

Part 2

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Tribal Law and Concealed Carry

[Last Updated](#) 3/15/2023

Links Checked: 1/9/2024

Click on states name to go to that states Tribe Listing.

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Note: Here is a [U.S. Supreme Court Ruling](#) May 2021 that Held:

A tribal police officer has authority to detain temporarily and to search non-Indian persons traveling on public rights-of-way running through a reservation for potential violations of state or federal law

There are about 800 Native American Tribes listed by the Federal Government. A majority do not have their code online. These are the ones that I have found that have language concerning carrying or possessing firearms on the Tribal Land. Links have been provided for you to take up the search further. There may be other instances of weapons listed in their code concerning firearms. This is also not the last word on Tribal Laws concerning firearms. This listing just gives you a place to start. Please look further.

Tribal Law only applies to those who live on the Reservation. If you are carrying a firearm with a permit/license that is valid in the state the reservation is located in that permit/license **may not** be valid on the Reservation. They will most likely take the firearm and tell you that you can go to Tribal Court to get it back. Some say as long as you stay on the state roads through a Reservation you are OK but some Tribes ordinances state you can't carry a firearm in a vehicle or on the roads on their Reservation. Tribal Police in most instances work closely with the Local Law Enforcement surrounding the Reservation. If you are breaking a state firearms law they will most likely hold you and contact the local authorities.

Handgunlaw.us recommends before carrying on any Reservation that you actually talk to those in charge and preferably get something in writing that your permit/license is valid on their reservation. Otherwise keep it unloaded and secured in your trunk or locked box in the back of a vehicle that does not have a trunk.

I have broken the listing down by state. There are a few Tribes whose Reservations are in more than one state. In those instances I listed the Tribal Law under both states.

If you know of any other Tribes that have their code online or links to Tribal Law/Tribal Governments that need listed here please send the link to admins@handgunlaw.us. Please put Tribal Law in the subject line. Steve & Gary

Links to Tribal Codes Online: <http://www.narf.org/nill/triballaw/index.html>

Links to Federal Recognized Tribal Governments <https://www.usa.gov/tribes>

Link for Jurisdictional Summary for crimes on Reservations - [Dept of Justice 689](#).

Link to Tribal Courts Clearing House - [Tribal Laws/Codes](#)

Link to Tribal Gov. Sites by State - [Tribal Government Sites](#)

Links to Maps of Federal Lands and Native American Reservations - [Maps](#)

Link to Court Ruling that Reservation Law only applies to those who live on the Reservation.

<http://caselaw.lp.findlaw.com/scripts/getcase.pl?court=US&vol=435&invol=191>

[Arizona Court Case](#) with links to other court cases stating that just because the state has an easement for a state road through a Reservation doesn't mean the Reservation still doesn't own the property.

[USC > Title 18 > Part I > Chapter 53 > § 1162](#) State Jurisdiction Over Offenses Committed By or Against Indians in The Indian Country

(a) Each of the States or Territories listed in the following table shall have jurisdiction over offenses committed by or against Indians in the areas of Indian country listed opposite the name of the State or Territory to the same extent that such State or Territory has jurisdiction over offenses committed elsewhere within the State or Territory, and the criminal laws of such State or Territory shall have the same force and effect within such Indian country as they have elsewhere within the State or Territory:

State or Territory of	Indian Country Affected
Alaska	All Indian country within the State, except that on Annette Islands, the Metlakatla Indian community may exercise jurisdiction over offenses committed by Indians in the same manner in which such jurisdiction may be exercised by Indian tribes in Indian country over which State jurisdiction has not been extended.
California	All Indian country within the State.
Minnesota	All Indian country within the State, except the Red Lake Reservation.
Nebraska	All Indian country within the State.
Oregon	All Indian country within the State, except the Warm Springs Reservation.
Wisconsin	All Indian country within the State.

(b) Nothing in this section shall authorize the alienation, encumbrance, or taxation of any real or personal property, including water rights, belonging to any Indian or any Indian tribe, band, or community that is held in trust by the United States or is subject to a restriction against alienation imposed by the United States; or shall authorize regulation of the use of such property in a manner inconsistent with any Federal treaty, agreement, or statute or with any regulation made pursuant thereto; or shall deprive any Indian or any Indian tribe, band, or community of any right, privilege, or immunity afforded under Federal treaty, agreement, or statute with respect to hunting, trapping, or fishing or the control, licensing, or regulation thereof.

(c) The provisions of sections [1152](#) and [1153](#) of this chapter shall not be applicable within the areas of Indian country listed in subsection (a) of this section as areas over which the several States have exclusive jurisdiction.

(d) Notwithstanding subsection (c), at the request of an Indian tribe, and after consultation with and consent by the Attorney General—

- (1) sections [1152](#) and [1153](#) shall apply in the areas of the Indian country of the Indian tribe; and
- (2) jurisdiction over those areas shall be concurrent among the Federal Government, State governments, and, where applicable, tribal governments.

Note: [USC > Title 18 > Part I > Chapter 53](#) Is the US Code that concerns Tribal Laws etc.

From the Bureau of Indian Affairs FAQs

What is the jurisdiction of tribal courts?

Generally, tribal courts have civil jurisdiction over Indians and non-Indians who either reside or do business on federal Indian reservations. They also have criminal jurisdiction over violations of tribal laws committed by tribal members residing or doing business on the reservation.

Under 25 C.F.R. Part 115, tribal courts are responsible for appointing guardians, determining competency, awarding child support from Individual Indian Money (IIM) accounts, determining paternity, sanctioning adoptions, marriages, and divorces, making presumptions of death, and adjudicating claims involving trust assets. There are approximately 225 tribes that contract or compact with the BIA to perform the Secretary's adjudicatory function and 23 Courts of Indian Offenses (also known as CFR courts) which exercise federal authority. The Indian Tribal Justice Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-176, 107 Stat. 2005) supports tribal courts in becoming, along with federal and state courts, well-established dispensers of justice in Indian Country.

What is Public Law 280 and where does it apply?

In 1953, Congress enacted Public Law 83-280 (67 Stat. 588) to grant certain states criminal jurisdiction over American Indians on reservations and to allow civil litigation that had come under tribal or federal court jurisdiction to be handled by state courts. However, the law did not grant states regulatory power over tribes or lands held in trust by the United States; federally guaranteed tribal hunting, trapping, and fishing rights; basic tribal governmental functions such as enrollment and domestic relations; nor the power to impose state taxes. These states also may not regulate matters such as environmental control, land use, gambling, and licenses on federal Indian reservations.

The states required by Public Law 280 to assume civil and criminal jurisdiction over federal Indian lands were Alaska (except the Metlakatla Indian Community on the Annette Island Reserve, which maintains criminal jurisdiction), California, Minnesota (except the Red Lake Reservation), Nebraska, Oregon (except the Warm Springs Reservation), and Wisconsin. In addition, the federal government gave up all special criminal jurisdiction in these states over Indian offenders and victims. The states that elected to assume full or partial jurisdiction were Arizona (1967), Florida (1961), Idaho (1963, subject to tribal consent), Iowa (1967), Montana (1963), Nevada (1955), North Dakota (1963, subject to tribal consent), South Dakota (1957-1961), Utah (1971), and Washington (1957-1963).

Subsequent acts of Congress, court decisions, and state actions to retrocede jurisdiction back to the Federal Government have muted some of the effects of the 1953 law, and strengthened the tribes' jurisdiction over civil and criminal matters on their reservations.

What are inherent powers of tribal self-government?

Tribes possess all powers of self-government except those relinquished under treaty with the United States, those that Congress has expressly extinguished, and those that federal courts have ruled are subject to existing federal law or are inconsistent with overriding national policies. Tribes, therefore, possess the right to form their own governments; to make and enforce laws, both civil and criminal; to tax; to establish and determine membership (i.e., tribal citizenship); to license and regulate activities within their jurisdiction; to zone; and to exclude persons from tribal lands.

Limitations on inherent tribal powers of self-government are few, but do include the same limitations applicable to states, e.g., neither tribes nor states have the power to make war, engage in foreign relations, or print and issue currency.

New Mexico

State of New Mexico Statute [29-19-10](#). **Validity of license on tribal land.**

A concealed handgun license shall not be valid on tribal land, unless authorized by the governing body of an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo.

Mescalero Apache Tribe

Section 5. Weapons, Explosives and Fires.

10-5-1. Unlawful Carrying of a Deadly Weapon.

Unlawful carrying of a deadly weapon consists of carrying a concealed loaded firearm or any other type of deadly weapon anywhere, except in the following cases:

- A.** in the person's residence or on real property belonging to him as owner, lessee, tenant or licensee; or
- B.** in a private automobile or other private means of conveyance, for lawful protection of the person or another person or property, while traveling; or
- C.** by a peace officer in the lawful discharge of his duties.

D. when lawfully hunting small or big game on the Mescalero Apache Reservation. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to prevent the carrying of any unloaded firearm. Any person who commits unlawful carrying of a deadly weapon is guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to labor or imprisonment for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty (180) days or a fine not to exceed Three Hundred Sixty Dollars (\$360.00), or both such imprisonment and fine with costs, in extreme or habitual cases.

Nambé Pueblo

Visitor's Code of Conduct

Please follow these rules of etiquette when visiting Nambé Pueblo:

- The carrying or use of weapons, alcohol, or drugs in the Pueblo is strictly prohibited

Navajo Nation

Title 17 Law and Order

Chapter 1. Enforcement of the Criminal Cod

Chapter 3. Offenses

Subchapter 3. Weapons and Explosives

§ 320. Unlawful carrying of a deadly weapon

A. Offense. A person commits unlawful carrying of a deadly weapon if he or she carries a loaded firearm or any other type of deadly weapon.

B. Exceptions. Subsection (A) of this Section shall not apply to any of the following:

1. To peace officers in the lawful discharge of their duties;
2. To persons in a private motor vehicle or other means of conveyance, for lawful protection of the person's or another's person or property, while traveling and such weapon is located in a closed trunk, luggage, or glove compartment of a motor vehicle;
3. To a person in his or her residence, or on real property belonging to such person as owner, lessee, tenant, or licensee;
4. To a person or persons carrying or discharging a firearm as an integral part of any traditional Navajo religious practice, ceremony, or service;

Pueblo of San Ildefonso

8.1.1.090 Carrying Concealed Weapon

Any person who shall go about in public places armed with a dangerous weapon concealed upon his person unless he otherwise shall have a permit signed by the Governor and/or Judge, shall be deemed guilty of the offense and upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to confinement for a period not to exceed sixty (60) days or to pay a fine not to exceed \$150.00 or both, with costs. Dangerous weapons within the meaning of the foregoing shall be construed to mean: Air gun, blow gun, explosive device, pistol, or other firearm, and any type of knife which the blade exceeds 3 inches, and any other instrument capable of lethal use, possessed under circumstances not appropriate for lawful use.

Pueblo of Isleta

Chapter 30 Law & Order Code

30-06-03. Possession of Deadly or Dangerous Weapons on School Grounds or at School Activities

A. Any person, except a Police Officer in the performance of his or her official duties, who possesses a deadly or dangerous weapon on school grounds, at a school sponsored activity, in a school building, or on school provided transportation is guilty of possession of deadly or dangerous weapons on school grounds or at school activities.

B. Any Person found guilty of possession of deadly or dangerous weapons on school grounds or at school activities is guilty of a Class C Misdemeanor.

Pueblo of Laguna Tribe

Title XV - Criminal Code

Chapter 10. - Weapons

Section 15-10-2. - Unlawful carrying of a deadly weapon.

A. Offense. A person commits the offense of unlawful carrying of a deadly weapon by carrying a concealed loaded firearm or any other type of deadly weapon, as that term is defined herein, anywhere, except in the following cases:

- (1) In the person's residence or on real property belonging to him as owner, lessee, tenant or licensee;
- (2) By a peace officer in accordance with the policies of his or her law enforcement agency;
- (3) By a person engaged in hunting of game or predatory animals; or
- (4) By a person whose carrying and discharging of a firearm is integral to any traditional Pueblo religious ceremony, practice or service.

B. Sentence. Any person found guilty of carrying a deadly weapon shall be sentenced to a jail term not to exceed six (6) months, or be ordered to pay a fine not to exceed one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500.00), or both.

C. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent the carrying of an exposed and unloaded weapon.

Pueblo of Pojoaque

Subpart M Criminal Offenses

M-10 Carrying a Concealed Weapon

(a) A person who has concealed on or about his person a dangerous weapon in guilty of an offense.

(b) A dangerous weapon as used in Paragraph (a) of this section shall include any:

1. Air-gun, blowgun, explosive device, pistol or other firearm;
2. Bayonet, dagger, switchblade, bowie knife, or other kind of knife;
3. Sling shot, club, blackjack or chain;
4. Sword, sword cane or spear;
5. Metal knuckles; or
6. Any other instrument capable of lethal use, possessed under circumstances not appropriate for lawful use.

(c) A folded pocket knife with a blade three inches (3") or less is not considered a dangerous weapon, except a switchblade.

(d) Paragraph (a) shall not apply to any person authorized by the Pueblo of Pojoaque, tribal, state, federal governments or subdivisions thereof to carry such weapons.

(e) A person found guilty under this section may be sentenced to imprisonment for a period not to exceed sixty (60) days or to pay a fine not to exceed sixty dollars (\$60.00), or both.

(f) Any weapons concealed in violation of this section shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture as provided in Subpart H-24.

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New York

Oneida Indian Nation

Penal Code Chapter 4M: 809. Criminal Possession of A Weapon In The Third Degree

A Native American is guilty of criminal possession of a weapon in the third degree when:

1. He commits the crime of criminal possession of a weapon in the fourth degree as defined in subdivision one, two, three or five of section 807, and has been previously convicted of any crime; or
2. He possesses any explosive or incendiary bomb, bombshell, firearm silencer, machine-gun or any other firearm or weapon simulating a machine-gun and which is adaptable for such use; or
3. He knowingly has in his possession a machine-gun, firearm, rifle or shotgun which has been defaced for the purpose of concealment or prevention of the detection of a crime or misrepresenting the identity of such machine-gun, firearm, rifle or shotgun; or
4. He possesses any loaded firearm. Such possession shall not, except as provided in subdivision one, constitute a violation of this section if such possession takes place in such person's home or place of business.
5. (i) He possesses twenty or more firearms; or
(ii) he possesses a firearm and has been previously convicted of a felony or a class A misdemeanor defined in this code within the five years immediately preceding the commission of the offense and such possession did not take place in the person's home or place of business.

Criminal possession of a weapon in the third degree is a class D felony.

820 Presumptions of Possession, Unlawful intent and Defacement

3. The presence in an automobile, other than a stolen one or a public omnibus, of any firearm, defaced firearm, D=defaced rifle or shotgun, firearm silencer, explosive or incendiary bomb, bombshell, gravity knife, switchblade knife, pilum ballistic knife, dagger, dirk, stiletto, billy, blackjack, metal knuckles, chukka stick, sandbag, sand club or slingshot is presumptive evidence of its possession by all persons occupying such automobile at the time such weapon, instrument or appliance is found, except under the following circumstances:

- (a) if such weapon, instrument or appliance is found upon the person of one of the occupants therein;
- (b) if such weapon, instrument or appliance is found in an automobile which is being operated for hire by a duly licensed driver in the due, lawful and proper pursuit of his trade, then such presumption shall not apply to the driver; or
- (c) if the weapon so found is a pistol or revolver and one of the occupants, not present under duress, has in his possession a valid license to have and carry a concealed the same.

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North Carolina

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina

[\(Cherokee Code on Municode\)](#)

Part II – 14 Criminal Law – Article VIII

Sec. 14-34.11. Aggravated Weapons Offense.

- (a) It shall be unlawful to carry a dangerous weapon concealed on the person, unless lawfully authorized to do so, or to threaten to use or exhibit a dangerous weapon in a dangerous and threatening manner, or use a dangerous weapon in a fight or quarrel; or to possess a shotgun or rifle having a barrel or barrels of less than 16 inches in a length or an altered or modified shotgun or rifle less than 24 inches overall length.
- (b) Aggravated weapons offense shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed \$5,000.00, by a term of imprisonment not to exceed one year, by exclusion for a period of not less than one nor more than five years, or by any combination of them.
- (c) The Eastern band of Cherokee Indians and all law enforcement officers on the Qualla boundary shall give Full Faith and Credit to Article 54B of North Carolina Criminal Law, N.C. Gen. Stat. 14-415.10 through 14-415.26, Concealed Handgun Permit, and possession of a concealed handgun pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. 14-415.10 through 14-415.26 shall be lawful authority to do so.

Sec. 14-34.1. - Educational property.

(a) The following definitions apply in this section:

- (1) *Educational property.* Any school building or bus, school campus, grounds, recreational area, athletic field, or other property owned, used or operated by any board of education, school, college or university.
- (b) It shall be a criminal offense for any person to possess or carry, whether openly, or concealed, any weapon on educational property.

Sec. 14-34.2. - Other assemblies.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to carry any gun, rifle, or pistol into any assembly where a fee has been charged for admission thereto, or into any establishment in which alcoholic beverages are consumed. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a criminal offense.

Sec. 14-34.10. - Weapons offense.

(a) It shall be unlawful to:

- (2) Carry a loaded firearm in a vehicle on a public road without lawful authority to do so; or to discharge any kind of firearm from a motor vehicle without lawful authority to do so; or to discharge a firearm from, upon or across any public highway without lawful authority to do so. (Ord. No. 117, 3-3-2000)

Note: 8/26/11 I have verbal confirmation from the Cherokee Nation also that carry is allowed with a valid permit/license on the reservation. All Places Off Limits in NC law apply on the Reservation. On 12/1/11 NC will honor all other states permit/licenses. I am not sure the Cherokee will honor all of those. Again this is just a verbal confirmation and I have nothing in writing. Use Caution.

12/11/11 - **From:** Ben Reed <BENREED@nc-chokeee.com>

Subject: Re: Concealed Carry Permit

Date: December 11, 2011 2:14:16 PM EST

Currently, we honor state concealed carry permits.

Benjamin L. Reed, Chief of Police
Cherokee Indian Police Department
468 Sequoyah Trail - Cherokee, NC 28719
Office (828) 554-6603 / Cell (828) 506-4746

North Dakota

Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate

Title VIII-Weapons Offenses

24-08-01 Carrying a Concealed Firearm

Any person, except police officers in the performance of their duties, who shall go about in public places with a firearm concealed upon his person unless he shall have, in his possession, a valid permit to carry a concealed firearm recognized by the SWO, shall be deemed guilty of Carrying A Concealed Firearm. A violation of this section is a Class D Misdemeanor

Spirit Lake Tribe (Link can be very slow)

3-7-105 - Carrying Concealed Weapons.

Any Indian who shall go about in public places armed with a dangerous weapon concealed upon his/her person, unless that person shall have a permit signed by a Judge of the Spirit Lake Tribal Court and countersigned by the Superintendent of the Reservation, shall be deemed guilty of Carrying a Concealed Weapon and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year or a fine not to exceed \$5000.00 or both imprisonment and fine with costs. **The weapon carried may be confiscated and upon conviction shall become the property of the Spirit Lake Tribe.**

Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota

Title 4. Criminal Offenses

4-702. Carrying Concealed Dangerous Weapons

Whoever carries, concealed about his or her person, any of the following weapons, unless they, are carried with specific governmental approval, is guilty of carrying a concealed dangerous weapon:

- (a) any blackjack, bill, bludgeon, metal knuckles, or any knife with a blade over six (6) inches long or other sharp or dangerous instrument usually employed in the attack or defense of a person; or
- (b) any gun or dangerous firearm, whether loaded or unloaded.

In addition to the penalty prescribed for such an offense, any person convicted of carrying a concealed weapon may be ordered by the Standing Rock Sioux Tribal Court to forfeit any such weapon to the Tribe. *Carrying a concealed weapon is a Class A misdemeanor.*

4-703. Carrying A Loaded Firearm In A Motor Vehicle

Any person, other than a law enforcement officer when acting as such, who carries a firearm with a round in the chamber in the round on a public highway, in a motor vehicle is guilty of carrying a loaded firearm in a motor vehicle. *Carrying a loaded firearm in a motor vehicle is a Class A misdemeanor.*

Turtle Mountain Chippewa

26.1805 Possession of Firearm or Dangerous Weapon in Liquor Establishment or Gambling Site.

1. It shall be unlawful for any person to carry any gun, rifle, or pistol into any establishment where a fee has been charged for admission or into any establishment in which alcoholic beverages are consumed or a gambling site. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a Class [4] four offense.
2. This section shall not apply to the following:
 - a. The owner or the lessee of the property or business establishment;
 - b. A person participating in the event, if he is carrying a gun, rifle, or pistol with the permission of the owner, lessee or person or organization sponsoring the event; and
 - c. Law Enforcement Officers when acting in the discharge of their official duties.

Adopted TMBC5916-04- 94 and Amended TMBC1246-06- 18.

26.1806 Possession of firearm at a public gathering

A person, without special permission, who possesses a firearm at a public gathering, is guilty of a Class 2 offense. For the purpose of this section, "public gathering" includes athletic or sporting events, schools or school functions, churches or church functions, political rallies or functions, musical concerts, and individuals in publicly owned parks where hunting is not allowed by proclamation and publicly owned or operated buildings.

26.1810 Carrying loaded firearm in vehicle

1. No person may keep or carry a loaded firearm in or on any motor vehicle within the Turtle Mountain Jurisdiction. Any person violating this section is guilty of a Class 1 offense. This prohibition does not apply to:
 - a. A member of the armed forces of the United States or national guard, organized reserves, state defense forces, or state guard organization while possessing the firearm issued to the member by the organization and while on official duty;
 - b. A law enforcement officer, except while the officer is engaged in hunting or trapping activities with a rifle or shotgun;
 - c. A security guard or private investigator licensed to carry firearms by the attorney general, or the Turtle Mountain Tribe;
 - d. Any person possessing a valid special permit issued by the Chief of Police or any person authorized by him.

26.1814 Carrying handgun - restrictions – exceptions

1. A handgun may be carried by a person not prohibited from possessing one by §26.1802 of this Title or any other Tribal statute, in a manner not prohibited by section §26.1810 of this Title if:
 - a. Between the hours of one hour before sunrise and one hour after sunset, the handgun is carried unloaded and either in plain view or secured.
 - b. Between the hours of one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, the handgun is carried unloaded and secured.
2. The restrictions provided in subdivisions (a) and (b) of subsection 1 do not apply to:
 - a. Any person possessing a valid Turtle Mountain or A North Dakota concealed weapons license;

26.1818 Carrying concealed firearms or dangerous weapons prohibited

No person, other than a law enforcement officer, may carry any firearm or dangerous weapon concealed unless the person is licensed to do so or exempted pursuant to this Chapter. For purposes of this Chapter, dangerous weapon does not mean a spray or aerosol containing CS (orthochlorobenzamalotrile), CN (alpha-chloroacetophenone) or other irritating agent intended for use in the defense

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Oklahoma

The Absentee Shawnee Tribe Of Oklahoma

Criminal Offenses Chapter 5

Section 507. Weapons Offense

(a) It shall be unlawful to:

- (2) Carry a loaded firearm in a vehicle on a public road without lawful authority to do so; or to discharge any kind of firearm from a motor vehicle without lawful authority to do so; or to discharge a firearm from, upon or across any public highway without lawful authority to do so.

Criminal Offenses Chapter 5

Section 508. Aggravated Weapons Offense

(a) It shall be unlawful to carry a dangerous weapon concealed on the person or to threaten to use or exhibit a dangerous weapon in a dangerous and threatening manner, or use a dangerous weapons in a fight or quarrel; or to possess a shotgun or rifle having a barrel or barrels of less than sixteen inches in a length or an altered or modified shotgun or rifle less than twenty-four inches overall length.

(b) Aggravated weapons offense shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00), or by a term of imprisonment in the Tribal jail not to exceed one year, or both.

Absentee Shawnee Criminal Law Code Section 508, AST CRIM LAW CODE Section 508

Cherokee Nation

CHAPTER 53 Manufacturing, Selling and Wearing Weapons Cherokee Nation Firearms Act of 1971 Amended § 1272. Unlawful carry

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, it shall be unlawful for any person to carry upon or about his person, or in his purse or other container belonging to the person, any pistol, revolver, shotgun or rifle whether loaded or unloaded or any, blackjack, loaded cane, , hand chain, metal knuckles, or any other offensive weapon, whether such weapon be concealed or unconcealed, except this section shall not prohibit:

(6) The carrying of a firearm, concealed or unconcealed, loaded or unloaded, by a person who is twenty-one (21) years of age or older or by a person who is eighteen (18) years of age but not yet twenty-one (21) years of age and the person is a member or veteran of the United States Armed Forces, Reserves or National Guard or was discharged under honorable conditions from the United States Armed Forces, Reserves or National Guard, and the person is otherwise not disqualified from the possession or purchase of a firearm under state or federal law and is not carrying the firearm in furtherance of a crime;

Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma

Title II - Law and Order Code - Subpart DJ - Criminal Offenses

Section 507. Weapons Offense

(a) It shall be unlawful to:

- (1) Have a dangerous weapon in one's actual possession while being addicted to any narcotic drug; or after having been declared mentally incompetent; or while being intoxicated or otherwise under the influence of alcoholic beverages or other intoxicating substance, drug, or medicine; or while possessing the intent to unlawfully assault another; or while under the age of sixteen years old, and without the consent of his parent or guardian.
- (2) Carry a loaded firearm in a vehicle on a public road without lawful authority to do so; or to discharge any kind of firearm from a motor vehicle without lawful authority to do so; or to discharge a firearm from, upon or across any public highway without lawful authority to do so.

(b) Definitions:

- (1) "Dangerous weapon" means any item that in the manner of its use or intended use is capable of causing death or serious bodily injury. In determining whether an item, object or thing not commonly known as a dangerous weapon is a dangerous weapon, the character of the instrument, object or thing the character of the wound produced, if any, and the manner in which the instrument, item or thing was used shall be determinative.
- (2) "Firearms" mean pistols, revolvers, rifles, shotguns, and any device that is capable of being used as a weapon because it expels a projectile by some means of force.
- (3) A firearm or other weapon shall be deemed loaded when there is an unexpended cartridge, shell or projectile in the firing position except in the case of pistols and revolvers, in which case they shall be deemed loaded when the unexpended cartridge, shell or projectile is in such position as next to be fired.

(c) Weapons offense shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed Two Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$250.00), or by a term of imprisonment in the Tribal jail not to exceed three months, or both.

Section 508. Aggravated Weapons Offense

(a) It shall be unlawful to carry a dangerous weapon concealed on the person or to threaten to use or exhibit a dangerous weapon in a dangerous and threatening manner, or use a dangerous weapons in a fight or quarrel; or to possess a shotgun or rifle having a barrel or barrels of less than sixteen inches in a length or an altered or modified shotgun or rifle less than twenty- four inches overall length.

(b) Aggravated weapons offense shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), or by a term of imprisonment in the Tribal jail not to exceed one year, or both.

Chickasaw Nation

Section 5-1506.7 Weapons Offense.

A. It shall be unlawful to:

2 Carry a loaded Shotgun or Rifle in a vehicle on a public road without lawful authority to do so; or to discharge any kind of Firearm from a motor vehicle without lawful authority to do so; or to discharge a Firearm from, upon or across any public high way without lawful authority to do so.

Section 5-1506.8 Aggravated Weapons Offense.

A. It shall be unlawful to carry a Dangerous Weapon concealed or unconcealed on the person or to threaten to use or exhibit a Dangerous Weapon in a dangerous and threatening manner, or use a Dangerous Weapon in a fight or quarrel; or to possess a short-barreled shotgun having one or more barrels less than eighteen (18) inches in length or any weapon made from a shotgun (whether by alteration, modification or otherwise) if such a weapon as modified has an overall length of less than twenty-six (26) inches in length; or a short-barreled rifle having one or more barrels less than sixteen (16) inches in length or any weapon made from a rifle (whether by alteration, modification, or otherwise) if such a weapon a modified has an overall length of less than twenty-six (26) inches in length. This does not prohibit the lawful use of Firearms for hunting, fishing, educational or recreational purposes, security or law enforcement activities, or as otherwise authorized by Chickasaw law.

Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma

Criminal Code Section 1271 Detention or arrest of person under 18 years—Confiscation and forfeiture of prohibited weapons and firearms—Disposition of forfeited weapons and firearms

Section 1272. Unlawful carry

A. It shall be unlawful for any person to carry upon or about his or her person, or in a purse or other container belonging to the person, any pistol, revolver, shotgun or rifle whether loaded or unloaded or any dagger, bowie knife, dirk knife, switchblade knife, sword cane, knife having a blade which opens automatically by hand pressure applied to a button, spring, or other device in the handle of the knife, blackjack, loaded cane, billy, hand chain, metal knuckles, or any other offensive weapon, whether such weapon be concealed or unconcealed, except this section shall not prohibit:

1. The proper use of guns and knives for hunting, fishing, educational or recreational purposes;
2. **The carrying or use of weapons in a manner otherwise permitted by statute or authorized by any valid concealed or unconcealed carry weapon permit or license issued by any state of the United States;**

Citizen Potawatomi Nation

Title 12 Chapter 5

Section 12-5-107 Weapons Offense

(B) It is unlawful to:

(1) Have a dangerous weapon in one's possession:

- (a)** While being addicted to any narcotic; or,
- (b)** After being declared mentally incompetent; or,
- (c)** While intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol or other intoxicating substance, drug, or medicine; or,
- (d)** With intent to assault another; or,
- (e)** After having a domestic violence conviction in any Tribal or state jurisdiction.
- (f)** An exception exists for law enforcement and officers of the court.

(2) Carry a loaded firearm in a vehicle on a public road without authority or firearm from a motor vehicle without authority or a firearm from upon or across any public highway without authority.

(C) Section 12-5-107 is punishable by fine up to Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), or imprisonment up to One (1) year, or both. Banishment less than life may additionally be imposed.

Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma

Criminal Offenses Act Chapter 5

Section 507 Weapons Offense

A. It shall be unlawful to:

2. Carry a loaded firearm in a vehicle on a public road without lawful authority to do so; or to discharge any kind of firearm from a motor vehicle without lawful authority to do so; or to discharge a firearm from, upon or across any public highway without lawful authority to do so.

Criminal Offenses Act Chapter 5

Section 508 Aggravated Weapons Offense

A. It shall be unlawful to carry a dangerous weapon concealed on the person or to threaten to use or exhibit a dangerous weapon in a dangerous and threatening manner, or use a dangerous weapons in a fight or quarrel; or to possess a shotgun or rifle having a barrel or barrels of less than sixteen (16) inches in a length or an altered or modified shotgun or rifle less than twenty-four (24)inches overall length

Criminal Offenses Act Chapter 5

Section 801 Conduct on Tribal Property

M. Weapons and explosives. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, rule or regulation, no person while on tribal property may carry firearms, other dangerous or deadly weapons, or explosives, either openly or concealed, or store the same on tribal property, except for authorized or official purposes.

Kaw Nation (Page 46)

Title 7 Crimes and Punishment

Section 507. Weapons Offense

(a) It shall be unlawful to:

(2) Carry a loaded firearm in a vehicle on a public road without lawful authority to do so; or to discharge any kind of firearm from a motor vehicle without lawfully authority to do so; or to discharge a firearm, upon or across any public highway without lawful authority to do so.

Section 508. Aggravated Weapons Offense

(a) It shall be unlawful to carry a dangerous weapon concealed on the person or to threaten to use or exhibit a dangerous weapon in a dangerous and threatening manner, or use dangerous weapons in a fight or quarrel; or to possess a shotgun or rifle having a barrel or barrels of less than sixteen inches in length or an altered or modified shotgun or rifle less than twenty-four inches overall length.

Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma

Article 524: Weapons Offense

1 (A) Weapons Offense: No person shall intentionally be permitted to carry a dangerous weapon or firearm or conceal a dangerous weapon or firearm, without lawful authority to do so.

(B) Under this Ordinance any possession of a loaded firearm on a public road, or discharge of a loaded firearm from a vehicle, or fire a loaded firearm across or at the direction of a public road shall be a weapons offense.

(C) Punishment: Any person found guilty of a weapons offense shall be punished by a fine not to exceed two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) and/or no more than three (3) months Jail.

Article 525: Aggravated Weapons Offense

1(A) Aggravated Weapons Offense: No person shall carry a dangerous weapon concealed on the person or to threaten to use or exhibit a dangerous weapon in a dangerous and threatening manner, or use a dangerous weapon in a fight or quarrel; or possess a shotgun or rifle having a barrel or barrels of less than sixteen (16) inches in length, or an altered or modified shotgun or rifle less than twenty-four (24) inches overall length.

(B) Punishment: Any person found guilty shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.00) and/or no more than six months jail.

Miami Tribe of Oklahoma

Section 507. Weapons Offense

(a) It shall be unlawful to:

(2) Carry a loaded firearm in a vehicle on a public road without lawful authority to do so; or to discharge any kind of firearm from a motor vehicle without lawful authority to do so; or to discharge a firearm from, upon or across any public highway without lawful authority to do so.

Muscogee (Creek) Nation Tribe (Page 195 thru page 200 § 2–619 thru § 2–627 for all their gun laws)

Title 14. Crimes and Punishments

Chapter 2. Criminal Offenses

Subchapter 6. Crimes Against Public Safety

§ 2–620. Carrying concealed weapon

It shall be unlawful for any person to carry and conceal on or about his person any firearm, pistol, rifle or other deadly weapon whether loaded or unloaded. Provided, that this section will not be applicable to law enforcement officers and security guards duly authorized or certified to carry arms or persons issued a valid Concealed Weapons Permit or licensed by another Indian Tribe, state or the federal government in accordance with the provisions of MCNCA Title 16, § 4–114. Provided, nothing in this section shall authorize a carrier of a Concealed Weapons Permit or license to carry weapons into gaming establishments, said authorization which is governed by MCNCA Title

Osage Nation

Title 6 Crimes and Offenses

Chapter 5 Crimes Against Public Health, Safety And Welfare

§ 5-107. Weapons offense.

D. It shall be unlawful to carry a loaded firearm in a vehicle on a public road without lawful authority to do so; or to discharge any kind of firearm from a motor vehicle without lawful authority to do so; or to discharge a firearm from, upon or across any public highway without lawful authority to do so.

Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma

Title VI Chapter 5 Section 507. Weapons Offense

(a) Definitions:

(1) "Dangerous weapon" means any item that in the manner of its use or intended use is capable of causing death or serious bodily injury, including, but not limited to pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, spring-type knife, switchblade knife, sword, throwing star, dillyhand, chain, blackjack, bowie knife, dagger, lockblade knife, loaded cane, metal knuckles, nunchakus. In determining whether an item, object or thing not commonly known as a dangerous weapon is a dangerous weapon, the character of the instrument, object or thing the character of the wound produced, if any, and the manner in which the instrument, item or thing was used shall be determinative.

(2) "Firearms" means pistols, revolvers, rifles, shotguns, and any device that is capable of being used as a weapon because it expels a projectile by some means of force.

(3) A firearm or other weapon shall be deemed loaded when there is an unexpended cartridge, shell or projectile in the firing position except in the case of pistols and revolvers, in which case they shall be deemed loaded when the unexpended cartridge, shell or projectile is in such position as next to be fired.

(b) It shall be unlawful to:

(1) Have a dangerous weapon in one's actual possession:

- a. While being addicted to any narcotic drug; or
- b. After having been declared mentally incompetent; or
- c. While being intoxicated or otherwise under the influence of alcoholic beverages or other intoxicating substance, drug, or medicine; or
- d While possessing the intent to unlawfully assault another; or
- e. While under the age of sixteen years old.

(2) Carry a loaded firearm in a vehicle on a public road without lawful authority to do so; or to discharge any kind of firearm from a motor vehicle without lawful authority to do so; or to discharge a firearm from, upon or across any public highway without lawful authority to do so.

(c) Weapons offense shall be punishable by a fine not less than Two Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$250.00) nor more than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) or by a term of imprisonment in the Tribal jail not to exceed one year, or both.

(d) A sentence of banishment for a period of not less than three years but to a maximum of life may be imposed in addition to the punishment authorized above.

Section 508. Aggravated Weapons Offense

(a) It shall be unlawful to carry a dangerous weapon concealed on the person or to threaten to use or exhibit a dangerous weapon in a dangerous and threatening manner, or use a dangerous weapons in a fight or quarrel; or to possess a dangerous weapon at any meeting held pursuant to the Tribal Constitution or Tribal laws, including, but not limited to, Tribal Council meetings, Election Committee meetings, and all sessions of the Tribal Court; (or to

possess a shotgun or rifle having a barrel or barrels of less than sixteen inches in length or an altered or modified shotgun or rifle less than twenty-four inches in all in length).

(b) Aggravated weapons offense shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) nor more than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) or by a term of imprisonment in the Tribal jail not to exceed one year, or both.

(c) A sentence of banishment for a period not less than five years but to a maximum life may be imposed in addition to the punishment authorized above.

(d) Tribal Police and other deputized officers may carry authorized firearms.

(e) Individuals may possess firearms in and around their homes for protection, and for hunting; provided that the firearms are not used in an unlawful and threatening manner.

Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma

Law and Order Code Chapter 7 (Page 7)

Chapter 2 § 7 Carrying Dangerous Weapons

(a) Elements: A person commits this offense if the person goes about in public armed with a dangerous weapon upon his or her person unless he or she is authorized by the Quapaw Tribal Business Committee.

Sac and Fox Nation

Criminal Offenses

Chapter Five Crimes Against Public Health, Safety, and Welfare

Section 507. Weapons Offense

(a) It shall be unlawful to

(1) Have a dangerous weapon in one's actual possession while being addicted to any narcotic drug; or after having been declared mentally incompetent; or while being intoxicated or otherwise under the influence of alcoholic beverages or other intoxicating substance, drug, or medicine; or while possessing the intent to unlawfully assault another; or while under the age of sixteen years old, and without the consent of his parent or guardian

(2) Carry a loaded firearm in a vehicle on a public road without lawful authority to do so; or to discharge any kind of firearm from a motor vehicle without lawful authority to do so; or to discharge a firearm from, upon or across any public highway without lawful authority to do so.

Section 508. Aggravated Weapons offense

(a) It shall be unlawful to carry a dangerous weapon concealed on the person or to threaten to use or exhibit a dangerous weapon in a dangerous and threatening manner, or use a dangerous weapons in a fight or quarrel; or to possess a shotgun or rifle having a barrel or barrels of less than sixteen inches in a length or an altered or modified shotgun or rifle less than twenty-- four inches overall length.

Seminole Nation

Section 144. Carrying Concealed Weapons. (7/1/20 Site Now Under Construction. Link is to Main Page.)

A person who goes about in public places armed with a dangerous weapon concealed upon his or her person is

guilty of a misdemeanor unless he or she has a permit to do so signed by a magistrate of the Court of Indian Offenses.

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Oregon

[State of Oregon Tribal Information from the Oregon Secretary of State](#)

[Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony of Oregon](#)

Part 4 Titles 3-5

[3.1.110](#) Carrying or Displaying a Weapon

Any person who shall (1) carry concealed on his person, or (2) carry, exhibit, display or draw any pistol, firearm, dagger, sword, knife, or other cutting or stabbing instrument, club, or any other weapon, apparently capable of producing bodily harm in a manner, under circumstance, and at any time in tribal or BIA buildings on the Reservation, that either manifests in intent to intimidate other or that warrants alarm for the safety of other persons shall be guilty of carrying or displaying a weapon. The provision of this section shall not apply to any person who by virtue of his office or public employment is vested by law with a duty to preserve public safety, maintain public order, or to make arrests for offenses, while in the performance of such duty or to any person engaged in military activities sponsored by Federal or state governments. Carrying or Displaying a Weapon is a Class A offense.

Part 4 Titles 3-5

[3.1.111](#) Carrying of Concealed Weapon

Any person who carries concealed upon the person any gun (unless person has state issued concealed weapon permit) or knife having a blade that projects or swings into position by force of a spring or by centrifugal force, any dirk, dagger, ice pick, metal knuckles, or any similar instrument by the use of which injury could be inflicted upon the person or property of any other person is guilty of Carrying A Concealed Weapon. Weapons lawfully seized under this section may be forfeited to the Tribe pursuant to Tribal Civil forfeiture procedures. Carrying a Concealed Weapon is a Class B offense.

[Confederated Tribes of The Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians Tribal Code](#)

Title 3

[3-3-45](#) Possession or Discharge of a Firearm or Dangerous Weapon

- (a) A person commits the violation of discharging a firearm if the person, other than law enforcement officers acting within the scope of their employment, discharges a firearm on tribal lands.
- (b) A person commits the violation of possession of a weapon if the person, other than police officers acting within the scope of their employment or weapons properly stored within the private areas of a home in tribal housing, possesses a weapon on tribal lands.
- (c) Possession of a weapon or discharge of a firearm on tribal lands, shall not be a violation if it is done by a tribal member or guest as part of a tribe sponsored cultural activity, or legal hunting or target shooting in an area in which hunting or shooting is permitted.
- (d) Violation of this section is a Class E Violation.

Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon

Chapter 201 Public Safety Ordinances

(k) (3) Tribal Permit. Any person who wishes to carry a concealed handgun on Tribal Lands must possess a valid and current License to Carry a Concealed Handgun issued by the Sheriff's Office of any Oregon County and also obtain a Tribal Concealed Carry Permit from the Tribal Police Department.

Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada and Oregon

Chapter 7 Section 67. Carrying concealed weapon.

It is unlawful for any person to go about in public or private places, tribal buildings, schools, and health or wellness centers armed with a dangerous weapon, concealed upon his person, unless he shall have a permit from the Tribal Council to carry the same in his possession is guilty of a Class C offense.

Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians

Criminal Code

§ 12.119 Unlawful Possession Of Firearms: Class B

- (a) Knowingly possessing any machine gun not registered as required under federal law; or
- (b) Knowingly carrying any firearm concealed upon the person, without having a license to carry a concealed firearm; or
- (c) Knowingly carrying concealed and readily accessible about the person within any vehicle which is under the person's control or direction any firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, without having a license to carry such firearm.

Note: It doesn't state who must issue the license. State or Tribe?

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation

Criminal Code Park XV Section 4.156. Concealed Weapons

A It shall a misdemeanor for any person to carry a concealed dangerous weapon upon his person without also having in his possession a permit signed by a Judge of the Umatilla Tribal Court or the Chief of the Umatilla Tribal Police Department. A concealed weapons permit issued by any other governmental authority is not recognized on the Umatilla Indian Reservation.

B. Upon conviction, any weapons so carried shall be confiscated by order to the Umatilla Tribal Court.

C. This section does not apply to persons in their place of residence or business or to duly appointed law enforcement officers.

Section 4.157. Concealed Weapon Permits

The Judges of the Umatilla Tribal Court and the Chief of the Umatilla Tribal Police Department shall not issue a permit to carry a concealed weapon unless the applicant has demonstrated to their satisfaction that the applicant:

1. Is a citizen of the United States,

2. Is a resident of Oregon, an enrolled member of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, or the residency requirement has been waived by the Umatilla Tribal Judge or Umatilla Tribal Chief of Police because the applicant is a resident of a State contiguous to Oregon and has shown a compelling business interest or other legitimate need to possess a concealed weapon on the Umatilla Indian Reservation,

3. Is at least 21 years of age,

Note: See all requirements to apply for a Tribal Permit to Carry at the link for Sec 4.157 Page 79

Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation

305.412 Carrying Concealed Weapons

(1) For purposes of this section, a dangerous weapon shall be any revolver, pistol or other firearm, whether loaded or unloaded, any knife, other than an ordinary pocket knife, or any dirk, dagger, sling shot, metal knuckles, explosive or incendiary devices, or any instrument by the use of which injury could be inflicted upon the person or property of any other **person**.

(2) Any Person who shall go about in public places armed with a dangerous weapon concealed upon his person or concealed within his vehicle unless he shall have a permit signed by a Judge of the Tribal Court and countersigned by the Superintendent of the Reservation, shall be deemed guilty of carrying a concealed weapon.

305.415 Carrying Weapons, When Prohibited.

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of WSTC 305.412 any Indian other than a duly authorized law enforcement officer who carries any dangerous weapon as defined in WSTC 305.412(1), whether concealed or openly, in any public building, office, store, school or at any public gathering shall be deemed guilty of unlawfully carrying a weapon.

(2) Any Indian who carries or possesses a firearm while under the influence of intoxicants shall be deemed guilty of unlawfully carrying or possessing a firearm.

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South Dakota

Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe

Note: Handgunlaw.us can no longer find the below in their Ordinances. Go to this [Link](#) and read chapter 22. [Link](#) to all Tribal Ordinances.

~~Volume 1 Title 3 Criminal Law Chapter 17, Criminal Offenses Weapons~~

~~**Section 3-17-1. Carrying a pistol or revolver without a permit:** Any person other than a law enforcement officer when acting as such, shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor if he:~~

~~(1) Carries a pistol or revolver, loaded or unloaded, concealed on or about his person in violation of Title 12 of this code:~~

~~(2) Carries a pistol or revolver, loaded or unloaded, concealed in any vehicle operated by him, in violation of Title 12 of this code.~~

Oglala Sioux Tribe

Section 510 Carrying Concealed Weapons (Former Section 66 and 66.1)

Any Indian who shall go about in public places armed with a dangerous weapon concealed upon his person, unless he shall have a permit signed by a Judge of the Oglala Sioux Tribal Court and countersigned by the Superintendent of the Reservation, shall be deemed guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to labor for a period not to exceed thirty (3) days or a fine not to exceed sixty dollars (460.00), or to both such fine and imprisonment, with costs; and the weapon so carried may be confiscated.

Section 510.2 Possession of Certain Firearms Prohibited.

No person shall, within the Pine Ridge Reservation of the Oglala Sioux Tribe, own, possess, or transport any prohibited firearms, or destructive devices, or any other weapon, other than any duly appointed law enforcement officer when such officers are on duty and enforcing law and order on the Pine Ridge Reservation.

Section 510.3 Penalties.

Any person subject to the jurisdiction of the Oglala Sioux Tribe who violates Section 66.2 thereof shall be guilty of an offense, and upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to labor for a period not to exceed ninety (90) days, or to pay a fine not to exceed three hundred dollars (\$300.00), or to both such fine and imprisonment, with costs; and such prohibited firearm shall be subject to forfeiture by the Oglala Sioux Tribal Court.

1. Exclusion. Any person who is not subject to the jurisdiction of the Oglala Sioux Tribe who violates Section 66.2 hereof shall be subject to removal from the Pine Ridge Reservation upon issuance of a written order of exclusion by the Court, after a hearing upon reasonable notice pursuant to Art. IV, Sec. 1 of the Constitution and Ordinance No. 73.08, as amended.
2. Interpretation. The term used in this ordinance are intended to prohibit the possession, ownership or transportation within the Pine Ridge Reservation or any firearm which is subject to registration with the National Firearms Registration and Transfer Board pursuant to provisions of the Act of October 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1229, 26 U.S.C., Section 5841, or any successor provision of Federal law. In applying definitions set forth herein, reference the Treasury pursuant to that Act.
3. Antique Weapons Exception. This Section shall not apply to antique firearms, falling within the definition of subsection (1) above, unsuitable for use as firearms and possessed as curiosities or ornaments or collector's items.

Rosebud Sioux Tribe

5-11-5 Carrying A Concealed Weapon

Any person, other than a law enforcement officer engaged in the discharge of his duties, who carries, loaded or unloaded, concealed about his person, any firearm or other dangerous weapon, shall be guilty of the crime of carrying a concealed weapon. n without an appropriate Tribal license

Carrying a concealed weapon is a Class B crime.

Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe

Tide VIII-Weapons Offenses

24-08-02 Carrying a Concealed Firearm

Any person, except police officers in the performance of their duties, who shall go about in public places with a firearm concealed upon his person unless he shall have, in his possession, a valid permit to carry a concealed firearm recognized by the SWO, shall be deemed guilty of Carrying A Concealed Firearm. A violation of this section is a Class D Misdemeanor

Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota

Title 4. Criminal Offenses

4-702. Carrying Concealed Dangerous Weapons

Whoever carries, concealed about his or her person, any of the following weapons, unless they, are carried with specific governmental approval, is guilty of carrying a concealed dangerous weapon:

- (a) any blackjack, bill, bludgeon, metal knuckles, or any knife with a blade over six (6) inches long or other sharp or dangerous instrument usually employed in the attack or defense of a person; or
- (b) any gun or dangerous firearm, whether loaded or unloaded.

In addition to the penalty prescribed for such an offense, any person convicted of carrying a concealed weapon may be ordered by the Standing Rock Sioux Tribal Court to forfeit any such weapon to the Tribe. *Carrying a concealed weapon is a Class A misdemeanor.*

4-703. Carrying A Loaded Firearm In A Motor Vehicle

Any person, other than a law enforcement officer when acting as such, who carries a firearm with a round in the chamber in the round on a public highway, in a motor vehicle is guilty of carrying a loaded firearm in a motor vehicle. *Carrying a loaded firearm in a motor vehicle is a Class A misdemeanor.*

Yankton Sioux Tribe

Sec. 3-11-3 Carrying Concealed Weapon

Any person, other than a law enforcement officer engaged in the discharge of his/her duties, who without an appropriate tribal license, carries a loaded or unloaded weapon concealed about his/her person, is guilty of a Class B crime.

Sec. 3-11-9 Possession of Weapon by Intoxicated Person

Any person who is under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, controlled substance, or any other intoxicating medicine or substance, who has possession of or under his or her control a weapon or destructive device, is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

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Texas

Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas

Title VIII Sec. 152 Firearms on Tribal Lands

(A) No person shall carry any firearm in or within fifty (50) feet of any building or structure on lands owned or controlled by the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas, with the exception of private residences located on tribal lands, and provided that this regulation shall not apply to duly authorized tribal, federal, state or local law enforcement officers or to any tribal, federal, state or local government employee authorized to carry firearms in the course of their public employment.

(B) A violation of this section is a Class B misdemeanor.

Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas

Chapter 18 – Penal Codes

Section Five - Crimes Against Public Health, Safety, and Welfare

Section 18 – 507 Weapons Offense

(b) it is unlawful to :

(2) Carry a loaded firearm in a vehicle on a public road without authority or firearm from a motor vehicle without authority or a firearm from upon or across any public highway without authority.

Section 18-508 Aggravated Weapons Offense

(a) It is unlawful to carry a concealed dangerous weapon or threaten or exhibit a dangerous weapon in a dangerous and threatening manner, or use a dangerous weapons in a fight or quarrel; or to possess a dangerous weapon at any meeting held pursuant to the Constitution or laws, including, but not limited to those of the following entities: Tribal Council, Tribal Court, Kickapoo Gaming Authority, Election Committee, Tribal Attorney’s Office, Family Protection Board; (OR TO POSSESS A SHOTGUN HAVING A BARREL OR BARRELS OF LESS THAN EIGHTEEN, OR RIFLE HAVING A BARREL OR BARRELS LESS THAN SIXTEEN INCHES IN LENGTH).

Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo

Section 4.4.20. Carrying a Prohibited Weapon.

A person commits the civil infraction of Carrying a Prohibited Weapon if he bears or carries on or about his person;

- (A) an illegal knife; or
- (B) firearm or airgun (when used illegally); or
- (C) other dangerous weapons as defined.

The Alguacil or any member of the Tribal Police force may, upon probable cause, confiscate the weapon from any person who violates this section.

4.4.21. Exceptions.

No person may bear or carry a firearm on the Reservation of Ysleta del Sur Pueblo except the following authorized persons with a lawful permit issued by the Tribal Council or such other authority designated by it, or by written permit or other authority of the United States:

1. The Alguacil (Tribal Sheriff) when performing official duties; or
2. a member of the Tribal Law Enforcement; or
3. any other law enforcement officer when performing official duties; or
4. any security personnel under contract with the Tribe; or

5. the proper participants in a tribal religious activity may carry a firearm with the proper background investigation; or
6. any person living on the Reservation may possess a weapon within such persons residence; or
7. any person may bear or carry on his person a firearm when transporting a weapon to or from his residence.

4.4.22. Civil Penalty.

An infraction committed under this section is a:

Class B infraction unless committed under **subsection b** in which case it becomes a Class A infraction.

The weapon involved when the violation was committed is subject to forfeiture by the Court to the Tribe.

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Utah

Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation

§13-4-114. Carrying Loaded Firearm In Vehicle or On Street.

- (1) Unless otherwise authorized by law, a person may not carry a loaded firearm:
 - (a) in or on a vehicle, unless:
 - (i) the vehicle is in the person's lawful possession; or
 - (ii) the person is carrying the loaded firearm in a vehicle with the consent of the person lawfully in possession of the vehicle;
 - (b) on a public street; or
 - (c) in a posted prohibited area.
- (2) Subsection (1)(a) does not apply to a minor under 18 years of age, since a minor under 18 years of age may not carry a loaded firearm in or on a vehicle.
- (3) Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(a)(i) and (ii), a person may not possess a loaded rifle, shotgun, or muzzle-loading rifle in a vehicle.
- (4) A violation of this section is a Class B offense.

§13-4-115. Carrying Concealed Dangerous Weapon - Penalties.

- (1) Except as authorized by law, a person who carries a concealed dangerous weapon, as defined in Section 13-4-112, including an unloaded firearm on his or her person or one that is readily accessible for immediate use which is not securely encased, as defined in this part, in or on a place other than the person's residence, property, a vehicle in the person's lawful possession, or a vehicle, with the consent of the individual who is lawfully in possession of the vehicle, or business under the person's control is guilty of a Class B offense.
- (2) A person who carries a concealed dangerous weapon which is a loaded firearm in violation of Subsection (1) is guilty of a Class A offense.

State of Washington Statute Covering Reservations

See Washington Code Chapter [37.12 RCW](#) **Indians and Indian Lands — Jurisdiction** for additional Information on the laws covering Reservations in Washington State.

The Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation

4.25.010 Carrying a concealed firearm.

Any person who knowingly conceals a firearm upon his or her person or who carries a firearm within the passenger compartment of any vehicle, without a valid permit to carry a firearm granted by the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, shall be guilty of a Class B offense.

[Res. 2011-020; Res. 2006-63; GC vote 11/13/1993; GC vote 3/7/1989. Prior code § 3.1.5.010.]

Colville Reservation, Confederated Tribes of the, Washington

3-1-16 Weapons, Carrying Concealed

Any person, other than a bona fide law enforcement officer of any jurisdiction, who shall go in a public place armed with a loaded or unloaded firearm, any explosive device, any instrument with a sharpened blade longer than four inches, or a club longer than twelve inches, concealed upon his or her person, unless he or she shall have a current valid permit to carry such a weapon concealed signed by the Chief of the Colville Tribal Police under regulations promulgated by the chief, shall be guilty of Carrying A Concealed Weapon. Carrying A Concealed Weapon is a Class A offense. Weapons lawfully seized under this section may be forfeited to the Tribes pursuant to tribal civil forfeiture procedures.

(Adopted 11/20/86, Resolution 1986-598)

Hoh Tribe

Law and Order Code

Title 5 Law and Order

5.19.05. Sale, Possession or Use of Certain Weapons.

(1) No person shall:

- (a) Sell, dispose of, manufacture, or have in possession a dangerous weapon;
- (b) Use a device for suppressing the noise of any firearm;
- (c) Carry with intent to conceal a dagger or dangerous weapon, or;
- (d) Carry a concealed pistol without a license from the Hoh Tribe, if required, or the State of Washington.

(2) Any violation of this section shall be a gross misdemeanor.

Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe

Title 21 Chapter 21.3

3.2.41.010 Terms Defined.

(10) "Loaded" means:

- (a) There is a cartridge in the chamber of the firearm;
- (b) Cartridges are in a clip that is locked in place in the firearm;
- (c) There is a cartridge in the cylinder of the firearm, if the firearm is a revolver;
- (d) There is a cartridge in the tube or magazine that is inserted in the action; or
- (e) There is a ball in the barrel and the firearm is capped or primed if the firearm is a muzzle loader.

3.2.41.050 Carrying Firearms.

(1)(a) Except in the person's place of abode or fixed place of business, a person shall not carry a pistol concealed on his or her person without a license to carry a concealed pistol.

(b) Every licensee shall have his or her concealed pistol license in his or her immediate possession at all times that he or she is required by this section to have a concealed pistol license and shall display the same upon demand to any police officer or to any other person when and if required by law to do so. Any violation of this subsection (1)(b) shall be a civil infraction and shall be punished accordingly pursuant the infraction rules.

(2)(a) A person shall not carry or place a loaded pistol in any vehicle unless the person has a license to carry a concealed pistol and: (i) The pistol is on the licensee's person, (ii) the licensee is within the vehicle at all times that the pistol is there, or (iii) the licensee is away from the vehicle and the pistol is locked within the vehicle and concealed from view from outside the vehicle.

(b) A violation of this subsection is a misdemeanor.

(3)(a) A person at least eighteen years of age who is in possession of an unloaded pistol shall not leave the unloaded pistol in a vehicle unless the unloaded pistol is locked within the vehicle and concealed from view from outside the vehicle.

(b) A violation of this subsection is a misdemeanor.

(4) Nothing in this section permits the possession of firearms illegal to possess under state or federal law.

3.2.41.073 Concealed Pistol License — Reciprocity.

(1)(a) A person licensed to carry a pistol in a tribe or state the laws of which recognize and give effect in that state to a concealed pistol license issued under the laws of the Tribe or the State of Washington is authorized to carry a concealed pistol in this state if:

- (i) The licensing tribe or state does not issue concealed pistol licenses to persons under twenty-one years of age; and
- (ii) The licensing tribe or state requires mandatory fingerprint-based background checks of criminal and mental health history for all persons who apply for a concealed pistol license.

(b) This section applies to a license holder from another tribe or state only while the license holder is not a resident of this tribe or state. A license holder from another tribe or state must carry the handgun in compliance with the laws of this Tribe or Washington State.

Kalispel Tribe

9-5.06 Concealed Weapons

Any person who shall go about in public places armed with a deadly weapon concealed upon his person unless he shall have a permit signed by a Judge of the Kalispel Tribal Court, shall be deemed guilty of concealed weapons. The Tribal Court, in addition to any other sentence authorized by law, may confiscate and dispose of the weapons so carried. The term “deadly weapon” as used in this Code shall be defined as one likely to produce death or great bodily injury.

9-5.07 Loaded Firearm In Vehicle

Any person who shall have a loaded firearm, which shall be a firearm with a cartridge in the chamber, magazine, clip or cylinder in a vehicle within the boundaries of the Kalispel Reservation shall be deemed guilty of loaded firearm in vehicle.

Lummi Nation

Title 5

5.04.080 Carrying Concealed Weapon

A person who is in a public place armed with a dangerous weapon concealed upon his person, unless he has a permit signed by a Lummi, state, or federal law enforcement department, is guilty of an offense and, upon conviction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period not less than 30 days and not to exceed 180 days and a fine not to exceed \$2,500, and the weapons so carried may be confiscated and forfeited on order of the Tribal Court.

Makah Nation

§5.6.05 Weapons Offense

Any person who, without lawful authority to do so, carries a loaded firearm in a vehicle on a public road, has on his person a dangerous weapon with intent unlawfully to assault another, discharges any kind of firearm from, upon or across any public highway, is under the age of sixteen year: and possesses a firearm without the consent of his parent or guardian, carries a dangerous weapon concealed upon his person, threatens to use or exhibits a dangerous weapon in a dangerous and threatening manner, or uses a dangerous weapon in a fight or quarrel, shall be deemed guilty of a weapons offense. Weapons offense is a Class B offense.

Nisqually Tribe

10.10.01 Weapons Violation

A person is guilty of a weapons violation if such person:

- (a) Fires a gun within any settled community within the Nisqually Reservation; or
- (b) Fires a gun in any other place where any person might be endangered or any property damaged by it; or

- (c) Fires a gun while under the influence of alcohol or drugs; or
- (d) Aims a firearm, whether loaded or not, at or towards any person; or
- (e) Sets a spring gun; or
- (f) Is in a public place armed with a loaded or unloaded firearm, any explosive device, any instrument with a sharpened blade longer than four inches, or a club longer than twelve inches, concealed upon his or her person, unless (s)he has a current valid permit to carry such a weapon concealed.

Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe

Title 5

Chapter 5.04 Offenses Against the Community Peace, Morals, Safety and Welfare

5.04.05 Carrying a Concealed Firearm

Any person who knowingly conceals a firearm upon his person or who carries a firearm within the passenger compartment of any vehicle, without a valid permit to carry a firearm granted by the Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe shall be guilty of a Class C offense.

It shall be a complete defense to this offense that the firearm located within the passenger compartment of a vehicle is, a) unloaded and b) is a hunting rifle, meaning a firearm that is not prohibited from use in hunting, under Title 18 of this code.

Puyallup Tribe

5.12.780 Carrying a Concealed Firearm.

Any person who knowingly conceals a firearm upon his person or who carries a firearm which is not within plain view in the passenger compartment of his vehicle shall be guilty of a Class B offense. [Res. 201212B (12/20/12);

Quileute Tribe

Article XIII

13.20.5. Sale, Possession or Use of Certain Weapons.

No person shall:

- (1) sell, dispose of or have in his possession a dangerous weapon; or
- (2) use a device for suppressing the noise of any firearm; or
- (3) carry with intent to conceal a dagger or dangerous weapon; or
- (4) carry a concealed pistol without the appropriate license from the Quileute Indian Tribe and the State of Washington. Sale, possession or use of certain weapons is a gross misdemeanor.

13.20.6. Loaded Firearms in Vehicles

No person shall carry a loaded firearm in any vehicle without a license from the Quileute Tribe, if required, and the State of Washington.

Loaded firearms in vehicles is a misdemeanor.

Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe

5.11.010 Loaded Firearm in Vehicle.

Any person who knowingly leaves unattended a, loaded firearm or other dangerous weapon in an unlocked vehicle where it is visible from outside the vehicle, shall be guilty of Loaded Firearm in Vehicle. Loaded Firearm in Vehicle is a general crime.

5.11.020 Loaded Firearm in Vehicle. Possession of Concealed Handgun.

Any person who, without a permit, shall possess a handgun on his person or within his reach in a vehicle, in a concealed manner shall be guilty of Possession of Concealed Handgun. Possession of Concealed Handgun is a general crime.

5.11.030 Loaded Firearm in Vehicle. Possession of a Loaded Firearm in Public.

Any person who shall possess a loaded firearm within the reservation community and outside of a dwelling shall be guilty of Possession of a Loaded Firearm in Public. Possession of a Loaded Firearm in Public is a general crime.

5.11.030 Loaded Firearm in Vehicle. Possession of a Weapon While Under the Influence of Alcohol or a Controlled Substance.

Any person, whether he or she has a concealed weapons permit or not, who carries a firearm on his or her person while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance, shall be guilty of Possession of a Firearm While Under the Influence of Alcohol or a controlled substance. Possession of a Firearm While Under the Influence of Alcohol or a controlled substance is a major crime.

Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe

2.05.01 Carrying Concealed Weapon

Any person who goes about in public places armed with a dangerous weapon or firearm concealed upon his person, without having a current valid concealed weapons permit issued to him by the Chief of Police, commits the offense of Carrying a Concealed Weapon

Skokomish Tribe

9.05.010 Carrying a Concealed Firearm or Other Deadly Weapon

Any person who knowingly conceals a firearm or other deadly weapon upon his or her person or within the passenger compartment of any vehicle, without a valid permit to carry a firearm or other deadly weapon granted by the Skokomish Indian Tribe, or other competent jurisdiction, shall be guilty of a class B offense.

Law Enforcement may seize any weapon that is being held or concealed in violation of this ordinance.

Snoqualmie Tribe

Criminal Code Acts

7.1 Carrying A Concealed Firearm Or Other Deadly Weapon

- (a) Any person who knowingly conceals a firearm or other deadly weapon upon his or her person, or within any vehicle, without a valid permit to carry a firearm or other deadly weapon granted by the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe (such as to Tribal police officers, or other law enforcement officers from other recognized jurisdictions), shall be guilty of carrying a concealed firearm or other deadly weapon.
- (b) Carrying a concealed firearm or other deadly weapon shall be a class B offense.

Spokane Tribe of Indians

Chapter 12

12-6.01 Concealed Weapons.

Any person who shall go about in a public place armed with a deadly weapon concealed upon his person, or, with any firearm if the person is a non-member of the Tribe and not a resident of the Spokane Reservation, unless he shall have a permit signed by a Judge of the Spokane Tribal Court, shall be deemed guilty of an offense and shall be sentenced to a period of confinement not to exceed 60 days or ordered to pay a fine of not to exceed \$200, or both jail sentence and fine, and costs; and the weapon so carried may be confiscated and disposed of by order of the Spokane Tribal Court.

Chapter 12

12-7.01 Possession of Deadly and Dangerous Weapons. (Code no longer available online.)

- (a) Any person other than authorized law enforcement personnel who shall enter the Tribal premises known as the Spokane Tribal Fairgrounds during the annual Tribal Fair carrying on his person or on or in his vehicle any firearm or other dangerous weapon shall be deemed guilty of an offense and shall be sentenced to a period of confinement not to exceed 60 days or ordered to pay a fine of not to exceed \$200, or both jail sentence and fine, and costs; and the weapons so carried may be confiscated and disposed of by order of the Spokane Tribal Court.
- (b) A "dangerous weapon" is any firearm, dagger, numchuck, sword, brass knuckles, knife or other cutting or stabbing instrument, club or any other weapon capable of producing serious bodily harm.

Squaxin Island Tribe

Title 9 Article XXI

9.12.830 Sale, possession or use of certain weapons.

A. No person shall:

1. Sell, dispose of, manufacture, or have in possession a dangerous weapon;
2. Use a device for suppressing the noise of any firearm;
3. Carry with intent to conceal a dagger or dangerous weapon; or
4. Carry a concealed pistol without a license from the Squaxin Island Tribe, if required, or the state of Washington.

B. Any violation of this section shall be a gross misdemeanor.

9.12.835 - Loaded firearms in vehicles.

A. No person shall carry a loaded firearm in any vehicle without a license from the Squaxin Island Tribe, if required, and the state of Washington.

B. Any violation of this section shall be a misdemeanor.

(Res. 02-129 (part))

9.12.870 Firearms on tribal lands.

No person shall carry any firearm or other dangerous weapon in or within fifty (50) feet of any building or structure on lands owned or controlled by the Squaxin Island Tribe, with the exception of private residences located on tribal lands; provided that this regulation shall not apply to duly authorized federal, state and local law enforcement officers or to any federal, state or local government employee authorized to carry firearms in the course of their public employment. Any person violating this section shall be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100.00).

Suquamish Tribe

Title 7 Public Peace, Morals, and Welfare

7.19.5. Sale, Possession, or Use of Certain Weapons.

(a) No person shall:

- (1) Sell, dispose of, manufacture, or have in his or her possession a dangerous weapon;
- (2) Use a device for suppressing the noise of any firearm;
- (3) Carry with intent to conceal a dagger or dangerous weapon; or
- (4) Carry a concealed pistol without a license from the Suquamish Tribe, if required, or the State of Washington.

(b) Any violation of this section shall be a gross misdemeanor. (Res. 93-025 (part), passed Mar. 8, 1993; renumbered for consistency May 24, 2007)

Swinomish Tribe

4-05.010 Carrying Concealed Weapon.

(A) Any person who goes about in public places armed with a dangerous weapon or firearm concealed upon his or her person, without having a current valid concealed weapons permit issued by the Tribe or another jurisdiction, commits the **Class B offense** of carrying a concealed weapon.

Tulalip Tribe

3.50.010 Carrying a Dangerous Weapon.

(1) A person commits the offense of carrying a dangerous weapon by knowingly carrying or bearing a dangerous weapon.

(2)(a) A person carries a dangerous weapon within the meaning of this section if the weapon is within the passenger compartment of a vehicle.

(b) If a vehicle is a motorcycle, an all-terrain vehicle, a vessel, or a snowmobile, a weapon is not upon his person within the meaning of this section if the weapon is in a locked container within or affixed to the vehicle.

3.50.028 Possession at a Community Building, Facility or Event.

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person to carry, operate, possess, receive, transport, or ship any firearm or ammunition at:

- (a) A community event, community building or facility;
- (b) A bank, credit union, savings and loan institution, or similar institution; or
- (c) A commercial establishment in which alcoholic beverages are consumed.

(2) It is not a defense that the person had a license to carry a concealed firearm.

For your Information Washington Law

RCW 10.92.020

Powers — Authority to act as general authority Washington peace officer — Public liability and property damage insurance — Training requirements — Issuance of citation, notice of infraction, or incident report — Jurisdiction — Civil liability — Sovereign tribal governments — Interlocal agreement.

(1) Tribal police officers under subsection (2) of this section shall be recognized and authorized to act as general authority Washington peace officers. A tribal police officer recognized and authorized to act as a general authority Washington peace officer under this section has the same powers as any other general authority Washington peace officer to enforce state laws in Washington, including the power to make arrests for violations of state laws.

(2) A tribal police officer may exercise the powers of law enforcement of a general authority Washington peace officer under this section, subject to the following:

(a) The appropriate sovereign tribal nation shall submit to the office of financial management proof of public liability and property damage insurance for vehicles operated by the peace officers and police professional liability insurance from a company licensed to sell insurance in the state. For purposes of determining adequacy of insurance liability, the sovereign tribal government must submit with the proof of liability insurance a copy of the interlocal agreement between the sovereign tribal government and the local governments that have shared jurisdiction under this chapter where such an agreement has been reached pursuant to subsection (10) of this section.

(i) Within the thirty days of receipt of the information from the sovereign tribal nation, the office of financial management shall either approve or reject the adequacy of insurance, giving consideration to the scope of the interlocal agreement. The adequacy of insurance under this chapter shall be subject to annual review by the state office of financial management.

(ii) Each policy of insurance issued under this chapter must include a provision that the insurance shall be available to satisfy settlements or judgments arising from the tortious conduct of tribal police officers when acting in the capacity of a general authority Washington peace officer, and that to the extent of policy coverage neither the sovereign tribal nation nor the insurance carrier will raise a defense of sovereign immunity to preclude an action for damages under state or federal law, the determination of fault in a civil action, or the payment of a settlement or judgment arising from the tortious conduct.

(b) The appropriate sovereign tribal nation shall submit to the office of financial management proof of training requirements for each tribal police officer. To be authorized as a general authority Washington peace officer, a tribal police officer must successfully complete the requirements set forth under RCW 43.101.157. Any applicant

not meeting the requirements for certification as a tribal police officer may not act as a general authority Washington peace officer under this chapter. The criminal justice training commission shall notify the office of financial management if:

(i) A tribal police officer authorized under this chapter as a general authority Washington state peace officer has been decertified pursuant to RCW 43.101.157; or

(ii) An appropriate sovereign tribal government is otherwise in noncompliance with RCW 43.101.157.

(3) A copy of any citation or notice of infraction issued, or any incident report taken, by a tribal police officer acting in the capacity of a general authority Washington peace officer as authorized by this chapter must be submitted within three days to the police chief or sheriff within whose jurisdiction the action was taken. Any citation issued under this chapter shall be to a Washington court, except that any citation issued to Indians within the exterior boundaries of an Indian reservation may be cited to a tribal court. Any arrest made or citation issued not in compliance with this chapter is not enforceable.

(4) Any authorization granted under this chapter shall not in any way expand the jurisdiction of any tribal court or other tribal authority.

(5) The authority granted under this chapter shall be coextensive with the exterior boundaries of the reservation, except that an officer commissioned under this section may act as authorized under RCW 10.93.070 beyond the exterior boundaries of the reservation.

(6) For purposes of civil liability under this chapter, a tribal police officer shall not be considered an employee of the state of Washington or any local government except where a state or local government has deputized a tribal police officer as a specially commissioned officer. Neither the state of Washington and its individual employees nor any local government and its individual employees shall be liable for the authorization of tribal police officers under this chapter, nor for the negligence or other misconduct of tribal officers. The authorization of tribal police officers under this chapter shall not be deemed to have been a nondelegable duty of the state of Washington or any local government.

(7) Nothing in this chapter impairs or affects the existing status and sovereignty of those sovereign tribal governments whose traditional lands and territories lie within the borders of the state of Washington as established under the laws of the United States.

(8) Nothing in this chapter limits, impairs, or nullifies the authority of a county sheriff to appoint duly commissioned state or federally certified tribal police officers as deputy sheriffs authorized to enforce the criminal and traffic laws of the state of Washington.

(9) Nothing in this chapter limits, impairs, or otherwise affects the existing authority under state or federal law of state or local law enforcement officers to enforce state law within the exterior boundaries of an Indian reservation or to enter Indian country in fresh pursuit, as defined in RCW 10.93.120, of a person suspected of violating state law, where the officer would otherwise not have jurisdiction.

(10) An interlocal agreement pursuant to chapter 39.34 RCW is required between the sovereign tribal government and all local government law enforcement agencies that will have shared jurisdiction under this chapter prior to authorization taking effect under this chapter. Nothing in this chapter shall limit, impair, or otherwise affect the implementation of an interlocal agreement completed pursuant to chapter 39.34 RCW by July 1, 2008, between a sovereign tribal government and a local government law enforcement agency for cooperative law enforcement.

(a) Sovereign tribal governments that meet all of the requirements of subsection (2) of this section, but do not have an interlocal agreement pursuant to chapter 39.34 RCW and seek authorization under this chapter, may submit proof of liability insurance and training certification to the office of financial management. Upon confirmation of receipt of the information from the office of financial management, the sovereign tribal government and the local government law enforcement agencies that will have shared jurisdiction under this chapter have one year to enter into an interlocal agreement pursuant to chapter 39.34 RCW. If the sovereign tribal

government and the local government law enforcement agencies that will have shared jurisdiction under this chapter are not able to reach agreement after one year, the sovereign tribal governments and the local government law enforcement agencies shall submit to binding arbitration pursuant to chapter 7.04A RCW with the American arbitration association or successor agency for purposes of completing an agreement prior to authorization going into effect.

(b) For the purposes of (a) of this subsection, those sovereign tribal government and local government law enforcement agencies that must enter into binding arbitration shall submit to last best offer arbitration. For purposes of accepting a last best offer, the arbitrator must consider other interlocal agreements between sovereign tribal governments and local law enforcement agencies in Washington state, any model policy developed by the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs or successor agency, and national best practices.
[2008 c 224 § 2.]

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Wisconsin

Forest County Potawatomi Community

Gaming Control

§ 16. Miscellaneous Provisions

16.4. Firearms

No person shall have in his or her possession any firearm on any Premises. This Section shall not apply to law enforcement officers or security personnel employed by the Tribe.

Note: This part of the code is no longer in their code. It was removed I believe in 2019. I believe their casino is most likely posted and they no longer needed this section and if someone is found with a firearm they let the local police handle it as they have violated WI law.

Ho-Chunk Nation

Title 3 Health and Safety

3HCC11 Weapons Code

4. General Weapons Policy. No person, including the Nation's Security Department personnel, will possess or be permitted to possess any weapon, whether concealed or in plain view, within or on any of Ho-Chunk Nation gaming or non gaming facilities and public spaces. Weapons will be allowed in areas specifically designated for hunting by the Ho-Chunk Nation Department of Natural Resources.

5. Exceptions.

c. Additional Exceptions. Off-duty police officers, hunters and concealed carry permit holders, will be allowed to store their weapons within their personal vehicles at any of the nations Gaming or non-gaming parking lots. Except that no weapons will be allowed within any school or school parking lot owned or operated by the Ho-Chunk Nation.....

5. Additional Exceptions.

Off-duty police officers, hunters, and conceal carry permit holders, will be allowed to store their weapons within their personal vehicles at any of the Nation's gaming or non-gaming parking lots. Except that no weapons will be allowed within any school or school parking lot owned or operated by the Ho-Chunk Nation.

This exception will apply to gaming and non-gaming parking lots only and does not allow off-duty police officers, hunters, and conceal carry permit holders to bring any weapon within the gaming or non-gaming building located on the property.

Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians

Tribal Code Chapter 72 An Ordinance for Gun Control

Note: This is a short document and you need to read it if you want all the info on this Reservation. Not as restrictive as you would believe. [Link](#) to Tribal Codes. Link to State of WI Statute [941.20](#)

Oneida Tribe

Resolution 10-26-11-C No Firearms Allowed.

Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewas

Hunting Regulations

8.3.4 All persons are prohibited from placing, possessing, or transporting a firearm, bow, or crossbow in or on a vehicle, unless one of the following applies:

(a) The firearm is unloaded

Note: We can find no other mention of firearms/weapons in their ordinances pertaining to carry/transport. They most likely have their casinos posted and other property may be posted..

Stockbridge Munsee Community, WI

Chapter 15

Section 16.11 Park Rules

(A) Regular Park Rules.

All persons using the tribal park facilities shall abide by the following special terms and conditions:

(15) No weapons or firearms are permitted at any time, other than those carried by official law enforcement personnel

(C) (4) Alcohol, fireworks, weapons, firearms or other dangerous or illegal items are subject to confiscation.

Menominee Indian Tribe, WI

[§ 321-8](#) **Concealed handguns.** (**Note:** More info at the Ordinance link)

Notwithstanding any provisions of this chapter, any person who holds a valid concealed carry permit issued by the State of Wisconsin, or from any state listed as eligible reciprocal states for obtaining a State of Wisconsin permit, shall be able to apply for a five-year tribal permit to carry a concealed handgun. The applicant must complete the concealed carry permit application, pass the tribal background check, and comply at all times with the requirements of this section.

[§ 321-12](#) **Unlawful Carry of Concealed Weapons.** (**Note:** **This link gives you places off Limits**)

[§ 321-6](#) **Hunting; Carry and Discharge of Firearms.**

B. It shall be unlawful for a person to carry a loaded firearm in an automobile, truck, motorcycle or other vehicle on the paved, public roadways of the Menominee Indian Reservation, except a person with a valid tribal concealed carry permit may carry a loaded handgun.

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Wyoming

Northern Arapaho

Title 20. Code OF Criminal Offenses

Chapter 4: Offenses Against Public Order and Decency

[Section 401](#) - Carrying a Concealed Weapon.

(a) No person who shall wear or carry a dangerous weapon concealed on or about his person, unless the person is a peace officer or holds a valid permit to carry it.

(b) Any person found guilty of violating this section may upon conviction be sentenced to fifty (50) days payable, and the weapon so carried shall be confiscated.

Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes of the Wind River Indian Reservation

Chapter 4 Offenses Against Public Order And Decency

[Section 7-4-1](#) Carrying a Concealed Weapon No longer online

(1) No person who shall wear or carry a dangerous weapon concealed on or about his person, unless the person is a peace officer or holds a valid permit to carry it.

(2) Any person found guilty of violating this Section may, upon conviction, be sentenced to fifty (50) days payable, and the weapon so carried shall be confiscated.

Section 7-4-2 Unlawful Discharge of a Weapon

(1) No person shall willfully discharge any species of firearm, air gun, or other weapon, or throw any missile, in any public place or in any place where there is any person or property to be endangered thereby, regardless of whether or not injury to any person or property ensues.

(2) Any person found guilty of violating this Section may, upon conviction, be sentenced to not less than sixty (60) days nor more than one (1) year imprisonment, a fine of not less than \$500.00 nor more than \$5,000.00, or both, and the weapon so discharged or thrown shall be confiscated.

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Updates to this Page

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11/28/2022 – All Links Checked.

2/26/2023 – All Links Checked.

3/15/2023 - Cherokee Nation Entry In Oklahoma Entry Updated.

11/21/2023 – All Links Checked.

1/9/2024 – All Links Checked.