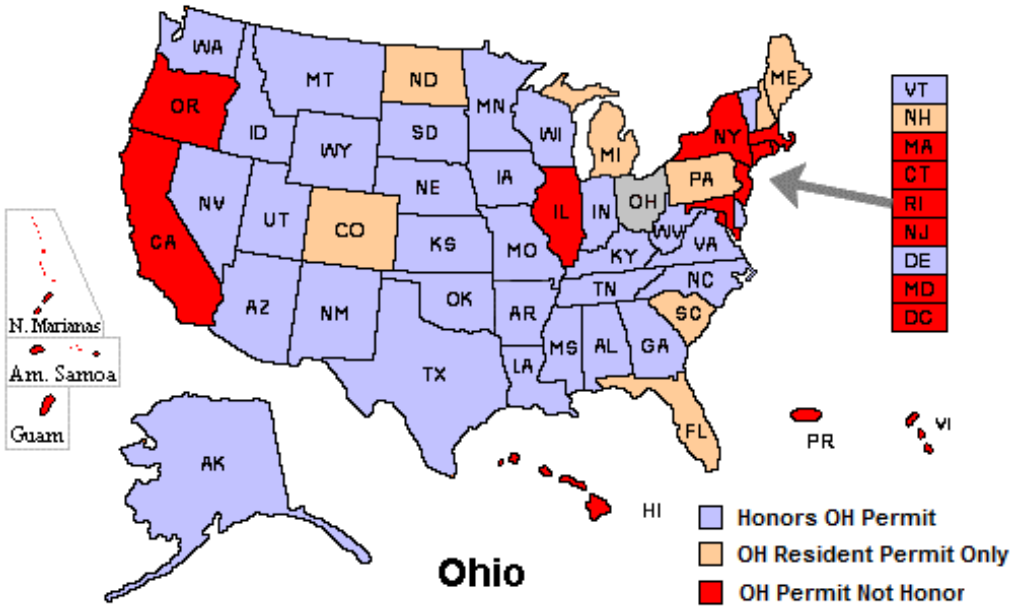
Ohio

Permitless Carry State

Shall Issue

Must Inform Officer Immediately: NO

(See Must Inform Section)



Note: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia and Wyoming have "Permitless Carry" Anyone who can legally possess a firearm under state and federal law may carry in these states without a Permit. Check each states page for age or other restrictions that may apply.

Ohio CCW Links√

State CCW Site

State CCW Pamphlet
June 2022 Edition

CCW Application

OH Instructor Search

Sheriff FAQ Site

State Statutes

State Admin Rules

State Reciprocity Info

State Attorney General

OH AG CCW Opinions

2nd CCW Info Site

Secretary of State

Age to Carry a Firearm In Other States

Last Updated: 9/5/2026

Permits/Licenses This State Honors Listed Below

Ohio Honors all other states resident and non-resident permit/licenses.

Reciprocity/How This State Honors Other States Permit/Licenses

Title 1: 109.69. Reciprocity Agreement

(A)(1) The attorney general shall negotiate and enter into a reciprocity agreement with any other license-issuing state under which a concealed handgun license that is issued by the other state is recognized in this state, except as provided in division (B) of this section, if the attorney general determines that both of the following apply:

(a) The eligibility requirements imposed by that license-issuing state for that license are substantially comparable to the eligibility requirements for a concealed handgun license issued under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code.

(b) That license-issuing state recognizes a concealed handgun license issued under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code.

(2) A reciprocity agreement entered into under division (A)(1) of this section also may provide for the recognition in this state of a concealed handgun license issued on a temporary or emergency basis by the other license-issuing state, if the eligibility requirements imposed by that license-issuing state for the temporary or emergency license are substantially comparable to the eligibility requirements for a concealed handgun license issued under section 2923.125 or 2923.1213 of the Revised Code and if that license-issuing state recognizes a concealed handgun license issued under section 2923.1213 of the Revised Code.

(3) The attorney general shall not negotiate any agreement with any other license-issuing state under which a concealed handgun license issued by the other state is recognized in this state other than as provided in divisions (A)(1) and (2) of this section.

(B)(1) If, on or after the effective date of this amendment, a person who is a resident of this state has a valid concealed handgun license that was issued by another license-issuing state that has entered into a reciprocity agreement with the attorney general under division (A)(1) of this section or the attorney general determines that the eligibility requirements imposed by that license-issuing state for that license are substantially comparable to the eligibility requirements for a concealed handgun license issued under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code, the license issued by the other license-issuing state shall be recognized in this state, shall be accepted and valid in this state, and grants the person the same right to carry a concealed handgun in this state as a person who was issued a concealed handgun license under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code.

(2) If, on or after the effective date of this amendment, a person who is a resident of this state has a valid concealed handgun license that was issued by another license-issuing state that has not entered into a reciprocity agreement with the attorney general under division (A)(1) of this section, the license issued by the other license-issuing state shall be recognized in this state, shall be accepted and valid in this state, and grants the person the same right to carry a concealed handgun in this state as a person who was issued a concealed handgun license under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code for a period of six months after the person became a resident of this state. After that six-month period, if the person wishes to obtain a concealed handgun license, the person shall apply for a concealed handgun license pursuant to section 2923.125 of the Revised Code.

(3) If, on or after the effective date of this amendment, a person who is not a resident of this state has a valid concealed handgun license that was issued by another license-issuing state, regardless of whether the other license-issuing state has entered into a reciprocity agreement with the attorney general under division (A)(1) of this section, and the person is temporarily in this state, during the time that the person is temporarily in this state the license issued by the other license-issuing state shall be recognized in this state, shall be accepted and valid in this state, and grants the person the same right to carry a concealed handgun in this state as a person who was issued a concealed handgun license under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code.

(C) The attorney general shall publish each determination described in division (B)(1) of this section that the attorney general makes in the same manner that written agreements entered into under division (A)(1) or (2) of this section are published.

(D) As used in this section:

(1) "Handgun," "concealed handgun license," and "valid concealed handgun license" have the same meanings as in section 2923.11 of the Revised Code.

(2) "License-issuing state" means a state other than this state that, pursuant to law, provides for the issuance of a license to carry a concealed handgun. HB 234, §1, eff. 3/23/2015

Sec. 2923.126 Duties of Licensed Individual

(D) A person who holds a valid concealed handgun license issued by another state that is recognized by the attorney general pursuant to a reciprocity agreement entered into pursuant to section 109.69 of the Revised

Code or a person who holds a valid concealed handgun license under the circumstances described in division (B) of section 109.69 of the Revised Code has the same right to carry a concealed handgun in this state as a person who was issued a concealed handgun license under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code and is subject to the same restrictions that apply to a person who has been issued a license under that section that is valid at the time in question. April 9. 2025 Amended HB 452 (GA 135)

Permitless Carry

Sec. 2923.111. Concealed Carry by a Qualifying Adult

(A) As used in this section:

(1) "Restricted firearm" means a firearm that is dangerous ordnance or that is a firearm that any law of this state prohibits the subject person from possessing, having, or carrying.

(2) "Qualifying adult" means a person who is all of the following:

(a) Twenty-one years of age or older;

(b) Not legally prohibited from possessing or receiving a firearm under 18 U.S.C. 922(g)(1) to (9) or under section 2923.13 of the Revised Code or any other Revised Code provision;

***(c)** Satisfies all of the criteria listed in divisions (D) (1)(a) to (j), (m), (p), (q), and (s) of section 2923.125 of the Revised Code. (See below)

(B) Notwithstanding any other Revised Code section to the contrary:

(1) A person who is a qualifying adult shall not be required to obtain a concealed handgun license in order to carry in this state, under authority of division (B)(2) of this section, a concealed handgun that is not a restricted firearm.

(2) Regardless of whether the person has been issued a concealed handgun license, subject to the limitations specified in divisions (B)(3) and (C)(2) of this section, a person who is a qualifying adult may carry a concealed handgun that is not a restricted firearm anywhere in this state in which a person who has been issued a concealed handgun license may carry a concealed handgun.

(3) The right of a person who is a qualifying adult to carry a concealed handgun that is not a restricted firearm that is granted under divisions (B)(1) and (2) of this section is the same right as is granted to a person who has been issued a concealed handgun license, and a qualifying adult who is granted the right is subject to the same restrictions as apply to a person who has been issued a concealed handgun license.

(C)(1)(c) If the provision in specified circumstances requires a concealed handgun licensee to engage in specified conduct, or prohibits a concealed handgun licensee from engaging in specified conduct, the provision shall be construed as applying in the same circumstances to a person who is a qualifying adult in the same manner as if the person was a concealed handgun licensee. SB 215 June 13, 2022

Note: Read **Sec. 2923.111 (C)(1)(c)** above as anywhere in Ohio Law it uses the phrases Carry License, Valid License etc means it also applies to those carrying under Permitless Carry. Handgunlaw.us recommends you read all of Sec. 2923.111 and Final Analysis of new law.

***2923.125 (D)(2)(a) States:** The applicant is legally living in the United States. . . . **(D)(2)((p) States:** If the applicant is not a United States citizen, the applicant is an alien and has not been admitted to the United States under a nonimmigrant visa, as defined in the "Immigration and Nationality Act," 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(26). SB 288 April 2023

How to Apply for a Permit

1. The applicant must first obtain weapons proficiency training as required by the new law. The Ohio AG States in the **Firearms Pamphlet:**

The law sets out minimum educational requirements that are a component of the various forms of competency certification as set forth previously. The total time required for training is 8 hours with a minimum of 2 hours of in-person training that consists of range time and live-fire training. (Check with your local Sheriff, gun shop, sporting goods store, **NRA,** or gun clubs).

2. Ensure the instructors offering the weapons training have a certificate of training from your state or any national gun advocacy organization. **Note:** Part of the training can be done online but the range time must be in person. 2923.125 (G) (3)(a) If renewing an Expired Ohio Permit is proof of training.

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

All Ohio Sheriff's CCW Information Sites **Buckeye Firearms Assoc. CCW Information Center**

CCW Application Form **AG Firearm Pamphlet/Application Instructions**

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. (per Washington Co. OH)

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** (Other Counties may charge more or less.)

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.

Title 1: 109.731. **(B) (3)** The attorney general shall create and maintain a section on the Attorney General's Web Site (**Info for Military**) that provides information on firearms laws of this state specifically applicable to members of the armed forces of the United States and a link to the pamphlet described in division (B)(1) of this section. SB 199, §1, eff. 3/21/2017

Note: Per SB 81 on or about 11/4/18 Ohio will start waiving the Initial and Renewal application fees for a License to Carry a Concealed Handgun for Active/Reserve/Retired/Veteran military personnel.

The Permit/License is valid for 5 years. Renewal Cost is Approximately: $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.

Note: If you move out of state your Ohio permit/license remains valid until it expires but can't be renewed. Ohio Sheriff's can also issue an emergency license for those with a justifiable need without the training etc if they can demonstrate that need even if you are not a resident of Ohio but present in the state. Talk to your local Sheriff. For more information on Emergency Licenses see **Title 29: 2923.1213.**

Non-Resident Permits

Ohio Military Personnel and Spouses **All Ohio Sheriff's CCW Information Sites**

Title 29: 2923.125. Application and Licensing Process

(F)(1)(b) A person on active duty in the armed forces of the United States or in service with the peace corps, volunteers in service to America, or the foreign service of the United States is exempt from the license requirements of this section for the period of the person's active duty or service and for six months thereafter, provided the person was a licensee under this section at the time the person commenced the person's active duty or service or had obtained a license while on active duty or service. The spouse or a dependent of any such person on active duty or in service also is exempt from the license requirements of this section for the period of the person's active duty or service and for six months thereafter, provided the spouse or dependent was a licensee under this section at the time the person commenced the active duty or service or had obtained a license while the person was on active duty or service, and provided further that the person's active duty or service resulted in the spouse or dependent relocating outside of this state during the period of the active duty or service. This division does not prevent such a person or the person's spouse or dependent from making an application for the renewal of a concealed handgun license during the period of the person's active duty or service. SB 288, HB 281, April 6, 2023

Employed in Ohio or Moving Out of State

Title 29: 2923.125. (F) (4) An applicant for a renewal concealed handgun license under this section shall submit to the sheriff of the county in which the applicant resides or to the sheriff of any county adjacent to the county in which the applicant resides, or in the case of an applicant who resides in another state to the sheriff of the county that issued the applicant's previous concealed handgun license, a nonrefundable license fee as described in either of the following:

(a) For an applicant who has been a resident of this state for five or more years, a fee of fifty dollars;

(b) For an applicant who has been a resident of this state for less than five years or who is not a resident of this state but who is employed in this state, a fee of fifty dollars plus the actual cost of having a background check performed by the federal bureau of investigation.

(5) The concealed handgun license of a licensee who is no longer a resident of this state or no longer employed in this state, as applicable, is valid until the date of expiration on the license, and the licensee is prohibited from renewing the concealed handgun license. SB 288, HB 281, April 6, 2023

Note: If employed in Ohio you can get an Ohio Permit/License. You apply just like a resident but must prove employment in Ohio. If you move out of state your Ohio permit/license remains valid until it expires but can't be renewed.

Note: Ohio Sheriff's can also issue an **Emergency License** for those with a justifiable need without the training etc if they can demonstrate that need. Even if you are not a resident of Ohio but present in the state. Talk to your local Sheriff. For more information on Emergency Licenses See **Sec. 2923.1213.**

Places Off-Limits Even With a Permit/License

Title 29: 2923.126. (B) … Prohibited Places.

(B) A valid concealed handgun license does not authorize the licensee to carry a concealed handgun in any manner prohibited under division (B) of section 2923.12 of the Revised Code or in any manner prohibited under section 2923.16 of the Revised Code. A valid license does not authorize the licensee to carry a concealed handgun into any of the following places:

- Police stations
- Sheriffs' offices
- Highway Patrol Station
- Premises controlled by Bureau of Criminal Identification
- State correctional institution, jail, workhouse, or other detention facility
- Past Security at Airports or to which access is restricted through security measures by the airport authority or a public agency;
- An institution that is maintained, operated, managed, and governed pursuant to division (A) of section 5119.14 of the Revised Code or division (A)(1) of section 5123.03 of the Revised Code;
- A school safety zone if the licensee's carrying the concealed handgun is in violation of section 2923.122 of the Revised Code
- A courthouse or another building or structure in which a courtroom is located if the licensee's carrying the concealed handgun is in violation of section 2923.123 of the Revised Code
- Facilities for the care of mentally ill persons
- Any premises owned or leased by any public or private college, university, or other institution of higher educationunless locked in a motor vehicle or in the process of being locked in a motor vehicle.
- Any church, synagogue, mosque, or other place of worship, unless the church, synagogue, mosque, or other place of worship posts or permits otherwise.
- Child Day-Care Centers (Only If Posted)
- A place in which federal law prohibits the carrying of handgun.
- 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 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.

April 9. 2025 Amended HB 452 (GA 135)

Title 29: 2923.122. School Safety Zones

(A) No person shall knowingly convey, or attempt to convey, a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance into a school safety zone.

(B) No person shall knowingly possess a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance in a school safety zone.

(4) This section does not apply to a person who conveys or attempts to convey a handgun into, or possesses a handgun in, a school safety zone if at the time of that conveyance, attempted conveyance, or possession of the handgun all of the following apply:

(a) The person has been issued a concealed handgun license that is valid at the time of the conveyance, attempted conveyance, or possession or the person is an active duty member of the armed forces of the United States and is carrying a valid military identification card and documentation of successful completion of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training requirements described in division (G)(1) of section 2923.125 of the Revised Code.

(b) The person leaves the handgun in a motor vehicle.

(c) The handgun does not leave the motor vehicle.

(d) If the person exits the motor vehicle, the person locks the motor vehicle. HB 33 October 3, 2023

Sec. 2923.1212. Signage Prohibiting Concealed Handguns.

(A) Each person, board, or entity that owns or controls any place or premises identified in division (B) of section 2923.126 of the Revised Code as a place into which a valid license does not authorize the licensee to carry a concealed handgun, or a designee of such a person, board, or entity, shall post in one or more conspicuous locations in the premises a sign that contains a statement in substantially the following form: "Unless otherwise authorized by law, pursuant to the Ohio Revised Code, no person shall knowingly possess, have under the person's control, convey, or attempt to convey a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance onto these premises." HB 228, March 28, 2019

Public/Private Colleges/Universities or Other Institutions of Higher Education.

Title 29: 2923.126. Duties of Licensed Individual.

(B) A valid concealed handgun license does not authorize the licensee to carry a concealed handgun in any manner prohibited under division (B) of section 2923.12 of the Revised Code or in any manner prohibited under section 2923.16 of the Revised Code. A valid license does not authorize the licensee to carry a concealed handgun into any of the following places:

(5) Any premises owned or leased by any public or private college, university, or other institution of higher education, unless the handgun is in a locked motor vehicle or the licensee is in the immediate process of placing the handgun in a locked motor vehicle or unless the licensee is carrying the concealed handgun pursuant to a written policy, rule, or other authorization that is adopted by the institution's board of trustees or other governing body and that authorizes specific individuals or classes of individuals to carry a concealed handgun on the premises; April 9. 2025 Amended HB 452 (GA 135)

Note: **Armed Campus Organization** Has information on all the States Campus Carry Statutes, Regulations and Policies with some covering firearms Policies on each school's campus.

Title 29: 2923.16. Improperly Handling Firearms in a Motor Vehicle.

(F) (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.

SB 288 April 4, 2023

128-4-01 Definitions. Definitions of Capitol Grounds

(A) "Capitol buildings" shall include the capitol, capitol atrium, 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.

(C) "Capitol square" has the same meaning as defined in division (L) of section 105.41 of the Revised Code.

December 5, 2024

Title 1: 105.41 Capitol Square Review and Advisory Board

(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.

HB 110 September 30, 2021

Title 29: 2923.126. Duties of Licensed Individual

(C)(3)(a Except as provided in division (C)(3)(b) of this section and section 2923.1214 of the Revised Code, the owner or person in control of private land or premises, and a private person or entity leasing land or premises owned by the state, the United States, or a political subdivision of the state or the United States, may post a sign in a conspicuous location on that land or on those premises prohibiting persons from carrying firearms or concealed firearms on or onto that land or those premises. Except as otherwise provided in this division, a person who knowingly violates a posted prohibition of that nature is guilty of criminal trespass in violation of division (A)(4) of section 2911.21 of the Revised Code and is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If a person knowingly violates a posted prohibition of that nature and the posted land or premises primarily was a parking lot or other parking facility, the person is not guilty of criminal trespass under section 2911.21 of the Revised Code or under any other criminal law of this state or criminal law, ordinance, or resolution of a political subdivision of this state, and instead is subject only to a civil cause of action for trespass based on the violation…..

(b) A landlord may not prohibit or restrict a tenant who is a licensee and who on or after September 9, 2008, enters into a rental agreement with the landlord for the use of residential premises, and the tenant's guest while the tenant is present, from lawfully carrying or possessing a handgun on those residential premises.

April 9. 2025 Amended HB 452 (GA 135)

Sec. 2307.221. Immunity from Tort Liability - Nonprofit Corporations.

(A) As used in this section, "tort action" has the same meaning as in section 2307.60 of the Revised Code.

(B) No person is liable in a tort action for injury, death, or loss to person or property allegedly caused by the person's act of self-defense or defense of another when performed during the commission, or imminent commission, of an offense of violence to protect the members or guests, including the person's self, of a nonprofit corporation against the commission, or imminent commission, of that offense of violence, unless the person's act constitutes willful or wanton misconduct.

(C) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect any right to bring a civil action under section 2307.60 of the Revised Code or any other section of the Revised Code.

(D) This section does not affect, and shall not be construed as affecting, any immunity from civil liability or defense established by another section of the Revised Code or available at common law, to which the person may be entitled under circumstances not covered by this section.

(E) Subject to division (B) of this section, there is a presumption that a person who approaches or enters a nonprofit corporation's premises or event with intent to commit an offense of violence is liable for any injury, death, or loss to person or property resulting from an act of self-defense or defense of another against that person. April 9, 2025 HB 452

Transporting in Motor Vehicles

Title 29: 2923.16 Improperly Handling Firearms in a Motor Vehicle.

(E) No person who has been issued a concealed handgun license or who is an active duty member of the armed forces of the United States and is carrying a valid military identification card and documentation of successful completion of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training requirements described in division (G)(1) of section 2923.125 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, and 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) Before or at the time a law enforcement officer asks if the person is carrying a concealed handgun, knowingly fail to disclose that the person then possesses or has a loaded handgun in the motor vehicle, provided that it is not a violation of this division if the person fails to disclose that fact to an officer during the stop and the person already has notified another officer of that fact during the same stop;

(2) Before or at the time an employee of the motor carrier enforcement unit asks if the person is carrying a concealed handgun, knowingly fail to disclose that the person then possesses or has a loaded handgun in the commercial motor vehicle, provided that it is not a violation of this division if the person fails to disclose that fact to an employee of the unit during the stop and the person already has notified another employee of the unit of that fact during the same stop;

(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 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. SB 288 April 4, 2023

Title 29: 2923.16. Improperly Handling Firearms in a Motor Vehicle

(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. Sb28 2023

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. 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**.

Parking Lot Storage Law

Title 29: 2923.1210. Transporting or Storing a Firearm or Ammunition on Private Property.

(A) A business entity, property owner, or public or private employer may not establish, maintain, or enforce a policy or rule that prohibits or has the effect of prohibiting a person who has been issued a valid concealed handgun license from transporting or storing a firearm or ammunition when both of the following conditions are met:

(1) Each firearm and all of the ammunition remains inside the person's privately owned motor vehicle while the person is physically present inside the motor vehicle, or each firearm and all of the ammunition is locked within the trunk, glove box, or other enclosed compartment or container within or on the person's privately owned motor vehicle;

(2) The vehicle is in a location where it is otherwise permitted to be.

(B) A business entity, property owner, or public or private employer that violates division (A) of this section may be found liable in a civil action for injunctive relief brought by any individual injured by the violation. The court may grant any injunctive relief it finds appropriate.

(C) No business entity, property owner, or public or private employer shall be held liable in any civil action for damages, injuries, or death resulting from or arising out of another person's actions involving a firearm or ammunition transported or stored pursuant to division (A) of this section including the theft of a firearm from an employee's or invitee's automobile, unless the business entity, property owner, or public or private employer intentionally solicited or procured the other person's injurious actions. HB 49, §101.01, eff. 9/29/2017

Title 29: 2923.126. Duties of Licensed Individual

(B) A valid concealed handgun license does not authorize the licensee to carry a concealed handgun in any manner prohibited under division (B) of section 2923.12 of the Revised Code or in any manner prohibited under section 2923.16 of the Revised Code. A valid license does not authorize the licensee to carry a concealed handgun into any of the following places:

(5) Any premises owned or leased by any public or private college, university, or other institution of higher education, unless the handgun is in a locked motor vehicle or the licensee is in the immediate process of placing the handgun in a locked motor vehicle or unless the licensee is carrying the concealed handgun pursuant to a written policy, rule, or other authorization that is adopted by the institution's board of trustees or other governing body and that authorizes specific individuals or classes of individuals to carry a concealed handgun on the premises; April 9. 2025 Amended HB 452 (GA 135)

Do "No Gun Signs" Have the Force of Law?

"**YES**" **Title 29: 2923.126 Duties of Licensed Individual**

(C)(3)(a) Except as provided in division (C)(3)(b) of this section and section 2923.1214 of the Revised Code, the owner or person in control of private land or premises, and a private person or entity leasing land or premises owned by the state, the United States, or a political subdivision of the state or the United States, may post a sign in a conspicuous location on that land or on those premises prohibiting persons from carrying firearms or concealed firearms on or onto that land or those premises. Except as otherwise provided in this division, a person who knowingly violates a posted prohibition of that nature is guilty of criminal trespass in violation of division (A)(4) of section 2911.21 of the Revised Code and is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If a person knowingly violates a posted prohibition of that nature and the posted land or premises primarily was a parking lot or other parking facility, the person is not guilty of criminal trespass under section 2911.21 of the Revised Code or under any other criminal law of this state or criminal law, ordinance, or resolution of a political subdivision of this state, and instead is subject only to a civil cause of action for trespass based on the violation.

If a person knowingly violates a posted prohibition of the nature described in this division and the posted land or premises is a child care center, type A family child care home, or type B family child care home, unless the person is a licensee who resides in a type A family child care home or type B family child care home, the person is guilty of aggravated trespass in violation of section 2911.211 of the Revised Code. Except as otherwise provided in this division, the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree. If the person previously has been convicted of a violation of this division or of any offense of violence, if the weapon involved is a firearm that is either loaded or for which the offender has ammunition ready at hand, or if the weapon involved is dangerous ordnance, the offender is guilty of a felony of the fourth degree.

HB 452 2025

Sec. 2923.1212. Signage Prohibiting Concealed Handguns

Each person, board, or entity that owns or controls any place or premises identified in division (B) of section 2923.126 of the Revised Code as a place into which a valid license does not authorize the licensee to carry a concealed handgun, or a designee of such a person, board, or entity, shall post in one or more conspicuous locations in the premises a sign that contains a statement in substantially the following form: "Unless

otherwise authorized by law, pursuant to the Ohio Revised Code, no person shall knowingly possess, have under the person's control, convey, or attempt to convey a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance onto these premises." HB 228, §1, eff. 3/28/2019

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?

"NO"

Sec. 2923.12. Carrying Concealed Weapons.

(A) No person shall knowingly carry or have, concealed on the person's person or concealed ready at hand, any of the following:

(1) A deadly weapon other than a handgun;

(B) No person who has been issued a concealed handgun license shall do any of the following:

(1) If the person is stopped for a law enforcement purpose and is carrying a concealed handgun, **before or at the time a law enforcement officer asks if the person is carrying a concealed handgun**, knowingly fail to disclose that the person then is carrying a concealed handgun, provided that it is not a violation of this division if the person fails to disclose that fact to an officer during the stop and the person already has notified another officer of that fact during the same stop;

(2) If the person is stopped for a law enforcement purpose and 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 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. SB 288 April 4, 2023

Note: Read **Sec. 2923.111 (C)(1)(c)** as anywhere in Ohio Law it states Carry License, Valid License etc that means it also applies to those carrying under Permitless Carry. Handgunlaw.us recommends you read all of Sec. 2923.111

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

Carry Allowed in these Areas:

***State Parks: YES** **Title 29: 2923.126 (B)(7)** Buildings are off limits unless used as a comfort

station. Restrooms outside of regular buildings, Picnic Shelter and other outdoor type covered areas used for comfort.

Columbus & Franklin County Metro Parks (**Metro Parks**) **YES** **Title 29: 2923.126 (B)(7) and Metro Park Rule 3.1** (See State Park & Metro Rules for Buildings Off-Limits)

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

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

Road Side Rest Areas: YES **Title 29: 2923.126 (B)(7)**

***Notice:** If State Park Carry is Legal in this state and if that state park is located on a lake created by the US Army Corp of Engineers (COE) who owns the land and leases it to the state for that park the park is Off Limits to the legal carrying of firearms per federal law. **36 CFR 327.13** District Commanders received this Memorandum detailing how they could authorize someone to carry on (COE) property. The (COE) has also put out a Pamphlet on carrying firearms on (COE) Property. They do not post their property you must know the boundaries. Hunting **is usually** allowed during hunting season.

RV/Car Carry Without a Permit/License

Ohio is a Permitless Carry State**.** Any person 21 years of age or older or Active U.S. Military Personnel that have firearms training and can legally possess a firearm under State and Federal Law and meet the requirements of Ohio Statute 2923.125 can carry a handgun openly or concealed in Ohio without any type of permit/license. 18 if you have a permit to carry from any state. See Permitless Carry Section for more information. Also See Must Inform Officer Section.

Title 29: 2923.16 **Improperly Handling Firearms in a Motor Vehicle.**

(E) No person who has been issued a concealed handgun license or who is an active duty member of the armed forces of the United States and is carrying a valid military identification card and documentation of successful completion of firearms training that meets or exceeds the training requirements described in division (G)(1) of section 2923.125 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, and 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) Before or at the time a law enforcement officer asks if the person is carrying a concealed handgun, knowingly fail to disclose that the person then possesses or has a loaded handgun in the motor vehicle, provided that it is not a violation of this division if the person fails to disclose that fact to an officer during the stop and the person already has notified another officer of that fact during the same stop;

(2) Before or at the time an employee of the motor carrier enforcement unit asks if the person is carrying a concealed handgun, knowingly fail to disclose that the person then possesses or has a loaded handgun in the commercial motor vehicle, provided that it is not a violation of this division if the person fails to disclose that fact to an employee of the unit during the stop and the person already has notified another employee of the unit of that fact during the same stop;

(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 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. 288,§1, eff. 4/4/2023.

Open Carry (Without a Valid Permit/License)

Ohio is a Permitless Carry State and Any person 21 years of age or older or Active U.S. Military Personnel that have firearms training and can legally possess a firearm under State and Federal Law and meet the requirements of Ohio Statute 2923.125 can carry a handgun openly or concealed in Ohio without any type of permit/license. 18 if you have a permit to carry from any state. **Ohio Statute 2923.111**

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.** Cleveland Police Bulletin 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. 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

General Provisions: 9.68 Right to Bear Arms - Challenge to Law.

(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, other transfer, manufacture, taxation, keeping, and reporting of loss or theft of firearms, their components, and their ammunition, and knives. The general assembly also finds and declares that it is proper for law-abiding people to protect themselves, their families, and others from intruders and attackers without fear of prosecution or civil action for acting in defense of themselves or others. 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, including by any ordinance, rule, regulation, resolution, practice, or other action or any threat of citation, prosecution, or other legal process, may own, possess, purchase, acquire, transport, store, carry, sell, transfer, manufacture, or keep any firearm, part of a firearm, its components, and its ammunition, and any knife, without being required to have firearm liability insurance, and without being required to pay a fee for the possession of a firearm, part of a firearm, its components, its ammunition, or a knife. Any such further license, permission, restriction, delay, or process interferes with the fundamental individual right described in this division and unduly inhibits law-abiding people from protecting themselves, their families, and others from intruders and attackers and from other legitimate uses of

constitutionally protected arms, including hunting and sporting activities, and the state by this section preempts, supersedes, and declares null and void any such further license, permission, restriction, delay, or process.

(B) A person, group, or entity adversely affected by any manner of ordinance, rule, regulation, resolution, practice, or other action enacted or enforced by a political subdivision in conflict with division (A) of this section may bring a civil action against the political subdivision seeking damages from the political subdivision, declaratory relief, injunctive relief, or a combination of those remedies. Any damages awarded shall be awarded against, and paid by, the political subdivision. In addition to any actual damages awarded against the political subdivision and other relief provided with respect to such an action, the court shall award reasonable expenses to any person, group, or entity that brings the action, to be paid by the political subdivision, if either of the following applies:

(1) The person, group, or entity prevails in a challenge to the ordinance, rule, regulation, resolution, practice, or action as being in conflict with division (A) of this section.

(2) The ordinance, rule, regulation, resolution, practice, or action or the manner of its enforcement is repealed or rescinded after the civil action was filed but prior to a final court determination of the action.

(C) As used in this section:

(1) The possession, transporting, or carrying of firearms, their components, their ammunition or knives 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, their ammunition or knives.

(2) "Firearm" has the same meaning as in section 2923.11 of the Revised Code.

(3) "Reasonable expenses" include, but are not limited to, reasonable attorney's fees, court costs, expert witness fees, and compensation for loss of income.

(4) "Knife" means a cutting instrument and includes a sharpened or pointed blade.

(5) "Arms" includes firearms and knives.

(6) "Firearm liability insurance" means a policy of liability insurance covering losses resulting from the use of a firearm owned by the person covered by the policy. April 9, 2025 Senate Bill 58

Deadly Force Laws

Title 23 & Title 29

Title 23: 2305.40.	Immunity of Owner, Lessee or Renter of Real Property as to Self-Defense or Defense of Others.
Title 23: 2305.402	Duties Owed to Trespassers.
Title 23: 2307.601	No Duty to Retreat In Residence or in a Place in Which the Person Lawfully Has a Right to Be
Title 29: 2901.05	Burden of Proof - Reasonable Doubt - Self-Defense.
Title 29: 2901.09	No Duty to Retreat In Residence or in a Place in Which the Person Lawfully Has a Right to Be

Knife Laws State/Cities

To access State/Local Knife Laws Click "Here"

Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

YES **Title 29: 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 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

There are now no magazine limits in Ohio. Ohio has redefined a "Machine Gun" as a firearm that fires more than one round with one press of the trigger and removed the reference stating anything that could fire more than 31 rounds without reloading was the same as a machine gun.

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

LEOSA State Information

See Ohio State Code Sec. **Title 29: 2923.126(E)** through **Title 29: 2923.126(G)** for law on Ohio Agencies must issue Retired Credentials when retiring.

If you meet all the requirements of LEOSA and have your Retired Credentials any Firearms Instructor who is qualified to qualify Police Officers can Qualify You. You must have a signed card by the instructor saying you have qualified with either Pistol and/or Revolver and it must be renewed every year.

See the LEOSA Section on the **USA Page** at Handgunlaw.us for more LEOSA Information.

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**
- **US 6th Circuit Ct of Appeals - Open Carry is Legal in Ohio.**
- **Ohio AG – Must Be Able to Possess Firearm Under Fed Law to Obtain Permit (1/18)**
- **Ohio Supreme Ct Ruling on Cleveland Bans and Preemption (1/18)**
- **Ohio AG – County Fairs Don't Have Legal Authority to Ban Firearms 7/29/2025**

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

Link to State Statutes

Airport Carry: **YES** **Title 29: 2923.126. (B) (1) Terminal/Parking Lot OK**

Training Valid for: **3 Years**
For Law Enforcement/Military the Ohio AG in their **Concealed Carry Laws Pamphlet** is not stating any time period if using your Police or Military training. Ohio Statutes states 10 years.

Time Period to Establish Residency: **Upon obtaining an Ohio Drivers License or State Issued ID.**

Minimum Age for Permit/License: **21**

Permit/License Info Public Information: **NO**

State Reciprocity/How They Honor Other States Statute: **Title 1: 109.69**

State Firearm Laws: **Title 29: 2923.11 thru 2923.25**

State Deadly Force Laws: **Title 23: 2305.4**

State Knife Laws: **Title 29: 2923.11 & 2923.12. & 2923.20**

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

Body Armor Laws: **Title 29: 2941.1411**

Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms? **NO** **Title 29: 2923.125**

State Safe Storage/Access by Minors Statute/s: **No Statute Found**

Is carrying of a Concealed Firearm While Hunting Legal? **YES** Hunting & Fishing Regulations

Notes

What Does OH Consider A Loaded Firearm?

Title 29: 2923.16 **(K) (5)"Unloaded" Means Any of the Following:**

(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.

(1) "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.

SB 288 April 4, 2023

State Emergency Powers

Sec. 5502.411. Weapons During Declared Emergency

(A) As used in this section :

(1) "Ammunition" has the same meaning as in section 2305.401 of the Revised Code.

(2) "Concealed handgun license," "deadly weapon," "firearm," and "valid concealed handgun license" have the same meanings as in section 2923.11 of the Revised Code.

(3) "Licensee" has the same meaning as in section 2923.124 of the Revised Code.

(B) The transport, storage, sale, transfer, commerce in, import and export of, distribution, repair, maintenance, and manufacture of deadly weapons or firearms, ammunition, and accessories and components related to deadly weapons or firearms, shooting ranges, and other goods and services directly related to lawful deadly weapon or firearm possession, use, storage, repair, maintenance, sale, transfer, and training in the use of deadly weapons or firearms, are declared to be life-sustaining "essential" businesses and services for the purposes of safety and security in times of declared emergency or any other statutorily authorized response to any disaster, war, act of terrorism, riot, civil disorder, public health crisis, public nuisance, or emergency of whatever kind or nature.

(C) Except as provided in this section, no state agency, political subdivision, elected or appointed official or employee of this state or any political subdivision, or agent of this state or of any political subdivision, board, commission, bureau, or other public body established by law may, under any governmental authority or color of law exercised as part of any statutorily authorized response to any disaster, war, act of terrorism, riot, civil disorder, public health crisis, public nuisance, or emergency of whatever kind or nature, do any of the following:

(1) Prohibit, regulate, or curtail the otherwise lawful possession, carrying, display, sale, transportation, transfer, defensive use, or other lawful use of any of the following:

(a) Any firearm, including any component or accessory of a firearm;

(b) Any ammunition, including any component or accessory of ammunition;

(c) Any ammunition-reloading equipment, component, or supplies;

(d) Any deadly weapon, including any component or accessory of a deadly weapon.

(2) Require registration of deadly weapon or firearm owners, of any firearms, including any component or accessory of a firearm, of any ammunition, including any component or accessory of ammunition, or of any deadly weapon, including any component or accessory of a deadly weapon;

(3) Seize, commandeer, or confiscate in any manner, any of the following items that are possessed, carried, displayed, sold, transferred, transported, stored, or used in connection with otherwise lawful conduct:

(a) Any firearm, including any component or accessory of a firearm;

(b) Any ammunition, including any component or accessory of ammunition;

(c) Any ammunition-reloading equipment, component, or supplies;

(d) Any deadly weapon, including any component or accessory of a deadly weapon.

(4) Suspend or revoke a valid concealed handgun license, except as expressly authorized in Chapter 2923. of the Revised Code;

(5) Refuse to accept or process an application for a concealed handgun license or for renewal of a concealed handgun license, provided the application for the license has been properly completed and submitted in accordance with section 2923.125 or 2923.1213 of the Revised Code and the application for the renewal has been properly completed and submitted in accordance with section 2923.125 of the Revised Code;

(6) Prohibit, suspend, or limit the business operations of any entity engaged in the lawful selling or servicing of any firearms or ammunition, including any components or accessories of firearms or ammunition, any ammunition-reloading equipment, component, or supplies, or any deadly weapons, including any component or accessory of deadly weapons;

(7) Prohibit, suspend, or limit the business operations of any indoor or outdoor shooting range, whether located on state lands or on land other than state lands, or of any entity engaged in providing deadly weapon or firearms safety, deadly weapon or firearms training, firearms license qualification or requalification, firearms safety instructor courses, or any similar class, course, or program;

(8) Place restrictions or quantity limitations on any entity regarding the lawful sale or servicing of any of the following:

(a) Any firearm, including any component or accessory of a firearm;

(b) Any ammunition, including any component or accessory of ammunition;

(c) Any ammunition-reloading equipment, component, or

(9) Suspend, restrict, or prohibit otherwise lawful hunting, fishing, or trapping activities or business entities conducting or directly facilitating lawful hunting, trapping, or fishing activities, whether conducted on state lands and waters or on land and waters other than state lands and waters.

(D)(1) If a concealed handgun license has been issued to a licensee under either section 2923.125 or 2923.1213 of the Revised Code, if the governor issues an executive order declaring an emergency, and if the date that the valid and existing license would or is scheduled to expire falls within the period of emergency declared by the governor's executive order or the thirty days immediately preceding the date of that declaration, then, notwithstanding the date of scheduled expiration, the license is automatically extended throughout the duration of the period of the emergency plus an additional ninety days. If, during the period of the emergency or during the additional ninety days, a licensee issued a license under section 2923.125 of the Revised Code submits an application for renewal of the license or schedules an appointment with the issuing authority or another authority authorized to renew the license, the license is further automatically extended until the renewal application is accepted and fully processed.

(2) If division (D)(1) of this section applies with respect to a concealed handgun license, during the extension period described in that division that is applicable to that license, all of the following apply:

(a) The license shall be valid for all purposes under the laws of this state and the person to whom the license was issued shall be considered for all purposes under the laws of this state to be the holder of a valid license to carry a concealed handgun, and the license shall be valid for all purposes under section 2923.128 of the Revised Code;

(b) The license remains subject to the operation of section 2923.128 of the Revised Code during the extended period of the license and at any other time;

(c) Except for the date of scheduled expiration, all other conditions and restrictions otherwise

applicable to the license and the license holder continue to apply during the extended period of the license and at any other time.

(E) Notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of law, including sections 5502.30 and 5502.35 of the Revised Code:

(1) A person, group, or entity adversely affected by any manner of law, ordinance, rule, regulation, resolution, practice, or other action enacted or enforced in violation of this section may file an action for damages, injunctive relief, declaratory relief, or other appropriate redress in the court of common pleas of the county in which the aggrieved person resides or the group or entity is located, or in which the violation occurred.

(2) In an action brought under authority of division (E) (1) of this section:

(a) A person, group, or entity adversely affected by any manner of law, ordinance, rule, regulation, resolution, practice, or other action enacted or enforced by any state agency, any political subdivision, any elected or appointed official or employee of the state or of a political subdivision, or any agent of the state or of any political subdivision, board, commission, bureau, or other public body established by law in conflict with this section may bring a civil action against the state agency, political subdivision, elected or appointed official or employee of the state or of the political subdivision, or agent of the state or of the political subdivision, board, commission, bureau, or other public body seeking damages, declaratory relief, injunctive relief, or a combination of those remedies. Any damages awarded shall be awarded against, and paid by, the state, the agency, the political subdivision, or the board, commission, bureau, or other public body. In addition to any actual damages awarded against the state, the agency, the political subdivision, or the board, commission, bureau, or other public body and any other relief provided with respect to such an action, the court shall award reasonable expenses to any person, group, or entity that brings the action, to be paid by the state, agency, political subdivision, or board, commission, bureau, or other public body, if either of the following applies:

(i) The person, group, or entity prevails in a challenge to the law, ordinance, rule, regulation, resolution, practice, or action as being in conflict with this section.

(ii) The law, ordinance, rule, regulation, resolution, practice, or action or the manner of its enforcement is repealed or rescinded after the civil action was filed but prior to a final court determination of the action.

(b) In addition to any other remedy available at law or in equity, a person, group, or entity aggrieved by the seizure or confiscation, in violation of this section, of one or more items listed in division (C)(3) of this section may apply to the court of common pleas of the county in which the item or items were seized or confiscated for the immediate return of the item or items. Except as otherwise provided in division (E)(2)(a) of this section, upon receipt of the application and a determination by the court that the seizure or confiscation of the item or items was in violation of this section, the court shall order the immediate return of the item or items by the seizing or confiscating state agency, political subdivision, board, commission, bureau, or other public body and that entity's employed officials. If a court orders the return of the seized or confiscated item or items under this division and the item or items are not returned in accordance with the order, the aggrieved party may claim reasonable costs and attorney fees for the loss and, the cost of reclaiming the item or items, or the cost of any damages to the item or items.

(F) The provisions contained in the amendments to section 3761.16 of the Revised Code and the enactment of this section by ____B. ___ of the 134th general assembly are severable, as provided in section 1.50 of the Revised Code. In particular, it is the intent of the general assembly that any invalidity or potential invalidity

of a provision contained in those amendments or this section is not to impair the immediate and continuing enforceability of the remaining provisions. SB 16 April 4 2023

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.

Ohio 21 Y/O **Title 29: 2923.21** **&** **Title 29: 2923.211**

18 years of age for **Active Duty Member of the Armed Forces** of the United States who has received firearms training that meets or exceeds the training requirements described in division (G)(1) of section 2923.125 of the Revised Code.

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

137 Links*

Archive of Previous Updates 3

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8/1/2025 –AG Opinion That County Fairs Don't Have the Legal Authority To Ban Firearms Added to AG/Court Case Section.
10/15/2025 – All External Links, Statutes and Admin Rules Quoted Have Been Checked and are up to Date and Point to the Most Up to Date Published Edition of that Statute/Admin Rule and/or Document.
1/20/2026 - All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed. On This Date All Statutes Quoted Checked and are Latest Version of That Statute.
3/15/2026 - All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed. On This Date All Statutes Quoted Checked and are Latest Version of That Statute.

6/7/2026 – All Links Checked.
9/5/2026 – All Links Checked.