

Ohio

Shall Issue

Must Inform Officer: **YES**

Links

[State CCW Site](#)

[State CCW Pamphlet](#)

[CCW Application](#)

[State FAO Site](#)

[State Statutes](#)

[State Admin Rules](#)

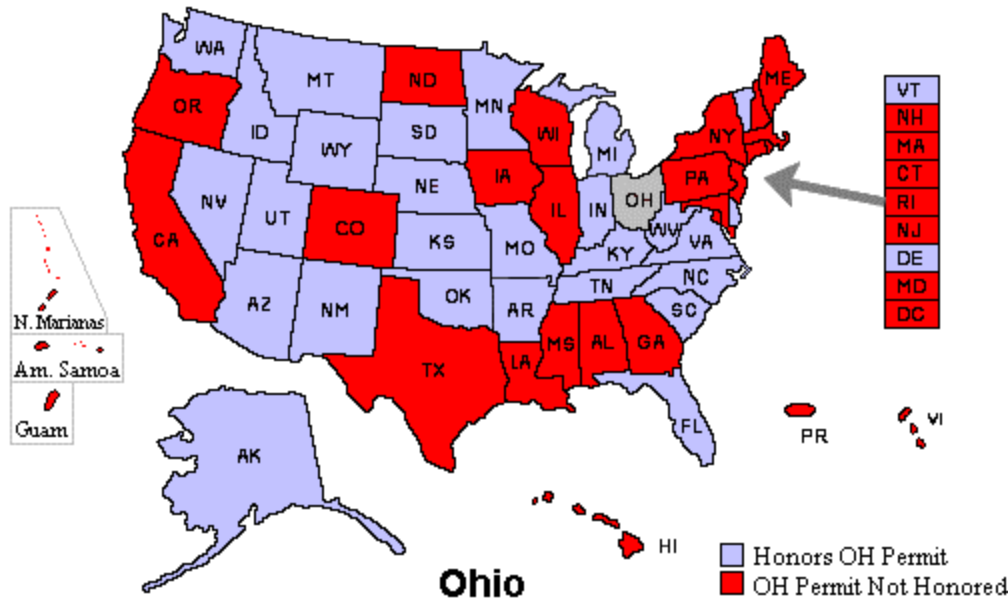
[State Reciprocity Info](#)

[State Attorney General](#)

[2nd CCW Info Site](#)

[Secretary of State](#)

Last Updated: 1/14/10



Permits/Licenses This State Honors

Alaska
Idaho
Oklahoma
Washington

Arizona
Kentucky
South Carolina
West Virginia

Arkansas
Michigan
Tennessee
Wyoming

Delaware
Missouri
Utah

Florida
North Carolina
Virginia

Ohio Honors Non-Resident Permits/Licenses

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).
2. 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:

[CCW APPLICATION FORM](#)

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 www.ag.state.oh.us. 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:

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

Note: ODOT is saying that Rest Areas that are Visitors Centers do not fall under the new law and that only regular Rest Areas do. If you see a sign that says “No Firearms Allowed” Handgunlaw.us believes you should not carry there. We will keep you updated on any changes.

[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 the Ohio Bureau • of Criminal Identification and Investigation.
- Correctional institutions or other detention facilities
- Airport terminals or commercial airplanes.
- Institutions 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 D-Liquor Permit premises in which any person is consuming liquor. Concealed firearms are banned in premises for which a D permit has been issued or in an open air arena for which a permit of that nature has been issued. There are some exceptions to this prohibition. The prohibition does not apply to principal holder of D permit as long as principal holder is not consuming liquor. The prohibition does not apply to an agent or employee of the principal holder who is also a peace officer who is also off duty. Possession of a concealed firearm is allowed in a retail store with a D-6 or D-8 permit as long as concealed carry license holder is not consuming liquor. Class D permits are generally issued to an establishment that sells alcohol for consumption on the premises. In any event, be certain of the type of permit and whether liquor is being consumed before you enter with a concealed handgun.
- Government facilities that are not used primarily as a shelter, restroom, parking facility for motor vehicles, or rest facility and is 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. The law generally forbids the carrying of a handgun in a school safety zone unless all of the following apply:
 - You do not enter a school building, premises or activity; and
 - You have a concealed carry license or temporary emergency license; and

- You are not otherwise in one of the forbidden places listed above and detailed in R.C. 2923.126 (B); or
- You are a driver or passenger in a motor vehicle immediately in the process of picking up or dropping off a child, and you are not otherwise in violation of the laws governing the transportation of firearms in motor vehicles.

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, senate building and state underground parking garage.

(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.

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

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.

Transporting in Motor Vehicles

- The transportation of loaded, concealed handguns in motor vehicles is permitted, but strict obligations are imposed by the law to protect you and law enforcement. These obligations apply to drivers and occupants. These obligations do not apply if you are storing a firearm for any lawful purpose and it is not on your person or you are lawfully storing or possessing a firearm in your home. You may not have a loaded handgun in the vehicle if you are under the influence of drugs or alcohol. If you have a concealed carry permit, you may not transport a loaded, concealed handgun in a vehicle unless it is carried in one of the following ways: The loaded handgun is in a holster secured • on the person. Ohio law previously required carrying firearms in a holster in plain sight. **The “plain sight” provision has been removed from the law.**
- The loaded handgun is in a closed case, bag, box, or other container that is in plain sight and that has a lid, a cover, or a closing mechanism with a zipper, snap, or buckle, which lid, cover or closing mechanism must be opened for a person to gain access to the handgun, or
- The loaded handgun is securely encased by being stored in a closed, glove compartment or console,
- or in a case that is locked.

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

Traffic Stops and Other Law Enforcement Encounters

2923.12

(B) 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 by another state with which the attorney general has entered into a reciprocity agreement under section 109.69 of the Revised Code shall do any of the following:

(1) If the person is stopped for a law enforcement purpose and is carrying a concealed handgun, fail to promptly inform any law enforcement officer who approaches the person after the person has been stopped that the person has been issued a license or temporary emergency license to carry a concealed handgun and that the person then is carrying a concealed handgun;

(2) If the person is stopped for a law enforcement purpose and if the person is carrying a concealed handgun, 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;

(3) If the person is stopped for a law enforcement purpose, if the person is carrying a concealed handgun, and if the person is approached by any law enforcement officer while stopped, knowingly remove or attempt to remove the loaded handgun from the holster, pocket, or other place in which the person is carrying it, knowingly grasp or hold the loaded handgun, or knowingly have contact with the loaded handgun by touching it with the person's hands or fingers 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;

(4) If the person is stopped for a law enforcement purpose and if the person is carrying a concealed handgun, knowingly disregard or fail to comply with any lawful order of any law enforcement officer given while the person is stopped, including, but not limited to, a specific order to the person to keep the person's hands in plain sight.

Note: So far, the Ohio Supreme Court has not defined the term "plain sight" precisely in the context of carrying a concealed handgun. However, in other contexts, courts have generally held that the term "plain sight" is a common sense term that means clearly visible or unobstructed. Plain sight applies to your hands and other objects.

Note: "ammunition held in stripper-clips or in en-bloc clips is not considered ammunition that is loaded into a magazine or speed loader."

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 Buildings OK Unless Posted.

RV/Car Carry Without A Permit/License

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

State Preemption

§ 2923.

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

NO

Note: What is defined as carry in a restaurant that serves alcohol is a place like Friday's or Red Lobster. This does not mean a bar or the bar area of a restaurant. 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.

Chemical Sprays/Stun Gun/Higher Capacity Magazine Laws

§ 2923.11 Some Ohio cities have laws concerning Stun Devices. Legal, subject to restrictions.

LEOSA State Information

No LEOSA Information Available.

Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

- [Ohio AG - County Buildings and No Gun Signs](#)
- [Ohio AG - LEO Off Duty Carry and CCW](#)
- [OH Supreme Ct Ruling on Carry in City Parks](#)

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

Airport Carry: OH AG states Airport Terminals or Commercial Airplanes. (Parking Lots would be OK then)

Training Valid for: 6 years

Time Period to Establish Residency: 45 Days

Minimum Age for Permit/License: 21

Permit/License Info Public Information: Partial

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

Updates to this Page

7/1/09 – NV now honors an Ohio Permit/License.

7/14/09 – Costs, Ohio Expired Carry Permit/License is acceptable as proof of training on renewal. Stripper

Clips not considered a loaded magazine.

8/19/09 – Broken Links repaired. AG moved most CCW Pages on their site.

8/22/09 – Reciprocity link repaired.

8/31/09 - NE now honors a OH Permit.

12/21/09 – Capitol Building and Grounds info added to Places Off Limits

1/14/10 – Links Updated