

Open Carry History in United States



American Gun
ASSOCIATION

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About This Book

Does open carry help deter violent crime? Or does it lead to more crimes? What are the important laws associated with open carry? Which states allow open carry? What is the debate about open carry vs. concealed carry? Concealed or open, is America going in the right direction with regard to handling gun control?

If you are looking for answers of all these questions, you have found the right book. *“Open Carry History in United States”*

highlights the background and laws of open carry in America. This book also includes:

- History of Open Carry in America
- Trends of Gun Laws
- Open Carry Laws
- Concealed Carry vs. Open Carry Debate

You will find a lot more interesting information in this book. Don't wait, just turn the page and learn all you need to know about open carry.



CHAPTER 1

Introduction

G*un control has been a hotly debated topic in the United States for decades. In the midst of the ongoing debate, yet another has been initiated – should open carry really be permissible? There are many in favor of open carry, while quite a large group is against too. Some say this might help in deterring the crime rate, while others say it will further aggravate the situation. Although, according to the Second Amendment, people have the right to own a gun, but does this make it their right to carry it around openly in public? Let's take a deeper look into this issue.*

WHAT IS OPEN CARRY?

In America, open carry refers to the practice of carrying a firearm in public openly. Open carry is different from concealed carry, as in open carry, people can clearly see that an individual is carry-

ing a gun, while in concealed carry, as the name obviously implies, the gun is hidden from plain view.

In recent years, the U.S. has seen a drastic increase in the open carry practice. This is largely due to the many events organized for the purpose of promoting open carry practices

and enhancing public awareness about their right to carry a gun. The pro open carry practice groups highlight the point that law abiding citizens proudly display their firearms as compared to the criminals who typically conceal their weapons. There are many groups, like Free State Project, GeorgiaCarry.org, OpenCarry.org, and The Modern American Revolution, which have promoted this practice, leading to rise in open carry in recent years.

Many other groups have been outspoken about their favor of open carry practice. GOA (Gun Owners of America) and the NRA have been spreading

awareness about this practice, along with many more groups. However, there are many other groups who are against this practice and strongly oppose it, including Coalition to Stop Gun Violence and Brady Campaign. They argue that carrying guns openly can promote violence in the society, and if someone is carrying a gun, it should at least be concealed.

OPEN CARRY IN DIFFERENT STATES

There are numerous gun laws in different states that restrict or forbid individuals to visibly carry a gun in public. Both concealed and open carry laws considerably vary in different states. In some of the states, open carry laws distinguish among long guns and handguns, like shotguns and rifles. A total of seven states, including New York and California, prohibit openly carrying

handguns. In thirteen states, including Utah and Connecticut, a license or a permit issued by the state to carry a handgun openly is required on the person. Nine states, including Pennsylvania and Michigan, regulate the individual's capability of openly carrying a handgun but don't require a permit or a license. The rest of the 22 states don't restrict an individual's right of openly carrying a handgun.

A total of six states, including Florida and California, forbid the open carry of long guns. Virginia, Utah, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Iowa have restricted the open carry of long guns but haven't entirely prohibited it. For example, long gun open carry is allowed in Pennsylvania but is forbidden within the city limits of Philadelphia. The rest of the states don't restrict the long guns open carry but Utah, Tennessee, and Iowa require that the firearm must be unloaded whilst in public.





CHAPTER 2

Open Carry History

There was a period in which Americans used to openly carry handguns in public. This was because (a) it was their right to carry a firearm, and (b) it was even expected from them in some parts of the frontier. However, gradually, laws and restrictions were implemented to regulate gun control and reduce gun related crimes in the society. However, now there are numerous people and groups who believe that it is time that we returned to the old concept of open carry while many believe there isn't any need to revive that old concept.

Brief Background

In the past few years, many Americans have shockingly witnessed individuals openly carrying guns in places like public parks, restaurants, coffee shops, and other public places. These individuals believe that it is their right to openly carry guns wherever they do and deem themselves as a part of the budding movement of open carry. These individuals have drawn criticism and concerns

among the citizens. Some of the states implemented licensing systems for the purpose of regulating gun control but many of the states haven't.

The advocates of open carry seek for the normalization of carrying guns openly and typically carry guns to spread awareness about how unjust the state laws regarding open carry are. Although the ones in favor of this practice state that they are

merely 'exercising their rights', the reality is that such practice intimidates people, waste the resources of law enforcement, and mostly increases the possibility of injuries and even death because of intentional or accidental gun usage.

Open carry creates challenges for law enforcement agencies as they have to respond to emergency calls from alarmed citizens when they witness individuals openly carrying guns. Many individuals claim that open carry is essential for self defense; however studies indicate that carrying guns can enhance the probability of the individual getting injured due to a gun related incident. Instead of enhancing the safety of individuals, open carry can actually enhance the risk of typical interpersonal conflicts turning in to deadly ones.

Additionally, in certain states that permit openly carrying a firearm,

without a license or a state issued permit, officers are prohibited to demand identification of the individual openly carrying a gun.

This indicates that since they can't check the identification, the police officials have no way of confirming whether that person is actually eligible to carry a gun openly under state or federal law. This means that there are numerous flaws in the gun policies that must be revised if better gun control is to be achieved.

Carrying Guns in America

In America, there are two ways of carrying firearms – concealed carry and open carry – as discussed right in the beginning too. As there aren't any federal laws covering the issuance of open carry or concealed carry permits or licenses, the states are responsible to determine the extent to which those can be granted. Almost all 50 states (at some level), permits concealed carry, though, some states have implemented more restrictions as compared to others. New York, South Carolina, Texas, Illinois, Florida, California, and Washington DC are the states that have prohibited open carry of firearms in public places.

CONCEALED CARRY

Concealed carry laws have been grouped in to three categories – may issue, shall issue, and unrestricted.

- **MAY ISSUE** – these states require a license or permit for concealed carry. The local authorities are provides some discretion about whether permits and licenses should be issued or not. The laws vary from highly permissive to difficulty in attaining permits, unless considerable justifications have been provided by the applicant.

For example, in New Jersey all applicants have to exhibit 'justifiable need' like urgent need of self-protection which can't be avoided by different means besides issuance of license or permit to carry a firearm.
- **SHALL ISSUE** – these states require the issuance of a license or a permit after the individual fulfills the standard criteria which includes a background check and a minimum age. Furthermore, a few states also require gun safety training before issuing a license or permit.
- **UNRESTRICTED** – no need of license or permit but there might be certain regulations about carrying guns in public.

OPEN CARRY

Three states, including Illinois, Florida, and California, as well as the District of Columbia, forbid the open carry of firearms in public. The open carry laws' restrictiveness varies greatly from state to state. For example, both Georgia and Hawaii require permits and licenses but the process in Hawaii is more restrictive as compared to Georgia which issues permits on the basis of shall issue.

In certain states, open carry for non-prohibited individuals – who convicted felonies and noncitizens with no plans to immigrate permanently – needs no specific licenses or permits. Moreover, there are some states that have no single law for open carry which indicates that all regulations are typically determined on local level.

In Oregon, Portland restricts the open carry in an ordinance, although there isn't any statewide law regarding this. States that prohibit open carry practice like Illinois and New York, have exceptions in certain cases under specific circumstances like hunting. Other states, like Texas prohibit the open carrying of handguns but allow the open carry of long guns.

Gun Law Trends

In the year 1986, there were merely a total of eight shall-issue states and only Vermont was the state that had no restrictions while the rest of the states were extremely restrictive about concealed carry guns. Nowadays, the situation has drastically changes, there are nine states that have may issue, the rest of the states have become shall issue. The individuals are not only allowed to wear concealed guns but can also open carry.

Heated debates are ongoing regarding gun issues but the issue hasn't been resolved yet. The District of Columbia had banned all guns in public but it was later declared unconstitutional and D.C. passed an emergency legislature on concealed carry that banned open carry yet permitted concealed carry and may issue permitting.

A Safe Carry Protection Act was passed in Georgia that permitted the citizens with a license to carry concealed weapons in various public places, including churches and bars. North Carolina and Arizona passed similar laws afterwards. Illinois, in 2013, implemented a shall-carry law with extreme law enforcement discretion after previously prohibiting the issuance of permits for concealed carry.



Colorado implemented a detailed background check law. In 2014, Washington passed a ballot initiative for universal background checks. In 2013, Connecticut implemented a gun control law that banned large capacity magazines and assault weapons.

ASSAULT WEAPON LAWS

The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 expired in 2004 and haven't been renewed by the federal government. Since then, there hasn't been any federal law regulating or prohibiting the usage and ownership of assault weapons. The law described all semi-automatic assault weapons to be one of the 19 weapons and their facsimiles, or a shotgun, pistol, or a rifle that fulfills specific characteristics. That law also banned the sale or ownership of large capacity ammunition magazines.

Now assault weapons regulation merely takes place at local and state level. Seven states, including District of Columbia, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maryland, Hawaii, Connecticut, and California, banned the high capacity magazines and assault weapons. All these laws are based on the 1994 expired act,

apart from certain differences and a more comprehensive list of banned firearms.

Virginia and Minnesota regulates but doesn't ban the possession and usage of assault weapons. However, both these states prohibits the ownership of guns for anyone aged 18 and under. None of the other states regulates or bans the assault weapons. A few of the municipalities and counties forbids the assault weapons, including Chicago's Cook County.

Colorado bans high capacity magazines but doesn't ban assault weapons. Maine and Virginia restricts assault weapons to certain degree but they are legal in all other states.

PROHIBITION IN VARIOUS STORES

There are an increasing number of corporations that request the customers not to carry firearms in their premises. Numerous stores and shops have implemented policies to discourage open carry guns throughout their nationwide chains. These include movie theaters, cafes, restaurants, supermarkets, retail shops, etc.

CHAPTER 3

Concealed Carry vs. Open Carry

There are several laws in United States and other countries regarding open carry and concealed carry. Concealed carry is to conceal a firearm to ensure it is hidden from public view, typically underneath a vest or a coat, around the leg, hip, or lower back, or at the side of the rib cage. On the other hand, open carry is carrying the gun so that it is exposed to public eye. Majority of the states permit concealed carry rather than open carry. However, few of the states have opposite view and permit individuals to carry their guns openly if they want to carry it at all.

Then there are some states where numerous in-between laws are implemented, like permitting both concealed and open carry, or requiring no permit for open carry but a permit or license for concealed carry. There is a lot of ongoing debate regarding open vs. concealed, which is quite complex what with the numbers laws in this regard, the reason no conclusion has yet been made regarding the best possible public policy.

There are still numerous issues regarding public discomfort with witnessing someone openly carrying a gun, questions of deterrent effects of concealed and open carry, technical disadvantages and advantages of both approaches during a criminal act or attack, individual rights issues, considerations about bodily comfort, and public relations worry for gun supporters.

PROS & CONS

Some prefer open carry while some believe that concealed carry is a better option as it doesn't cause panic or alarm among citizens. The debate regarding concealed vs. carry has highlighted various pros and cons which are discussed below:

PROS OF CONCEALED CARRY

Following are some of the advantages of concealed carry:

- It assists in self-defense or even to defend others, in case of an attack.
- When a gun is concealed, those with malicious intent won't be aware that their prey has a means to defend themselves.
- It gives the gun owner a better chance at surviving an attack as the concealed gun

provides an element of surprise for the attacker. In those few seconds of hesitation, the gun owner can save themselves and the others.

CONS OF CONCEALED CARRY

Following are some of the disadvantages of concealed carry:

- During an emergency, the concealment might hinder the deployment of firearm.
- It might become the cause of an accident as the carrier might be irresponsible in deploying, carrying, or handling the firearm, which can lead to physical harm.

PROS OF OPEN CARRY

Following are some of the advantages of open carry:

- Criminals usually conceal their guns. This indicates that whenever people witness an individual openly carrying a gun, they will realize that that person isn't a threat but are license holders.
- Open carry reduces any hindrance in deploying the gun during emergency situations as compared to when concealed carrying.
- This helps as a crime deterrent.

- Easier to carry as compared to concealed carry.

CONS OF OPEN CARRY

Following are some of the disadvantages of open carry:

- People might panic when they witness someone open carry and might alert the authorities. Due to this, the carrier might be stopped by the police official for questioning and even asked to show the license or permit, if applicable in the jurisdiction.
- It might become the cause of an accident as the carrier might be irresponsible in deploying, carrying, or handling the firemen which can lead to physical harm.
- The carrier might be targeted by the criminal.

WHICH IS BETTER SUITED FOR YOU?

Open and concealed carry have been a sensitive topic for decades. In order to determine which one is more suitable for you, it is essential that you have a better understanding of both. Firstly, it depends on the gun laws and ordinances of the state you live in. Some states only permit concealed carrying while some permit only open carrying, while some have other laws with more restrictions. Following discussion provides tips and techniques about which is the best way of dealing with both concealed and open carry:

Concealed Carry

If you prefer people not knowing that you are carrying a gun with you then you must invest in a holster you are comfortable with and which has no retention devices, meaning you won't have a problem in quickly grabbing the gun in case of any emergency situation or an attack. However, this also means that anyone who already knows that you are carrying a gun can also grab it as it won't have any retention devices.

It is easy to conceal your weapon simply by wearing a jacket or a vest on top of your shirt. The best thing to ensure that someone else doesn't grab your gun is to hide it properly from the public eye. Even though a jacket or a vest isn't a strong safety option, it is a quick and easy means of ensuring that your weapon is concealed.

Another way of concealing your gun is to carry it in your pocket. If it is a small handgun then it can easily fit in your pocket without letting the public know that you are carrying a gun. However, it is essential that the external safety is in place in order to avoid accidents. Furthermore, it is also important to make sure that it is the only thing in your pocket. Placing coins or keys in the same pocket will obstruct your gun usage. The best thing would be to get a holster to put your gun in as this will give you a much easy access. Some of the holsters have a strong grip which allows you to draw out your gun while the holster stays in the pocket.

It is always wise to practice

drawing out your concealed gun. Majority of the gun carriers neglect doing this and face problems during the time of an emergency. Getting training helps you in learning and understanding what to do during the time of an attack or any emergency. It will help you learn how to properly use the gun without harming yourself or others around you and help you in defending yourself and others in a better manner.

Open Carry

Open carry means that everyone around you knows that you are carrying a gun. Others can determine which gun you are carrying and where exactly is it placed. This actually makes you an easier target and some might

even try to grab your gun in case of an attack. Furthermore, in case of an attack, the attacker will target you first. It is essential that you invest in a holster with a retention device. This will enhance the safety of your firearm and prevent others from using it. If you have decided to open carry, you must be prepared to get a lot of attention as people are going to be alarmed at the sight of a gun being openly displayed and might even confront you about it.

The best thing about open carry is that you might be able to carry higher power guns. One essential thing you have to be careful about is your firearm placement and posturing. If you constantly have your hand placed on the firearm, people might take you as a threat. People would want to defend themselves against you and this might cause an accident to happen. This is why it is best to be relaxed and calm when you open carry and avoid placing your hand on the gun all the time.





CHAPTER 4

Open Carry Law and Jurisdiction

Open carry laws allow the citizens to carry firearms in plain sight. Similar to other gun laws, the finer details mostly vary from state to state. Some don't implement any restrictions on open carry, some require the gun carrier to have a permit, some restrict the type of guns that can be openly carried, while some restrict certain areas where open carry is permitted.

There are a total of merely 7 states that forbid open carry, and majority of them are in the Southern part of the country. These states are Washington DC, New York, Illinois, Florida, South Carolina, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Taxes. In this group, District of Columbia, New York, and Illinois are the only jurisdictions with stricter firearm laws. Others have comparatively lenient laws.

In majority of the areas, there are really few individuals who open carry and all the implemented laws are typically ignored. There are certain exceptions, especially

during a gun rights protest or a gathering where gun owners are encouraged to open carry in order to promote the open carry culture.

The open carry laws, in some cases, divide the community of gun rights, usually supported by small or student groups that National Rifle Association is overlooking their issues. For example, the issue about Starbucks shops and open carry of firearms. Many have been debating about whether it is right to forbid open carry during political rallies and presidential speeches. Some claim it doesn't bring out a positive image if citizens are

openly carrying guns during such speeches and rallies but others argue that as per the Second Amendment, it is the right of every individual to openly carry a gun in everyday life even during the presidential speeches and rallies.

Another school of thought is that concealed carry has a better impact on the crime rates as it is obviously easier to identify an individual openly carrying a gun rather than someone who is concealing the firearm. In the latter case, the attacker is least likely to identify the potential target. Due to the small number of individuals who openly carry, little research has been done to determine if it can really help in decreasing the crime rates. The concealed carry has a bigger spotlight during gun control or gun laws issues and debates, which is why open carry hasn't been much researched about and has fewer laws as compared to concealed carry.

Open Carry Laws

Following are the summaries of federal & state laws regarding open carry:

FEDERAL LAW SUMMARY

Federal law doesn't restrict open carry, although there are certain rules that might apply to property operated or owned by federal government. The federal law has implemented a federal gun free school zones act.

FEDERAL GUN FREE SCHOOL ZONES ACT

This act restricts where gun owners can carry a gun legally by generally forbidding the carry within 1000 ft of any K-12 school property line. This excludes private property. A permit issued by the state can exempt the gun carrier from this limitation as per the state laws. As per BATFE (Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives), this federal law exception is merely applicable to the permit or license holders when they are physically present in the state that issued their license or permit, it doesn't exempt individuals with out-of-state license or permits. This holds true even if their license and permits are recognized through the reciprocity agreements of the state. This law was declared

unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1995, stating that the Commerce Clause doesn't grant Congress the power of prohibiting the possession of guns within 1000 ft of any school. However, in 1996, this law was reenacted in a slightly different form.

STATE LAW SUMMARY

District of Columbia, Illinois, Florida, and California prohibits the open carry of any firearm. South Carolina and New York prohibits the open carry of hand guns but not the long guns. New Jersey, Minnesota, and Massachusetts prohibit the open carry of long guns but not hand guns. The rest of the states permit the citizens to open carry though some might require the carrier to have a license or a permit.

It is important to note that some laws of open carry have certain exceptions. In certain states that permits open carry, the citizens are still prohibited to open carry in certain places like public transportation, places that serve alcohol, stated owned businesses, schools and some other places.

DIVERSITY IN STATE LAWS

Open carry state laws vary widely as explained above. Six states forbid open carry completely, twelve states allow open carry of hand guns without any license or permit, thirteen states allow concealed carry with a license or permit, and seventeen states either allow open carry or have some restrictions on it.

In 2011, California passed a law stating that it would be a "misdemeanor to openly carry an exposed and unloaded handgun in public or in a vehicle." However, this isn't applicable on open carry of long guns or rifles or individuals in rural areas.

In 2011, Wisconsin openly acknowledged legality of open carry through making amendments in its disorderly conduct statute. The amended subsection 2 states that, "*Unless other facts and circumstances that indicate a criminal or malicious intent on the part of the person apply, a person is not in violation of, and may not be charged with a violation of, this section for loading, carrying, or going armed with a firearm, without regard to whether the firearm is loaded or is concealed or openly carried.*"

In 2012, a 1733 Senate Bill – Oklahoma Self Defense Act – was signed in Oklahoma by its governor which permitted the citizens with permits to openly carry their guns if they wanted. This law was implemented in November 2012 and stated that, “Under the measure, businesses may continue to prohibit firearms to be carried on their premises. SB 1733 prohibits carrying firearms on properties owned or leased by the city, state or federal government, at corrections facilities, in schools or college campuses, liquor stores and at sports arenas during sporting events.”

CONSTITUTIONAL IMPLICATIONS

Open carry hasn't been ruled out as a right in the Second Amendment of American Constitution by any courts. As per the majority opinion in 2008 *Heller vs. District of Columbia*, Justice Antonin Scalia wrote regarding the Second Amendment elements that, “*We find that they guarantee the individual right to possess and carry weapons in case of confrontation. However, like most rights, the Second Amendment right is not unlimited. It is not a right to keep and carry any weapon whatsoever in any manner*

whatsoever and for whatever purpose.”

The constitutions of forty four states identify and secure the rights of carrying and bearing arms in certain forms, and not one prohibits firearms from being carried openly. In the constitutions of five states, state legislature might regulate the way of bearing and carrying arms, and gun supporters have argued that none of the regulations prohibit openly carrying guns specifically. In nine states, the constitution states that state legislature might prohibit and/or regulate the concealed carry of firearms. Open carry supporters give an argument that, through exclusion, open carry might not be controlled legislatively in these states. However, this law hasn't been settled yet. Kentucky's section 1.7 of the state constitution merely empowers the state to pass laws that prohibit concealed carry.



Law Categories

Today, open carry laws in America vary from state to state. The states are typically divided in the following main categories:

PERMISSIVE OPEN CARRY STATES

The states that come under this category have enacted full preemption of every firearm law. They don't restrict open carry for every non-prohibited citizen and don't inquire a license or a permit for openly carrying a firearm. Open carry is permitted on a motor vehicle and on foot. It should be kept in mind that whilst open carrying might be permitted in these jurisdictions per se, the individuals who openly carry might be apprehended and booked by police officials for disrupting the peace or for disorderly conduct in specific circumstances and locations where open carry may create public alarm.

LICENSED OPEN CARRY STATES

The states that come under this category have enacted full preemption of every firearm law. They allow open carry of handguns for all non-prohibited citizens when they have been granted a license or permit. The openly carrying of handguns is

permitted on a motor vehicle and on foot. However, in practice, a few of these states that have 'may issue' licensing laws might be regarded as non-permissive when it comes to openly carrying as the authorities rarely issue permits or licenses to ordinary citizens.

ANOMALOUS OPEN CARRY STATES

Legality of open carry varies in these states as per their local policies. Certain local jurisdictions might allow open carry while others might enact different levels of restrictions or entirely prohibit open carry.

NON-PERMISSIVE OPEN CARRY STATES

The states that come under this category have outlawed open carrying of handguns for the most part, or permit it under limited

circumstances. These limited circumstances might include while hunting, when traveling to and from hunting sites, while on property controlled by the individual carrying or for lawful self-defense. Furthermore, certain states with 'may-issue' licensing laws are non-permissive when the issuing authorities are extremely restrictive in issuing licensing for open carry.

RURAL OPEN CARRY STATES

In such states, open carry is typically prohibited, except in unincorporated county areas in which population density is below the statutorily defined threshold and the local authorities have passed legislation for not prohibiting open carry in such jurisdiction. These states can also be regarded as anomalous open carry states.



Jurisdictions of Open Carry

OPEN CARRY OF HANDGUNS

Additionally, in the states that permit open carry without a license or a permit, law officials might not be allowed to demand identification from an individual who is open carrying a gun. Fifteen states in the US require a certain type of permit or license for open carry.

States Prohibiting Open Carry of Handguns

- South Carolina
- New York
- Illinois
- Florida
- District of Columbia
- California

States Requiring License or Permit to Openly Carry Handguns

- Utah
- Texas
- Tennessee

- Rhode Island
- Hawaii
- New Jersey
- Missouri
- Minnesota
- Massachusetts
- Maryland
- Iowa
- Oklahoma
- Indiana
- Georgia
- Connecticut

States Restricting Open Carry of Handguns

- Washington
- Virginia
- Pennsylvania
- North Dakota

- Michigan
- Arkansas
- Alaska
- Alabama

OPEN CARRY OF LONG GUNS

Six states – District of Columbia, New Jersey, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Illinois, Florida, and California – have banned the open carry of long guns (shotguns and rifles). The remaining 44 states permit it. However, in Utah, Tennessee, and Iowa, the gun must be unloaded. Additionally, Pennsylvania and Virginia restrict long gun open carry in specific cities. In most of the states, it is permitted to open carry a loaded firearm with no license or permit.

States Prohibiting Open Carrying of Long Guns

- New Jersey
- Minnesota
- Massachusetts
- Illinois
- Florida
- District of Columbia
- California

States Restricting the Open Carrying of Long Guns

- Virginia
- Utah
- Tennessee
- Pennsylvania
- Michigan
- Iowa





CHAPTER 5 Final Words

Gun control has been a long ongoing issue in America and open carry is just one aspect of the heated debate. There are numerous gun laws in different states that restrict or forbid individuals to visibly carry a gun in public.

In olden times, Americans used to openly carry handguns in public, but gradually, gun laws were introduced to discourage the usage of firearms. Numerous people and groups believe that it is time that we returned to the old concept of open carry while many believe there isn't any need for that.

Advocates of open carry seek for the normalization of carrying guns openly and typically carry guns to spread awareness about how unjust the state laws regarding open carry are. Open carry creates challenges for law enforcement agencies as they have

to respond to emergency calls from alarmed citizens when they witness individuals openly carrying guns.

There is a dire need to come to a common solution and impose stricter laws and a better control system to ensure a safe open carry environment for the carriers and the individuals in close proximity.



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