity with Ohio, do not offer non-resident licenses, and do not honor **any** license of any other state. There is currently no way for anyone to legally carry concealed in those states, or in Washington D.C.

CLOSING THOUGHTS

Every license obtained provides additional freedom to move throughout the country, in the states to which you travel, able to defend yourself and your loved ones. Each license also lends validity and political weight to the pro-gun community's efforts in each state to lobby for improvements to their respective concealed carry legislation. Appendix B of this publication shows a map of the United States. Make photocopies of that map to scribble on and use, as you plan your own strategies for expanding the number of states in which you can legally carry your concealed handgun.

Obtaining these additional licenses, for me, demonstrates the need for national reciprocity. As I think about my concealed handgun licenses I know how I would feel if I had to apply for, and carry, a wallet full of non-resident drivers licenses. I have to consider what I would do if I had to drive through a state that either didn't honor my home-state's license, didn't offer a non-resident license, and didn't honor the non-resident licenses of other states. What would I do if I couldn't obtain such licenses by mail? What would it be like if the only training that passed muster in a given state was training offered only by an instructor certified by that state?

Researching this project has revealed to me the complexity of the concealed carry licensing situation throughout this country. I am not so naïve as to think that within my lifetime the states will all adopt "Vermont-style Carry", wherein no license or permit is needed, in order to carry concealed. Quite to the contrary, I expect that Vermont will at some point lose its no-license-needed enjoyment of the right to self-defense. Although there have been exceptions in recent years (Alaska, and most recently Arizona), it is far more likely that one state (Vermont) will add restrictions, long before all the others decide to give them up. The U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *DC vs. Heller* allows that "some restriction" is permissible. For many years to come, opponents of lawful carry, everywhere, will test the limits of the word "some", with emphasis on the word "restriction".

One might also think that Vermont residents are out of luck, when traveling to other states. Vermont, though it requires no license for carry, likewise provides its citizens no license with which to seek reciprocity when traveling to other states. This very situation is addressed in Alaska and Arizona, by offering licenses to residents of those states – not so they could carry in their home states, but so that they could carry outside their states via reciprocity.

Vermont residents aren't completely without options, however. The neighboring state of New Hampshire will issue non-resident licenses specifically to residents of Vermont, if the Vermont resident submits a letter from their local Police Chief stating that the Vermont resident has no record of disqualifying convictions. This letter is accepted by New Hampshire, in lieu of a photocopy of the resident license required of applicants from other states. As well, since Florida does not require an applicant to first possess a resident license before applying for the Florida non-resident license, the Vermont resident may obtain a Florida non-resident license directly, and enjoy concealed carry in states that honor the Florida non-resident license. If New Hampshire removes the Vermont exception from their law, or Florida begins requiring a non-resident applicant to first possess a resident license from their home state, then Vermont residents will suddenly find themselves without options, and will likely petition their own legislators to provide for a Vermont license similar to the Alaska and Arizona schemes.

I do not expect any federal legislator or special interest group to successfully push for either federally mandated unilateral acceptance of state issued licenses across the board, or a National Concealed Carry program of any type, without opponents doing everything they can to drown the program in bureaucracy, make it cost prohibitive, and so encumbered with restrictions and requirements as to be ineffectual and impossible to comply with. Such an effort to pass unilateral acceptance was attempted last year, but the Senate fell 2 votes short of overcoming a Democratic filibuster, under the Obama administration.

Any proposed federal effort would likely require application of the Constitution's "Full Faith and Credit" clause (the clause that allows marriage and driver licenses to be honored across state lines), be based on the Supreme Court's recent *MacDonald* decision which (finally) "incorporated" the 2nd amendment over the states in the same fashion as the 1st, 5th, 9th, and other amendments, or, as had been attempted, by simply mandating that any issuing state accept the licenses of any other issuing state.

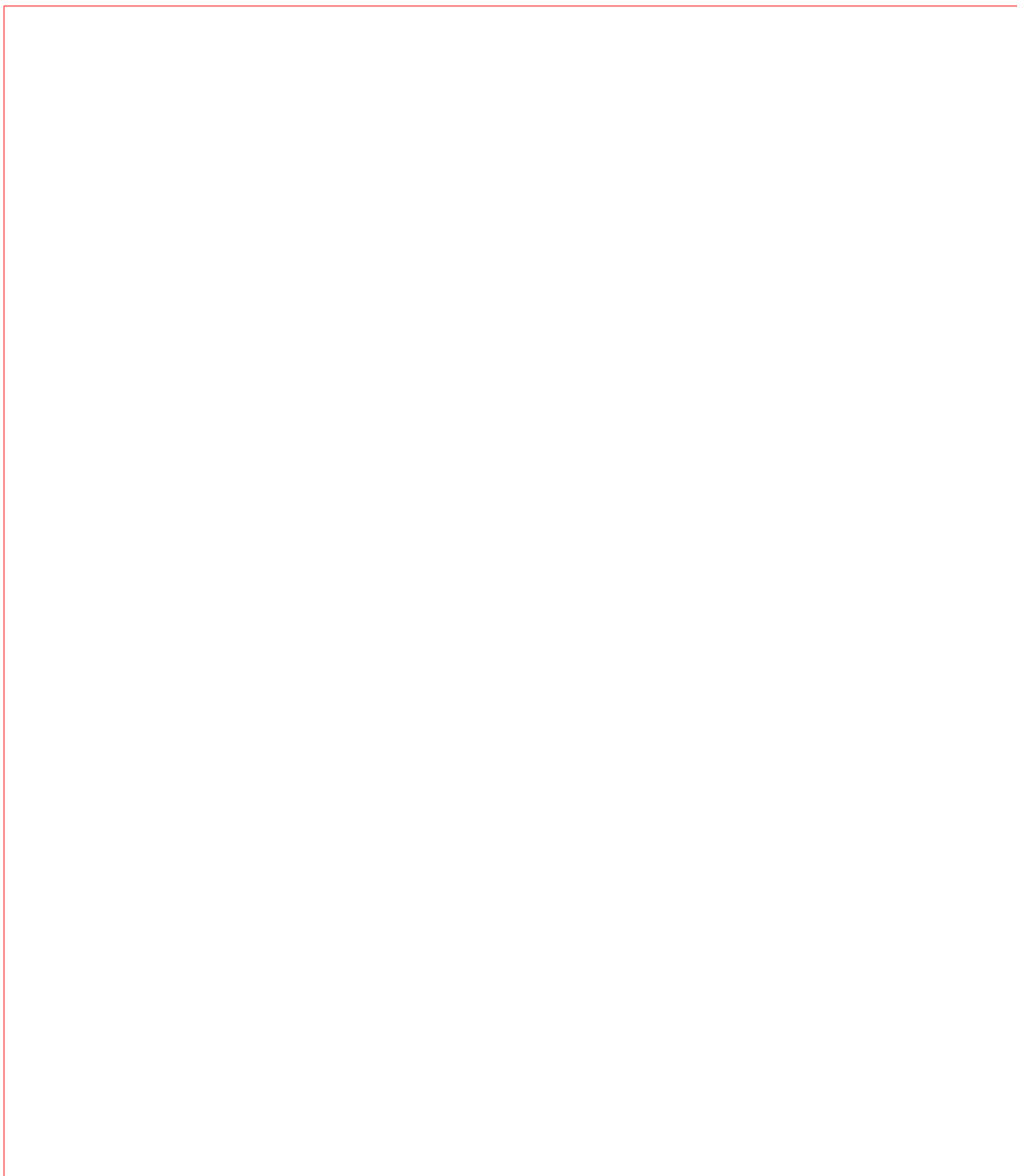
It is my hope that the states will continue moving forward, making careful, deliberate progress toward the goal of coverage across the board. Let objective "shall issue" replace discretionary, capricious and arbitrary "may issue". Let reciprocity agreements continue to expand the number of states in which a given license is honored. And where no reciprocity is available, let states adopt a system of offering low-cost non-resident licenses (ala Pennsylvania) such that law abiding citizens, licensed in their home state, could obtain coverage

throughout any of the 50 states and U.S. territorial possessions through which they need or choose to travel.

For now, there's just something about knowing I can legally carry my concealed handgun in 38 states (76% of the country.) And if relating my experience in obtaining these additional licenses helps others realize what's possible, and can motivate them to obtain one or more non-resident licenses for themselves, then I've done "A Good Thing™" helping fellow Ohio CHL-holders enjoy greater levels of freedom and personal safety, in their travels throughout the United States.

For more information on carrying concealed in other states, check out <http://www.handgunlaw.us>

NOTES



Appendix A

CONCEALED CARRY AND FIREARMS LAW
RESPONSIBLE STATE AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION
FOR THE 50 UNITED STATES
(All Data Verified Current, 21 March 2010)

ALABAMA..... (334) 242-7300

<http://www.ago.state.al.us/>

Office of the Attorney General
Alabama State House
11 South Union Street, Third Floor
Montgomery, AL 36130

ALASKA..... (907) 269-0392

<http://www.dps.alaska.gov/Statewide/PermitsLicensing/>

Alaska Dept. of Public Safety
Permits and Licensing Unit
5700 E. Tudor Road
Anchorage, AK 99507

ARIZONA..... (602) 256-6280

<http://www.dps.state.az.us/ccw/default.asp>

Concealed Weapons Permit Unit
P.O. Box 6488
Phoenix, Arizona 85005

ARKANSAS..... (501) 618-8000

<http://www.asp.state.ar.us/>

Arkansas State Police Headquarters
1 State Police Plaza Drive
Little Rock, AR 72209

CALIFORNIA..... (916) 322-3360

<http://caag.state.ca.us/>

Attorney General's Office
California Department of Justice
Attn: Public Inquiry Unit
P.O. Box 944255
Sacramento, CA 94244-2550

COLORADO..... (303) 866-4500

<http://www.ago.state.co.us/index.cfm.html>

Attorney General
1525 Sherman St.
7th floor
Denver, CO 80203

CONNECTICUT..... (860) 685-8290

http://www.ct.gov/dps/cwp/view.asp?a=2158&Q=294512&dpsNav_GID=1658&dpsNav=I

State of Connecticut
Department of Public Safety
Special Licensing and Firearms
1111 Country Club Road
Middletown, CT 06457

DELAWARE..... (302) 577-8500

<http://attorneygeneral.delaware.gov/>

Carvel State Office Building
820 N. French Street
Wilmington, DE 19801

FLORIDA..... (850) 245-5491

<http://licgweb.doacs.state.fl.us/index.html>

Division of Licensing
Post Office Box 6687
Tallahassee, Florida 32314-6687

GEORGIA..... (404) 656-3300

<http://law.ga.gov/02/ago/home/0.2705.87670814.00.html>

Office of the Attorney General
40 Capitol Square, SW
Atlanta, Ga 30334

HAWAII..... (808) 529-3111

<http://www.honolulu-pd.org/>

Honolulu Police Department
801 South Beretania Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

IDAHO..... (208) 334-2400

<http://www2.state.id.us/ag/>

Office of Attorney General
700 W. State Street
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0010

ILLINOIS..... (312) 814-3000

<http://www.ag.state.il.us/>

Illinois Attorney General
Chicago Main Office
100 West Randolph Street
Chicago, IL 60601

INDIANA..... (317) 232-6201

<http://www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/>

Office of the Indiana Attorney General
Indiana Government Center South
302 W. Washington St.
Indianapolis, IN 46204

IOWA..... (515) 725-6230

<http://www.dps.state.ia.us/asd/>

Iowa Department of Public Safety
215 East 7th Street
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

KANSAS..... (785) 296-2215

<http://www.ksag.org/home/>

Kansas Attorney General's Office
Memorial Hall, 2nd Floor
120 SW 10th Street
Topeka, KS 66612

KENTUCKY..... (502) 695-6300

<http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/>

Kentucky State Police Headquarters
919 Versailles Road
Frankfort, KY 40601

LOUISIANA..... (225) 925-4867, (225) 925-4868

<http://www.lsp.org/handguns.html>

Louisiana State Police
Concealed Handgun Permit Unit
PO Box 66375
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70896

MAINE..... (207) 624-7210

<http://www.state.me.us/dps/lisc.htm#guns>

Maine Department of Public Safety
45 Commerce Drive, Augusta Me
104 State House Station, Augusta Me 04333-0104

MARYLAND..... (410) 576-6300

<http://www.oag.state.md.us/>

Office of the Attorney General
200 St. Paul Place
Baltimore, MD 21202

MASSACHUSETTS..... (617) 727-7775

<http://www.mass.gov/?pageID=eopstopic&L=3&sid=Eeops&L0=Home&L1=Firearms+Registration+%26+Laws&L2=Firearms+Support+Services>

Executive Office of Public Safety and Security
One Ashburton Place, Suite 2133
Boston, MA 02108

MICHIGAN..... (517) 332-2521

<http://www.michigan.gov/msp/>

Michigan State Police Headquarters
714 S. Harrison Road
East Lansing, Michigan 48823

MINNESOTA..... (651) 296-3353

<http://www.ag.state.mn.us/>

Minnesota Attorney General's Office
1400 Bremer Tower
445 Minnesota Street
St. Paul, MN 55101

MISSISSIPPI..... (601) 987-1212

<http://www.dps.state.ms.us/dps/dps.nsf/divpages/hp2firearm?OpenDocument>

Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol
P O Box 958
Jackson, MS 39205

MISSOURI..... (816) 889-5000

<http://ago.mo.gov/>

Missouri Attorney General's Office
Fletcher Daniels State Office Building
615 E. 13th Street, Suite 401
Kansas City, MO 64106

MONTANA..... (406) 444-2026

<http://doj.mt.gov/default.asp>

Attorney General Steve Bullock
Department of Justice
P.O. Box 201401
Helena, MT 59620-1401

NEBRASKA..... (402) 471-4545

<http://www.nsp.state.ne.us/default.asp>

Nebraska State Patrol
P.O. Box 94907
Lincoln, NE 68509

NEVADA..... (775) 684-1100

<http://ag.state.nv.us/>

Office of the Attorney General
100 North Carson Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701-4717

NEW HAMPSHIRE..... (603) 271-3575

<http://www.nh.gov/safety/divisions/nhsp/>

Department of Safety
Division of State Police
33 Hazen Drive
Concord, NH 03305

NEW JERSEY..... (609) 292-4925

<http://www.state.nj.us/lps/>

Office of The Attorney General
P.O. Box 080
Trenton, NJ 08625-0080

NEW MEXICO..... (505) 827-3370

<http://www.dps.nm.org/lawEnforcement/ccw/index.php>

Department of Public Safety
PO Box 1628
Santa Fe NM 87504-1628

NEW YORK..... (845) 638-5070

http://www.rocklandcountyclerk.com/pistol_license.html

Rockland County Courthouse
1 South Main Street, Suite 100
New City, New York 10956-3549

NORTH CAROLINA..... (919) 716-6400

<http://www.ncdoj.com/>

Attorney General's Office
9001 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-9001

NORTH DAKOTA..... (701) 328-2210

<http://www.ag.state.nd.us/>

State Capitol
600 E. Boulevard Ave.
Dept. 125
Bismarck, ND 58505

OHIO..... (614) 466-4320

<http://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/Enforcement/Concealed-Carry>

Attorney General of Ohio
State Office Tower
30 E. Broad Street, 17th Floor
Columbus, OH 43215-3428

OKLAHOMA..... (405) 848-6724

http://www.ok.gov/osbi/Concealed_Weapons_Licensing/

OSBI Headquarters
6600 North Harvey
Oklahoma City, OK 73118

OREGON..... (503) 378-4400

<http://www.doj.state.or.us/>

Oregon Department of Justice
1162 Court Street NE
Salem, OR 97301-4096

PENNSYLVANIA..... (717) 787-3391

<http://www.attorneygeneral.gov/>

Pennsylvania Office of Attorney General
16th Floor
Strawberry Square
Harrisburg, PA 17120

RHODE ISLAND..... (401) 274-4400

<http://www.riag.state.ri.us/>

Office of the Attorney General
150 South Main Street
Providence, RI 02903

SOUTH CAROLINA..... (803) 737-9000

<http://www.sled.sc.gov/cwp.aspx?MenuID=CWP>

South Carolina Law Enforcement Division
P.O. Box 21398
Columbia, SC 29221-1398

SOUTH DAKOTA..... (605) 773-3537

<http://www.sdsos.gov/>

Secretary of State
Capitol Building

500 East Capitol Avenue Ste 204
Pierre SD 57501-5070

TENNESSEE..... (615) 251-8590
<http://www.state.tn.us/safety/handgunmain.htm>

Tennessee Department of Safety
1150 Foster Avenue
Nashville, TN 37243

TEXAS..... (512) 424-2000
<http://www.texasonline.state.tx.us/NASApp/txdps/chl/common/jsp/welcome.jsp>

Texas Department of Public Safety
5805 North Lamar Blvd.
Austin, TX 78752-4422

UTAH..... (801) 965-4445
<http://publicsafety.utah.gov/bci/>

Utah Department of Public Safety
Bureau of Criminal Identification
3888 West 5400 South
Box 148280
Salt Lake City UT 84118

VERMONT..... (802) 828-3171
<http://www.atg.state.vt.us/>

Office of the Attorney General
109 State Street
Montpelier, VT 05609-1001

VIRGINIA..... (804) 674-2000
<http://www.vsp.state.va.us/Firearms.shtm>

Virginia State Police
Administrative Headquarters
P.O. Box 27472
Richmond, VA 23261-7472

WASHINGTON..... (360) 753-6200
<http://atg.wa.gov/page.aspx?ID=2334>

Office of the Attorney General
1125 Washington St SE
PO Box 40100
Olympia, WA 98504-0100

WEST VIRGINIA..... (304) 558-2021
<http://www.wvago.gov/gunrecep.cfm>

Office of the Attorney General
West Virginia State Capitol Building 1
Room 26-E
Charleston, WV 25305

WISCONSIN..... (608) 266-1221
<http://www.doj.state.wi.us/>

Wisconsin Department of Justice
P.O. Box 7857
Madison, WI 53707-7857

WYOMING..... (307) 777-7181
<http://attorneygeneral.state.wy.us/dci/index.html>

Division of Criminal Investigation
316 West 22nd Street
Cheyenne 82002

Appendix B

**Make Photocopies Of This Map To Mark Up, As You
Plan Which Non-Resident Licenses To Apply For**



NOTES

A large empty rectangular box with a red border, intended for taking notes.

Appendix C

Start with the OHIO Concealed Handgun License (first map). Then see the additional states available by obtaining each of the non-resident licenses discussed in this paper. Obtaining the non-resident state license shown in red, adds the states shown in green.

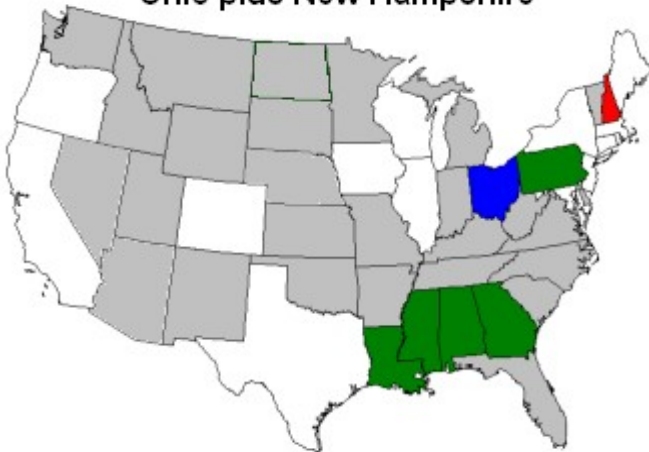
Ohio Only



Ohio plus Pennsylvania



Ohio plus New Hampshire



Ohio plus Florida



Ohio plus Connecticut



Ohio plus Maine



All maps current as of date of publication.



About The Author

Ken Cormack is a retired United States Coast Guard Petty Officer, born on the Atlantic coast of New England. Having settled in Ohio in 1988, he volunteers his service to the Department of Homeland Security, as a Flotilla Staff Officer and Instructor, of the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary. He lives in Cuyahoga Falls, and works as a Network Security Engineer at a large logistics company based in Akron.

Ken is an active IDPA pistol, and tactical carbine and shotgun shooter, and loves to spend time at the range. Training as often as opportunity allows, he is a repeat student of both John Benner of the Tactical Defense Institute, and of John and Vicki Farnam of Defense Training International. He is, himself, a DTI Affiliated Adjunct Firearms Instructor.

Ken is a Life Member of the National Rifle Association, and is NRA Certified as a Pistol Instructor, Metallic Cartridge Reloading Instructor, Shotgun Shell Reloading Instructor, and Range Safety Officer. He is a member of Greenport Tactical Association, and the International Defensive Pistol Association. Ken is a Patron member of Ohioans for Concealed Carry, a Defender Member of the Buckeye Firearms Association, and an Endowment Member of Pro-Gun New Hampshire.

In addition to the Ohio Concealed Handgun License, he holds non-resident licenses and permits to carry a concealed handgun, from Connecticut, Florida, Maine, New Hampshire, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.



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UPDATES SINCE LAST REVISION

SEPTEMBER 2010

1. North Dakota reciprocity with Ohio – numerous changes rippled throughout the document as a result.
2. All maps updated to reflect North Dakota reciprocity with Ohio.
3. All charts updated to reflect North Dakota reciprocity with Ohio.
4. Minor updates to the FOREWORD and CLOSING THOUGHTS sections.

MAY 2010

1. Nebraska now has reciprocity with Ohio. They have accepted Ohio since September. Ohio now also accepts Nebraska.
2. Arizona now has Alaska/Vermont-style “Constitutional Carry”.

APRIL 2010

1. Added additional recently obtained credentials to author's biographic data
2. Updated Michigan State Police link
3. Iowa has converted from “May Issue” to “Shall Issue”
4. North Carolina will not honor the New Hampshire Non-Resident Permit

FEBRUARY 2010

1. Washington signs reciprocity agreement with Florida

SEPTEMBER 2009

1. Nebraska now honors licenses and permits from specific states (including Ohio). Minor updates ripple throughout the document.
2. All maps updated to reflect Nebraska's new acceptance of the Ohio CHL.
3. Effective Oct. 1st, the cost of the Connecticut license increases from \$35 to \$70 (the background check remains \$19.25)
4. Massachusetts information updated
5. Minor cleanups to Nevada, North Dakota, and Washington, in the section “WHAT ABOUT OTHER STATES THAT OFFER NON-RESIDENT LICENSES?”

AUGUST 2009

1. Updated Nevada and Tennessee info, in the section “WHAT ABOUT OTHER STATES THAT OFFER NON-RESIDENT LICENSES”
2. Reviewed and updated URLs throughout, and contact info in Appendix A, as needed.

JULY 2009

1. Ohio license costs have changed (\$67 for first-issue, \$50 for renewals)
2. Added normalized-cost comparison tables to the section HOW THESE NON-RESIDENT LICENSES COMPARE
3. West Virginia now honors non-resident licenses
4. To allow more direct cost comparisons, added “Cost Normalization Tables” to the section “HOW THESE CONCEALED HANDGUN LICENSES COMBINE, FOR DIFFERENT NET YIELDS”
5. Kansas now honors non-resident licenses
6. New Hampshire has increased the cost of its Non-Resident Pistol/Revolver Permit, from \$20 to \$100, effective July 1st

JUNE 2009 - AMMENDED

1. Nevada has announced it will honor the Ohio license, but has dropped its support for the Florida license. This necessitated changes throughout several sections of the document.
2. All maps have been updated accordingly

JUNE 2009

1. Added the section “SHALL-ISSUE, MAY-ISSUE, NO-ISSUE, AND UNRESTRICTED STATES”.
2. Re-verified all Responsible State Agency contact information in Appendix A
3. Added the section “DIFFERENT WAYS THAT STATES CAN HONOR ANOTHER STATE'S LICENSES (OR NOT)”
4. Added Connecticut info to the section “WHERE IS EACH LICENSE VALID?”, revising body text as needed.
5. Added Connecticut info throughout the section “HOW THESE CONCEALED HANDGUN LICENSES COMBINE, FOR DIFFERENT NET YIELDS”
6. Added Connecticut info throughout the section “HOW THESE NON-RESIDENT LICENSES COMPARE”
7. Updated “MIX AND MATCH - PLAYING THE NUMBERS GAME” with Connecticut info, as appropriate.
8. Added “CT,” to the section heading previously titled “OBTAINING THE FL, ME, NH, AND PA NON-RESIDENT LICENSES”, and added Connecticut information to that section.
9. Updated the URL to request Florida forms, in the section “OBTAINING THE CT, FL, ME, NH, AND PA NON-RESIDENT LICENSES”, and added missing mailing address to return all Florida application materials.
10. Added “CT,” to the section heading previously titled “WHY I CHOSE THE FL, ME, NH, AND PA NON-RESIDENT LICENSES”, and added Connecticut information to that section.
11. The section “THE MAP” updated (both the text and the graphic have changed) to reflect the addition of Connecticut.
12. Minor update to Mississippi research, in the “RUMOR CONTROL: NEW HAMPSHIRE” section.
13. Removed the Connecticut info from the section “WHAT ABOUT OTHER STATES THAT OFFER NON-RESIDENT LICENSES?”, since that info has been incorporated throughout earlier sections.
14. Added Connecticut map to Appendix C.