

Weapons Free Zones – are entrapment laws which make it almost impossible to travel anywhere without inadvertently breaking the law. For example:

The State Of Iowa

<https://www.legis.iowa.gov/DOCS/ACO/IC/LINC/Chapter.724.pdf>

724.4A Weapons free zones — enhanced penalties.

1. As used in this section, “*weapons free zone*” means the area in or on, **or within one thousand feet of**, the real property comprising a public or private elementary or secondary **school, or** in or on the real property comprising a **public park**. A weapons free zone shall not include that portion of a public park designated as a hunting area under section 461A.42.

2. Notwithstanding sections 902.9 and 903.1, a person who commits a public offense involving a firearm or offensive weapon, within a weapons free zone, in violation of this or any other chapter shall be subject to a fine of twice the maximum amount which may otherwise be imposed for the public offense.

94 Acts, ch 1172, §53

724.4B Carrying weapons on school grounds — penalty — exceptions.

1. A person who goes armed with, carries, or transports a firearm of any kind, whether concealed or not, on the grounds of a school commits a class “D” felony. For the purposes of this section, “*school*” means a public or nonpublic school as defined in section 280.2.

The City Of San Francisco

<http://le.nra.org/leosa/off-limit-areas.aspx>

Go check out your local Planning Department's website or take a quick look at San Francisco Planning Department's GFSZ (Gun Free School Zone) map (www.sf-planning.org/index.aspx?page=2337). Most cities are so laden with GFSZ's that it is virtually impossible to travel anywhere without inadvertently passing through one of them.

Restricted Premises – commonly restricted areas

While generally a concealed carry permit allows the permit holder to carry a concealed weapon in public, a state may restrict carry of a firearm including a permitted concealed weapon while in or on certain properties, facilities or types of businesses that are otherwise open to the public. These areas vary by state (except for the first item below; Federal offices are subject to superseding Federal law) and can include:

- **Federal government facilities**, including post offices, IRS offices, federal court buildings, military/VA facilities and/or correctional facilities, Amtrak trains and facilities, and **Corps of Engineers-controlled property (carry in these places is prohibited by Federal law and preempts any existing State law)**. Carry on land controlled by the Bureau of Land Management (federal parks and wildlife preserves) is allowed by Federal law as of the 2009 CARD Act, but is still subject to State law. However, carry into restrooms or any other buildings or structures located within federal parks is illegal in the United States, despite concealed carry being otherwise legal in federal parks with a permit recognized by the state in which the federal park is located. Similarly, concealed carry into caves located within federal parks is illegal.
- **State government facilities**, including courthouses, DMV/DoT offices, police stations, correctional facilities, and/or meeting places of government entities (exceptions may be made for certain persons working in these facilities such as judges, lawyers, and certain government officials both elected and appointed)
- **Venues for political events**, including rallies, parades, debates, and/or polling places
- **Educational institutions** including elementary/secondary schools and colleges. Some states have "drop-off exceptions" which only prohibit carry inside school buildings, or permit carry while inside a personal vehicle on school property. [Utah](#) & [Colorado](#) currently do not restrict concealed weapons (in hands of permit holders) on State Universities and College Campuses. [Utah](#) also allows permit holders to carry handguns in elementary/secondary schools.^[61]
- **Public interscholastic**^[citation needed] **and/or professional sporting events** and/or venues (sometimes only during a time window surrounding such an event)
- **Amusement parks, fairs, parades and/or carnivals**^[citation needed]
- **Businesses that sell alcohol** (sometimes only "by-the-drink" sellers like restaurants, sometimes only establishments defined as a "bar" or "nightclub", or establishments where the percentage of total sales from alcoholic beverages exceeds a specified threshold)
- **Hospitals** (even if hospitals themselves are not restricted, "teaching hospitals" partnered with a medical school are sometimes considered "educational institutions"; exceptions are sometimes made for medical professionals working in these facilities)
- **Churches**, mosques and other "Houses of worship," usually at the discretion of the church clergy (Ohio allows with specific permission of house of worship)^[citation needed]
- **Municipal mass transit vehicles or facilities**
- **Sterile areas of airports** (sections of the airport located beyond security screening checkpoints)