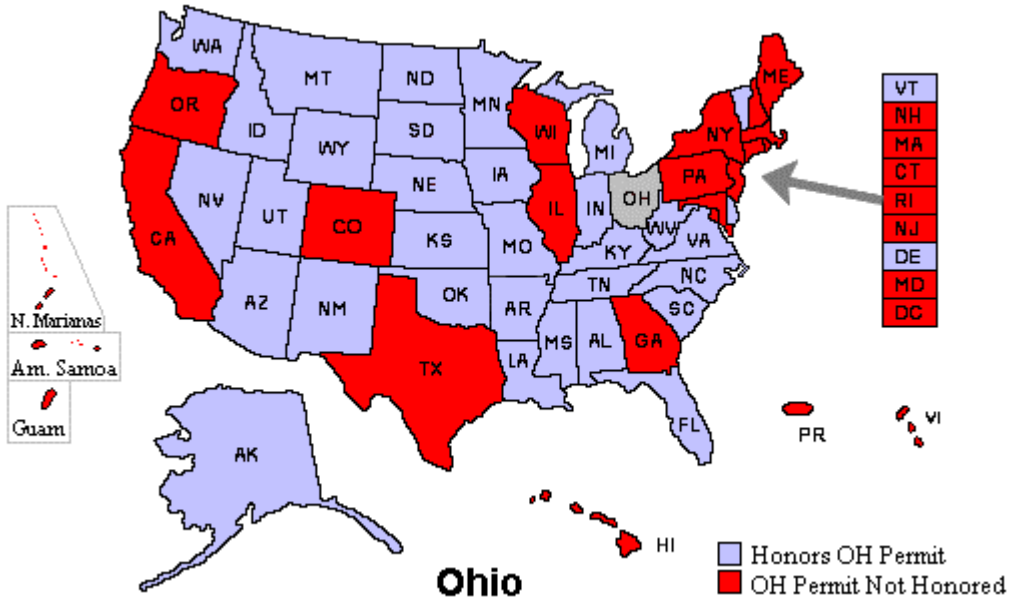


Ohio

Shall Issue

Must Inform Officer by Law: YES
(See Must Inform Section Below)



Links

State CCW Site

State CCW Pamphlet

CCW Application

Sheriff FAQ Site

State Statutes

State Admin Rules

State Reciprocity Info

Condensed Guide to Ohio CCW Laws

State Attorney General

2nd CCW Info Site

Secretary of State

Last Updated: 4/24/14

Permits/Licenses This State Honors

Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	Delaware	Florida
Idaho	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Michigan
Missouri	Nebraska	New Mexico	North Carolina	North Dakota
Oklahoma	South Carolina	Tennessee	Utah	Virginia
Washington	West Virginia	Wyoming		

Ohio honors Non-Resident Permit/Licenses from all the states they honor.

Notice: Ohio and Arizona have signed a new reciprocity agreement and removed the wording that Ohio would only honor the AZ Resident Permit. You can see the Agreement [Here](#)

How to Apply for A Permit

You apply to the Sheriff in the county you reside in or to the sheriff of a county that abuts the county you reside in. Here is the Process as spelled out by the Washington County Ohio Sheriff. All other Sheriffs use the same or very similar process.

- 1.** The applicant must first obtain the **twelve (12) hours** of weapons proficiency training as required by the new law. (Check with local sporting goods stores, [NRA](#), or gun clubs).

Ensure the instructors offering the weapons training have a certificate of training from the [National Rifle Association](#) or the Ohio Police Officer Training Academy and are certified as instructors to teach firearms training. Ask to see their credentials and certification.

- 3. Upon successful completion of the training and receipt of a firearm's training certificate from the training entity, the applicant must obtain:**

From the Ohio Attorney General's Office. The forms should be made available to you where you obtained your weapons training or on line at the [Ohio Attorney Generals Site](#). The application forms and pamphlets will also be available in the lobby of the Washington County Sheriff's Office, Civil Division, 205 Putnam Street, (Courthouse) Marietta, OH,

The Application Form Must Be Completed Prior To A Person Being Processed.

5. Upon appearance at the Washington County Sheriff's Office to process their application, the applicant must have the following items:

- (a) their completed application form
- (b) copies of their firearms training certificate
- (c) a passport size color photo taken within the last thirty-days
- (d) one of the following methods of payment for the NON-REFUNDABLE APPLICATION FEE:
 - (1) money order
 - (2) cashier's check
 - (3) certified bank check in the amount of **\$67.00**

6. The "Ohio Concealed Carry Law Booklet no longer needs to be presented doing training but is available online.

7. One applicant will be processed at a time and their completed application, informational pamphlet and method of payment will be reviewed for completeness and accuracy. Fingerprints will be taken for a records check through BCI&I and the FBI.

The Permit/License is valid for 5 years.
Renewal Cost is \$50.00.

An expired license will be accepted as prima-facie evidence that a person at one time took the training required for purposes of renewal.

Non-Resident Permits

Ohio does not issue Non-Resident Permit/Licenses to people living in other states. They will issue permits to those living out side the state in the following circumstances and to those stationed in Ohio on military orders:

2923.125. (D)

(i) If a person is absent from the United States, from this state, or from a particular county in this state in compliance with military or naval orders as an active or reserve member of the armed forces of the United States and if prior to leaving this state in compliance with those orders the person was legally living in the United States and was a resident of this state, the person, solely by reason of that absence, shall not be considered to have lost the person's status as living in the United States or the person's residence in this state or in the county in which the person was a resident prior to leaving this state in compliance with those orders, without regard to whether or not the person intends to return to this state or to that county, shall not be considered to have acquired a residence in any other state, and shall not be considered to have become a resident of any other state.

(ii) If a person is present in this state in compliance with military or naval orders as an active or reserve member of the armed forces of the United States for at least forty-five days, the person shall be considered to have been a resident of this state for that period of at least forty-five days, and, if a person is present in a county of this state in compliance with military or naval orders as an active or reserve member of the armed forces of the United States for at least thirty days, the person shall be considered to have been a resident of that county for that period of at least thirty days.

Places Off-Limits Even With A Permit/License

See “[Condensed Guide to Ohio’s CCW Laws.](#)” for detailed information on all Ohio Laws.

[Sec. 2923.126. \(B\)](#) ... Prohibited Places.

From the Ohio Attorney General

The law sets forth several places where your license does not allow you to carry a handgun. Under the law, you may not carry a concealed handgun into the following places:

- Police stations
- Sheriffs’ offices
- Highway Patrol posts
- Premises controlled by BCI
- Correctional institutions or other detention facilities
- Airport terminals or airplanes
- Facilities for the care of mentally ill persons
- Courthouses or buildings in which a courtroom is located
- Universities, unless locked in a motor vehicle or in the process of being locked in a motor vehicle
- Places of worship, unless the place of worship permits otherwise
- Child day-care centers
- Licensed Class D liquor permit premises if you are consuming beer or intoxicating liquor or are under the influence. If you are **not** consuming, you may carry unless there is a conspicuous sign prohibiting carry. Possession of a concealed firearm is allowed in a retail store with a D-6 or D-8 permit as long as the concealed carry license holder is not consuming liquor. Class D permits are generally issued to an establishment that sells alcohol for consumption on the 13 premises. In any event, do not consume beer or intoxicating liquor before carrying a concealed **handgun into a licensed premises.**
- Government facilities that are not used primarily as a shelter, restroom, parking facility for motor vehicles, or rest facility and are not a courthouse or a building or structure in which a courtroom is located.
- School safety zones
A “school safety zone” includes a school, school building, school premises, school activity, and school bus. For purposes of this statute, a school includes everything up to the property boundary.

If you are licensed to carry a concealed handgun, you may carry a handgun into a school safety zone only if you do not enter a school building, school premises, or school activity. You also must not be in one of the places listed in ORC 2923.126(B). You may be in a motor vehicle and immediately in the process of picking up or dropping off a child. You also must comply with all other laws governing the transportation of firearms in a motor vehicle. State Admin Rule [128-4-02](#)

(10) Firearms or other weapons, concealed or otherwise, are prohibited within the capitol buildings and grounds without the express written permission of the board.

Definitions of Capitol Grounds

(A) “Capitol buildings” shall include the capitol, atrium connector and senate building

(B) “Capitol grounds” shall be defined as the property surrounding the capitol buildings bounded by High street on the west, Third street on the east, Broad street on the north and State street on the south side of the capitol and accompanying steps leading to the capitol buildings.

Sec. 2923.126(C) allows private employers to prohibit the presence of firearms on their property or in motor vehicles owned by the employer.

Sec. 2923.16.

(7) Nothing in this section prohibits or restricts a person from possessing, storing, or leaving a firearm in a locked motor vehicle that is parked in the state underground parking garage at the state capitol building or in the parking garage at the Riffe center for government and the arts in Columbus, if the person's transportation and possession of the firearm in the motor vehicle while traveling to the premises or facility was not in violation of division (A), (B), (C), (D), or (E) of this section or any other provision of the Revised Code.

105.41

(N) Any person may possess a firearm in a motor vehicle in the state underground parking garage at the state capitol building, if the person's possession of the firearm in the motor vehicle is not in violation of section 2923.16 of the Revised Code or any other provision of the Revised Code. Any person may store or leave a firearm in a locked motor vehicle that is parked in the state underground parking garage at the state capitol building, if the person's transportation and possession of the firearm in the motor vehicle while traveling to the garage was not in violation of section 2923.16 of the Revised Code or any other provision of the Revised Code.

Transporting in Motor Vehicles

2923.16 (E) No person who has been issued a license or temporary emergency license to carry a concealed handgun under section 2923.125 or 2923.1213 of the Revised Code or a license to carry a concealed handgun that was issued to the person by another state with which the attorney general has entered into a reciprocity agreement under section 109.69 of the Revised Code, who is the driver or an occupant of a motor vehicle that is stopped as a result of a traffic stop or a stop for another law enforcement purpose or is the driver or an occupant of a commercial motor vehicle that is stopped by an employee of the motor carrier enforcement unit for the purposes defined in section 5503.34 of the Revised Code, who is transporting or has a loaded handgun in the motor vehicle or commercial motor vehicle in any manner, shall do any of the following:

(1) Fail to promptly inform any law enforcement officer who approaches the vehicle while stopped that the person has been issued a license or temporary emergency license to carry a concealed handgun and that the person then possesses or has a loaded handgun in the motor vehicle;

(2) Fail to promptly inform the employee of the unit who approaches the vehicle while stopped that the person has been issued a license or temporary emergency license to carry a concealed handgun and that the person then possesses or has a loaded handgun in the commercial motor vehicle.

(3) Knowingly fail to remain in the motor vehicle while stopped or knowingly fail to keep the person's hands in plain sight at any time after any law enforcement officer begins approaching the person while stopped and before the law enforcement officer leaves, unless the failure is pursuant to and in accordance with directions given by a law enforcement officer.

(4) Knowingly have contact with the loaded handgun by touching it with the person's hands or fingers in the motor vehicle at any time after the law enforcement officer begins approaching and before the law enforcement officer leaves, unless the person removes, attempts to remove, grasps, holds, or has contact with the loaded handgun pursuant to and in accordance with directions given by the law enforcement officer.

(5) Knowingly disregard or fail to comply with any lawful order of any law enforcement officer given while the motor vehicle is stopped, including, but not limited to, a specific order to the person to keep the person's hands in plain sight.

Sec. 2923.16. (K)

(5)(a) "Unloaded" means with respect to a firearm other than a firearm described in division (K)(6) of this section, that no ammunition is in the firearm in question, no magazine or speed loader containing ammunition is inserted into the firearm in question and one of the following applies:

(i) There is no ammunition in a magazine or speed loader that is in the vehicle in question and that may be used with the firearm in question.

(ii) Any magazine or speed loader that contains ammunition and that may be used with the firearm in question is stored in a compartment within the vehicle in question that cannot be accessed without leaving the vehicle or is stored in a container that provides complete and separate enclosure.

(b) For the purposes of division (K)(5)(a)(ii) of this section, a "container that provides complete and separate enclosure" includes, but is not limited to, any of the following:

(i) A package, box, or case with multiple compartments, as long as the loaded magazine or speed loader and the firearm in question either are in separate compartments within the package, box, or case, or, if they are in the same compartment, the magazine or speed loader is contained within a separate enclosure in that compartment that does not contain the firearm and that closes using a snap, button, buckle, zipper, hook and loop closing mechanism, or other fastener that must be opened to access the contents or the firearm is contained within a separate enclosure of that nature in that compartment that does not contain the magazine or speed loader;

(ii) A pocket or other enclosure on the person of the person in question that closes using a snap, button, buckle, zipper, hook and loop closing mechanism, or other fastener that must be opened to access the contents.

(c) For the purposes of divisions (K)(5)(a) and (b) of this section, ammunition held in stripper-clips or in en-bloc clips is not considered ammunition that is loaded into a magazine or speed loader.

(6) "Unloaded" means, with respect to a firearm employing a percussion cap, flintlock, or other obsolete ignition system, when the weapon is uncapped or when the priming charge is removed from the pan.

Note: 2923.16. (K) is added here as this is was a major change in Ohio Law on what was considered a loaded firearm. Before this law a loaded Mag and Firearm even stored separately in a vehicle equaled a loaded firearm.

Note: When carrying a firearm with a CHL in a vehicle the firearm must not be accessible to children or persons under firearm disability. You must carry the handgun in a manner so they do not have access to it. That means you can't keep it in the Glove Box or on the seat if unauthorized person by law can access it. Keeping it on your person would keep you within the law.

Note: Motorcycles fall under the definition of motor vehicles. Thus, the same requirements apply to licensees who carry a handgun while on a motorcycle.

For Federal Restrictions on Firearms see the [USA Page](#).

Do “No Gun Signs” Have the Force of Law?

“YES”

R.C. 2923.126(C)(3) allows the owner or person in control of private land to post a sign in a conspicuous place that prohibits persons from carrying concealed firearms on that property.

Note: Handgunlaw.us believes when you come across a business that is posted that you not just walk away. That business needs to know that they lost your business because of their “No Gun” sign. Giving them a “No Firearms = No Money” card would do just that. You can print free “No Firearms = No Money” cards by going [Here](#).

Must Inform Officer Immediately on Contact By Law?

“YES”

[2923.126](#)

(A) If a licensee is stopped for a law enforcement purpose and if the licensee is carrying a concealed handgun at the time the officer approaches, the licensee shall promptly inform any law enforcement officer who approaches the licensee while stopped that the licensee has been issued a concealed handgun license and that the licensee currently is carrying a concealed handgun; the licensee shall not knowingly disregard or fail to comply with lawful orders of a law enforcement officer given while the licensee is stopped or knowingly fail to keep the licensee's hands in plain sight after any law enforcement officer begins approaching the licensee while stopped and before the officer leaves, unless directed otherwise by a law enforcement officer; and the licensee shall not knowingly remove, attempt to remove, grasp, or hold the loaded handgun or knowingly have contact with the loaded handgun by touching it with the licensee's hands or fingers, in any manner in violation of division (B) of section 2923.12 of the Revised Code, after any law enforcement officer begins approaching the licensee while stopped and before the officer leaves.

Carry In State Parks/State & National Forests/WMA/Road Side Rest Areas

Carry Allowed in these Areas:

State Parks: **YES** Buildings are off limits unless used as a comfort station. Restrooms outside of regular buildings, Picnic Shelters and other outdoor type covered areas used for comfort.

State/National Forests: **YES** Buildings are off limits. (See State Parks for Buildings Off-Limits)

WMA's: **YES** Buildings are off limits. (See State Parks for Buildings Off-Limits)

Road Side Rest Areas: **YES**

RV/Car Carry Without A Permit/License

It is illegal to carry a loaded firearm in any vehicle without a valid Permit/License.

[2923.16](#) Improperly Handling Firearms in A Motor Vehicle.

(A) No person shall knowingly discharge a firearm while in or on a motor vehicle.

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(B) No person shall knowingly transport or have a loaded firearm in a motor vehicle in such a manner that the firearm is accessible to the operator or any passenger without leaving the vehicle.

(C) No person shall knowingly transport or have a firearm in a motor vehicle, unless the person may lawfully possess that firearm under applicable law of this state or the United States, the firearm is unloaded, and the firearm is carried in one of the following ways:

- (1)** In a closed package, box, or case;
- (2)** In a compartment that can be reached only by leaving the vehicle;
- (3)** In plain sight and secured in a rack or holder made for the purpose;
- (4)** If the firearm is at least twenty-four inches in overall length as measured from the muzzle to the part of the stock furthest from the muzzle and if the barrel is at least eighteen inches in length, either in plain sight with the action open or the weapon stripped, or, if the firearm is of a type on which the action will not stay open or which cannot easily be stripped, in plain sight.

(D) No person shall knowingly transport or have a loaded handgun in a motor vehicle if, at the time of that transportation or possession, any of the following applies:

- (1)** The person is under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or a combination of them.
- (2)** The person's whole blood, blood serum or plasma, breath, or urine contains a concentration of alcohol, a listed controlled substance, or a listed metabolite of a controlled substance prohibited for persons operating a vehicle, as specified in division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, regardless of whether the person at the time of the transportation or possession as described in this division is the operator of or a passenger in the motor vehicle.

(E) No person who has been issued a license or temporary emergency license to carry a concealed handgun under section 2923.125 or 2923.1213 of the Revised Code or a license to carry a concealed handgun that was issued to the person by another state with which the attorney general has entered into a reciprocity agreement under section 109.69 of the Revised Code, who is the driver or an occupant of a motor vehicle that is stopped as a result of a traffic stop or a stop for another law enforcement purpose or is the driver or an occupant of a commercial motor vehicle that is stopped by an employee of the motor carrier enforcement unit for the purposes defined in section 5503.34 of the Revised Code, who is transporting or has a loaded handgun in the motor vehicle or commercial motor vehicle in any manner, shall do any of the following:

- (1)** Fail to promptly inform any law enforcement officer who approaches the vehicle while stopped that the person has been issued a license or temporary emergency license to carry a concealed handgun and that the person then possesses or has a loaded handgun in the motor vehicle;
- (2)** Fail to promptly inform the employee of the unit who approaches the vehicle while stopped that the person has been issued a license or temporary emergency license to carry a concealed handgun and that the person then possesses or has a loaded handgun in the commercial motor vehicle;
- (3)** Knowingly fail to remain in the motor vehicle while stopped or knowingly fail to keep the person's hands in plain sight at any time after any law enforcement officer begins approaching the person while stopped and before the law enforcement officer leaves, unless the failure is pursuant to and in accordance with directions given by a law enforcement officer;
- (4)** Knowingly have contact with the loaded handgun by touching it with the person's hands or fingers in the motor vehicle at any time after the law enforcement officer begins approaching and before the law enforcement officer leaves, unless the person removes, attempts to remove, grasps,

holds, or has contact with the loaded handgun pursuant to and in accordance with directions given by the law enforcement officer;

- (5) Knowingly disregard or fail to comply with any lawful order of any law enforcement officer given while the motor vehicle is stopped, including, but not limited to, a specific order to the person to keep the person's hands in plain sight.

Open Carry (Without A Valid Permit/License)

Open Carry is legal but you must have a valid permit/license to carry to carry a handgun in a vehicle. Places as listed in the “Places Off Limits” above apply to those who open carry. When open carrying, be prepared for Police Officers to question you as open carrying firearm gets their attention. See the “RV/Car Carry Without a Permit” section for carrying in a vehicle.

The state preempts all firearm laws in the state and local authorities can't have Laws/Ordinances against open carry. Remember that if you enter any property and the owner/responsible person ask you to leave you must leave. Failure to leave can result in Trespass Charges. I am hearing that open carry is becoming more common in Ohio. You can read the Staff Notes the Cincinnati Police Chief sent out to his Officers in 2012 on Open Carry [Here](#). The Minimum age for Open Carry is 21.

In some states Open Carry is forbidden in places where those with a valid permit/license can carry. This is not the last word on Open Carry in this state. Check at www.opencarry.org or go to Google and type in State Name Open Carry or Open Carry State Name for a search for open carry info in this state. Check with the [State's RKBA](#) Organization/s. Also see “Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases” Section for any written opinions/Cases on Open Carry.

State Preemption

Sec. 9.68. (A) The individual right to keep and bear arms, being a fundamental individual right that predates the United States Constitution and Ohio Constitution, and being a constitutionally protected right in every part of Ohio, the general assembly finds the need to provide uniform laws throughout the state regulating the ownership, possession, purchase, other acquisition, transport, storage, carrying, sale, or other transfer of firearms, their components, and their ammunition. Except as specifically provided by the United States Constitution, Ohio Constitution, state law, or federal law, a person, without further license, permission, restriction, delay, or process, may own, possess, purchase, sell, transfer, transport, store, or keep any firearm, part of a firearm, its components, and its ammunition.

(B) In addition to any other relief provided, the court shall award costs and reasonable attorney fees to any person, group, or entity that prevails in a challenge to an ordinance, rule, or regulation as being in conflict with this section.

(C) As used in this section:

- (1) The possession, transporting, or carrying of firearms, their components, or their ammunition include, but are not limited to, the possession, transporting, or carrying, openly or concealed on a person's person or concealed ready at hand, of firearms, their components, or their ammunition.

Deadly Force Laws

Title 23: Chapter 2305

§ 2305.40. Immunity of owner, lessee or renter of real property as to self-defense or defense of others.

- § 2307.60 Civil action for damages for criminal act.
§ 2307.601 No duty to retreat in residence or vehicle.
§ 2901.05 Burden of proof - reasonable doubt - self-defense.
§ 2901.09 No duty to retreat in residence or vehicle.

Knife Laws State/Cities

To access State/Local Knife Laws Click [“Here”](#)

Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

YES

2923.121

Note: A “YES” above means you can carry into places like described below. “NO” means you can’t. Handgunlaw.us definition of “Restaurant Carry” is carry in a restaurant that serves alcohol. Places like Friday’s, Chili’s or Red Lobster. This may or may not mean the bar or the bar area of a restaurant. But you can carry your firearm into a restaurant that serves alcohol and sit and eat without consuming. Handgunlaw.us recommends you not sit at the Bar or in the Bar area of such restaurants. In some states it is illegal to be in the Bar area of such restaurants. Handgunlaw.us believes you should never consume alcohol when carrying your firearm. In some states it is illegal to take even one drink while carrying a firearm. If you want further info on carrying in places that serve alcohol check your state laws.

Chemical Sprays/Stun Gun/Higher Capacity Magazine Laws

2923.11 Weapons control definitions.

(E) “Automatic firearm” means any firearm designed or specially adapted to fire a succession of cartridges with a single function of the trigger. “Automatic firearm” also means any semi-automatic firearm designed or specially adapted to fire more than thirty-one cartridges without reloading, other than a firearm chambering only .22 caliber short, long, or long-rifle cartridges.

(K) “Dangerous ordnance” means any of the following, except as provided in division (L) of this section:

- (1) Any automatic or sawed-off firearm, zip-gun, or ballistic knife;
- (6) Any combination of parts that is intended by the owner for use in converting any firearm or other device into a dangerous ordnance.

Note: There is a lot of discussion going on about any mag holding more than 30 rounds makes an auto loading pistol a Machine Gun in Ohio. From the way I read Ohio Law if you have a mag over 30 rounds it is illegal. I am not an attorney and trying to get more information on this matter. Until that time I would use great caution on possessing any magazine that holds more than 30 rounds in Ohio.

Note: Cincinnati has an ordinance that bans Magazines that hold more 5 rounds for a shotgun, 10 rounds for a rifle and 15 rounds for a handgun. This ordinance is illegal and court cases have upheld Ohio Preemption. You can read about the ordinance and that it violates Ohio’s preemption law [Here](#) as published by the Buckeye Firearms Association.

Note: Some Ohio cities have laws concerning Stun Devices. Legal, subject to restrictions.

LEOSA State Information

No LEOSA Information Available. Check out the LEOSA Information on the [USA Page](#) at Handgunlaw.us

Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

- [Ohio AG - County Buildings and No Gun Signs](#)
- [Ohio AG - LEO Off Duty Carry and CCW](#)
- [Ohio Supreme Ct Ruling on Carry in City Parks](#)
- [Ohio Supreme Ct Ruling on Preemption](#)
- [Ohio AG – Opinion on First Renewal After 30 Days Expired](#)
- [Ohio Ct of Appeals 1st Appellate Ruling on Castle Doctrine in Another Persons Vehicle](#)

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

Airport Carry: 2923.126 (B)(1) Not in Terminals. (Parking Lots would be OK then)

Training Valid for: 3 Years

For Law Enforcement/Military: A document that shows the applicant is an active or reserve member of the armed forces, or was honorably discharged within the past six years, or is a retired highway patrol trooper, or is a retired peace officer or federal law enforcement officer and who, through the position, acquired experience with handguns or other firearms that was equivalent to the minimum educational requirements.

Time Period to Establish Residency: 45 Days

Minimum Age for Permit/License: 21

Permit/License Info Public Information: Partial

State Reciprocity/How They Honor Other States Statute: 109.69

State Fire arm Laws: 2923.11 thru 2923.25

State Deadly Force Laws: 2305.4

State Knife Laws: 2923.11 & 2923.12. & - 2923.20

Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws: No laws found in state law. Cities may regulate.

Body Armor Laws: 2941.1411.

Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms? NO 2923.125

Is carrying of a Concealed Firearm with Permit/License for Defensive Purposes Only While Hunting Legal? YES Hunting & Fishing Regulations

Notes

What Does OH Consider A Loaded Firearm?

[2923.16](#) (K) (5) "Unloaded" Means Any of the Following:

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(5)(a) "Unloaded" means with respect to a firearm other than a firearm described in division (K)(6) of this section, that no ammunition is in the firearm in question, no magazine or speed loader containing ammunition is inserted into the firearm in question and one of the following applies:

(i) There is no ammunition in a magazine or speed loader that is in the vehicle in question and that may be used with the firearm in question.

(ii) Any magazine or speed loader that contains ammunition and that may be used with the firearm in question is stored in a compartment within the vehicle in question that cannot be accessed without leaving the vehicle or is stored in a container that provides complete and separate enclosure.

(b) For the purposes of division (K)(5)(a)(ii) of this section, a "container that provides complete and separate enclosure" includes, but is not limited to, any of the following:

(i) A package, box, or case with multiple compartments, as long as the loaded magazine or speed loader and the firearm in question either are in separate compartments within the package, box, or case, or, if they are in the same compartment, the magazine or speed loader is contained within a separate enclosure in that compartment that does not contain the firearm and that closes using a snap, button, buckle, zipper, hook and loop closing mechanism, or other fastener that must be opened to access the contents or the firearm is contained within a separate enclosure of that nature in that compartment that does not contain the magazine or speed loader;

(ii) A pocket or other enclosure on the person of the person in question that closes using a snap, button, buckle, zipper, hook and loop closing mechanism, or other fastener that must be opened to access the contents.

(c) For the purposes of divisions (K)(5)(a) and (b) of this section, ammunition held in stripper-clips or in en-bloc clips is not considered ammunition that is loaded into a magazine or speed loader.

(6) "Unloaded" means, with respect to a firearm employing a percussion cap, flintlock, or other obsolete ignition system, when the weapon is uncapped or when the priming charge is removed from the pan.

State Emergency Powers

3761.16 Areas Threatened By Riot May Be Cordoned Off.

The chief administrative officer of a political subdivision with police powers, when engaged in suppressing a riot or when there is a clear and present danger of a riot, may cordon off any area or areas threatened by the riot and prohibit persons from entering the cordoned off area or areas except when carrying on necessary and legitimate pursuits and may prohibit the sale, offering for sale, dispensing, or transportation of firearms or other dangerous weapons, ammunition, dynamite, or other dangerous explosives in, to, or from the cordoned off areas. Effective Date: 07-01-1996

Note: Federal Law can apply if the state is receiving monetary and/or other assistance from the Federal Government. See [US Code 42-5207](#) for Federal Law as it applies to States of Emergencies. The state quoted code may also not be all of the law on Emergency Powers held by the state. You should read the entire code on Emergency Powers etc for this state by following the link to the state code.

Note: Ohio also has an Emergency Management System set up. It can be found in the Ohio Statutes [5502.21 thru 5502.51](#). These statutes do not go into any detail on the rules to govern such an Emergency. The Director of Public Safety is charged with setting up the rules on handling any Emergencies that tax local and state resources. Handgunlaw.us did read where those rules would be made available at a disaster site. What those rules contain Handgunlaw.us does not know and an online copy cannot be found.

Minimum Age for Possessing and Transporting of Handguns.

Ohio 21 Y/O 2923.21 & 2923.211

This is the minimum age for possessing and transporting a handgun unloaded and secured in a vehicle without any type of permit/license to carry firearms.

Note: In some states Possession and Transportation CAN be very restrictive in that you can ONLY possess and transport a handgun to and from a Shooting Range, Gun Shop, property you own or other places you can legally possess a handgun. Some states do not have this restriction.

This is not the last word on possession and transporting of handguns in this, or any other state. Study your state law further for more information. See "RV/Car Carry" Section Above for more information.

Permit/License Image

Ohio Permits/Licenses are issued by local Sheriffs. There could be a difference in the format from County to County. Every Ohio License I have seen uses the same format with the county of issue name at the top.



This image has been digitally assembled from 2 or more images. It may not be 100% accurate but gives a good representation of the actual Permit/License.

Updates to this Page

- 3/9/12 - Emergency Powers Law added to Notes Section.
- 3/17/12 – Ohio Now Honors Kansas.
- 4/20/12 – Ohio Only Honors the AZ Resident Permit/License.
- 4/30/12 – New Mexico has dropped Ohio. OH requires Signed agreements. NM has Voided the Agreement so OH No Longer honors NM.
- 5/1/12 – New Mexico has added Ohio back on the list of states it honors. OH has removed NM from its list of states it honors. Hoping the will put NM back on their list.
- 5/11/12 – Ohio has added New Mexico Back on the list of states it honors.
- 7/1/12 – Mississippi Now Honors OH.
- 8/17/12 – All Links Checked.
- 9/28/12 – All Links to Attorney Generals Website Updated. Ohio AG moved all their files to a new site.
- 9/29/12 – Training Valid for Info in Misc Section Updated with Law Enforcement/Military Information. Link to Condensed Ohio CCW Laws Added.
- 10/26/12 - Minimum Age for Possessing/Transporting a Handgun Added to Notes Section.
- 11/9/12 – AG Opinion on 1st Renewal After more than 30 days Expired Added to AG/Ct Case Section.
- 11/30/12 - Chem Sprays/Stun Guns/Hi Cap Mag Section Updated with Cincinnati Info. All Links Checked.
- 1/2/13 - Chen Spray/Stun Guns/Hi Cap Mag Section Updated. 30+ Rd mags
- 2/1/13 – Ct Ruling on Castle Doctrine in Another Persons Vehicle Added to AG/Ct Case Section. All Links Checked.
- 2/9/13 – Notice added to First Section about OH and AZ Non Resident Permit and Honoring Them.
- 3/22/13 – New Law Defining what Loaded means added Places Off Limits and Notes Section. Capitol Underground Parking

Garage New Law Added allowing storage. Condensed Guide to Ohio Law Link Updated Version added. All Links Checked

4/22/13 – Alpha/Numeric Statute Code for Reciprocity/How St Honors Another State Added to Misc Section.

5/31/13 – Open Carry Section Added.

8/1/13 – Alabama Now Honors Ohio.

9/7/13 – All Links Checked. Broken Link Repaired.

1/6/14 – Ohio and Arizona have signed a new reciprocity agreement. Ohio now honors the AZ Resident and Non-Resident Permit/License. Note removed about this from listing. All Links Checked.

4/24/14 – All Links Checked.