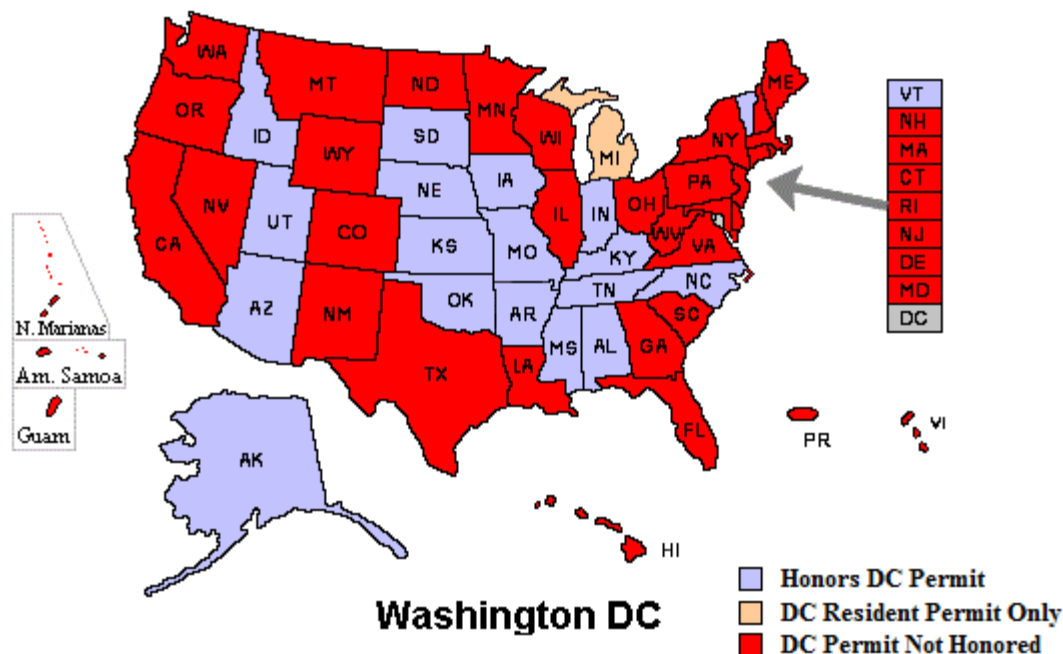


Washington DC

May Issue

Must Inform Officer: YES

(See Must Inform Officer Section Below)



Washington DC

Legend:
Light Blue: Honors DC Permit
Orange: DC Resident Permit Only
Red: DC Permit Not Honored

Links

[State CCW Site](#)

[How to Apply](#)

[Application](#)

[Firearm Laws Title 22
Subtitle VII Chapter 25](#)

[CCW Emergency Rules](#)

[DC Certified Instructors](#)

[DC Code](#)

[DC Municipal Rules](#)

[Firearms Registration
Title 7 Subtitle J Chpt 25](#)

[Firearms Registration](#)

[DC Attorney General](#)

Last Updated: 10/24/14

Permits/Licenses This State Honors

DC does not honor any other states permit/license.

Note: DC has moved its Laws to LexisNexis and there are no direct links to any of their laws.

How to Apply for A Permit – Registration of All Firearms

The [DC Metro Police](#) have posted Instructions on [How to Apply](#) and an [Application](#) that can be printed. The How to Apply document is very wordy but you need to read all of it before applying. Training can be delayed and you can be preapproved without the training if you obtain it within 45 days of preapproval. Cost for the License is \$75.00. DC has not certified any instructors for the Required 16 hours of classroom and 2 hours of range time. They just started the process to get instructors certified.

“Sec. 6. Issuance of a License to Carry a Pistol.

(a) The Chief may, upon the application of any person having a bona fide residence or place of business within the District of Columbia, or of any person having a bona fide residence or place of business within the United States and a license to carry a pistol concealed upon his or her person issued by the lawful authorities of any State or subdivision of the United States, issue a license to such person to carry a pistol concealed upon his or her person within the District of Columbia for not more than 2 years from the date of issue, if it appears that the applicant has good reason to fear injury to his or her person or property or has any other proper reason for carrying a pistol, and that he or she is a suitable person to be so licensed.

(b) For any person issued a license pursuant to subsections (a) or (b) of this section, or renewed pursuant to section 6b, the Chief may limit the geographic area, circumstances, or times of the day, week, month, or year in which the license is effective, and may revoke the license for good cause.

Sec. 6a. Application Requirements.

(a) A person who submits an application pursuant to section 6 shall certify and demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Chief that he or she:

- (1) Is at least 21 years of age;
- (2) Meets all of the requirements for a person registering a firearm pursuant to the Firearms Control Regulations Act of 1975, effective September 24, 1976 (D.C. Law 1-85; D.C. Official Code § 7-2501.01 *et seq.*), and has obtained a registration certificate pursuant to that act for the pistol that the person is applying to carry concealed;
- (3) Does not currently suffer nor has suffered in the previous 5 years from any mental illness or condition that creates a substantial risk that he or she is a danger to himself or others;
- (4) Has completed a firearms training course, or combination of courses, **conducted by an instructor (or instructors) certified by the Chief** that includes at least 16 hours of training, and covers the following:
 - (A) Firearm safety;
 - (B) Firearm nomenclature;
 - (C) The basic principles of marksmanship;
 - (D) The care, cleaning, maintenance, loading, unloading, and storage of pistols;
 - (E) Situational awareness, conflict management, and moral and ethical decisions on the use of deadly force;
 - (F) Defensive pistol and ammunition selection; and
 - (G) All applicable District and federal firearms laws, including the requirements of the Firearms Control Regulations Act of 1975, effective September 24, 1975 (D.C. Law 1-85; D.C. Official Code § 7-2501.01 *et seq.*), this act, and District law pertaining to self-defense;
- (5) Has completed at least two hours of range training conducted by an **instructor certified by the Chief**, including shooting a qualification course of 50 rounds of ammunition from a maximum distance of 15 yards (45 feet)

Registration of Firearms

[Firearm's Registration Form](#)

All firearms must be registered in DC. Before you can even buy a firearm you must complete all the paperwork. It is a very long and complicated process. DC Government has stated they have streamlined the process but it is still complicated. The DC Metro Police have a webpage devoted to Registering a firearm and all that you have to do before you can take possession of the firearm. DC also limits what firearms can be registered. Most of the information you need to get started with registering a firearm in DC can be found [Here](#). Below is what the DC Metro Police call the Procedures in Brief!

Firearm Registration: Procedures in Brief Newly Purchased Firearm

To register a newly purchased firearm, the applicant must provide a completed MPD "Application for Firearms Registration Certificate" (or PD-219), a form in triplicate that becomes your firearms registration

certificate. Part of the PD-219 must be completed by the SELLER. The seller is identified in each of the possible scenarios below.

Rifle or Shotgun

- Under federal law, you MAY purchase a rifle or shotgun in a state in which you do not live and bring it into your state of residence without going through a Federal Firearms Licensee (FFL). In this instance, the SELLER is whoever initially sells the firearm to you. You should request a PD-219 from MPD before you shop for a firearm. You may pick it up at MPD's Firearms Registration Section (FRS), or request that it be mailed to you.
- You will complete the rest of the application and bring it to the FRS along with all other necessary materials to complete the registration process.
- Once the application is approved (generally within five days), the FRS will notify you. You can pick up your registration certificate or request that it be mailed to you. Your registration process is then complete.
- After you get the registration certificate, bring it to the dealer to pick up your rifle or shotgun.

Handgun

- Under federal law, a handgun purchased in a state in which you do not live MUST be transferred through a Federal Firearms Licensee (FFL) in your state of residence. The FFL will charge a fee for this service. A list of FFLs in the District is available from the FRS. (At the time of this publication, no FFLs in the District are providing retail sales to the public.)
- Once you purchase a firearm in another jurisdiction, the original dealer will arrange to ship the firearm to an FFL operating in DC. The DC FFL becomes the SELLER, and will provide and complete Section A of MPD's "Application for Firearms Registration Certificate" (PD-219).
- You will complete the rest of the application and bring it to the FRS along with all other necessary materials to complete the registration process.
- Once the application is approved (generally within five days), the FRS will notify you. You can pick up your registration certificate or request that it be mailed to you. Your registration process is then complete.
- After you get the registration certificate, bring it to the dealer to pick up your handgun. (1)

(1) Under DC law, a firearms dealer cannot release a firearm to a purchaser until 10 days after the initial date of purchase. (D.C. Official Code §22-4508) Therefore, although MPD will process an application for registration in fewer than 10 days, the buyer cannot pick up the gun from the dealer until 10 days after initial purchase.

Previously Owned Firearm

To register a firearm you already own, you must file an application **immediately** after the firearm is brought into the District. You can comply with this requirement by personally communicating your intent to register the firearm to the FRS before bringing the gun into the District. You must then file an application for a registration certificate within 48 hours after communicating your intent to do so.

- Bring your **UNLOADED** gun to the FRS (do not bring any ammunition) along with all materials necessary to complete the registration process.
- After you complete the process, you will leave with your gun.
- Once the application is approved (generally within five days), the FRS will notify you. You can pick up your registration certificate or request that it be mailed to you. Your registration process is then complete.

Non-Resident Permits

Note : Under the “License to Carry a Pistol Temporary Amendment Act of 2014” DC will issue to Non Residents. You must meet the same requirements as a resident and also have a permit/license issued by any state. See How to Apply Section above for how residents apply.

(a) The Chief may, upon the application of any person having a bona fide residence or place of business within the District of Columbia, or of any person having a bona fide residence or place of business within the United States and a license to carry a pistol concealed upon his or her person issued by the lawful authorities of any State or subdivision of the United States, issue a license to such person to carry a pistol concealed upon his or her person within the District of Columbia for not more than 2 years from the date of issue, if it appears that the applicant has good reason to fear injury to his or her person or property or has any other proper reason for carrying a pistol, and that he or she is a suitable person to be so licensed

Places Off-Limits Even With A Permit/License

§ 22-40 4501 (a) Section 1

(1A) Concealed pistol” means a loaded or unloaded pistol carried on or about a person entirely hidden from view of the public, or carried on or about a person in a vehicle in such a way as it is entirely hidden from view of the public.”

“(7A) “Public place” means a place to which the general public has access and a right to occupy for business, entertainment, or other lawful purpose. “Public place” is not limited to a place devoted solely to the uses of the public, and includes:

- (1) The front or immediate area or parking lot of a store, restaurant, tavern, shopping center, or other place of business;
- (2) A public building, including its grounds and curtilage;
- (3) A public parking lot;
- (4) A public street, sidewalk, or right-of-way;
- (5) A public park; and
- (6) Other public grounds.”

“Sec. 6f. Prohibitions on Carrying Licensed Pistols.

(a) No person holding a license issued pursuant to section 6 shall carry a pistol in the following locations or under the following circumstances:

- (1) Any building owned or under the control of the District of Columbia, its agencies, and instrumentalities;
- (2) The building and grounds, including any adjacent parking lot, of any public, public charter, or private elementary or secondary school; or any public or private college or university;
- (3) Any pre-school or child care facility;
- (4) Any public or private hospital, or other building where medical or mental health services are the primary services provided;
- (5) Any adult or juvenile correctional facility, including halfway houses;

(6) Any public transportation vehicle, including the Metrorail transit system, but not including taxicab operators;

(7) Any premises or portion thereof, licensed under Title 25 of the District of Columbia Official Code, where alcoholic beverages are served, or are sold and consumed on premises;

(8) Any public gathering or special event conducted on property open to the public that requires the issuance of a permit from the District or federal government or their agencies or instrumentalities, provided that no criminal penalty shall apply unless:

(A) The licensee has been advised by a law enforcement officer that such a public gathering or special event is occurring; and

(B) The licensee has been ordered by the law enforcement officer to leave the area of the special event or gathering until the licensee removes the pistol from his or her possession in compliance with applicable law and the licensee has not complied with the order;

(9) Any stadium or arena;

(10) Any area where firearms are prohibited under federal law or by a federal agency or entity;

(11) The area around the White House, namely: between Constitution Avenue and H Street and between 15th and 17th Streets, all Northwest;

(12) Within 1,000 feet, or other lesser distance designated by the Chief or his or her designee, when a dignitary or high ranking official of the United States or a state, local, or foreign government is under the protection of the Metropolitan Police Department, or other law enforcement agency assisting or working in concert with it, provided that no criminal penalty shall apply unless:

(A) The licensee has been advised by a law enforcement officer that such a dignitary or official movement is occurring; and

(B) The licensee has been ordered by the law enforcement officer to leave the area of the movement until the licensee removes the pistol from his or her possession in compliance with applicable law and the licensee has not complied with the order;

(13) Within 1,000 feet, or other lesser distance designated by the Chief or his or her designee, of a demonstration in a public place, provided that no criminal penalty shall apply unless:

(A) The licensee has been advised by a law enforcement officer that a demonstration is occurring at the public place; and

(B) The licensee has been ordered by the law enforcement officer to leave the area of the demonstration until the licensee removes the pistol from his or her possession in compliance with applicable law and the licensee has not complied with the order; and

(14) Any prohibited circumstance that the Chief determines by rule, provided that for spontaneous circumstances, no criminal penalty shall apply unless the licensee has notice of the prohibition and has failed to comply.

(b)(1) Any private residence shall be presumed to prohibit the presence of firearms unless otherwise authorized by the property owner or person in control of the premises and communicated personally to the licensee in advance of entry onto the residential property.

(2) For 90 days immediately following the effective date of the “License to Carry a Pistol Temporary Amendment Act of 2014”, all private commercial property owners shall be presumed to prohibit the presence of firearms unless the owner or authorized agent authorizes entry by a licensee carrying a pistol; thereafter, all private commercial property owners shall be presumed to permit a licensee to enter the owner’s property unless the property is posted with conspicuous signage prohibiting firearms, or the owner or authorized agent communicates such prohibition personally to the licensee.

(c) Whenever a licensee carries a concealed pistol and approaches any prohibited location, or is subject to any prohibited circumstance, the licensee shall:

- (1) If the licensee is in a vehicle or if a vehicle is readily available, immediately secure the pistol in the manner prescribed in section 4b(b).
- (2) If the licensee does not have a vehicle available, immediately secure the pistol in the manner prescribed in section 4b(c); or
- (3) Immediately leave the prohibited location or circumstance.

(d) A licensee shall not be in violation of this section:

- (1) While he or she is traveling along a public right of way that touches or crosses any of the premises under subsection (a) or that are prohibited under subsection (b) if the concealed pistol is carried on his or her person in accordance with this act, or is being transported in a vehicle by the licensee in accordance with section 4b(b); or
- (2) While driving a vehicle into and immediately parking at any location listed in subsection (a)(2) or
- (3), for the purpose of picking up or dropping off a minor child, provided that the licensee shall secure the concealed weapon in accordance with section 4b(b) of this act prior to leaving the parked vehicle.

§ 22-4504.02. Lawful Transportation of Firearms (How to store firearm legally in vehicle)

(a) Any person who is not otherwise prohibited by the law from transporting, shipping, or receiving a firearm shall be permitted to transport a firearm for any lawful purpose from any place where he may lawfully possess and carry the firearm to any other place where he may lawfully possess and carry the firearm if the firearm is transported in accordance with this section.

(b) (1) If the transportation of the firearm is by a vehicle, the firearm shall be unloaded, and neither the firearm nor any ammunition being transported shall be readily accessible or directly accessible from the passenger compartment of the transporting vehicle.

(2) If the transporting vehicle does not have a compartment separate from the driver's compartment, the firearm or ammunition shall be contained in a locked container other than the glove compartment or console, and the firearm shall be unloaded.

(c) If the transportation of the firearm is in a manner other than in a vehicle, the firearm shall be:

- (1) Unloaded;
- (2) Inside a locked container; and
- (3) Separate from any ammunition.

(e) A person holding a license issued pursuant to section 6 of this act shall not carry a pistol openly or otherwise in a manner that is not concealed.

(g) For the purposes of this section:

(1) "Demonstration" means one or more persons demonstrating, picketing, speechmaking, marching, holding a vigil, or engaging in any other similar conduct that involves the communication or expression of views or grievances and that has the effect, intent, or propensity to attract a crowd or onlookers. "Demonstration" does not include the casual use of property by visitors or tourists that does not have the effect, intent, or propensity to attract a crowd or onlookers.

(2) "Residence" means an actual dwelling place or abode, and does not include any adjacent commercial private property."

Sec. 6e. Carrying While Impaired.

(a)(1) A person who holds a license issued pursuant to section 6 may not carry a pistol while the person is impaired.

(d) For the purposes of this section, “impaired” means a licensee has consumed alcohol or a drug or a combination thereof and that it has affected the licensee’s behavior in a way that can be perceived or noticed.

§ 22-4504.01. Authority to Carry Firearm in Certain Places and for Certain Purposes.

Notwithstanding any other law, a person holding a **valid registration** for a firearm may carry the firearm:

- (1) Within the registrant's home;
- (2) While it is being used for lawful recreational purposes;
- (3) While it is kept at the registrant's place of business; or
- (4) While it is being transported for a lawful purpose as expressly authorized by District or federal statute and in accordance with the requirements of that statute.

§ 22-4503.02. Prohibition of Firearms from Public or Private Property.

(a) The District of Columbia may prohibit or restrict the possession of firearms on its property and any property under its control.

(b) Private persons or entities owning property in the District of Columbia may prohibit or restrict the possession of firearms on their property; provided, that this subsection shall not apply to law enforcement personnel when lawfully authorized to enter onto private property.

§ 7-2501.01. Definitions

(2) "Ammunition" means cartridge **cases**, shells, projectiles (including shot), primers, bullets (including restricted pistol bullets), propellant powder, or other devices or materials designed, redesigned, or intended for use in a firearm or destructive device.

§ 7-2506.01. Persons Permitted to Possess Ammunition

(a) No person shall possess ammunition in the District of Columbia unless:

- (1) He is a licensed dealer pursuant to subchapter IV of this unit;
- (2) He is an officer, agent, or employee of the District of Columbia or the United States of America, on duty and acting within the scope of his duties when possessing such ammunition;
- (3) He is the holder of a valid registration certificate for a firearm pursuant to subchapter II of this chapter; except, that no such person shall possess restricted pistol bullets;
- (4) He holds an ammunition collector's certificate on September 24, 1976; or
- (5) He temporarily possesses ammunition while participating in a firearms training and safety class conducted by a firearms instructor.

Note: If you have an empty/fired cartridge case, bullets not loaded in a case, primers, powder etc in your vehicle that is not stored so it can’t be accessed by the driver or any passenger you are in violation of DC Code and can be fined and jailed. This would only apply to those without a valid permit/license to carry a concealed firearm in the District of Columbia.

Note: If you stop in DC for any reason while transporting firearms you are no longer covered by Federal Law (Title 18 Part 1 Chapter 44 § 926A) but fall under DC law and can be arrested and your firearms Confiscated if you do not have a valid Permit/License Issued by DC.

For Federal Restrictions on Firearms see the [USA Page](#).

Do “No Gun Signs” Have the Force of Law?

”YES”

(2) For 90 days immediately following the effective date of the License to Carry a Pistol Emergency Amendment Act of 2014, all private commercial property owners shall be presumed to prohibit the presence of firearms unless the owner or authorized agent authorizes entry by a licensee carrying a pistol; thereafter, all private commercial property owners shall be presumed to permit a licensee to enter the owner’s property unless the property is posted with conspicuous signage prohibiting firearms, or the owner or authorized agent communicates such prohibition personally to the licensee.

Note: Handgunlaw.us believes when you come across a business that is posted that you not just walk away. That business needs to know that they lost your business because of their “No Gun” sign. Giving them a “No Firearms = No Money” card would do just that. You can print free “No Firearms = No Money” cards by going [Here](#).

Parking Lot Storage Law

(2) While driving a vehicle into and immediately parking at any location listed in subsection (a)(2) or (3), for the purpose of picking up or dropping off a minor child, provided that the licensee shall secure the concealed weapon in accordance with section 4b(b) of this act prior to leaving the parked vehicle.

(a)(2) The building and grounds, including any adjacent parking lot, of any public, public charter, or private elementary or secondary school; or any public or private college or university;

(a)(3) Any pre-school or child care facility;

Note: It looks like you can keep your firearm on you when dropping off or picking up your dropping off minor children. It states you have to store your firearm as described in 4b(b) if you have to exit it to get your children. Handgunlaw.us does not believe you can visit a school and just lock up your firearm in your vehicle on school property. The law states picking up or dropping off.

(4)(b)

(1) If the transportation of the firearm is by a vehicle, the firearm shall be unloaded, and neither the firearm nor any ammunition being transported shall be readily accessible or directly accessible from the passenger compartment of the transporting vehicle.

(2) If the transporting vehicle does not have a compartment separate from the driver's compartment, the firearm or ammunition shall be contained in a locked container other than the glove compartment or console, and the firearm shall be unloaded.

Note: Parking lots except for schools/colleges as above are not listed as being off limits. The new law also describes “Public Places” in the wording below. You would be able to visit places as listed as being off limits and park in a public or their parking lot if not posted and leave your unloaded and secured firearm in your vehicle

§ 22-40 4501 (a) Section 1

(1A) “Concealed pistol” means a loaded or unloaded pistol carried on or about a person entirely hidden from view of the public, or carried on or about a person in a vehicle in such a way as it is entirely hidden from view of the public.”

(7A) “Public place” means a place to which the general public has access and a right to occupy for business, entertainment, or other lawful purpose. “Public place” is not limited to a place devoted solely to the uses of the public, and includes:

- (1) The front or immediate area or parking lot of a store, restaurant, tavern, shopping center, or other place of business;
- (2) A public building, including its grounds and curtilage;
- (3) A public parking lot;
- (4) A public street, sidewalk, or right-of-way;
- (5) A public park; and
- (6) Other public grounds.”

Must Inform Officer Immediately on Contact By Law?

“YES”

(b) A person who carries a concealed pistol licensed pursuant section 6 shall have on or about his or her person each time the pistol is carried in the District of Columbia:

- (1) The license issued pursuant to section 6; and
- (2) The registration certificate for the pistol being carried, issued pursuant to the Firearms Control Regulations Act of 1975, effective September 24, 1975 (D.C. Law 1-85; D.C. Official Code § 7-2501.01 *et seq.*).

(c) If a law enforcement officer initiates an investigative stop of a person carrying a concealed pistol pursuant to section 6, the person, and any other licensee who is with the person at the time of the investigative stop, shall:

- (1) Disclose to the officer that he or she is carrying a concealed pistol pursuant to section 6;
- (2) Present the license and registration certificate;
- (3) Identify the location of the concealed pistol; and
- (4) Comply with all lawful orders and directions from the officer, including allowing a pat down of his or her person and permitting the law enforcement officer to take possession of the pistol for so long as is necessary for the safety of the officer or the public.

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

Carry Allowed in these Areas:

State Parks: ?

State/National Forests: ?

WMA's: ?

Road Side Rest Areas: ?

RV/Car Carry Without A Permit/License

You can not carry a loaded firearm in any vehicle in the District of Columbia. (See Note at Bottom of Sec)

DC ST § 22-4504.02

District of Columbia Official Code 2001 Edition

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Division IV. Criminal Law and Procedure and Prisoners.
Title 22. Criminal Offenses and Penalties. (Refs & Annos)
Subtitle VI. Regulation and Possession of Weapons.
Chapter 45. Weapons and Possession of Weapons. (Refs & Annos)

§ 22-4504.02. Lawful transportation of firearms.

(a) Any person who is not otherwise prohibited by the law from transporting, shipping, or receiving a firearm shall be permitted to transport a firearm for any lawful purpose from any place where he may lawfully possess and carry the firearm to any other place where he may lawfully possess and carry the firearm if the firearm is transported in accordance with this section.

(b)(1) If the transportation of the firearm is by a vehicle, the firearm shall be unloaded, and neither the firearm nor any ammunition being transported shall be readily accessible or directly accessible from the passenger compartment of the transporting vehicle.

(2) If the transporting vehicle does not have a compartment separate from the driver's compartment, the firearm or ammunition shall be contained in a locked container other than the glove compartment or console, and the firearm shall be unloaded.

(c) If the transportation of the firearm is in a manner other than in a vehicle, the firearm shall be:

- (1) Unloaded;
- (2) Inside a locked container; and
- (3) Separate from any ammunition.

Note: This is for transporting firearms through DC but if you are traveling and going through DC it is actually out of your way in most instances. I would not travel inside the Beltway around DC. The beltway is outside DC and is actually in the surrounding states but is a good boundary marker to keep from going into the District. If you stop in DC for any reason while transporting firearms you are no longer covered by Federal Law (Title 18 Part 1 Chapter 44 § 926A) but fall under DC law and can be arrested and your firearms Confiscated.

Open Carry (Without A Valid Permit/License)

Open Carry is Illegal in DC.

(e) A person holding a license issued pursuant to section 6 of this act shall not carry a pistol openly or otherwise in a manner that is not concealed.

State Preemption

No Preemption Law. DC is a city unto itself and therefore city laws (Plus Federal Regulations) cover the entire district.

Deadly Force Laws

No laws found in DC code.

Knife Laws State/Cities

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

Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

“NO” (See Places off Limits)

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

[§ 7-2501.01](#) Stun Devices/Electric Weapon Type Devices are Illegal.

[§ 7-2502.12](#) For the Purposes of §§ 7-2502.12 Through 7-2502.14, the Term:

Self-defense spray - means a mixture of a lacrimator including chloroacetophenone, alpha-chloroacetophenone, phenylchloromethylketone, ortho-chlorobenzoaldehyde or oleoresin capicum.

[7-2502.14](#) Self-defense sprays are lawful if used or possessed by a person 18 or over “in the exercise of reasonable force in defense of the person or the person’s property only if it is propelled from an aerosol container, labeled with or accompanied by clearly written instructions as to its use, and dated to indicate its anticipated useful life.” When purchasing such a spray, the buyer must complete a standard registration form, and the vendor must forward the form to the Metropolitan Police Department.

[DC Mace Registration Form](#)

D.C. Official Code § 7-2506.01 Higher Capacity Magazines

“(b) No person in the District shall possess, sell, or transfer any large capacity ammunition feeding device regardless of whether the device is attached to a firearm. For the purposes of this subsection, the term “large capacity ammunition feeding device” means a magazine, belt, drum, feed strip, or similar device that has a capacity of, or that can be readily restored or converted to accept, more than 10 rounds of ammunition. The term “large capacity ammunition feeding device” shall not include an attached tubular device designed to accept, and capable of operating only with, .22 caliber rimfire ammunition.”

LEOSA State Information

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

Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

- [DC Court of Appeals – Ammo Bans](#)

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

Airport Carry: **No Airports in DC** See VA Page for info on Reagan and Dulles information.

Training Valid for: No time period set in Temporary Amendment.

Time Period to Establish Residency: Unknown but most likely when you obtain a DC Drivers License.

Minimum Age for Permit/License: 21

Permit/License Info Public Information: NO

State Fire arm Laws: 24-23-2300 thru 24-23-2399 & 7-2502.01 thru 7-2502.14

State Deadly Force Laws: No laws found.

State Knife Laws: 22-4514

Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws: 7-2502.12 thru 7-2502.14

Body Armor Laws: Unknown

Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms? NO

Notes

DC Code does not define a Loaded Firearm.

State Emergency Powers

Handgunlaw.us can find no specific laws on the “Emergency Powers” of the Governor or other state officials. That does not mean there are no laws covering this topic but that they just couldn’t be found. During a state of emergency a Governor has very broad powers that are mainly restrained by law. If there are no laws limiting a Governor in what they can or cannot do they can do just about anything they deem appropriate in an Emergency and let things get sorted out after the emergency is past. Looking at New Orleans after Katrina shows you what they can or will do if there are no laws restraining State Government(s).

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.

Minimum Age for Possessing and Transporting of Handguns.

DC	21 Y/O	Title 7. Subtitle J. Public Safety. Chapter 25. Firearms Control. Unit A. Firearms Control Regulations, Subchapter II firearms and Destructive Devices. § 7-2502.03.
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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. DC requires all firearms be registered.
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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

When DC does issue a Permit/License to Carry Handgunlaw.us would appreciate an image to add to this section! Registration Paperwork for Firearm in DC.

To see a larger version of this image click [Here](#).

The paperwork is in triplicate and filled out with a Pen. The Owner of the firearm gets one of the carbon copies. The APPROVAL is stamped in Red on the Copies. A passport photo is glued to the Paperwork and the seal is pressed in over part of the Photo.

Updates to this Page

3/29/13 – All Links Checked and Repaired if Required.

5/31/13 – Open Carry Section Added.

9/7/13 – Notice about Empty Cases, Powdered in vehicle illegal in DC added to Places Off Limits Section. All Links Checked. DC moved their laws to NexisLexis. There are no direct links to their laws.

2/19/14 – All Links Checked.

8/26/14 – All Links Checked

9/27/14 - How to Apply Section Updated with Notice on Temporary Amendment passed by DC with Link for Amendment. Other Section Updated With New Temporary Law.

10/4/14 – Non Resident Section Updated with wording from Temporary Amendment on Non Resident Permits.

10/19/14 – Firearms Registration Form Link Added to “How to Apply” Section.

10/24/14 – Resident & Non Resident How to Apply Sections Updated. Links Section Updated with DC CCW Site, Application, CCW Emergency Rules and Application Instructions.