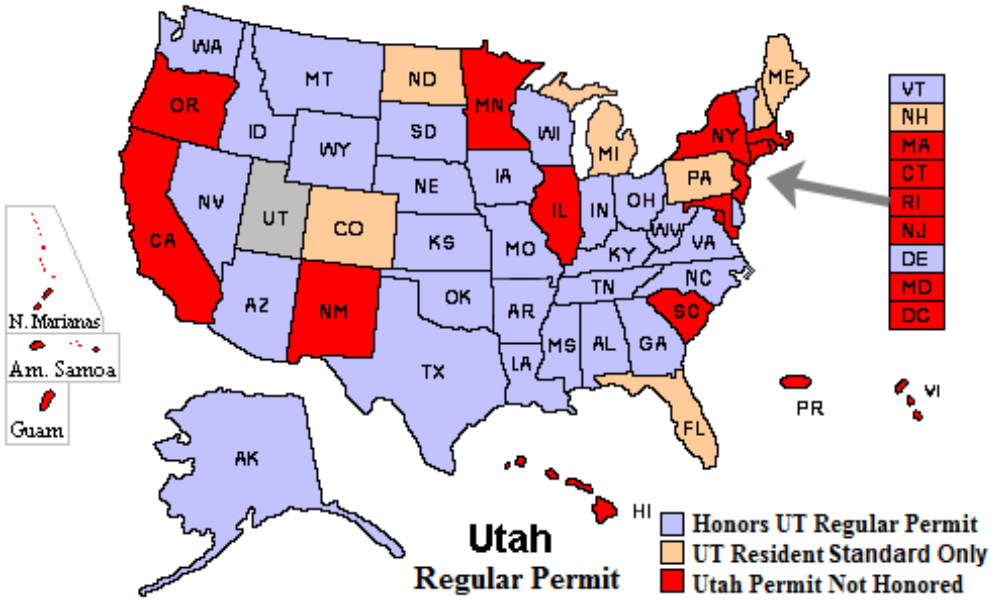
Utah

Shall Issue

Must Inform Officer Immediately: NO

(See Must Inform Section)

Permitless Carry State



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

Utah CCW Links√

- State CCW Site
- How to Apply
- Regular & Provisional Application 10/2026
- Online Renewal
- Forms
- Switch From Provisional to Regular Permit
- State FAQ Site
- Traveling With Firearms
- State Statutes
- State Admin Rules
- State Reciprocity Info
- State Attorney General
- Age to Carry a Firearm In Other States

Last Updated: 10/28/2026

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.

See Utah BCI Listing for States That Honor the Utah Provisional Permit.

Reciprocity/How This State Honors Other States Permit/Licenses

Utah will honor a permit to carry a concealed firearm issued by any other state or county.

Permitless Carry in Utah

53-5a-102.2. Open and Concealed Carry of a Firearm Outside of an Individual's Residence.

(1) To effectuate the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution and Utah Constitution, Article I, Section 6, that prohibit the infringement of the right of the people of Utah to keep and bear arms for security

and defense of self, family, others, property, or the state, as well as for other lawful purposes, and consistent with the Legislature's ability to define the lawful use of arms:

(a) Subject to Subsections (2)(a) and (b), an individual **18 years old or older but younger than 21** years old **without a provisional concealed carry permit** issued under Section 53-5a-305 and who may otherwise lawfully possess firearms, may only carry in an **open manner:**

(i) An **unloaded** rifle, shotgun, or muzzle-loading rifle in a vehicle in which the individual is lawfully present;

(ii) An **unloaded or loaded** handgun in a vehicle in which the individual is lawfully present; and

(iii) An **unloaded** firearm that the individual may otherwise lawfully carry, on a public street;

(A) on a public street; or

(B) in any other public location not prohibited by, or in accordance with, state statute or federal law;

(b) Subject to Subsections (2)(b), an individual **21 years old or older** who may otherwise lawfully possess firearms, may open or conceal carry, without a conceal carry permit:

(i) An **unloaded or loaded** firearm:

(A) On a public street; or

(B) In any other place not prohibited by, or pursuant to, state statute or federal law;

(ii) An unloaded or loaded handgun in a vehicle in which the individual is lawfully present; and

(iii) An unloaded rifle, shotgun, or muzzle-loading rifle in a vehicle in which the individual is lawfully present; HB 84 2026

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. **Fee Cost Information**

Who is Eligible?

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

- Applicant must be at least 21 years of age for the standard permit; at least 18 years of age for the provisional permit
- 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
- is qualified to purchase and possess a firearm pursuant to Section 76-10-503 and federal law

*A criminal background check is conducted for all applicants.

What Must Accompany the Application?

- **A Photocopy of your state issued Driver License**
- **Photograph**. One recent color photograph of passport quality.
- **Non-resident proof of permit**. If you reside in a state that recognizes the validity of the Utah CFP or has reciprocity with Utah, you must obtain a CFP or CCW from your home state and submit a copy of it with your application for a Utah permit. For reciprocal states **click here**. You are considered a resident of whichever state issued your ID. If your state does not recognize the Utah permit this does not apply.
- **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.
- **Weapon Familiarity Certification**. Applicants must complete a firearms familiarity course certified by BCI. No exceptions. 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.
- You may **download an application** here.

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. You can find more Information **Here** and information on what states honor the Utah Provisional Permit Here.

Non-Resident Permits

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.

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". Fee Cost Information**

53-5a-303. Bureau Duties -- Permit to Carry Concealed Firearm

(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

(i) all applications for the issuance of a concealed firearm permit that are received by the bureau and.

(ii) to an application for renewal of a concealed firearm permit by a nonresident.

Chapter 208, 2025 General Session

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. You can find more Information **Here**.

Places Off-Limits Even With a Permit/License

From the state's Firearms FAQ:

Q: Does the permit-less carry allow me to carry my firearm into a public school?

A: No. You still need to obtain a Utah concealed firearm permit to carry in a public school. Private schools can make their own determinations on allowing weapons on campus.

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.

53-5a-102.2. Open and Concealed Carry of a Firearm Outside of an Individual's Residence.

(1) To effectuate the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution and Utah Constitution, Article I, Section 6, that prohibit the infringement of the right of the people of Utah to keep and bear arms for security and defense of self, family, others, property, or the state, as well as for other lawful purposes, and consistent with the Legislature's ability to define the lawful use of arms:

(a) Subject to Subsections (2)(a) and (b), an individual **18 years old or older but younger than 21** years old **without a provisional concealed carry permit** issued under Section 53-5a-305 and who may otherwise lawfully possess firearms, may only carry in an **open manner:**

(i) An **unloaded** rifle, shotgun, or muzzle-loading rifle in a vehicle in which the individual is lawfully present;

(ii) An **unloaded or loaded** handgun in a vehicle in which the individual is lawfully present; and

(iii) An **unloaded** firearm that the individual may otherwise lawfully carry, on a public street;

(A) on a public street; or

(B) in any other public location not prohibited by, or in accordance with, state statute or federal law;

(b) Subject to Subsections (2)(b), an individual **21 years old or older** who may otherwise lawfully possess firearms, may open or conceal carry, without a conceal carry permit:

(i) An **unloaded or loaded** firearm:

(A) On a public street; or

(B) In any other place not prohibited by, or pursuant to, state statute or federal law;

(ii) An unloaded or loaded handgun in a vehicle in which the individual is lawfully present; and

(iii) An unloaded rifle, shotgun, or muzzle-loading rifle in a vehicle in which the individual is lawfully present;

(c) subject to Subsections (2)(c) and (d), an individual 18 years old or older with a concealed carry permit issued under Section 53-5a-303, a temporary concealed carry permit issued under Section 53-5a-304, a provisional concealed carry permit issued under Section 53-5a-305, or a concealed carry permit lawfully issued by or in another state, who may otherwise lawfully possess firearms, may open or conceal carry a loaded or unloaded firearm:

(i) in a vehicle in which the individual is lawfully present;

(ii) on a public street; or

(iii) in any other place not prohibited by, or pursuant to, state statute or federal law.

(2)(a) An individual 18 years old or older but younger than21 years old under Subsection (1)(a) or (b) without a provisional concealed carry permit issued under Section 53-5a-305 may not carry a firearm in any manner:

(i) in a secure area established in accordance with Section 76-8-311.1 in which dangerous weapons are prohibited and notice of the prohibition is posted;

(ii) on or about the premises of a public or private elementary school or secondary school as described in Section 76-11-205;

(iii) on or about the premises of an institution of higher education as described in Section 76-11-205.5;

(iv) on or about the premises of a daycare as described in Section 76-11-206;

(v) in an airport secure area as described in Section 76-11-218;

(vi) in a house of worship or in any private residence where dangerous weapons are prohibited as described in Section 76-11-219; or

(vii) in any other place prohibited by, or pursuant to, another state statute or federal law.

(b) An individual 21 years old or older concealing a firearm without a concealed carry permit under Subsection (1)(b) may not:

(i) carry a firearm in any manner:

(A) in a secure area established in accordance with Section 76-8-311.1 in which dangerous weapons are prohibited and notice of the prohibition is posted;

(B) on or about the school premises of a public or private elementary school or secondary school as described in Section 76-11-205 described in Section 76-11-205.5;

(C) on or about a daycare premises as described in Section 76-11-206;

(D) in an airport secure area as described in Section 76-11-218;

(E) in a house of worship or in any private residence where dangerous weapons are prohibited as described in Section 76-11-219; or

(F) in any other place prohibited by, or pursuant to, another state statute or federal law; or

(ii) openly carry a firearm, unless lawfully responding to an active threat in accordance with Section 76-2-402, 76-2-405, or 76-2-407, on or about the premises of an institution of higher education as described in Section 76-11-205.5.

(c) Subject to Subsection (2)(d), an individual with a concealed carry permit under Subsection (1)(c) may not :

(i) carry a firearm in any manner:

(A) in a secure area established in accordance with Section 76-8-311.1 in which dangerous weapons are prohibited and notice of the prohibition posted;

(B) in an airport secure area as described in Section 76-11-218;

(C) in a house of worship or in any private residence where dangerous weapons are prohibited as described in Section 76-11-219; or

(D) in any other place prohibited by, or pursuant to, another state statute or federal law; or

(ii) openly carry a firearm, unless lawfully responding to an active threat in accordance with Section 76-2-402, 76-2-405, or 76-2-407:

(A) on or about the premises of a public or private elementary school or secondary school as described in Section 76-11-205; or

(B) on or about the premises of an institution of higher education as described in Section 76-11-205.5.

(d) In addition to the restrictions described in Subsection

(2)(c) **(i)** an individual 18 years old but younger than 21 years old with a provisional concealed carry permit under Section 53-5a-304 may not carry a firearm in any manner on or about the premises of a public or private elementary school or secondary school as described in Section 76-11-205; and

(ii) an individual with only a concealed carry permit lawfully issued by or in another state may not carry a firearm in any manner:

(A) on or about the premises of a public or private elementary school or secondary school as described in Section 76-11-205; or

(B) on or about the premises of a daycare as described in Section 76-11-206.

(3) This section does not prohibit:(a)the owner or lawful possessor of a vehicle from prohibiting another individual from carrying a firearm in the owner or lawful possessor's vehicle; or(b)except as provided in Section 53-5a-102.3, the owner or lawful lessee of private real property from prohibiting another individual from possessing a firearm on the property.

(4) An individual is lawfully present in a vehicle while carrying a firearm under this section if:

(a) the vehicle is in the lawful possession of the individual; or

(b) the individual has the consent of the person lawfully in possession of the vehicle to carry the firearm in the vehicle. HB 84 2026

76-9-102. Disorderly conduct..

(4a) 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.

(b) Subsection (4)(a) does not limit or prohibit a law enforcement officer from approaching or engaging an individual in a voluntary conversation. Chapter 173 HB 21 2025

53-5a-102.3 . Possession of a Loaded Firearm at a Residence or on Real Property Authorized..

(1) Except for an individual categorized as a restricted person under Section 76-11-302, Section 76-11-303, or 18 U.S.C. Sec. 922(g), or an individual otherwise prohibited by law, an individual 18 years old or older may have, and cannot be restricted from having, a loaded or unloaded firearm:

(a) at the individual's place of residence; or

(b) on the individual's real property.

(2) An individual's place of residence described in Subsection (1)(a) includes:

(a) a temporary residence or camp; or

(b) a residence that the individual has been granted the lawful right of possession to rent or lease.

Chapter 173 & 208 Gem Session HB 21 2025

76-11-205. Carrying a Dangerous Weapon at an Elementary School or Secondary School.

(1)(a) As used in this section, "on or about school premises" means:

(i) in a public or private elementary school or secondary school; or

(ii) on the grounds of a private elementary school or secondary school.

(b) Terms defined in Sections 76-1-101.5, 76-11-101, and 76-11-201 apply to this section.

(2) An actor commits carrying a dangerous weapon at an elementary school or secondary school if the actor:

(a) is not an individual listed in Subsection (4);

(b) carries a dangerous weapon on or about school premises; and

(c) knows or reasonably believes that the actor is on or about school premises at the time the actor carries the dangerous weapon.

(3)(a) A violation of Subsection (2) is a class B misdemeanor if the dangerous weapon carried by the actor is not a firearm.

(b) A violation of Subsection (2) is a class A misdemeanor if the dangerous weapon carried by the actor is a firearm.

(4) This section does not apply if:

(a) the actor is an individual exempt from certain weapons laws as described in Section 53-5a-108;

(b) the actor is 21 years old or older and has a concealed carry permit as described in Section 53-5a-303 and is carrying the actor's dangerous weapon in a concealed manner unless lawfully responding to an active threat in accordance with Section 76-2-402, 76-2-405, or 76-2-407;

(c) the actor is 21 years old or older and has a temporary concealed carry permit issued under Section 53-5a-305 and is carrying the actor's dangerous weapon in a concealed manner unless lawfully responding to an active threat in accordance with Section 76-2-402, 76-2-405, or 76-2-407;

(d) the actor is carrying the dangerous weapon at the actor's place of residence or on the actor's real property;

(e) the possession of the dangerous weapon is approved by the responsible school administrator;

(f) the dangerous weapon is present or to be used in connection with a lawful, approved activity and is in the possession or under the control of the actor responsible for the dangerous weapon's possession or use;

(g) the actor is an armed school security guard as described in Section 53G-8-704; or

(h) the actor is carrying the dangerous weapon in a vehicle lawfully under the actor's control, not including a vehicle owned by the school or used by the school to transport students.

(5) This section does not:

(a) prohibit prosecution of another criminal offense that may occur on or about school premises; or

(b) prevent an actor from securely storing a firearm on the grounds of a school if the actor:

(i) participates in:

(A) the school guardian program created in Section 53-22-105; or

(B) the Educator-Protector Program created in Section 53-22-107; and

(ii) complies with the requirements for securely storing the firearm described in Subsection 53-22-107(5)(a). HB 84 2026

76-11-205.5. Carrying a Dangerous Weapon at an Institution of Higher Education.

(1)(a) As used in this section:

(i) "Institution of higher education" means the same as that term is defined in Section 53H-1-101.

(ii) "On or about school premises" means:

(A) an institution of higher education; or

(B) on the grounds of a an institution of higher education.

(b) Terms defined in Sections 76-1-101.5, 76-11-101, and 76-11-201 apply to this section.

(2) An actor commits openly carrying a dangerous weapon at an institution of higher education if;

(a) the actor intentionally carries a dangerous weapon on or about school premises;

(b) the actor intentionally carries the dangerous weapon in a manner that the dangerous weapon is visible to the ordinary observation of a reasonable person;

(c) the dangerous weapon is not covered, hidden, or secreted in a way that would make the dangerous weapon's presence unobservable to the ordinary observation of a reasonable person; and

(d) the actor knows or reasonably believes, that the actor is on or about school premises at the time the actor carries the dangerous weapon.

(3) A violation of Subsection (2) is a class (C) misdemeanor

(4) This section does not apply if:

(a) the actor is an individual exempt from certain weapons laws as described in Section53-5a-108;

(b) the actor is lawfully concealing the dangerous weapon and accidentally or inadvertently exposes the dangerous weapon to public view;

(c) the actor is openly carrying the dangerous weapon while lawfully responding to an active threat in accordance with Section 76-2-402, 76-2-405, or 76-2-407;

(d) the actor is openly carrying the dangerous weapon at the actor's place of residence or on the actor's real property;

(e) the possession of the dangerous weapon open carrying of the dangerous weapon is approved by the responsible school administrator;

(f) the dangerous weapon is present or to be used in connection with a lawful, approved activity and is in the possession or under the control of the actor responsible for the dangerous weapon's possession or use; or

(g) the actor is openly carrying the dangerous weapon in a vehicle lawfully under the actor's control, not including a vehicle owned by the school or used by the school to transport students.

(5) This section does not prohibit prosecution of another criminal offense that may occur on or about school premises. HB 84 2026

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.

76-11-206. Carrying a Dangerous Weapon at a Daycare.

(1) (a) As used in this section:

(i) "Daycare" means a preschool or child care center.

(ii) "On or about daycare premises" means:

(A) inside the building where a daycare is being held, if the entire building is being used for the operation of the daycare; or

(B) if only a portion of a building is being used to operate a daycare, in the room or rooms where the daycare operation is being held.

(b) Terms defined in Sections 76-1-101.5, 76-11-101, and 76-11-201 apply to this section.

(2) An actor commits carrying a dangerous weapon at a daycare if the actor:

(a) is not an individual listed in Subsection (4);

(b) carries a dangerous weapon on or about daycare premises; and

(c) has reasonable cause to believe that the actor is on or about daycare premises at the time the actor carried the dangerous weapon.

(3) **(a)** A violation of Subsection (2) is a class B misdemeanor if the dangerous weapon carried by the actor is not a firearm.

(b) A violation of Subsection (2) is a class A misdemeanor if the dangerous weapon carried by the actor is a firearm.

(4) This section does not apply if:

(a) the actor is an individual exempted from certain weapons laws as described in Section 53-5a-108;

(b) the actor has a concealed carry permit as described in Section 53-5a-303;

(c) the actor has a provisional concealed carry permit as described in Section 53-5a-304;

(d) the actor has a temporary concealed carry permit issued under Section 53-5a-305;

(e) the actor is carrying the dangerous weapon at the actor's place of residence or on the actor's real property;

(f) the actor's carrying of the dangerous weapon is approved by the responsible daycare administrator;

(g) the dangerous weapon is present or to be used in connection with a lawful, approved activity and is in the possession or under the control of the actor responsible for the dangerous weapon's possession or use; or

(h) the actor is carrying the dangerous weapon in a vehicle lawfully under the actor's control, not including a vehicle owned by the daycare or used by the daycare to transport minors enrolled in the daycare.

(5) This section does not prohibit the prosecution of another criminal offense that may occur on or about daycare premises.

208, 2025 General Session

For Federal Restrictions on Firearms see the **USA Page**.

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

"YES/NO"

76-11-219. Trespass With a Firearm in a House Of Worship or a Private Residence.

(1) Terms defined in Sections 76-1-101.5, 76-11-101, and 76-11-201 apply to this section.

(2) An actor is guilty of trespass with a firearm in a house of worship or a private residence if the actor:

(a) has been given notice as described in Subsection (4) that firearms are prohibited in the house of worship or the private residence; and

(b) knowingly and intentionally:

(i) transports a firearm into the house of worship or private residence; or

(ii) while in possession of a firearm, enters or remains in the house of worship or private residence.

(3) A violation of Subsection (2) is an infraction.

(4) 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 (4)(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. Chapter 208, 2025 General Session HB 21 2025

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 76-11-101 .

(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. Chapter 208, 2025 General Session HB 21 2025

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 befor 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 76-11-104 .

(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). Chapter 208, 2025 General Session HB 21 2025

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**

State/National Forests: **YES** **Administrative rule R657-63 on Self Defense Against Wild Animals**

State WMA: **YES**

Road Side Rest Areas: **YES** **per UHP**

***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

53-5a-102.2. Open and Concealed Carry of a Firearm Outside of an Individual's Residence.

(1) To effectuate the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution and Utah Constitution, Article I, Section 6, that prohibit the infringement of the right of the people of Utah to keep and bear arms for security and defense of self, family, others, property, or the state, as well as for other lawful purposes, and consistent with the Legislature's ability to define the lawful use of arms:

(a) Subject to Subsections (2)(a) and (b), an individual **18 years old or older but younger than 21** years old **without a provisional concealed carry permit** issued under Section 53-5a-305 and who may otherwise lawfully possess firearms, may only carry in an **open manner:**

(i) An **unloaded** rifle, shotgun, or muzzle-loading rifle in a vehicle in which the individual is lawfully present;

(ii) An **unloaded or loaded** handgun in a vehicle in which the individual is lawfully present; and

(iii) An **unloaded** firearm that the individual may otherwise lawfully carry, on a public street;

(A) on a public street; or

(B) in any other public location not prohibited by, or in accordance with, state statute or federal law;

(b) Subject to Subsections (2)(b), an individual **21 years old or older** who may otherwise lawfully possess firearms, may open or conceal carry, without a conceal carry permit:

(i) An **unloaded or loaded** firearm:

(A) On a public street; or

(B) In any other place not prohibited by, or pursuant to, state statute or federal law;

(ii) An unloaded or loaded handgun in a vehicle in which the individual is lawfully present; and

(iii) An unloaded rifle, shotgun, or muzzle-loading rifle in a vehicle in which the individual is lawfully present;

(c) subject to Subsections (2)(c) and (d), an individual 18 years old or older with a concealed carry permit issued under Section 53-5a-303, a temporary concealed carry permit issued under Section 53-5a-304, a provisional concealed carry permit issued under Section 53-5a-305, or a concealed carry permit lawfully issued by or in another state, who may otherwise lawfully possess firearms, may open or conceal carry a loaded or unloaded firearm:

(i) in a vehicle in which the individual is lawfully present;

(ii) on a public street; or

(iii) in any other place not prohibited by, or pursuant to, state statute or federal law. HB 84 2026

Note: Those 18-20 can only Open Carry inside a vehicle if they don't have a permit from Utah or any other state. They can't Open Carry outside a vehicle unless they have a permit Utah or any other state Permit.

Note: Anyone 21 years of age or older who can legally possess a firearm can **Open or Conceal Carry a Firearm** in Utah without a permit/license.

Open Carry (Without a Valid Permit/License)

See RV/Cary Carry Section Above for Info on those 21 or older and those 18-20

State Preemption.

53-5a-102. Uniform Firearm Laws.

(1) The individual right to keep and bear arms being a constitutionally protected right under Article I, Section 6 of the Utah Constitution and the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution, the Legislature finds the need to provide uniform civil and criminal firearm laws throughout the state and declares that the Legislature occupies the whole field of state regulation of firearms.

(2) Except as specifically provided by state law, a local or state governmental entity may not:

(a) prohibit an individual from owning, possessing, purchasing, selling, transferring, transporting, or keeping a firearm, ammunition, or firearm accessory at the individual's place of residence, property, business, or in any vehicle lawfully in the individual's possession or lawfully under the individual's control; or

(b) require an individual to have a permit or license to purchase, own, possess, transport, or keep a firearm, ammunition, or a firearm accessory.

(3) This part and Title 76, Chapter 11, Weapons, are uniformly applicable throughout this state and in all the state's political subdivisions of the state.

(4 Authority to regulate firearms is reserved to the state except where the Legislature specifically delegates responsibility to local or state governmental entities.

(5) Unless specifically authorized by the Legislature by statute, a local or state governmental entity may not enact, establish, a directive pertaining to firearms, ammunition, or firearm accessories that in any way inhibits or restricts the possession, ownership, purchase, sale, transfer, transport, or use of firearms,

ammunition, or firearm accessories on either public or private property.

(6) This section does not restrict or expand private property rights.

(7) A violation of this section is subject to Title 78B, Chapter 6, Part 23, Firearm Preemption Enforcement Act. Chapter 173 & 208 2025 HB 21 2025

53-5a-103.5. Firearm Regulation in Homeless Shelters. (New Section in Utah Law)

(1) As used in this section:

(a) (i) "Homeless shelter" means a permanent or temporary facility operated by a local or state governmental entity that provides temporary shelter to homeless individuals and has the capacity to provide temporary shelter to at least 10 individuals per night.

(ii) "Homeless shelter" does not include a permanent or temporary facility operated by a local or state governmental entity that provides temporary shelter to individuals displaced due to a disaster or under a state of emergency…….. **Note:** If local government does not want firearms inside the homeless shelter all entrances must be posted and a means to detect all firearms must be present and they must supply storage of a firearm if you wish to enter.

(b) "Local or state governmental entity" means the same as that term is defined in Section 78B-6-2301.

(2) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(b) and subject to Subsection (3), a local or state governmental entity may prohibit the possession of a firearm within a homeless shelter over which the local or state government entity exercises authority.

(b) A local or state governmental entity may not prohibit the possession of a firearm on the grounds outside of a homeless shelter.

(3) If a local or state governmental entity prohibits the possession of a firearm under Subsection (2), the local or state governmental entity shall:

(a) display readily visible signage at all public entrances of the homeless shelter indicating that firearms are not permitted inside the homeless shelter;

(b) (i) provide a means of detecting a firearm at all public entrances to the homeless shelter; and

(ii) ensure an individual is physically present at a public entrance to the homeless shelter when the public entrance to the homeless shelter is in use;

(c) provide secure storage for a firearm while an individual is inside the homeless shelter; and

(d) prohibit the collection of information about a firearm that is stored at the homeless shelter, including taking a photograph of the firearm or recording the serial number of the firearm.

(4) A stored firearm in a homeless shelter that is abandoned for more than seven days by the owner of the firearm may be relinquished by the homeless shelter to a law enforcement agency for disposal. SB SB 115 2022

Handgunlaw.us recommends you read all of SB 115.

78B-6-2302. Violation of Legislative Preemption -- Exceptions.

78B-6-2303. Civil action -- Injunction -- Damages -- Immunity.

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 -- Affirmative defense.
76-2-407. Deadly force in defense of persons on real property.
76-2-309 - Justified Use of Force. (New Section 2021 and not in statutes) HB 227
76-11-207. Threatening with or using dangerous weapon in fight or quarrel.
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

Salt Lake City Police Policy 208.3 LEOSA/ID Cards Etc Information (Starts Page 50)

Retired Law Enforcement Officer Handgun Qualifications Washington Co Sheriffs Dept.

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

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

Link to State Statutes

Airport Carry: YES Parking Lots and Terminal OK 76-11-218

Training Valid for: I Year

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

Minimum Age for Permit/License: 18

Permit/License Info Public Information: NO

State Reciprocity/How They Honor Other States Statute: See Utah DPS/BCI

State Firearm Laws: 76-11-Part 1 / 76-11-101 Thru 76-11-31
Admin Code R722-300-1 thru R722-300-17

State Deadly Force Laws: 76-2-401 thru 76-2-409

State Knife Laws: 76-11-101(3)(a & b)

Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws: 46.041

Body Armor Laws: 76-3-203.7

Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms? YES

State Safe Storage/Access by Minors Statute/s: 76-10-509.10

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

Notes

What Does UT Consider A Loaded Firearm?

76-11-102. When Weapon Deemed Loaded.

(1) For the purpose of this chapter, a firearm is considered to be loaded when there is an unexpended cartridge, shell, or projectile in the firing position.

(2) Handguns are also considered 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 is considered loaded when the muzzle loading firearm it is capped or primed and has a powder charge and ball or shot in the barrel or cylinders. Chapter 208, 2025 HB 21 2025

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, subject to limitation by the Legislature as described in Subsection 53-2a-206(5), 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 part;;

(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 437, 2021

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 76-11-215.

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.

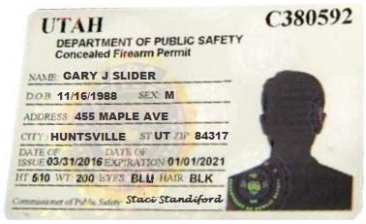
This is not the last word on possession and transporting of handguns in this, or any other state. Study your state law further for more information. See "RV/Car Carry" Section Above for more information.

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.





Provisional Permit

Updates to this Page

Archive of Previous Updates 4

6/12/2025 – Note on Churches Listed as No Carry Zones Updated in Places Off Limits Section.
7/1/2025 – All Links Checked.
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.
3/20/2026 - All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed. On This Date All Statutes Quoted Checked and are Latest Version of That Statute.
5/6/2026 - 53-5a-102.2 in Permitless Carry Section, 53-5a-102.2 in RV/Car Carry, 53-5a-102.2, 76-11-205 & 76-11-205.5 Places Off Limits All Were Updated Per HB 84
6/7/2026 – All Links Checked.
9/5/2026 – All Links Checked.
10/4/2026 – Application Links Updated.
10/28/2026 – All Links to Utah Firearms Division Updated. They Redesigned Their Web Site. All Links Checked.