

Kentucky

Total prohibition (-2, residents w/ out-of-state permits no longer recognized) **Total freedom**

0 ----- 10 ----- 20 ----- 30 ----- 40 ----- 50 ----- 60 ----- 70 ----- 80 ----- 90 ----- 100



Traveler's checklist:

- ***Standard firearms ownership:** unrestricted, no permit or license required
- ***Semi-auto / high capacity magazines:** no restrictions on possession or sale
- ***Machine gun ownership:** no state restrictions, compliance with federal law only
- ***Firearm law uniformity:** preemption law, firearm laws uniform throughout state
- ***Right of Self-Defense:** NRA-model castle doctrine, *stand your ground* in public areas
- ***Open carry:** unrestricted in most public areas and generally accepted
- ***Concealed carry:** licenses granted to residents on a "shall issue" basis; automatic recognition for non-residents with carry permits from other states
- ***Vehicle carry by non-permittees:** loaded firearms may be carried in plain view or stowed in any factory-installed vehicle compartment
- ***State Parks:** concealed handgun carry by recognized licensees permitted
- ***Restaurants serving alcohol:** permittees may carry while eating in dining areas – see p.3
- ***Duty to notify LEO of permit status:** upon demand of police officer
- ***Vehicle gun possession at colleges:** lawful for any gun owner

Kentucky's rolling hills and tree-covered mountains provide the perfect setting for a movie about the early pioneers of the Ohio valley. Firearms carry in those days was essential for survival. And Kentucky still maintains a healthy respect for this heritage in its firearm laws.

Recognized permittees: Kentucky requires a license to carry a firearm, or any other deadly weapon, concealed on or about one's person. The State Police issue permits through the sheriff of the applicant's home county for a five-year term. Kentucky does not grant permits to nonresidents but will recognize any permit issued by another state as long as the permittee is not a resident of Kentucky. A recognized permittee may carry concealed in most public areas. Prohibited places include childcare centers, bars, legislative meetings, law enforcement offices and courthouses. Colleges, hospitals, local governments, and private businesses may also ban carry in their buildings by posting signs. But prohibitions in these areas are not criminal offenses.

Persons without recognized permits: Loaded firearms may be carried in a vehicle if the weapons are in plain view. A loaded handgun can be in a visible belt holster or on the dashboard or passenger seat of one's car. Loaded long guns may be secured in gun racks or commercial gun cases anywhere in the vehicle except concealed about the person.

Kentucky also allows weapons to be hidden from view in any factory-installed vehicle compartment, whether locked or unlocked. Console boxes, seat pockets, glove compartments or trunks are among the acceptable areas for unlicensed concealment.

Any landowner, sole proprietor or lessee may carry concealed without a permit on property they own or rent. Also, anyone with the permission of the property owner may carry.

A traveler may openly carry a loaded handgun while on foot in most public areas. Such carry is best limited to visible belt holsters secured on one's hip. Kentucky's strong preemption law now provides stiff penalties for any locality that attempts to regulate this activity.

All Persons: A property owner may not prohibit employees and customers from carrying firearms in their vehicles while the vehicles are parked on that owner's property. Civil penalties exist for property owners that act contrary to this mandate. Also, game wardens may not harass any sportsmen who carry firearms for self-defense while hunting or fishing.