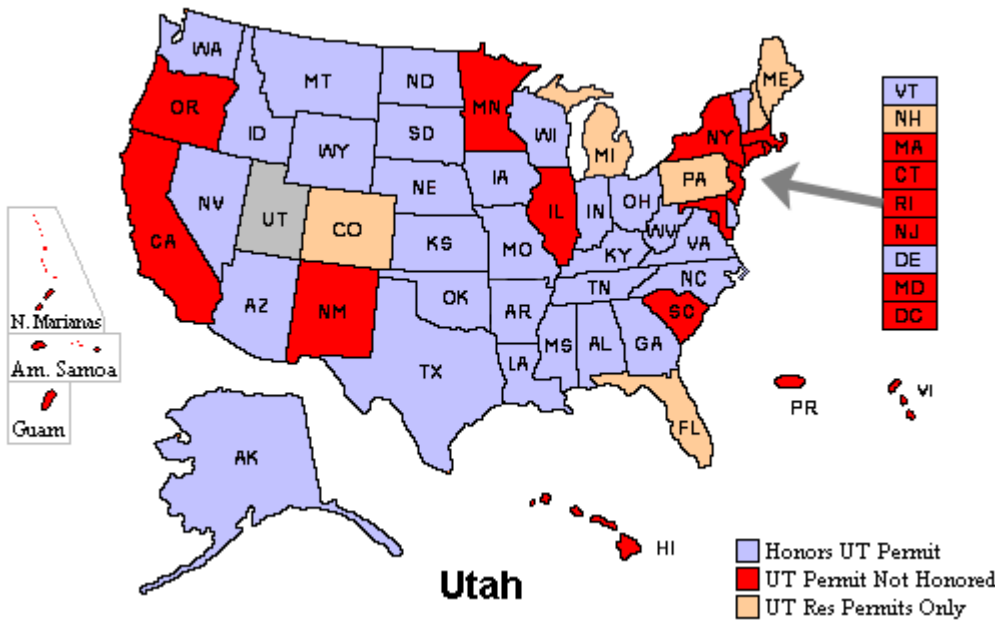


Utah

Shall Issue

Must Inform Officer by Law: NO
(See Must Inform Section Below)



Links

- [State CCW Site](#)
- [How to Apply](#)
- [Regular & Provisional Application](#)
- [Online Renewal](#)
- [Forms](#)
- [General Information](#)
- [State FAQ Site](#)
- [State Statutes](#)
- [St CCW Law/Rules](#)
- [State Admin Rules](#)
- [State Reciprocity Info](#)
- [State Attorney General](#)
- Last Updated: 4/7/17**

Note: [Alaska](#), [Arizona](#), [Kansas](#), [Maine](#), [Mississippi](#), [Missouri](#), [New Hampshire](#), [Vermont](#) and [West Virginia](#) have “Permitless Carry.” Anyone who can legally possess a firearm may carry it concealed in those states without a Permit/License. Check each states page for more information and any restrictions that may apply.

Permits/Licenses This State Honors Listed Below

Utah honors all other states Permit/Licenses.

Utah Honors Non-Resident Permits/Licenses From the States They Honor.

Reciprocity/How This State Honors Other States Permit/Licenses

76-10-523. Persons Exempt From Weapons Laws.

(2) The provisions of Subsections 76-10-504(1) and (2), and Section 76-10-505 do not apply to any person to whom a permit to carry a concealed firearm has been issued:

- (a) pursuant to Section 53-5-704; or
- (b) by another state or county. Amended by Chapter 362, 2009 General Session

How to Apply for a Permit

Where and How to Apply:

Bureau of Criminal Identification
3888 West 5400 South
Taylorsville, UT 84129
801-965-4445

Applications will be accepted, in person, from 7:00 am until 5:30 pm at the above location. You may [Download an Application](#). (Requires Adobe Reader. To download the FREE Adobe Reader, [click here](#))

What Will it Cost to Apply?

Effective 2/1/15 cost will be \$37.00.

Who is Eligible?

*Minimum requirements for application for a concealed firearms permit in Utah are:

- Applicant must be at least 21 years of age
- Proof of good character...whereas the applicant;
- has not been convicted of a felony;
- has not been convicted of any crime of violence;
- has not been convicted of any offense involving the use of alcohol;
- has not been convicted of any offenses involving the unlawful use of narcotics or other controlled substances;
- has not been convicted of any offenses involving moral turpitude;
- has not been convicted of any offense involving domestic violence;
- has not been adjudicated by a court of a state or of the United States as mentally incompetent, unless the adjudication has been withdrawn or reversed

*A criminal background check is conducted for all applicants.

What Must Accompany the Application?

- A Photocopy of your Driver License
- Photograph. One recent color photograph of passport quality. ***Photos may be taken at the Bureau of Criminal Identification.**
- Fingerprint Card. One fingerprint card. Must be filled out completely. Writing and prints must be legible. Fingerprint should be taken by a trained fingerprint technician. Fingerprint cards that are not legible will be returned to the applicant and will cause a delay in processing the application.

*Fingerprint services are available from BCI or may be offered through your local law enforcement agency. There are private businesses that also offer this service. Check in your local phone directory. **Photos and fingerprints may be obtained at the Bureau of Criminal Identification** (3888 W 5400 S, Taylorsville, UT. The cost is \$15.00 for 1 photo and \$15.00 for up to 3 fingerprint cards.

- Weapon Familiarity Certification. Applicants must complete a firearms familiarity course certified by BCI. The course must be completed before you apply for a permit. Please have your instructor complete the certification information on the application. View a list of **(in-state) (out-of-state)** certified instructors.

Online Renewal. Utah Concealed Firearm Permit holders can now renew their permit online. There is a \$0.75 convenience fee to renew over the internet. You will need the capability to upload a passport quality photo and a copy of your own states concealed firearm permit or concealed weapon permit, if applicable.

Provisional Permits (18 to 20 Year Olds)

Utah will issue a provisional permit to those 18 but less than 21. Applications for the Utah Provisional concealed firearm permit cannot be accepted by BCI until May 9, 2017. Applications received prior to May 9, 2017 will be returned to the applicant. You can find more Information [Here](#) and information on what states honor the Utah Provisional Permit [Here](#).

Non-Resident Permits

Non-Residents apply the same way as residents. You must have a Firearms Safety Class from a Certified Utah Instructor. List of Nationwide Instructors “[Here](#)”. Effective 2/1/15 the cost will be \$47.00.

53-5-704.

- (4) (a) In addition to meeting the other qualifications for the issuance of a concealed firearm permit under this section, a nonresident applicant who resides in a state that recognizes the validity of the Utah permit or has reciprocity with Utah's concealed firearm permit law shall:
- (i) hold a current concealed firearm or concealed weapon permit issued by the appropriate permitting authority of the nonresident applicant's state of residency; and
 - (ii) submit a photocopy or electronic copy of the nonresident applicant's current concealed firearm or concealed weapon permit referred to in Subsection (4)(a)(i).
- (b) A nonresident applicant who knowingly and willfully provides false information to the bureau under Subsection (4)(a) is prohibited from holding a Utah concealed firearm permit for a period of 10 years.
- (c) Subsection (4)(a) applies to all applications for the issuance of a concealed firearm permit that are received by the bureau after May 10, 2011.
- (d) Beginning January 1, 2012, Subsection (4)(a) also applies to an application for renewal of a concealed firearm permit by a nonresident.

Amended by Chapter [280](#), 2013 General Session

Note: If you are a resident of a state that has reciprocity or honors a Utah Permit/License you must have a permit from your state of residence to apply after 5/10/11 and renew after 1/1/12. If you are from a state that doesn't issue permit/licenses to carry or does not honor a Utah Permit/License you can apply or renew as in the past. To apply you must be living in the United States.

Online Renewal. Utah Concealed Firearm Permit holders can now renew their permit online. There is a \$0.75 convenience fee to renew over the internet. You will need the capability to upload a passport quality photo and a copy of your own states concealed firearm permit or concealed weapon permit, if applicable.

Non-Resident Provisional Permits (18 to 20 Year Olds)

Utah will issue a provisional permit to those 18 but less than 21. Applications for the Utah Provisional concealed firearm permit cannot be accepted by BCI until May 9, 2017. Applications received prior to May 9, 2017 will be returned to the applicant. You can find more Information [Here](#) and [Here](#).

Places Off-Limits Even With a Permit/License

From the state's Firearms FAQ:

It is unlawful for a person with a firearm permit to carry a concealed firearm in the following locations:

- Any secure area in which firearms are prohibited and notice of the prohibition is posted
- A secure area of an airport

- Any courthouse, courtroom, mental health facility or correctional facility that may provide by rule that no firearm may be transported, sold, given, or possessed upon the facility. At least one notice shall be prominently displayed at each entrance to a secure area in which a dangerous weapon, firearm, or explosive is restricted
- **What about private business, can they post signs prohibiting someone from carrying a gun into their business even though the person may have a firearm permit?** Naturally, private property owners may apply what ever restrictions they want, whether or not these restrictions violates ones personal rights is for the civil courts to decide. But the only statutory restriction on a permit holder is secured areas such as airports and federal buildings.
- **May I carry my loaded and concealed firearm into a bar or other drinking other establishment?** There is nothing in state statute that prohibits permit holders from being in a bar with a concealed firearm. However, it is illegal to be intoxicated and in possession of a firearm. The level of intoxication that is considered illegal is held to the same standard as when driving a car.

76-10-530 Trespass with a Firearm in a House of Worship or Private Residence -- Notice -- Penalty.

(1) A person, including a person licensed to carry a concealed firearm pursuant to Title 53, Chapter 5, Part 7, Concealed Weapon Act, after notice has been given as provided in Subsection (2) that firearms are prohibited, may not knowingly and intentionally:

- (a) transport a firearm into:
 - (i) a house of worship; or
 - (ii) a private residence; or
- (b) while in possession of a firearm, enter or remain in:
 - (i) a house of worship; or
 - (ii) a private residence.

(2) Notice that firearms are prohibited may be given by:

- (a) personal communication to the actor by:
 - (i) the church or organization operating the house of worship;
 - (ii) the owner, lessee, or person with lawful right of possession of the private residence; or
 - (iii) a person with authority to act for the person or entity in Subsections (2)(a)(i) and (ii);
- (b) posting of signs reasonably likely to come to the attention of persons entering the house of worship or private residence;
- (c) announcement, by a person with authority to act for the church or organization operating the house of worship, in a regular congregational meeting in the house of worship;
- (d) publication in a bulletin, newsletter, worship program, or similar document generally circulated or available to the members of the congregation regularly meeting in the house of worship; or
- (e) publication:
 - (i) in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the house of worship is located or the church or organization operating the house of worship has its principal office in this state; and
 - (ii) as required in Section **45-1-101**.

(3) A church or organization operating a house of worship and giving notice that firearms are prohibited may:

- (a) revoke the notice, with or without supersedure, by giving further notice in any manner provided in Subsection (2); and
- (b) provide or allow exceptions to the prohibition as the church or organization considers advisable.

(4) (a) (i) Within 30 days of giving or revoking any notice pursuant to Subsection (2)(c), (d), or (e), a church or organization operating a house of worship shall notify the division on a form and in a manner as the

division shall prescribe.

(ii) The division shall post on its website a list of the churches and organizations operating houses of worship who have given notice under Subsection (4)(a)(i).

(b) Any notice given pursuant to Subsection (2)(c), (d), or (e) shall remain in effect until revoked or for a period of one year from the date the notice was originally given, whichever occurs first.

(5) Nothing in this section permits an owner who has granted the lawful right of possession to a renter or lessee to restrict the renter or lessee from lawfully possessing a firearm. Amended by Chapter [388](#), 2009 General Session

76-8-311.1. Secure areas -- Items prohibited -- Penalty.

(1) In addition to the definitions in Section 76-10-501, as used in this section:

(a) "Correctional facility" has the same meaning as defined in Section 76-8-311.3.

(b) "Explosive" has the same meaning as defined for "explosive, chemical, or incendiary device" defined in Section 76-10-306.

(c) "Law enforcement facility" means a facility which is owned, leased, or operated by a law enforcement agency.

(d) "Mental health facility" has the same meaning as defined in Section 62A-15-602.

(e)

(i) "Secure area" means any area into which certain persons are restricted from transporting any firearm, ammunition, dangerous weapon, or explosive.

(ii) A "secure area" may not include any area normally accessible to the public.

(2)

(a) A person in charge of a correctional, law enforcement, or mental health facility may establish secure areas within the facility and may prohibit or control by rule any firearm, ammunition, dangerous weapon, or explosive.

(b) Subsections (2)(a), (3), (4), (5), and (6) apply to higher education secure area hearing rooms referred to in Subsections 53B-3-103(2)(a)(ii) and (b).

(3) At least one notice shall be prominently displayed at each entrance to an area in which a firearm, ammunition, dangerous weapon, or explosive is restricted.

(4) (a) Provisions shall be made to provide a secure weapons storage area so that persons entering the secure area may store their weapons prior to entering the secure area.

(b) The entity operating the facility shall be responsible for weapons while they are stored in the storage area.

(5) It is a defense to any prosecution under this section that the accused, in committing the act made criminal by this section, acted in conformity with the facility's rule or policy established pursuant to this section.

(6) (a) Any person who knowingly or intentionally transports into a secure area of a facility any firearm, ammunition, or dangerous weapon is guilty of a third degree felony.

(b) Any person violates Section 76-10-306 who knowingly or intentionally transports, possesses, distributes, or sells any explosive in a secure area of a facility. Amended by Chapter [8](#), 2002 Special Session 5

76-9-102. Disorderly conduct.

(3) The mere carrying or possession of a holstered or encased firearm, whether visible or concealed, without additional behavior or circumstances that would cause a reasonable person to believe the holstered or encased firearm was carried or possessed with criminal intent, does not constitute a violation of this section. Nothing in this Subsection may limit or prohibit a law enforcement officer from approaching or engaging any person in a voluntary conversation. Amended by Chapter [143](#), 2014 General Session

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

Note: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Congregation Kol Ami have complied with 76-10-530 and have informed the Utah BCI that they do not want firearms brought into any of their Churches. So their Churches are off limits in Utah. [BCI Listing of Churches](#).

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

“YES/NO”

76-10-530. Trespass With a Firearm In a House of Worship or Private Residence -- Notice -- Penalty.

(1) A person, including a person licensed to carry a concealed firearm pursuant to Title 53, Chapter 5, Part 7, Concealed Weapon Act, after notice has been given as provided in Subsection (2) that firearms are prohibited, may not knowingly and intentionally:

- (a) transport a firearm into:
 - (i) a house of worship; or
 - (ii) a private residence; or
- (b) while in possession of a firearm, enter or remain in:
 - (i) a house of worship; or
 - (ii) a private residence.

(2) Notice that firearms are prohibited may be given by:

- (a) personal communication to the actor by:
 - (i) the church or organization operating the house of worship;
 - (ii) the owner, lessee, or person with lawful right of possession of the private residence; or
 - (iii) a person with authority to act for the person or entity in Subsections (2)(a)(i) and (ii);
- (b) posting of signs reasonably likely to come to the attention of persons entering the house of worship or private residence;
- (c) announcement, by a person with authority to act for the church or organization operating the house of worship, in a regular congregational meeting in the house of worship;
- (d) publication in a bulletin, newsletter, worship program, or similar document generally circulated or available to the members of the congregation regularly meeting in the house of worship; or
- (e) publication:
 - (i) in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the house of worship is located or the church or organization operating the house of worship has its principal office in this state; and
 - (ii) as required in Section [45-1-101](#).

(3) A church or organization operating a house of worship and giving notice that firearms are prohibited may:

- (a) revoke the notice, with or without supersedure, by giving further notice in any manner provided in Subsection (2); and
- (b) provide or allow exceptions to the prohibition as the church or organization considers advisable.

(4) (a) (i) Within 30 days of giving or revoking any notice pursuant to Subsection (2)(c), (d), or (e), a church or organization operating a house of worship shall notify the division on a form and in a manner as the division shall prescribe.

(ii) The division shall post on its website a list of the churches and organizations operating houses of worship who have given notice under Subsection (4)(a)(i).

(b) Any notice given pursuant to Subsection (2)(c), (d), or (e) shall remain in effect until revoked or for a period of one year from the date the notice was originally given, whichever occurs first.

(5) Nothing in this section permits an owner who has granted the lawful right of possession to a renter or

lessee to restrict the renter or lessee from lawfully possessing a firearm in the residence.

(6) A violation of this section is an infraction.

Amended by Chapter [388](#), 2009 General Session

This law covers Houses of Worship and Private Residences and is very specific. Businesses posted would not fall under this part of the law and the sign would not have the force of law in those places like a House of Worship or Private Residence. In the case of businesses "Handgunlaw.us highly recommends that you not enter a place that is posted "No Firearms" no matter what the state laws read/mean on signage. We recommend you print out the [No Guns = No Money Cards](#) and give one to the owner of the establishment that has the signage." As responsible gun owners and upholders of the 2nd Amendment we should also honor the rights of property owners to control their own property even if we disagree with them."

"No Firearm" signs in Utah have no force of law unless they are posted on property that is specifically mentioned in State Law as being off limits to those with a Permit/License to Carry. If you are in a place not specifically mentioned in the law that is posted and they ask you to leave, you must leave. If you refuse to leave then you are breaking the law and can be charged. Even if the property is not posted and you are asked to leave you must leave. Always be aware of the possibility that responding Police Officers who may have been called without your knowledge and may not know the laws on trespass etc. could arrest you even if you are within the law.

Parking Lot Storage Law

34-45-101. Title. This Chapter is Known as "Protection of Activities in Private Vehicles."

34-45-102. Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

- (1) "Firearm" has the same meaning as provided in Section 76-10-501 .
- (2) "Motor vehicle" has the same meaning as provided in Section 41-1a-102 .
- (3) "Person" means an individual, property owner, landlord, tenant, employer, business entity, or other legal entity.

Enacted by Chapter [379](#), 2009 General Session

34-45-103. Protection of Certain Activities -- Firearms -- Free Exercise of Religion.

- (1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), a person may not establish, maintain, or enforce any policy or rule that has the effect of:
 - (a) prohibiting any individual from transporting or storing a firearm in a motor vehicle on any property designated for motor vehicle parking, if:
 - (i) the individual is legally permitted to transport, possess, purchase, receive, transfer, or store the firearm;
 - (ii) the firearm is locked securely in the motor vehicle or in a locked container attached to the motor vehicle while the motor vehicle is not occupied; and
 - (iii) the firearm is not in plain view from the outside of the motor vehicle; or
 - (b) prohibiting any individual from possessing any item in or on a motor vehicle on any property designated for motor vehicle parking, if the effect of the policy or rule constitutes a substantial burden on that individual's free exercise of religion.
- (2) A person may establish, maintain, or enforce a policy or rule that has the effect of placing limitations on or prohibiting an individual from transporting or storing a firearm in a motor vehicle on property the person has designated for motor vehicle parking if:
 - (a) the person provides, or there is otherwise available, one of the following, in a location reasonably proximate to the property the person has designated for motor vehicle parking:
 - (i) alternative parking for individuals who desire to transport, possess, receive, transfer, or store a firearm in the individual's motor vehicle at no additional cost to the individual; or
 - (A) imposes no additional cost on the individual; and

- (B) is in a location that is legal and safe for parking; or
 - (ii) a secured and monitored storage location where the individual may securely store firearm before proceeding with the vehicle into the secured parking area; or
- (b) the person complies with Subsection 34-45-107 (5). Amended by Chapter [251](#), 2014 General Session

34-45-104. Protection from Liability.

A person that owns or controls a parking area that is subject to this chapter and that complies with the requirements of Section 34-45-103 is not liable in any civil action for any occurrence resulting from, connected with, or incidental to the use of a firearm, by any person, unless the use of the firearm involves a criminal act by the person who owns or controls the parking area. Chapt [379](#), 2009 General Session

34-45-105. Cause of Action for Noncompliance -- Remedies.

- (1) An individual who is injured, physically or otherwise, as a result of any policy or rule prohibited by Section 34-45-103 , may bring a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction against any person that violates the provisions of Section 34-45-103 .
- (2) Any individual who asserts a claim under this section is entitled to request:
 - (a) declaratory relief;
 - (b) temporary or permanent injunctive relief to prevent the threatened or continued violation;
 - (c) recovery for actual damages sustained; and
 - (d) punitive damages, if:
 - (i) serious bodily injury or death occurs as a result of the violation of Section 34-45-103 ; or
 - (ii) the person who violates Section 34-45-103 has previously been notified by the attorney general that a policy or rule violates Section 34-45-103 .
- (3) The prevailing party in an action brought under this chapter may recover its court costs and reasonable attorney fees incurred.
- (4) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed or held to affect any rights or claims made in relation to Title 34A, Chapter 2, Workers' Compensation Act. Enacted by Chapter [379](#), 2009 General Session

34-45-106. Enforcement by Attorney General.

- (1) The attorney general may bring an action to enforce this chapter and may request any relief that is provided for under Section 34-45-105 , including a request for damages on behalf of any individual suffering loss because of a violation of this chapter.
- (2) Upon entry of final judgment for a cause of action brought under this section, the court may award restitution, when appropriate, to any individual suffering loss because of a violation of this chapter if proof of loss is submitted to the satisfaction of the court. Enacted by Chapter [379](#), 2009 General Session

34-45-107. Exemptions -- Limitations on Chapter -- School Premises -- Government Entities -- Religious Organizations -- Single Family Detached Residential Units.

- (1) (a) School premises, as defined in Subsection 76-3-203.2 (1), are exempt from the provisions of this chapter.
 - (b) Possession of a firearm on or about school premises is subject to the provisions of Section 76-10-505.5 .
- (2) Government entities, including a local authority or state entity, are subject to the requirements of Title 53, Chapter 5a, Firearm Laws, but are otherwise exempt from the provisions of this chapter.
- (3) Religious organizations, including religious organizations acting as an employer, are exempt from, and are not subject to the provisions of this chapter.
- (4) Owner-occupied single family detached residential units and tenant-occupied single family detached residential units are exempt from the provisions of this chapter.
- (5) A person who is subject to federal law that specifically forbids the presence of a firearm on property designated for motor vehicle parking, or a person who is subject to Section 550 of the United States Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act of 2007, Pub. L. No. 109-

- 295 or regulations enacted in accordance with that section, is exempt from Section 34-45-103 if:
- (a) providing alternative parking or a storage location under Subsection 34-45-103 (2)(a) would pose an undue burden on the person; and
 - (b) the person files a statement with the attorney general citing the federal law that forbids the presence of a firearm and detailing the reasons why providing alternative parking or a storage location poses an undue burden.
- (6) A person who is subject to Section 550 of the United States Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act of 2007, Pub. L. No. 109-295 or regulations enacted in accordance with that section is exempt from this chapter if:
- (a) the person has attempted to provide alternative parking or a storage location in accordance with Subsection 34-45-103 (2)(a);
 - (b) the secretary of the federal Department of Homeland Security notifies the person that the provision of alternative parking or a storage location causes the person to be out of compliance with Section 550 of the United States Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act of 2007, Pub. L. No. 109-295 or regulations enacted in accordance with that section and the person may be subject to punitive measures; and
 - (c) the person files a detailed statement with the attorney general notifying the attorney general of the facts under Subsections (6)(a) and (b).

Enacted by Chapter [379](#), 2009 General Session

Must Inform Officer Immediately on Contact By Law?

“NO”

From Utah DPS [FAQs](#)

If I get stopped by a police officer, do I, as a permit holder, have to tell the officer that I have a gun in my possession?

Although there is no legal requirement to identify yourself to a law enforcement officer, it is recommended to do so.

If an officer finds or sees a gun on your person during their contact with you, and you have not identified yourself as a permit holder in legal possession of a firearm, the officer may assume you are carrying the gun illegally and may take defensive action. For the safety of all involved, it is recommended to immediately identify yourself to the officer as a permit holder in possession of a handgun. This action gives the officer some assurance they are most likely dealing with a law abiding citizen.

Note: Utah Law does not state you have to have your Permit/License in your possession while carrying. Handgunlaw.us recommends that you always carry your Permit/License while carrying.

Carry In State Parks//WMA/Road Side Rest Areas & St. /Nat. Forests

Carry Allowed in these Areas:

- State Parks:** **YES** Admin. Rule R651-612
- State/National Forests:** **YES** Admin. Rule R651-61
- State WMA's:** **YES** Admin. Rule R651-61
- Road Side Rest Areas:** **YES** per UHP

RV/Car Carry Without a Permit/License

Utah Code

Title 76 Utah Criminal Code

Chapter 10 Offenses Against Public Health, Safety, Welfare, and Morals

Section 505 Carrying loaded firearm in vehicle or on street.

76-10-505. 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 misdemeanor. Amended by Chapter [362](#), 2009 General Session

76-10-511. Possession of Loaded Firearm At Residence or on Real Property Authorized.

Except for persons described in Section 76-10-503 and 18 U.S.C. Sec. 922(g) and as otherwise prescribed in this part, a person may have a loaded firearm:

(1) at the person's place of residence, including any temporary residence or camp; or

(2) on the person's real property.

Amended by Chapter [362](#), 2009 General Session

Note: This new law now allows any person of legal age to possess a handgun, whether loaded or unloaded, or an unloaded long gun, in or on a vehicle if the:

- vehicle is in the lawful possession of the person carrying the gun; or
- vehicle's lawful possessor consents to the gun possession.

Open Carry (Without a Valid Permit/License)

Loaded Open Carry is legal for those with a valid permit/license to carry a concealed firearm. Vehicle carry is legal for anyone who is 18 or older and can legally possess a firearm in a vehicle if the vehicle is in the person's lawful possession; or the person is carrying the loaded firearm in a vehicle with the consent of the person lawfully in possession of the vehicle. See the "RV/Car Carry Without a Permit" section for carrying in a vehicle. Those without any valid permit/license must carry an unloaded firearm outside the vehicle. The law is below. For an autoloader you can have a full mag but no round in the chamber. The two actions required to fire it are racking the slide and then pressing the trigger. For a double action revolver the hammer must down on a loaded chamber and the next chamber to rotate up to the firing position must be empty. That takes two presses of the trigger to make it fire making two actions to fire it. Single actions pistols can be carried with hammer down on an empty chamber. Cocking the hammer and pressing the trigger are the two required actions. Places as listed in the "Places Off Limits" above apply to those who open carry. Also be aware that Schools and other places are off limits unless you have a valid permit/license to carry a firearm. Read the laws well as those without a permit/license to carry have more places off limits than those with a permit/license. When open carrying, be prepared for Police Officers to question you as open carrying firearm gets their attention.

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.

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. Also see "Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases" Section for any written opinions/Cases on Open Carry.

76-10-505. 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 misdemeanor. Amended by Chapter 362, 2009 General Session

76-10-502. When Weapon Deemed Loaded.

- (1) For the purpose of this chapter, any pistol, revolver, shotgun, rifle, or other weapon described in this part shall be deemed to be loaded when there is an unexpended cartridge, shell, or projectile in the firing position.
- (2) Pistols and revolvers shall also be deemed to be loaded when an unexpended cartridge, shell, or projectile is in a position whereby the manual operation of any mechanism once would cause the unexpended cartridge, shell, or projectile to be fired.
- (3) A muzzle loading firearm shall be deemed to be loaded when it is capped or primed and has a powder charge and ball or shot in the barrel or cylinders. Amended by Chapt. 328, 1990 Gen. Session

76-9-102. Disorderly conduct.

- (3) The mere carrying or possession of a holstered or encased firearm, whether visible or concealed, without additional behavior or circumstances that would cause a reasonable person to believe the holstered or encased firearm was carried or possessed with criminal intent, does not constitute a violation of this section. Nothing in this Subsection may limit or prohibit a law enforcement officer from approaching or engaging any person in a voluntary conversation. Amended by Chapter 143, 2014 General Session

State Preemption

76-10-500 . Uniform law.

- (1) The individual right to keep and bear arms being a constitutionally protected right, the Legislature finds the need to provide uniform laws throughout the state. Except as specifically provided by state law, a citizen of the United States or a lawfully admitted alien shall not be:
 - (a) prohibited from owning, possessing, purchasing, selling, transferring, transporting, or keeping any firearm at his place of residence, property, business, or in any vehicle lawfully in his possession or lawfully under his control; or

(b) required to have a permit or license to purchase, own, possess, transport, or keep a firearm.

(2) This part is uniformly applicable throughout this state and in all its political subdivisions and municipalities. All authority to regulate firearms shall be reserved to the state except where the Legislature specifically delegates responsibility to local authorities or state entities. Unless specifically authorized by the Legislature by statute, a local authority or state entity may not enact or enforce any ordinance, regulation, or rule pertaining to firearms.

Enacted by Chapter 5, 1999 General Session

Deadly Force Laws

Title 76, Chapter 2, Part 4

76-2-401. Justification as defense - When allowed.

76-2-402. Force in defense of person - Forcible felony defined.

76-2-403. Force in arrest.

76-2-404. Peace officer's use of deadly force.

76-2-405. Force in defense of habitation.

76-2-406. Force in defense of property.

76-2-407. Deadly force in defense of persons on real property.

78B-3-110. Defense to Civil Action for Damages Resulting From Commission of Crime.

Knife Laws State/Cities

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

Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

YES

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 or Red Lobster unless posted with **"No Gun Signs."** 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

Handgunlaw.us could find no restrictions in Utah Law concerning Chemical Sprays, Stun Guns Or Higher Capacity Magazine Bans.

LEOSA State Information

No St. LEOSA Information Available. See LEOSA Section on [USA Page](#) at Handgunlaw.us for more Information.

Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

Handgunlaw.us can find no AG Opinions or Court Cases concerning the carrying of firearms. This does not mean there are no AG Opinions or Court Cases. We could just not find any.

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

Airport Carry: Parking Lots and Terminal OK 76-10-529

Training Valid for: 1 Year

Time Period to Establish Residency: Upon obtaining Utah Drivers License/ID.

Minimum Age for Permit/License: 21

Permit/License Info Public Information: NO

State Reciprocity/How They Honor Other States Statute: 76-10-523.

State Fire arm Laws: 76-10-500 thru 76-10-530 & Admin Code R722-300-1 thru R722-300-17

State Deadly Force Laws: 76-2-401 thru 76-2-407

State Knife Laws: 76-10-501. & 76-10-504

Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws: 46.041

Body Armor Laws: 76-3-203.7

Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms? YES 76-10-523

Is carrying of a Concealed Firearm with Permit/License for Defensive Purposes Only While Hunting Legal? YES 76-10-504 (5) & Admin Rule R657-5-11

Notes

What Does UT Consider A Loaded Firearm?

76-10-502. When Weapon Deemed Loaded.

(1) For the purpose of this chapter, any pistol, revolver, shotgun, rifle, or other weapon described in this part shall be deemed to be loaded when there is an unexpended cartridge, shell, or projectile in the firing position.

(2) Pistols and revolvers shall also be deemed to be loaded when an unexpended cartridge, shell, or projectile is in a position whereby the manual operation of any mechanism once would cause the unexpended cartridge, shell, or projectile to be fired.

(3) A muzzle loading firearm shall be deemed to be loaded when it is capped or primed and has a powder charge and ball or shot in the barrel or cylinders.

Amended by Chapter [328](#), 1990 General Session

State Emergency Powers

53-2a-204. Authority of governor -- Federal assistance -- Fraud or willful misstatement in application for financial assistance -- Penalty. (Edited for space considerations)

- (1) In addition to any other authorities conferred upon the governor, if the governor issues an executive order declaring a state of emergency, the governor may:
- (a) utilize all available resources of state government as reasonably necessary to cope with a state of emergency;
 - (b) employ measures and give direction to state and local officers and agencies that are reasonable and necessary for the purpose of securing compliance with the provisions of this part and with orders, rules, and regulations made pursuant to this act;
 - (c) recommend and advise the evacuation of all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened area within the state if necessary for the preservation of life;
 - (d) recommend routes, modes of transportation, and destination in connection with evacuation;
 - (e) in connection with evacuation, suspend or limit the sale, dispensing, or transportation of alcoholic beverages, explosives, and combustibles, **not to include the lawful bearing of arms;**

Amended by Chapter [258](#), 2015 General Session

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.

Minimum Age for Possessing and Transporting of Handguns.

Utah 18 Y/O 76-10-509.

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

Utah issues the same permit to both residents and non residents.



The top image is the Utah Permit that has been issued for years. Below is the new format that will be coming out shortly. Handgunlaw.us is not sure the back of the new format will be the same as the old style.



Updates to this Page

[Archive of Previous Updates](#)

- 1/1/17 – Missouri Added as Permitless Carry State to List of States Under Map at Top of Page.
- 1/6/17 - Congregation Kol Ami Added to Churches Off Limits In Note At Bottom of Places Off Limits Section.
- 2/8/17 – All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed.
- 2/24/17 – New Hampshire Added as Permitless Carry State to List of States Under Map at Top of Page.
- 4/7/17 – Provisional Permit Info and Link Added to How to Apply and Non Resident Permit Section.