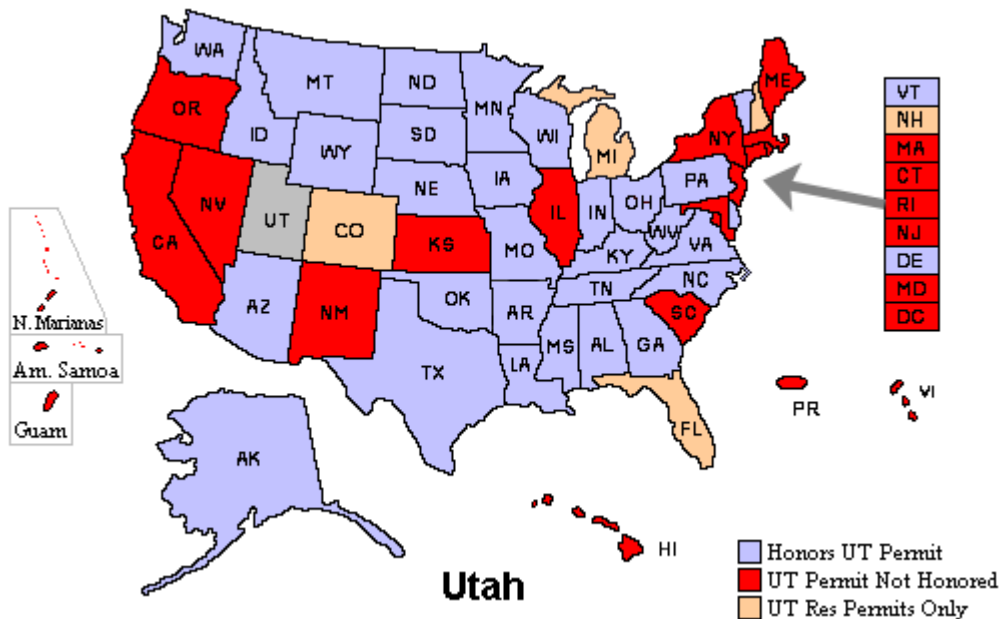


# Utah

Shall Issue

Must Inform Officer: **NO**



## Links

[State CCW Site](#)

[State CCW Pamphlet](#)

[CCW Application/Instructions](#)

[State FAQ Site](#)

[State Statutes](#)

[St CCW Law/Rules](#)

[State Admin Rules](#)

[State Reciprocity Info](#)

[State Attorney General](#)

Last Updated: 4/20/12

## Permits/Licenses This State Honors

Utah honors all other states Permit/Licenses.

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

## How to Apply for A Permit

Where and How to Apply:

Bureau of Criminal Identification  
3888 West 5400 South  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84118  
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](#) here. (Requires Adobe Reader. To download the FREE Adobe Reader, [click here](#))

### What Will it Cost to Apply?

Effective **April 1, 2012** the FBI fingerprint-based background check fee will change. This will affect the concealed firearm permit application fee. The current fee is \$60.00 for in-state applicants and \$65.00 for out-of-state applicants. The new fee will be **\$46.00** for in-state applicants and **\$51.00** for out-of-state applicants. A letter will be mailed out shortly to all State Certified instructors explaining in more detail the changes and reasoning.

### Who is Eligible?

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

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adjudicated by a court of a state or of the United States as mentally incompetent, unless the adjudication has been withdrawn or reversed

\*A criminal background check is conducted for all applicants.

### **What Must Accompany the Application?**

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

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

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

### **Non-Resident Permits**

Non-Residents apply the same way as residents. You must have a Firearms Safety Class from a Certified Utah Instructor. List of Nationwide Instructors [“Here”](#). Effective 4/1/12 the cost will be \$51.00.

**Senate Bill 36** was signed by the Governor on 3/23/11 and Non Residents must meet additional requirements. This new law becomes effective for first time non resident applicants May 10, 2011 and for renewal of non resident permits 1/1/2012. Those requirements are:

#### **53-5-704.**

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

**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.

### **Places Off-Limits Even With A Permit/License**

#### **From the state's Firearms FAQ:**

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

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

a concealed firearm. However, it is illegal to be intoxicated and in possession of a firearm. The level of intoxication that is considered illegal is held to the same standard as when driving a car.

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

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

(a) transport a firearm into:

(i) a house of worship; or

(ii) a private residence; or

(b) while in possession of a firearm, enter or remain in:

(i) a house of worship; or

(ii) a private residence.

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

(a) personal communication to the actor by:

(i) the church or organization operating the house of worship;

(ii) the owner, lessee, or person with lawful right of possession of the private residence; or

(iii) a person with authority to act for the person or entity in Subsections (2)(a)(i) and (ii);

(b) posting of signs reasonably likely to come to the attention of persons entering the house of worship or private residence;

(c) announcement, by a person with authority to act for the church or organization operating the house of worship, in a regular congregational meeting in the house of worship;

(d) publication in a bulletin, newsletter, worship program, or similar document generally circulated or available to the members of the congregation regularly meeting in the house of worship; or

(e) publication:

(i) in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the house of worship is located or the church or organization operating the house of worship has its principal office in this state; and

(ii) as required in Section 45-1-101.

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

(a) revoke the notice, with or without supersedure, by giving further notice in any manner provided in Subsection (2); and

(b) provide or allow exceptions to the prohibition as the church or organization considers advisable.

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

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

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

(5) Nothing in this section permits an owner who has granted the lawful right of possession to a renter or lessee to restrict the renter or lessee from lawfully possessing a firearm.

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

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

## “NO”

“Handgunlaw.us highly recommends that you not enter a place that is posted "No Firearms" no matter what the state laws read/mean on signage. We recommend you print out the [No Guns = No Money Cards](#) and give one to the owner of the establishment that has the signage." As responsible gun owners and upholders of the 2nd Amendment we should also honor the rights of property owners to control their own property even if we disagree with them.”

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

## Parking Lot Storage Law

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

### **34-45-102. Definitions.**

As used in this chapter:

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

### **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
    - (ii) a secured and monitored storage location where the individual may securely store firearm before proceeding with the vehicle into the secured parking area; or
  - (b) the person complies with Subsection 34-45-107 (5).

#### **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.

#### **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.

#### **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.

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

- (1) (a) School premises, as defined in Subsection 76-3-203.2 (1), are exempt from the provisions of this chapter.
  - (b) Possession of a firearm on or about school premises is subject to the provisions of Section 76-10-505.5.
- (2) Government entities, including a local authority or state entity, are subject to the requirements of Title 53, Chapter 5a, Firearm Laws, but are otherwise exempt from the provisions of this chapter.
- (3) Religious organizations, including religious organizations acting as an employer, are exempt from, and are not subject to the provisions of this chapter.
- (4) Owner-occupied single family detached residential units and tenant-occupied single family detached residential units are exempt from the provisions of this chapter.
- (5) A person who is subject to federal law that specifically forbids the presence of a firearm from 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).

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

**Carry Allowed in these Areas:**

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

### RV/Car Carry Without A Permit/License

[Utah Code](#)

[Title 76](#) Utah Criminal Code

[Chapter 10](#) Offenses Against Public Health, Safety, Welfare, and Morals

**Section 505** Carrying loaded firearm in vehicle or on street.

**76-10-505. Carrying Loaded Firearm in Vehicle or on Street.**

- (1) Unless otherwise authorized by law, a person may not carry a loaded firearm:
  - (a) in or on a vehicle, unless:
    - (i) the vehicle is in the person's lawful possession; or
    - (ii) the person is carrying the loaded firearm in a vehicle with the consent of the person lawfully in possession of the vehicle;
  - (b) on a public street; or
  - (c) in a posted prohibited area.
- (2) Subsection (1)(a) does not apply to a minor under 18 years of age, since a minor under 18 years of age may not carry a loaded firearm in or on a vehicle.
- (3) Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(a)(i) and (ii), a person may not possess a loaded rifle, shotgun, or muzzle-loading rifle in a vehicle.
- (4) A violation of this section is a class B misdemeanor.

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

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

- (1) at the person's place of residence, including any temporary residence or camp; or
- (2) on the person's real property.

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

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

## State Preemption

### 76-10-500 . Uniform law.

- (1) The individual right to keep and bear arms being a constitutionally protected right, the Legislature finds the need to provide uniform laws throughout the state. Except as specifically provided by state law, a citizen of the United States or a lawfully admitted alien shall not be:
  - (a) prohibited from owning, possessing, purchasing, selling, transferring, transporting, or keeping any firearm at his place of residence, property, business, or in any vehicle lawfully in his possession or lawfully under his control; or
  - (b) required to have a permit or license to purchase, own, possess, transport, or keep a firearm.
- (2) This part is uniformly applicable throughout this state and in all its political subdivisions and municipalities. All authority to regulate firearms shall be reserved to the state except where the Legislature specifically delegates responsibility to local authorities or state entities. Unless specifically authorized by the Legislature by statute, a local authority or state entity may not enact or enforce any ordinance, regulation, or rule pertaining to firearms.

## Deadly Force Laws

### Title 76, Chapter 2, Part 4

- 76-2-401.** Justification as defense - When allowed.
- 76-2-402.** Force in defense of person - Forcible felony defined.
- 76-2-403.** Force in arrest.
- 76-2-404.** Peace officer's use of deadly force.
- 76-2-405.** Force in defense of habitation.
- 76-2-406.** Force in defense of property.
- 76-2-407.** Deadly force in defense of persons on real property.
- 78B-3-110.** Defense to Civil Action for Damages Resulting From Commission of Crime.

## Knife Laws State/Cities

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

## Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

**YES**

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

## **Chemical Sprays/Stun Gun/Higher Capacity Magazine Laws**

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

## **LEOSA State Information**

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

## **Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases**

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

## **Airport Carry/Misc. Information**

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

**Training Valid for:** I Year

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws:** 46.041

**Body Armor Laws:** 76-3-203.7

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

www.handgunlaw.us

**Is carrying of a Concealed Firearm with Permit/License  
for Defensive Purposes Only While Hunting Legal?**

**Yes** 76-10-504 (5) & Admin Rule R657-5-11

## Notes

### What Does UT Consider A Loaded Firearm?

#### 76-10-502. When Weapon Deemed Loaded.

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

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

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

## State Emergency Powers

### 63K-4-405. Prohibition of Restrictions on and Confiscation of A Firearm or Ammunition During an Emergency.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) (i) "Confiscate" means for an individual in Utah to intentionally deprive another of a privately owned firearm.

(ii) "Confiscate" does not include the taking of a firearm from an individual:

(A) in self-defense;

(B) possessing a firearm while the individual is committing a felony or misdemeanor; or

(C) who may not, under state or federal law, possess the firearm.

(b) "Firearm" has the same meaning as defined in Section 76-10-501.

(2) During a declared state of emergency or local emergency under this chapter:

(a) neither the governor nor an agency of a governmental entity or political subdivision of the state may impose restrictions, which were not in force before the declared state of emergency, on the lawful possession, transfer, sale, transport, storage, display, or use of a firearm or ammunition; and

(b) an individual, while acting or purporting to act on behalf of the state or a political subdivision of the state, may not confiscate a privately owned firearm of another individual.

(3) A law or regulation passed during a declared state of emergency that does not relate specifically to the lawful possession or use of a firearm and that has attached criminal penalties may not be used to justify the confiscation of a firearm from an individual acting in defense of self, property, or others when on:

(a) the individual's private property; or

(b) the private property of another as an invitee.

(4) (a) An individual who has a firearm confiscated in violation of Subsection (2) may bring a civil action in a court having the appropriate jurisdiction:

(i) for damages, in the maximum amount of \$10,000, against a person who violates Subsection (2);

(ii) for a civil penalty, in the amount of \$5,000 per violation, against a person who violates Subsection (2); and

(iii) for return of the confiscated firearm.

(b) As used in this Subsection (4), "person" means an individual, the governmental entity on whose behalf the individual is acting or purporting to act, or both the individual and the governmental entity.

(5) (a) A law enforcement officer is not subject to disciplinary action for refusing to confiscate a firearm under this section if:

(i) ordered or directed to do so by a superior officer; and

(ii) by obeying the order or direction, the law enforcement officer would be committing a violation of this section.

(b) For purposes of this Subsection (5), disciplinary action might include:

(i) dismissal, suspension, or demotion;

(ii) loss of or decrease in benefits, pay, privileges or conditions of employment; and

(iii) any type of written or electronic indication, permanent or temporary, on the officer's personnel record of the officer's refusal to obey the unlawful order.

(6) (a) If a law enforcement officer commits a violation of this section, the officer's liability in an action brought under Subsection (4)(a) is limited to 5% of the damages and civil penalty allowed under Subsection (4)(a) if the officer can show by clear and convincing evidence that the officer was obeying a direct and unlawful order from a superior officer or authority.

(b) The court shall assess the balance of the damages and civil penalty, the remaining 95%, against the superior officer or authority who ordered or directed the confiscation in violation of this section. Amended by Chapter 160, 2011 General Session

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

## Permit/License Image

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



This is an actual scan of my Utah Permit. I have changed some of the personal information it contained.

## Updates to this Page

2/22/09 – Training valid for period Updated.

6/11/09 – Does permit cover other weapons updated to Yes

7/1/09 - NV drops UT from list of states it honors.

7/10/09 – Reciprocity Map changed to show that WV will honor non resident permit/licenses.

8/23/09 – All Links checked and repaired if needed.

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

3/17/10 – All Links Checked

3/29/10 – Parking Lot Storage Law Added.

4/21/10 – Car Carry Section Updated with new law wording.

4/25/10 – New Mexico No long honors a UT Permit/License

5/23/10 – Note added in Off Limits Section on Churches who have listed with the state that firearms are not allowed.

8/9/10 – All Links Checked and repaired if needed.  
1/1/11 – IA Now Honors UT. Notes Section Added. Permit/License Image Added.  
1/14/11 – No Gun Sign Law Updated.  
3/14/11 – Law on Carrying in Residents and Campsite Added.  
3/25/11 - Utah Info updated with SB 36 which changed requirements for Non Residents who can apply.  
4/5/11 – All Links Checked.  
4/17/11 – Information on carrying while hunting added.  
4/27/11 – Cost of Fingerprints and Photos by BCI updated with new costs.  
5/18/11 – Link to new 2011 CCW application updated. Costs Updated.  
9/9/11 – Link to St CCW Laws and Admin Rules Added. All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed.  
11/1/11 – WI Added as State That Honors UT.  
2/16/12 – Costs changes added to How To Apply Section.  
3/2/12 – Broken Links Repaired and All Links Checked.  
3/9/12 - Emergency Powers Law added to Notes Section.  
3/30/12 – Link Updated to Application and Instructions (New Form 3/12)  
4/20/12 - **78B-3-110**. Defense to Civil Action for Damages Resulting From Commission of Crime added to Deadly Force Sec.