

Note: Indiana Statutes can be looked up online at www.in.gov/legislative/.

How do I apply for a handgun license?

The relevant statute is IC 35-47-2-3.

The application process is available online if the county you reside in is listed as participating. You will need to select the county in which you reside to apply. The department is attempting to implement the online application process statewide by the end of 2010. If you are applying online see the next section for further instructions.

If your county is not listed in the online application process, you will need to go to the local law enforcement agency covering the jurisdiction in which you reside to apply using a paper application. If you are not applying online, skip the next section to the section entitled, "Paper Application Process."

Online Application Process

Once you complete an application, the final page should confirm your application by supplying an application number and stating that the application was submitted successfully. Please print this page. If you are not sure if the application was accepted, call your local law enforcement agency covering the jurisdiction in which you reside and ask if they can see your application in the queue. Do not submit more than one online application, unless directed to do so. Your application can be edited during your visit to your local law enforcement.

At the end of the online application, you will be given an option to have your fingerprints taken and transmitted electronically to the department by L1 Identity Solutions through the department's INKLESS program for an additional fee of \$10.95. You will be able to schedule an appointment at the location most convenient for you. The advantage to using L1 is that you can pay the state fee online using a credit card and your permit will be processed more quickly by the state police after being approved by your local authority. Please note that some local agencies are requiring that you have your fingerprints taken by L1.

If you choose not to use the L1 for fingerprinting, then your fingerprints will be taken during your visit to your local law enforcement authority while completing the application process.

ALL APPLICANTS USING THE ONLINE, INKLESS, OR PAPER APPLICATION PROCESS MUST VISIT THE LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY COVERING THE JURISDICTION IN WHICH THEY RESIDE TO PAY A LOCAL FEE AND COMPLETE THE APPLICATION PROCESS.

Please go to the local agency within 30 days of applying. An online application that is not completed with the local authority within 60 days will become invalid or need to be reauthorized

by the State Police Firearms Licensing Section. Please see the fee schedule at the bottom of the FAQ page.

It is very helpful to save and print the confirmation page from the online application and the scheduling of the Inkless appointment and take these confirmations to the local law enforcement agency.

If you reside in a city or town, you will go to the city or town police. If you live outside of an incorporated city or town, then you go to the sheriff of the county in which you reside to complete the process.

If the INKLESS (L1) process is used, nothing is mailed to the state police. If your fingerprints were taken by the local law enforcement agency, then a copy of the application, fingerprint card, and state fee are mailed to the Indiana State Police Firearms Licensing Section.

If have used the L1 option, and have an attachment to send with the application, take a copy of the attachment with you to the local law enforcement agency. Attachments should be mailed to:

Indiana State Police
Firearms Licensing Section
Attn: L1 Attachments
Indiana government Center North
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Please include identifying information with the attachment so they can be matched with the application. Do not mail the attachments for an L1 application to the PO Box. If your application is online, but you do not use the L1 fingerprinting option, then the attachment should be mailed with the application and fingerprints in the envelope with the PO Box address.

See the section entitled, "General Information."

Paper Application Process (not online)

If you reside in a city or town, you will go to the city or town police. If you live outside of an incorporated city or town, then you apply to the sheriff of the county in which you reside. A paper application must be received by the Indiana State Police Firearms Licensing Section within 60 days of your original application date or the application will become invalid. You will pay the local agency a local fee and have your fingerprints taken. The state fee, white copy of the application and a fingerprint card will be mailed to the Indiana State Police Firearms Licensing Section.

General Information

If you have someone complete your application for you, please proofread the application before submitting. The applicant is responsible for the information on the application. Intentionally making a false statement on the application is a felony and at a minimum will cause the application to be denied. Any application with a false statement, intentional or not, will be denied.

The applicant must place their legal name on the application. If your legal name is an initial or “Chuck” as opposed to “Charles”, it would be wise to take a birth certificate or other documentation (court papers) as proof to your local agency and have it noted with your application to the state. This is a new procedure and do not assume a name provided on a previous license will be accepted if it is not your legal name.

You must also answer a question that reads, “Have you ever been convicted of any misdemeanor or felony violation, including DUI?” If you are not sure of your record then you can check your state criminal history by going on the website www.in.gov/isp and clicking the INKLESS tab to schedule fingerprinting to receive your criminal history. If you know of information that is not appearing on the state criminal history, you can contact the police agency covering the jurisdiction of your arrest or go to the court that you appeared in to get further records. Information left off of your application will cause the application to be denied for false statement and will at a minimum delay your license.

The local law enforcement agency is charged with conducting a background investigation and providing a recommendation of approval or disapproval upon sending/transmitting the application to the Indiana State Police. The Indiana State Police Superintendent is charged with the responsibility of actually issuing the license and administering the licensing program.

An applicant that applies before their current license expires, but their license expires before the new license is received, may carry a handgun by carrying the expired license with a copy of the application received from the local authority as long as the applicant remains a proper person under statute.

An applicant will receive a license, return of an incomplete application or a letter of denial. Applications that have no background problems are routinely process in 6-8 weeks from the time the Indiana State Police Firearms Licensing Section receives them. Backlogs do occur because of fluctuations in applications or other reasons outside of the department’s control that cause longer queues. Applications that have background problems/criminal history usually take longer than routine applications to process.

Payment information

A fee chart is available at the end of the FAQ document. Mailed payments to the state require a money order or certified check made payable to the State of Indiana. Contact the local agency to obtain information on the type of payments they accept. Note: The department does not require

postal money orders and information on cashed postal money orders is not readily available without a fee. Several money order companies provide the information via a toll free number.

Fee Exempt Licenses

You must be an Indiana licensed dealer to qualify for the fee exempt Dealer's Personal Protection Permit.

For retired law enforcement and corrections officers, the statute says in IC35-47-2-4:

“The following officers of this state or the United States who have been honorably retired by a lawfully created pension board or its equivalent after at least twenty (20) years of service or because of a disability are exempt from the payment of fees specified in subsection (b):

- (1) Police officers.
- (2) Sheriffs or their deputies.
- (3) Law enforcement officers.
- (4) Correctional officers.”

Proof of employment and retirement must accompany the application. This is usually in the form of a letter on agency letterhead signed by the agency executive. Current law enforcement officers are not exempted from the fee under statute.

I answered “Yes” to the question, “Have you ever been treated for psychiatric health care or an emotional or mental illness?” What information do I have to provide?

Submit documentation and or a recommendation from the treating mental health professional or treatment center.

The normal practice is for the applicant to sign a release for the mental health records, and have the treating facility forward them to the Indiana State Police for review. After review of the complete records, we are usually able to make a determination without further input from the applicant.

Alternatively, you may obtain a letter from the treating mental health professional or treatment center. This letter should include a brief description of the presenting problem(s), dates of treatment, and past and current treatment and medications. This letter should also include a statement that the signing individual has reviewed the complete mental health history, that the person has identified no indication of a propensity for violent or emotionally unstable conduct, and the person is recommending issuance of the license.

If you are unable to obtain either of the above, please include a written statement of such with the application.

What do you mean by “Have you ever been treated for psychiatric health care or an emotional or mental illness?”

Mental illness, depression, thoughts of harming yourself or others, compulsive disorders and anger management are all included. The time being covered is your lifetime. If you received marital counseling that did not involve psychiatric health care or emotional or mental illness (depression, anger management, etc.), then the marriage counseling would not require a “yes” response. Treatment for alcohol and drug addiction also does not require a “yes” response, unless it was court order. All court ordered treatment and commitments must be reported.

My application has been denied, what can I do now?

To appeal the denial, request an appeal in writing and mail it to the Indiana State Police Firearms Licensing Section, 100 N. Senate Avenue—IGCN, Indianapolis IN 46168. If you believe you were denied for an invalid reason, call 317-232-8264 and ask to talk with the clerk over that area to discuss your denial. Before you call, please take the time to read the letter of denial and make sure you understand your criminal history.

How do I get a duplicate handgun license?

Complete the “Duplicate Handgun License Request and Notification of Name or Address Change Form” and mail it to the firearms section with a money order for \$20. If it is hand written, please make sure that it is printed and legible. Duplicate licenses can be issued if your information has changed or your current license is lost or destroyed.

My address has changed. Do I have to pay for a duplicate license?

No. Complete the “Duplicate Handgun License Request and Notification of Name or Address Change Form” and mail or fax the form to the firearms section. Check that you are notifying the section of your information change only. The change will be made in the firearms database and there is no fee for this service. If you want a license issued with the changes on it, then yes, the \$20 fee for the duplicate license does apply.

I am in the Military and my home of record is in Indiana, can I somehow get a permit issued while deployed/stationed out of state?

Even if your home of record participates in the electronic application process, the application must be received and processed by the local law enforcement agency covering your home of record, which includes a personal visit at that agency unless other arrangement have been made; therefore the state police must refer you to the local agency to see if they can accommodate your situation. In most instances, you will have to wait until you are on leave to apply.

How long does it normally take to receive a handgun license?

Applications that have no background problems are routinely process in 6-8 weeks from the time the Indiana State Police Firearms Licensing Section receives them. Occasionally backlogs developed because of fluctuations in applications or other reasons outside of the departments control that cause longer queues. Applications that have background problems/criminal history often take longer than routine applications to process. An applicant will receive a license or a letter of denial.

I currently have a handgun license and I want a lifetime license. When can I apply for my lifetime license?

According to IC 35-47-2-6, the period during which an application for the renewal of an existing license may be filed begins 365 before the expiration of the existing license.

I am currently a four year personal protection license holder and I want a lifetime license, do I still have to wait within 365 days of my current licenses expiration before I can apply for the lifetime license?

Yes (Re: IC 35-47-2-6).

**Who may not be eligible for a license to carry ?
(Also see definition of a proper person?)**

IC 35-47-2-3

(g) A license to carry a handgun shall not be issued to any person who:

- (1) has been convicted of a felony;
- (2) has had a license to carry a handgun suspended, unless the person's license has been reinstated;
- (3) is under eighteen (18) years of age;
- (4) is under twenty-three (23) years of age if the person has been adjudicated a delinquent child for an act that would be a felony if committed by an adult; or
- (5) has been arrested for a Class A or Class B felony, or any other felony that was committed while armed with a deadly weapon or that involved the use of violence, if a court has found probable cause to believe that the person committed the offense charged.

In the case of an arrest under subdivision (5), a license to carry a handgun may be issued to a person who has been acquitted of the specific offense charged or if the charges for the specific offense are dismissed.

How does a conviction of domestic battery affect my right to carry a handgun?

IC 35-47-2-1

Carrying a handgun without a license or by person convicted of domestic battery

35-47-2-1 Sec. 1. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) and section 2 of this chapter, a person shall not carry a handgun in any vehicle or on or about the person's body, except in the person's dwelling, on the person's property or fixed place of business, without a license issued under this chapter being in the person's possession.

(b) Unless the person's right to possess a firearm has been restored under IC 3-7-13-5 or IC 33-28-4-8, a person who has been convicted of domestic battery under IC 35-42-2-1.3 may not possess or carry a handgun in any vehicle or on or about the person's body in the person's dwelling or on the person's property or fixed place of business.

What is the definition of a “proper person” to be licensed?

35-47-1-7 Sec. 7. "Proper person" means a person who:

(1) does not have a conviction for resisting law enforcement under IC 35-44-3-3 within five (5) years before the person applies for a license or permit under this chapter;

(2) does not have a conviction for a crime for which the person could have been sentenced for more than one (1) year;

(3) does not have a conviction for a crime of domestic violence (as defined in IC 35-41-1-6.3), unless a court has restored the person's right to possess a firearm under IC 3-7-13-5;

(4) is not prohibited by a court order from possessing a handgun;

(5) does not have a record of being an alcohol or drug abuser as defined in this chapter;

(6) does not have documented evidence which would give rise to a reasonable belief that the person has a propensity for violent or emotionally unstable conduct;

(7) does not make a false statement of material fact on the person's application;

(8) does not have a conviction for any crime involving an inability to safely handle a handgun;

(9) does not have a conviction for violation of the provisions of this article within five (5) years of the person's application; or

(10) does not have an adjudication as a delinquent child for an act that would be a felony if committed by an adult, if the person applying for a license or permit under this chapter is less than twenty-three (23) years of age.

What states honor my Indiana handgun license?

Indiana honors all other states handgun licenses. Not all other states honor Indiana's license. Websites and organizations such as the NRA do attempt to track this information. Each state regulates this area differently and there is no obligation for one state to notify another state of any change in their law; therefore the department does not attempt to track this information.

I am a resident of another state and I have a valid handgun license issued by my home state. Does Indiana honor my out-of-state license?

Yes. Indiana honors valid handgun licenses issued by other states according to the terms thereof. (NOTE: Residents of Indiana must have an Indiana License to Carry a Handgun to lawfully carry a handgun in Indiana.)

Illinois issues a Firearms Owners Identification (FOI) card. This card relates to the purchasing of firearms, not a permit to routinely carry a handgun and is therefore is not honored as such in Indiana.

IC 35-47-2-21

Recognition of retail dealers' licenses and licenses to carry handguns issued by other states
35-47-2-21 Sec. 21. (a) Retail dealers' licenses issued by other states or foreign countries will not be recognized in Indiana except for sales at wholesale.

(b) Licenses to carry handguns, issued by other states or foreign countries, will be recognized according to the terms thereof but only while the holders are not residents of Indiana.

I am a permit holder from another state and will be in Indiana in the future. Where and how can I carry my handgun in your state?

As stated in the previous question, Indiana honors licenses issued by other states according to the terms thereof. In other words, if your home state requires the weapon be concealed, then the weapon must be concealed in Indiana. If you cannot carry on your person in your vehicle in your home state, then do not do so in Indiana.

Indiana does not prohibit Indiana personal protection permit holders from carrying in an establishment that serves or sells alcohol.

An Indiana personal protection permit holder may carry on their person in their vehicle. There is currently no statute requiring a person to notify an officer that they are a permit holder and carrying a weapon if they are stopped for a traffic offense; however it is recommended.

Indiana does prohibit the carrying of firearms in the secure area of an airport, school property, and gaming boats. Many government buildings prohibit weapons. Look for signs and postings at the entrance of public parks and property. Further information on these prohibitions is in the FAQ question on where it is permissible to carry.

Does Indiana statute require me to carry the handgun on my person concealed or exposed?

Indiana law is silent on this issue; however, carrying an exposed weapon in public may alarm some people. Also, the right to carry a firearm may be restricted on private property and businesses by the owners. Be attentive for signs warning of restricted areas when carrying firearms into public places. If approached by law enforcement for official business such as traffic stops or complaint related inquiries, it is recommended that you tell the officer in a non-threatening manner that you are carrying a weapon or have a weapon in the vehicle and that you have a valid permit. A law enforcement officer does have the right to inspect the permit.

What is the law about weapons and transporting them to the workplace?

Effective July 1, 2010, IC 34-28-7 came into effect which prohibits a person, including an individual, a corporation, and a governmental entity, from adopting or enforcing a policy or rule that prohibits or has the effect of prohibiting an employee of the person, including a contract employee, from legally possessing a firearm or ammunition that is locked in the trunk of the employee's vehicle, kept in the glove compartment of the employee's locked vehicle, or stored out of sight in the employee's locked vehicle while the vehicle is in or on the person's property, unless the firearm or ammunition requires a certain federal license to possess. There are exceptions and it is recommended that the entire statute be read by interested parties. Questions should be directed to private legal counsel.

Do I have to have a permit to take my handgun target practicing?

Yes. Statute provides a less expensive permit for people that only want a limited license that allows them to carry the handgun for the purposes of hunting or target shooting.

The only exemptions to a carry permit for an ordinary citizen are to possess the weapon on the person's property or business or to transport a newly purchased weapon to your home or business, while moving from one residence or business to another or to take the weapon for repair and back. Indiana law states that the weapon must be transported unloaded in a secure wrapper.

IC 35-47-2-1

Carrying a handgun without a license or by person convicted of domestic battery

Sec. 1. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) and section 2 of this chapter, a person shall not carry a handgun in any vehicle or on or about the person's body, except in the person's dwelling, on the person's property or fixed place of business, without a license issued under this chapter being in the person's possession.

(b) Unless the person's right to possess a firearm has been restored under IC 35-47-4-7, a person who has been convicted of domestic battery under IC 35-42-2-1.3 may not possess or carry a handgun in any vehicle or on or about the person's body in the person's dwelling or on the

person's property or fixed place of business.

As added by P.L.311-1983, SEC.32. Amended by P.L.326-1987, SEC.1; P.L.195-2003, SEC.6; P.L.98-2004, SEC.155; P.L.118-2007, SEC.35.

IC 35-47-2-2

Excepted persons

Sec. 2. Section 1 of this chapter does not apply to:

- (1) marshals;
- (2) sheriffs;
- (3) the commissioner of the department of correction or persons authorized by him in writing to carry firearms;
- (4) judicial officers;
- (5) law enforcement officers;
- (6) members of the armed forces of the United States or of the national guard or organized reserves while they are on duty;
- (7) regularly enrolled members of any organization duly authorized to purchase or receive such weapons from the United States or from this state who are at or are going to or from their place of assembly or target practice;
- (8) employees of the United States duly authorized to carry handguns;
- (9) employees of express companies when engaged in company business;
- (10) any person engaged in the business of manufacturing, repairing, or dealing in firearms or the agent or representative of any such person having in his possession, using, or carrying a handgun in the usual or ordinary course of that business; or
- (11) any person while carrying a handgun unloaded and in a secure wrapper from the place of purchase to his dwelling or fixed place of business, or to a place of repair or back to his dwelling or fixed place of business, or in moving from one dwelling or business to another.

Does the State Police set the fees for handgun licenses?

No. The fees for handgun licenses are established in state statute. Laws in the state are passed by the legislature (Fees: IC 35-47-2-3 & 4).

Why do you not wait to cash my check until you process the application?

Indiana Board of Accounts procedures require the money be deposited within 24 hours.

Does Indiana state law define areas where it is illegal to carry a handgun even with a permit?

Yes, and for your information the following state statutes and administrative code references are provided. Please be aware that local municipalities and counties may have enacted ordinances that are not listed, primarily limiting firearms in public buildings and property. Also, the right to carry a firearm may be restricted on private property and

businesses by the owners. Be attentive for signs warning of restricted areas when carrying firearms into public places.

School Property

IC 35-47-9

Chapter 9. Possession of Firearms on School Property and School Buses

IC 35-47-9-1

Exemptions from chapter

35-47-9-1 Sec. 1. This chapter does not apply to the following:

(1) A:

(A) federal;

(B) state; or

(C) local;

law enforcement officer.

(2) A person who has been employed or authorized by:

(A) a school; or

(B) another person who owns or operates property being used by a school for a school function; to act as a security guard, perform or participate in a school function, or participate in any other activity authorized by a school.

(3) A person who:

(A) may legally possess a firearm; and

(B) possesses the firearm in a motor vehicle that is being operated by the person to transport another person to or from a school or a school function.

IC 35-47-9-2

Possession of firearms on school property, at school function, or on school bus; felony

35-47-9-2 Sec. 2. A person who possesses a firearm:

(1) in or on school property;

(2) in or on property that is being used by a school for a school function; or

(3) on a school bus; commits a Class D felony.

Airports and Aircraft

IC 35-47-6

Chapter 6. Weapons on Aircraft

IC 35-47-6-0.5

Applicability of chapter

35-47-6-0.5 Sec. 0.5. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), this chapter does not apply to an official or employee:

(1) of:

- (A) the United States;
 - (B) a state or political subdivision of a state;
 - (C) an operator (as defined in IC 5-23-2-8); or
 - (D) any other entity that has been granted statutory authority to enforce the penal laws of Indiana;
- (2) who has been granted the power to effect arrests under Indiana law; and
 - (3) who has been authorized by the official's or employee's agency or employer to carry firearms.
- (b) An individual described in subsection (a) is subject to the applicable regulations of the United States concerning the possession and carriage of firearms on aircraft or in areas of an airport to which access is controlled by the inspection of persons and property.

IC 35-47-6-1

Firearm, explosive, or deadly weapon; possession in commercial or chartered aircraft

35-47-6-1 Sec. 1. A person who boards a commercial or charter aircraft having in his possession:

- (1) a firearm;
- (2) an explosive; or
- (3) any other deadly weapon; commits a Class C felony.

IC 35-47-6-1.1

Undisclosed transport of dangerous device

35-47-6-1.1 Sec. 1.1. (a) As used in this section, "dangerous device" means:

- (1) a firearm;
 - (2) a destructive device (as defined in IC 35-47.5-2-4); or
 - (3) a weapon of mass destruction (IC 35-41-1-29.4).
- (b) A person who checks an item to be transported on a commercial passenger airline and who:
- (1) knows the item contains a dangerous device; and
 - (2) knowingly or intentionally fails to disclose orally or in writing to the person to whom possession of the item is delivered for carriage that the item contains a dangerous device; commits undisclosed transport of a dangerous device, a Class A misdemeanor.

IC 35-47-6-1.3

Firearm, explosive, or deadly weapon; possession in controlled access areas of an airport

35-47-6-1.3 Sec. 1.3. A person who knowingly or intentionally enters an area of an airport to which access is controlled by the inspection of persons and property while the person:

- (1) possesses:
 - (A) a firearm;
 - (B) an explosive; or
 - (C) any other deadly weapon; or
- (2) has access to property that contains:
 - (A) a firearm;
 - (B) an explosive; or

(C) any other deadly weapon;
commits a Class A misdemeanor.

IC 35-47-6-1.4

Unlawful entry to restricted area of airport

35-47-6-1.4 Sec. 1.4. (a) This section does not apply to a person who is:

(1) employed by:

(A) an airport;

(B) an airline; or

(C) a law enforcement agency; and

(2) acting lawfully within the scope of the person's employment.

(b) A person who knowingly or intentionally enters an area of an airport to which access is controlled by the inspection of persons or property without submitting to the inspection commits a Class A misdemeanor.

IC 35-47-6-1.6

Disrupting operation of aircraft; Class B felony

35-47-6-1.6 Sec. 1.6. (a) A person who knowingly or intentionally uses force or violence or the threat of force or violence to disrupt the operation of an aircraft commits a Class B felony.

(b) A person who knowingly or intentionally uses force or violence or the threat of force or violence to hijack an aircraft in flight commits a Class A felony.

(c) For purposes of this section, an aircraft is considered to be in flight while the aircraft is:

(1) on the ground in Indiana:

(A) after the doors of the aircraft are closed for takeoff; and

(B) until the aircraft takes off;

(2) in the airspace above Indiana; or

(3) on the ground in Indiana:

(A) after the aircraft lands; and

(B) before the doors of the aircraft are opened after landing.

IC 35-47-6-3

Consent to search of person or personal belongings

35-47-6-3 Sec. 3. Any person purchasing a ticket to board any commercial or charter aircraft shall by such purchase consent to a search of his person or personal belongings by the company selling said ticket to him. In case said person shall refuse to submit to a search of his person or personal belongings by said aircraft company, the person refusing may be denied the right to board said commercial or charter aircraft.

Off Road Vehicles

IC 14-16-1

Chapter 1. Off-Road Vehicles

IC 14-16-1-23

Restrictions on operation

Sec. 23. (a) An individual shall not operate a vehicle under any of the following conditions:

(1) At a rate of speed greater than is reasonable and proper having due regard for existing conditions or in a manner that unnecessarily endangers the person or property of another.

(2) While:

(A) under the influence of an alcoholic beverage; or

(B) unlawfully under the influence of a narcotic or other habit forming or dangerous depressant or stimulant drug.

(3) During the hours from thirty (30) minutes after sunset to thirty (30) minutes before sunrise without displaying a lighted headlight and a lighted taillight.

(4) In a forest nursery, a planting area, or public land posted or reasonably identified as an area of forest or plant reproduction and when growing stock may be damaged.

(5) On the frozen surface of public waters within:

(A) one hundred (100) feet of an individual not in or upon a vehicle; or

(B) one hundred (100) feet of a fishing shanty or shelter; except at a speed of not more than five (5) miles per hour.

(6) Unless the vehicle is equipped with a muffler in good working order and in constant operation to prevent excessive or unusual noise and annoying smoke.

(7) Within one hundred (100) feet of a dwelling between midnight and 6:00 a.m., except on the individual's own property or property under the individual's control or as an invited guest.

(8) On any property without the consent of the landowner or tenant.

(9) While transporting on or in the vehicle a firearm unless the firearm is:

(A) unloaded; and

(B) securely encased or equipped with and made inoperative by a manufactured keylocked trigger housing mechanism.

(10) On or across a cemetery or burial ground.

(11) Within one hundred (100) feet of a slide, ski, or skating area, except for the purpose of servicing the area.

(12) On a railroad track or railroad right-of-way, except railroad personnel in the performance of duties.

(13) In or upon a flowing river, stream, or creek, except for the purpose of crossing by the shortest possible route, unless the river, stream, or creek is of sufficient water depth to permit movement by flotation of the vehicle at all times.

(14) An individual shall not operate a vehicle while a bow is present in or on the vehicle if the nock of an arrow is in position on the string of the bow.

(b) Subsection (a)(9) does not apply to a person who is carrying a handgun if the person:

(1) has been issued an unlimited handgun license to carry a handgun under IC 35-47-2; or

(2) is not required to possess a license to carry a handgun under IC 35-47-2-2.

Weapons on Riverboats

Rule 7. Weapons

68 IAC 1-7-1 Weapons on the riverboat

Authority: IC 4-33-4-1; IC 4-33-4-2; IC 4-33-4-3

Affected: IC 4-33-8; IC 35-41-1-17

Sec. 1. (a) The following definitions apply throughout this rule:

(1) "Federal enforcement officer" has the meaning set forth in 5 U.S.C. 8331 or IC 35-41-1-17, or both.

(2) "Law enforcement officer" has the meaning set forth in IC 35-41-1-17.

(3) "Security personnel" means an employee of the riverboat licensee or a supplier licensee who:

(A) holds the appropriate level of occupational license under IC 4-33-8 and 68 IAC 2-3; and

(B) is employed in the riverboat licensee's security department or by a supplier licensee that contractually provides security services to a riverboat licensee.

(b) No individual other than an enforcement agent shall carry a weapon on board the riverboat. A law enforcement officer or a federal enforcement officer:

(1) whose sole purpose for being on the riverboat is the performance of official duties; and

(2) who has advised the enforcement agent or the commission that the officer will be on board the riverboat; shall be allowed to carry a weapon on board the riverboat.

(c) The riverboat licensee shall post a sign in a prominent place at the point of passenger ingress stating, "No weapons are allowed beyond this point. Failure to comply with this rule may result in the immediate removal from the riverboat, immediate detention by security personnel, the imposition of civil penalties, or exclusion under IC 4-33.".

(d) The riverboat licensee shall provide a secure place to which patrons do not have access to store weapons checked by:

(1) patrons;

(2) off duty law enforcement officers; or

(3) off duty federal enforcement officers.

(e) Security personnel may carry a weapon on board the riverboat during times that patrons are not present.

(Indiana Gaming Commission; 68 IAC 1-7-1; filed Jun 23, 1995, 2:30 p.m.: 18 IR 2649;

readopted filed Oct 15, 2001, 4:34 p.m.: 25 IR 898; filed Dec

18, 2006, 1:16 p.m.: 20070117-IR-068060190FRA)

DNR Property

312 IAC 8-2-3

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HANDGUN LICENSING FEE SCHEDULE

Effective July 1, 2006