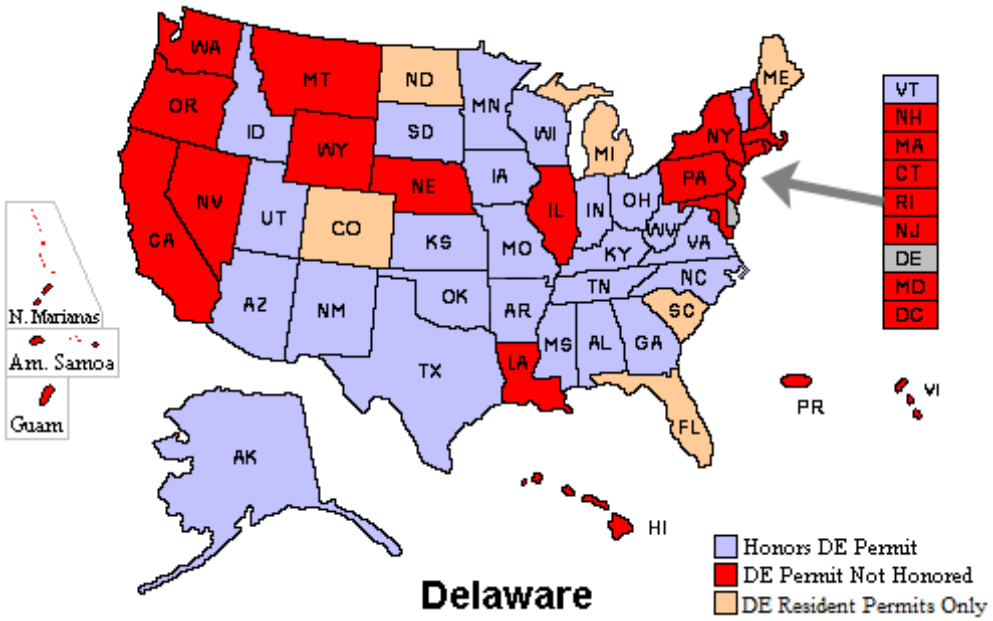
Delaware

Shall Issue

Must Inform Officer Immediately: NO
(See Must Inform Section)



Note: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia and Wyoming have "Permitless Carry" Anyone who can legally possess a firearm under state and federal law may carry in these states without a Permit. Check each states page for age or other restrictions that may apply.

Delaware CCW Links√

- AG CCDW Page
- Issuing Authority Site
- Delaware License to Carry Statutes § 1441
- CCW Application
- Application Instructions
- State Ref. Questionnaire
- St. Approved Instructors
- State Statutes
- State Admin Rules
- State Reciprocity Info
- State Attorney General
- Secretary of State
- Age to Carry a Firearm In Other States

Last Updated: 9/14/2026

Permits/Licenses This State Honors Listed Below

Alaska	Arkansas	Arizona	Colorado	Florida
Idaho[1]	Kansas	Kentucky	Maine	Michigan
Missouri	New Mexico	North Carolina	**North Dakota**[1]	Ohio
Oklahoma	**South Dakota**[1]	Tennessee	Texas	Utah
West Virginia				

Idaho[1] – Delaware only honors the Idaho Enhanced Permit.
North Dakota[1] – Delaware only honors the North Dakota Class 1 Permit.
South Dakota[1] – Delaware only honors the South Dakota Enhanced Permit.

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

Reciprocity/How This State Honors Other States Permit/Licenses

Title 11 Chapter 5 Subchapter VII
§ 1441. License to Carry Concealed Deadly Weapons.

(j) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code to the contrary, the State of Delaware shall give full

faith and credit and shall otherwise honor and give full force and effect to all licenses/permits issued to the citizens of other states where those issuing states also give full faith and credit and otherwise honor the licenses issued by the State of Delaware pursuant to this section and where those licenses/permits are issued by authority pursuant to state law and which afford a reasonably similar degree of protection as is provided by licensure in Delaware. For the purpose of this subsection "reasonably similar" does not preclude alternative or differing provisions nor a different source and process by which eligibility is determined. Notwithstanding the forgoing, if there is evidence of a pattern of issuing licenses/permits to convicted felons in another state, the Attorney General shall not include that state under the exception contained in this subsection even if the law of that state is determined to be "reasonably similar." The Attorney General shall communicate the provisions of this section to the Attorneys General of the several states and shall determine those states whose licensing/permit systems qualify for recognition under this section. The Attorney General shall publish on January 15 of each year a list of all States which have qualified for reciprocity under this subsection. Such list shall be valid for one year and any removal of a State from the list shall not occur without 1 year's notice of such impending removal. Such list shall be made readily available to all State and local law-enforcement agencies within the State as well as to all then-current holders of licenses issued by the State of Delaware pursuant to this section. 83 Del. Laws, c. 339, § 20;

How to Apply for a Permit

INSTRUCTIONS

New Applications for a License To Carry
A Concealed Deadly Weapon (Delaware Residents Only)

In order for your application for a license to carry a concealed deadly weapon to be processed, the following steps must be Completed. Click on INSTRUCTIONS above as there is a lot of detail to the application.

New applications may be filed at any time. You must file the original set and a complete copy of all the documents. (DUPLICATE COPY) You may hand deliver your application to the Prothonotary's Office, or, if all the requirements are met, mail to the Prothonotary Office in the County in which you reside:

New Castle County	Kent County	Sussex County
Superior Court	Superior Court	Superior Court
Office of the Prothonotary	Office of the Prothonotary	Office of the Prothonotary
500 North King Street,	38 The Green	The Circle
Wilmington (302) 255-0800	Dover (302) 739-3184	Georgetown (302) 855-7055

You may be contacted by a representative of the Attorney Generals Office for a personal interview.
If you have any questions, please contact:

New Castle County 302-255-0690 Kent County 302-739-3184 Sussex County 302-854-6959

Following review of your application by the Attorney Generals Office and the Court, you will receive written notification as to whether your application has been denied or approved. If your application is approved, you must now complete an Approved Gun Course. For exact details of what the course must include see **11 Del. C. ' 1441(3)**. Upon completion of the course please submit a notarized certification of satisfactory completion of the firearm training course. If you can not complete the course within 90 days of the approval of your gun permit, please submit proof that you have enrolled in the course.

If a certification or proof of enrollment is not filed with the Court within 90 days of the approval of your gun permit, we will assume you no longer want to obtain a gun permit. In order to obtain a gun permit, you will have to start the process over.

Age to Apply 18 Years of Age.

Title 11 Subchpt. VII Chpt 5 § 1441. License to carry concealed deadly weapons.

(a) A person of full age and good moral character desiring to be licensed to carry a concealed deadly weapon for personal protection of the person's property . . . . 83 Del. Laws, c. 339, § 20

Title 1 - Chapter 3 § 301 Rules of construction and definitions.

The rules of construction and the definitions set forth in this chapter shall be observed in the construction of this Code and all other statutes, unless such construction would be inconsistent with the manifest intent of the General Assembly, or repugnant to the Code or to the context of the same statute. Del. C. 1953, § 301.;

Title 1 - Chapter 3 § 302 Definitions.

In the construction of this Code and of all other statutes of this State, unless the context requires a different meaning:

(3) "Full age" means the age of 18 years or older. 78 Del. Laws, c. 179, § 1.;

Listing of State Approved CCDW Instructors can be found **"Here"** (Then Click on CCDW Instructors)

Application information for Retired Law Enforcement Officers can be obtained **"Here"**

Non-Resident Permits

Title 11 Chapter 5 Subsection VII
§ 1441. License to carry concealed deadly weapons.

(k) The Attorney General shall have the discretion to issue, on a limited basis, a temporary license to carry concealed a deadly weapon to any individual who is not a resident of this State and whom the Attorney General determines has a short-term need to carry such a weapon within this State in conjunction with that individual's employment for the protection of person or property. Said temporary license shall automatically expire 30 days from the date of issuance and shall not be subject to renewal, and must be carried at all times while within the State. However, nothing contained herein shall prohibit the issuance of a second or subsequent temporary license. The Attorney General shall have the authority to promulgate and enforce such regulations as may be necessary for the administration of such temporary licenses. No individual shall be issued more than 3 temporary licenses.

(l) All applications for a temporary license to carry a concealed deadly weapon made pursuant to subsection (k) of this section shall be in writing and shall bear a notice stating that false statements therein are punishable by law. 83 Del. Laws, c. 339, § 20;

Places Off-Limits Even With a Permit/License

Title 11 – Subsection VII - Chapter 5
§ 1457. Possession of a Weapon in a Safe Recreation Zone; Class D, E, or F felony; class A or B Misdemeanor.

(a) Any person who commits any of the offenses described in subsection (b) of this section, or any juvenile who possesses a firearm or projectile weapon and does so while in or on a "Safe Recreation Zone" shall be guilty of the crime of possession of a weapon in a Safe School and Recreation Zone.

(b) The underlying offenses in Title 11 shall be:

(1) Section 1442. — Carrying a concealed deadly weapon; class G felony; class D felony.

(2) Section 1444. — Possessing a destructive weapon; class E felony.

(3) Section 1446. — Unlawfully dealing with a switchblade knife; unclassified misdemeanor.

(4) Section 1448. — Possession and purchase of deadly weapons by persons prohibited; class F felony.

(5) Section 1452. — Unlawfully dealing with knuckles-combination knife; class B misdemeanor.

(6) Section 1453. — Unlawfully dealing with martial arts throwing star; class B misdemeanor.

(7) Section 1466. — Manufacture, sale, transport, transfer, purchase, receipt, and possession of assault weapons; class E or F felony.

(c) For the purpose of this section:

(1) "Constable" means an individual who licensed under Chapter 56 of Title 24.

(2) "Firearm" means as defined in § 222 of this title and includes a destructive weapon as defined in § 1444(a) and (c) of this title and includes BB guns.

(3) "Police officer" means as defined in § 8401 of this title.

(4) "Safe Recreation Zone" means any building or structure owned, operated, leased or rented by any county or municipality, or by the State, or by any board, agency, commission, department, corporation or other entity thereof, or by any private organization, which is utilized as a recreation center, athletic field or sports stadium.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude or otherwise limit a prosecution of or conviction for a violation of this chapter or any other provision of law. A person may be convicted both of the crime of possession of a weapon in a Safe Recreation Zone and of the underlying offense as defined elsewhere by the laws of the State.

(e) It shall not be a defense to a prosecution for a violation of this section that the person was unaware that the prohibited conduct took place on or in a Safe Recreation Zone.

(f) (g) [Repealed.]

(h) This section does not apply to any of the following:

(1) A police officer.

(2) A constable employed by a recreation zone who is acting in that capacity within a Safe Recreation Zone.

(i) [Repealed.]

(j) The penalty for possession of a weapon in a Safe Recreation Zone shall be:

(1) If the underlying offense is a class B misdemeanor, the crime shall be a class A misdemeanor;

(2) If the underlying offense is an unclassified misdemeanor, the crime shall be a class B misdemeanor;

(3) If the underlying offense is a class E, F, or G felony, the crime shall be one grade higher than the underlying offense.

(4) If the underlying offense is a class D felony, the crime shall also be a class D felony.

(5) (6) [Repealed.] 84 Del. Laws, c. 525. § 15

Title 11 - Subsection VII - Chapter 5
§ 1457A. Possession of a Firearm or Projectile Weapon in a Safe School Zone; Class E Felony.

(a) As used in this section :

(1) "Constable" means as licensed under Chapter 56 of Title 24.

(2) "Firearm" means as defined in § 222 of this title and includes a destructive weapon as defined in § 1444(a) and (c) of this title and includes BB guns.

(3) "Police officer" means as defined in § 8401 of this title.

(4) "Qualified retired law-enforcement officer" means as defined in § 1441B of this title.

(5) "Safe School Zone" means all of the following:

a. Any building, structure, athletic field, sports stadium, or real property owned, operated, leased, or rented by any public or private school including any kindergarten, elementary, secondary, or vocational-technical school.

b. Any motor vehicle owned, operated, leased, or rented by any public or private school including any kindergarten, elementary, secondary, or vocational-technical school.

(b) Any person who knowingly possesses a firearm or projectile weapon while in or on a Safe School Zone shall be guilty of the crime of possession of a firearm or projectile weapon in a Safe School Zone.

(c) Subsection (b) of this section does not apply to any of the following:

(1) A police officer.

(2) A constable employed by a school or school district who is acting in an official capacity in a Safe School and Recreation Zone.

(3) An active-duty member of the United States Armed Forces or Delaware National Guard who is acting in an official capacity in a Safe School Zone.

(4) A holder of a valid license to carry concealed deadly weapons under § 1441 of this title, but only if the firearm is in a vehicle.

(5) An employee of the Department of Services for Children, Youth, and Their Families who is acting in an official capacity in a Safe School Zone and who is authorized by the Secretary of the Department to carry a firearm or projectile weapon while acting in the employee's official capacity.

(6) A probation and parole officer who is acting in an official capacity in a Safe School Zone.

(7) A qualified retired law-enforcement officer who is employed or contracted by a school or school district to assist with security or investigations and who is acting in an official capacity in a Safe School Zone.

(d) Subsection (b) of this section does not apply in any of the following circumstances:

(1) On private property not part of school grounds.

(2) A firearm in a locked container or locked firearms rack that is in or on a motor vehicle.

(3) When engaged in any of the following

a. Lawful hunting.

b. Firearm or projectile weapon instruction.

c. Firearm or projectile weapon-related sports on public lands, other than those belonging to a public or private school.

d. Projectile weapon-related sports on lands belonging to a public or private school authorized by the public or private school.

(e) A person who violates this section is guilty of a class E felony.

(f) If an elementary or secondary school student possesses a firearm or projectile weapon in a Safe School other than under paragraph (d)(3)d. of this section, in addition to any other penalties contained in this section, the student shall be expelled by the local school board or charter school board of directors for a period of not less than 180 days unless otherwise provided for in federal or state law. The local school board or charter school board of directors may, on a case-by-case basis, modify the terms of the expulsion to less than 180 days.

84 Del. Laws, c. 525. § 16

Note: **Armed Campus Organization** Has information on all the States Campus Carry Statutes, Regulations and Policies with some covering firearms Policies on each school's campus.

Title 11 - Chapter 5
§ 1457B. Possession of a Firearm or Projectile Weapon at a Polling Place; Class a Misdemeanor.

(a) As used in this section:

(1)a. "Election Day" means a day on which in-person voting is offered at a polling place, and includes early voting under Chapter 54 of Title 15, for any of the following elections:

1. Primary, general, or special election.

2. School election conducted by the Department of Elections pursuant to Title 14 or Title 15.

3. Municipal election conducted in accordance with the municipality's charter, ordinance, or code.

b. "Election Day" includes 2 hours before the polls open until 2 hours after the polls close.

(2) [Repealed]

(3) a. "Polling place" means one of the following locations in the state:

1. Designated by the Department of Elections for in-person voting under §§ 4512 and 5402 of Title 15.

2. Designated in accordance with a municipality's charter, ordinance, or code for in-person voting on an Election Day.

3. Designated by the Department of Elections for the tabulation and counting of votes.

4. Department of Elections office locations where sealed absentee ballot envelopes may be returned under the provisions of § 5507 of Title 15.

(3)(b) "Polling Place" shall not mean an area outside of the actual polling place, such as parking areas or adjoining structures that are not part of the polling place.

(b) Except as otherwise provided under subsection (c) of this section, a person who knowingly possesses a firearm or projectile weapon at a polling place on Election Day is guilty of possession of a firearm or projectile weapon at a polling place.

(c) Subsection (b) of this section does not apply if at the time of an alleged violation the person is any of the following:

(1) Legally in possession of a firearm within a private residence located at a polling place.

(2) Engaged in lawful hunting, firearm instruction, or firearm-related sports on public lands that are designated for such activity, other than those being used as a polling place on Election Day.

(3) Employed as any of the following:

a. A law-enforcement officer,

b. A commissioned security guard, as defined under § 1302 of Title 24, who is acting in an official capacity at a polling place on Election Day.

c. A constable, as licensed under Chapter 56 of Title 24, who is acting in an official capacity at a polling place on Election Day.

d. An active-duty member of the United States Armed Forces or Delaware National Guard, who is acting in an official capacity at a polling place on Election Day.

(d) It is an affirmative defense that a person was legally in possession of a firearm and was only traveling through the polling place to reach private property located therein or to leave private property therein to reach a location outside the polling place. This defense is not available to any person who committed any of the following acts or conspired to commit any of the following acts:

(1) Intimidation of voters

(2) Interference with the election.

(3) Traveling through the polling place with a firearm or projectile weapon for any purpose other than reaching a permitted destination.

(e) It is not a defense if the person was unaware that the person possessed a firearm or projectile weapon at polling place on Election Day.

(f) Possession of a firearm or projectile weapon at a polling place is a class A misdemeanor.

(g) The Superior Court has exclusive jurisdiction over offenses under this section.

(h) The Department of Elections shall post signs at the entrance of each polling place on election day to notify the public that firearms and projectile weapons are not permitted at the polling place. 84 c. 525. § 17

§ 1457C. Possession of Firearm in a College or University Safe Zone; Class A Misdemeanor.

(a) As used in this section:

(1) a. "College or university safe zone" means all of the following:

Any building, structure, athletic field, sports stadium or real property owned, operated, leased, or rented by any public or private college or university.

1. Any motor vehicle owned, operated, leased, or rented by any public or private college or university.

b. "College or university safe zone" does not include state or locally owned or maintained roads, streets, and pedestrian routes and bike paths pertaining to those roads or streets, running through or adjacent to premises or property owned, operated, or controlled by any public or private college or university, which are open full time to public vehicular traffic. 84 Del. Laws, c. 369, § 1;

Title 11 Chapter 5 Subchapter VII
§ 1456 Unsafe Storage of a Firearm or Projectile Weapon; Class A or B Misdemeanor

(a) (1) A person is guilty of unsafe storage of a firearm or projectile weapon when the person intentionally or recklessly stores or leaves a loaded firearm or projectile weapon within the reach or easy access of an unauthorized person, the unauthorized person obtains the firearm or projectile weapon, and all of the following do apply:

a. The firearm or projectile weapon was not stored in a locked box or container. This paragraph(a)(1)a. does not apply to a projectile weapon that was stored in a way to render the projectile weapon not readily operable.

b. The firearm or projectile weapon was not disabled with a tamper-resistant trigger lock which was properly engaged so as to render the firearm or projectile weapon inoperable by a person other than the owner or other lawfully-authorized user. This paragraph (a)(1)b. does not apply to a projectile weapon that cannot be fitted with a trigger lock.

c. The firearm or projectile weapon was not stored in a location that a reasonable person would have believed to be secure from access by an unauthorized person.

d. The unauthorized person did not obtain the firearm or projectile weapon as the result of an unlawful entry by any person.

(2) For the purposes of this section:

a. **"Not readily operable"** means that the projectile weapon is disassembled, broken down, or stored in a manner to prevent its immediate use.

b. "Stores or leaves" does not mean when the firearm or projectile weapon is carried by or under the control of the owner or other lawfully-authorized user.

c. "Unauthorized person" means a child or person prohibited by state or federal law from owning or possessing a firearm or projectile weapon.

(b) [Repealed.]

(c) (1) Unsafe storage of a firearm or projectile weapon is a class B misdemeanor if paragraphs (c)(2)a., b., or c. of this section do not apply.

(2) Unsafe storage of a firearm or projectile weapon is a class A misdemeanor if the unauthorized person does any of the following…. 84 Del. Laws, c. 525. § 14

Note: See Preemption Section for carry in Police Stations and County/City Buildings. I can find nothing in the DE State Statutes or the DE Administrative Rules stating Slot/Casinos are off limits.

Carrying of a Firearm Is Prohibited In

- Federal Buildings
- State approved "SLOTS"
- Courthouses, police stations, prisons and other detention facilities' (Title 11 § 1256 & § 1258).
- Wildlife Management Areas (Del. Reg. Title 7 – Div. Fish/Wildlife – 3900 Wildlife – 8.3.4.1)

State Admin Rules
Title 14 Education
1100 Transportation
1150 School Transportation

10.15 Weapons of Any Kind Are Not Permitted On A School Bus. 24 DE Reg. 145 (08/01/20)

Note: The Delaware Supreme Court Ruled on 12/7/17 that the DNREC could not ban legally carried firearms in State Parks and State Forests. That ruling doesn't mention other properties under the Dept. of Natural Resources and Environmental Control only State Parks and Forests. The below Admin Rule would apply to other properties in the Division not covered by the ruling such as Wildlife Areas.

Title 7 Natural Resources and Environmental Control
3000 Division of Fish and Wildlife
3900 Wildlife
8.0 General Rules and Regulations Governing Land and Waters Administered by the Division

8.3.4 Firearms on Division Areas.

8.3.4.1 It shall be unlawful for any person to possess a firearm within areas designated in 8.3.4.6 below administered by the Division, except as authorized by the Director in writing, or as set forth below.

8.3.4.2 It shall be unlawful for any person to possess a rifled firearm of any description at any time on those lands bordering the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal and licensed to the Department by the Government of the United States for wildlife management purposes, except that muzzleloaders and shotguns with rifle barrels may be used during deer seasons when it is lawful to use those firearms.

8.3.4.3 It shall be unlawful for any person to discharge any firearm on lands or waters administered by the Division on Sunday, except in areas designated by the Director or with a permit from the Director.

8.3.4.4 It shall be unlawful for any person to discharge any firearm on lands or waters administered by the Division for any purpose, including target shooting, other than to hunt during an open season, under conditions approved by the Director and specified on the current wildlife area map. 29 DE Reg. 621 (01/01/26)

Note: Handgunlaw.us recommends you read all of Admin Rule 8.3.4.

State Parks Regulations.

Title 7 Nat Resources 9200 - 9201 Regulations Governing State Parks

21.0 Hunting, Fishing and Wildlife Management - Environmental D Violation

21.1 It shall be unlawful to display, possess or discharge firearms of any description, air rifles, B.B. guns, sling shots, or archery equipment within designated areas administered by the Division, except with prior written approval of the Director, or as set forth below.

21.1.1 Designated areas shall include park offices, visitor centers, nature centers, bathhouses, restaurants and snack bars, stadiums and facilities while used for sporting events, concerts, and festivals, museums, zoos, stables, educational facilities, dormitories, playgrounds, swimming pools, guarded beaches, and water parks, and shall be identified by appropriate signage.

21.1.2 The Director may grant written approval on a daily basis for the possession of firearms within designated areas, upon written application showing good cause related to self-defense or the defense of family, and due regard for the safety of others within the designated areas.

21.1.3 Active duty and qualified retired law enforcement officers may possess firearms within areas administered by the Division, including designated areas.

21.1.4 Delaware residents holding an active current permit to carry a concealed deadly weapon may carry a firearm within areas administered by the Division, including designated areas

21.1.5 Firearms may be carried within areas administered by the Division, outside of designated areas, by any person not prohibited by 11 Del.C. §1448. 22 DE Reg. 779 (03/01/19)

State Forest Regulations.

State Admin Rules Title 3 Agriculture 400 Forest Service
402 State Forest Regulations

8.0 Hunting Rules and Regulations

8.1 State Forests are year-round multiple use areas. Hunters share the use of State Forest lands with other public users such as hikers, campers, horseback riders, firewood cutters, and loggers.

8.8 Target shooting is prohibited. Firearms are allowed for legal hunting and are otherwise prohibited within designated safe areas on State Forest lands, except as set forth below.

8.8.1 Designated areas shall include State Forest Offices, education centers, and and shall be identified by appropriate signage.

8.8.3 Delaware residents holding an active current permit to carry a concealed deadly weapon may carry a firearm within areas administered by the Department, including designated areas

8.8.4 Firearms may be carried within areas administered by the Department, outside of designated areas, by any person not prohibited by 11 **Del.C.** §1448. 24 DE Reg. 656 (01/01/21)

Note: See AG Opinions/Court Case Section for new Court Ruling on Places that they can make off limits to Carry. Last few pages of ruling shows rules with Unconstitutional Parks Struck through.

Note: This is a Class A or B misdemeanor depending on if the firearm is/is not used later in a crime.

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

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 Delaware 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.

Must Inform Officer Immediately on Contact By Law?

"NO"

Title 11
Chapter 19.
Subchapter I

§ 1902. Questioning and Detaining Suspects.

(a) A peace officer may stop any person abroad, or in a public place, who the officer has reasonable ground

to suspect is committing, has committed or is about to commit a crime, and may demand the person's name, address, business abroad and destination.

(b) Any person so questioned who fails to give identification or explain the person's actions to the satisfaction of the officer may be detained and further questioned and investigated.

(c) The total period of detention provided for by this section shall not exceed 2 hours. The detention is not an arrest and shall not be recorded as an arrest in any official record. At the end of the detention the person so detained shall be released or be arrested and charged with a crime. 56 Del. Laws, c. 152, § 1; 70 Del. Laws, c. 186, § 1.;

§ 1903. Searching Questioned Person for Weapon.

A peace officer may search for a dangerous weapon any person whom the officer has stopped or detained to question as provided in § 1902 of this title, whenever the officer has reasonable ground to believe that the officer is in danger if the person possesses a dangerous weapon. If the officer finds a weapon, the officer may take and keep it until the completion of the questioning, when the officer shall either return it or arrest the person. The arrest may be for the illegal possession of the weapon. C. 1953, § 1903; 70 Del. Laws, c. 186, § 1.;

Note: I can find nothing in Delaware law that states you must carry your permit/license on your person. Handgunlaw.us recommends you always carry your issued permit when carrying your legal firearm. I have

been informed by a Firearms Instructor in DE that the DE AG has stated if you are carrying you must have your permit on you.

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

Carry Allowed in these Areas:

***State Parks:** **YES** Per Admin Rule Title 7 – Parks/Recreation **9201-21 thru 21.1.6**

State/Nat. Forests: **YES** Per Admin Rule Title 7 – Parks/Recreation **9201-21 thru 21.1.5**

State Wildlife Areas: **YES** **Title 7 - Wildlife - General Rules and Regulations – 3900- 8.3.4.9**

Road Side Rest Areas: **YES**

***Notice:** If State Park Carry is Legal in this state and if that state park is located on a lake created by the US Army Corp of Engineers (COE) who owns the land and leases it to the state for that park the park is Off Limits to the legal carrying of firearms per federal law. **36 CFR 327.13** District Commanders received this Memorandum detailing how they could authorize someone to carry on (COE) property. The (COE) has also put out a Pamphlet on carrying firearms on (COE) Property. They do not post their property you must know the boundaries. Hunting **is usually** allowed during hunting season.

RV/Car Carry Without a Permit/License

Title 11, Chapter 5.
Subchapter VII.
Subpart A.

Note: Must be clearly visible

§ 1442 Carrying a Concealed Deadly Weapon; Class G Felony; Class D Felony.

(a) A person is guilty of carrying a concealed deadly weapon when the person carries concealed a deadly weapon upon or about the person without a license to do so as provided by § 1441 of this title.

Carrying a concealed deadly weapon is a class G felony, unless the deadly weapon is a firearm or a projectile weapon , in which case it is a class D felony

(b) Carrying a concealed deadly weapon is a class G felony, unless the deadly weapon is a firearm, in which case it is a class D felony.

(c) It shall be a defense that the defendant has been issued an otherwise valid license to carry a concealed deadly weapon pursuant to terms of § 1441 of this title, where:

(1) The license has expired,

(2) The person had applied for renewal of said license within the allotted time frame prior to expiration of the license, and

(3) The offense is alleged to have occurred while the application for renewal of said license was pending before the court

(d) It shall b a defense that the defendant complied with **§** 1456(b) of this title. 84 Del. Laws, c. 525, **§** 4

§ 1443. Carrying a Concealed Dangerous Instrument; Class a Misdemeanor.

(a) A person is guilty of carrying a concealed dangerous instrument when the person carries concealed a dangerous instrument upon or about the person.

(b) It shall be a defense that the defendant was carrying the concealed dangerous instrument for a specific lawful purpose and that the defendant had no intention of causing any physical injury or threatening the same.

(c) For the purposes of this section, disabling chemical spray, as defined in § 222 of this title, shall not be considered to be a dangerous instrument.

(d) Carrying a concealed dangerous instrument is a class A misdemeanor. 71 Del. Laws, c. 374, § 6.

§ 1456. Unsafe Storage of a Firearm Or Projectile Weapon; Class A or B Misdemeanor.

(a) (1) A person is guilty of unsafe storage of a firearm or projectile weapon when the person intentionally or recklessly stores or leaves a loaded firearm or projectile weapon within the reach or easy access of an unauthorized person, the unauthorized person obtains the firearm or projectile weapon, and all of the following do apply:

a. The firearm or projectile weapon was not stored in a locked box or container. This paragraph(a)(1)a. does not apply to a projectile weapon that was stored in a way to render the projectile weapon not readily operable.

b. The firearm or projectile weapon was not disabled with a tamper-resistant trigger lock which was properly engaged so as to render the firearm or projectile weapon inoperable by a person other than the owner or other lawfully-authorized user. This paragraph (a)(1)b. does not apply to a projectile weapon that cannot be fitted with a trigger lock.

c. The firearm or projectile weapon was not stored in a location that a reasonable person would have believed to be secure from access by an unauthorized person.

d. The unauthorized person did not obtain the firearm or projectile weapon as the result of an unlawful entry by any person.

(2) For the purposes of this section:

a. **"Not Readily Operable"** means that the projectile weapon is disassembled, broken down, or stored in a manner to prevent its immediate use.

b. "Stores or leaves" does not mean when the firearm or projectile weapon is carried by or under the control of the owner or other lawfully-authorized user.

c. "Unauthorized person" means a child or person prohibited by state or federal law from owning or possessing a firearm or projectile weapon. 84 Del. Laws, c. 525. § 14

Note: You can't carry a concealed Firearm in a vehicle but if it is on the seat or dash then it is legal. Do not put it under the seat or in the Glove Box/Console. That is concealed. The Dash is best. Handgunlaw.us recommends you read all of 1456.

Open Carry (Without a Valid Permit/License)

Open Carry is legal in Delaware but from all I can find out not a common practice. Places as listed in the "Places Off Limits" above apply to those who open carry. See the "RV/Car Carry Without a Permit" section for carrying in a vehicle. Delaware has preemption but some Cities and Counties that had Laws/Ordinances concerning the carrying of firearms were grandfathered when preemption was passed. It is up to you to know the local Laws/Ordinances. The Minimum age for Open Carry is 18.

In some states Open Carry is forbidden in places where those with a valid permit/license can carry. This is not the last word on Open Carry in this state. Go to Google and type in State Name Open Carry or Open Carry State Name for a search for open carry info in this state. Check with the **State's RKBA**

Organization/s. Also see "Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases" Section for any written opinions/Cases on Open Carry.

State Preemption

Title 22: Chpt. 8: Subchpt. VI:
§ 835. Amendments Prohibited.

(a) This chapter shall not permit the amending of a municipal charter so as to:

(6) Prohibit, restrict or license ownership, transfer, possession or transportation of firearms or components of firearms or ammunition, except that the discharge of a firearm may be regulated; provided that any regulation or ordinance incorporates the justification defenses as found in Title 11 of the Delaware Code. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to invalidate existing municipal ordinances. 70 Del. Laws, c. 186, § 1.;

Title 9: Chpt. 3: Subpart II
§ 330 General Powers and Duties.

(a) The county government of each county shall:

(1) Except as otherwise provided by law, have the direction, management and control of the business and finances of the respective counties; and

(2) Have full and complete jurisdiction over all matters and things now or hereafter vested by law in the county governments of the respective counties, or in, or appertaining to, the office of the county governing officials of each county; and

(3) Have and exercise every power, privilege, right and duty which belongs and appertains to the county governments of the respective counties, or to the office of the county governing officials of the county; and

(4) Have the power and authority to impose and collect by ordinance a tax upon the transfer of real property situate within unincorporated areas of the county, subject to the conditions and limitations provided in § 8102 of this title.

(b) The county governments of the several counties shall take care that:

(1) The affairs of the respective counties are administered with efficiency and economy; and

(2) The officers and employees of the counties, chosen and appointed by the county governments, shall faithfully perform the duties imposed upon them.

(c) The county governments shall enact no law or regulation prohibiting, restricting or licensing the ownership, transfer, possession or transportation of firearms or components of firearms or ammunition except that the discharge of a firearm may be regulated; provided any law, ordinance or regulation incorporates the justification defenses as found in Title 11 of the Delaware Code.

(d) Notwithstanding subsection (c) of this section, county governments may adopt ordinances regulating the possession of firearms, ammunition, components of firearms, or explosives in police stations and county buildings which contain all of the provisions contained in this subsection. Any ordinance adopted by a county government regulating possession of firearms, ammunition, components of firearms, or explosives in police stations or county buildings shall require that all areas where possession is restricted is clearly identified by a conspicuous sign posted at each entrance to the restricted area. The sign may also specify that persons in violation may be denied entrance to the building or be ordered to leave the building. Any ordinance adopted by county governments relating to possession in police stations or county buildings shall also state that any person who immediately foregoes entry or immediately exits such building due to the possession of a firearm, ammunition, components of firearms, or explosives shall not be guilty of violating

the ordinance. County governments may establish penalties for any intentional violation of such ordinance as deemed necessary to protect public safety. An ordinance adopted by the county government shall not prevent the following in county buildings or police stations:

(1) possession of firearms, components of firearms, and ammunition or explosives by law enforcement officers;

(2) law enforcement agencies receiving shipments or delivery of firearms, components of firearms, ammunition or explosives;

(3) law enforcement agencies conducting firearms safety and training programs;

(4) law enforcement agencies from conducting firearm or ammunition public safety programs, donation, amnesty, or any other similar programs in police stations or municipal buildings;

(5) compliance by persons subject to protection from abuse court orders;

(6) carrying firearms and ammunition by persons who hold a valid license pursuant to either § 1441 or §1441A of Title 11 of the Delaware Code so long as the firearm remains concealed except for inadvertent display or for self-defense or defense of others;

(7) officers or employees of the United States duly authorized to carry a concealed firearm;

(8) agents, messengers and other employees of common carriers, banks, or business firms, whose duties require them to protect moneys, valuables and other property and are engaged in the lawful execution of such duties.

(e) For the purposes of this section, "county building" means a building where a county government entity meets in its official capacity or containing the offices of elected officials and of public employees actively engaged in performing governmental business but excluding any parking facility; provided, however, that if such building is not a county owned or leased building, such building shall be considered a county building for the purposes of this section only during the time such government entity is meeting in or occupying such a building. 65 Del. Laws, c. 133, § 2; 67 Del. Laws, c. 415, § 1; 80 Del. Laws, c. 166, § 1.;

Title 22 § 111 Limitation on Firearm Regulations.

(a) The municipal governments shall enact no law, ordinance or regulation prohibiting, restricting or licensing the ownership, transfer, possession or transportation of firearms or components of firearms or ammunition except that the discharge of a firearm may be regulated; provided any law, ordinance or regulation incorporates the justification defenses as found in Title 11. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to invalidate municipal ordinances existing before July 4, 1985, and any ordinance enacted after July 4, 1985, is hereby repealed. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section to the contrary, the City of Wilmington may, in addition to the nature and extent of regulation permitted by this section, enact any law or ordinance governing the possession or concealment of a paintball gun within its corporate limits as it deems necessary to protect the public safety.

(b) Subsection (a) notwithstanding, municipal governments may adopt ordinances regulating the possession of firearms, ammunition, components of firearms, or explosives in police stations and municipal buildings which contain all of the provisions contained in this subsection. Any ordinance adopted by a municipal government regulating possession of firearms, ammunition, components of firearms, or explosives in police stations or municipal buildings shall require that all areas where possession is restricted is clearly identified by a conspicuous sign posted at each entrance to the restricted area. The sign may also specify that persons in violation may be denied entrance to the building or be ordered to leave the building. Any ordinance adopted by municipal governments relating to possession in police stations or municipal buildings shall also state that any person who immediately foregoes entry or immediately exits such building due to the possession of a firearm, ammunition, components of firearms, or explosives shall not be guilty of violating the ordinance. Municipal governments may establish penalties for any intentional violation of such ordinance as deemed

necessary to protect public safety. An ordinance adopted by the municipal government shall not prevent the **f**ollowing in municipal buildings or police stations:

(1) possession of firearms, components of firearms, and ammunition or explosives by law enforcement officers;

(2) law enforcement agencies receiving shipments or delivery of firearms, components of firearms, ammunition or explosives;

(3) law enforcement agencies conducting firearms safety and training programs;

(4) law enforcement agencies from conducting firearm or ammunition public safety programs, donation, amnesty, or any other similar programs in police stations or municipal buildings;

(5) compliance by persons subject to protection from abuse court orders;

(6) carrying firearms and ammunition by persons who hold a valid license pursuant to either § 1441 or §1441A of Title 11 of this Code so long as the firearm remains concealed except for inadvertent display or for self-defense or defense of others;

(7) officers or employees of the United States duly authorized to carry a concealed firearm; or

(8) agents, messengers and other employees of common carriers, banks, or business firms, whose duties require them to protect moneys, valuables and other property and are engaged in the lawful execution of such duties.

(c) For the purposes of this subsection, "municipal building" means a building where a municipal government entity meets in its official capacity or containing the offices of elected officials and of public employees actively engaged in performing governmental business but excluding any parking facility; provided, however, that if such building is not a municipally owned or leased building, such building shall be considered a municipal building for the purposes of this section only during the time such government entity is meeting in or occupying such a building. 74 Del. Laws, c. 280, § 1; 80 Del. Laws, c. 164, § 1.;

Deadly Force Laws

Title 11. Crimes and Criminal Procedure
Part 1. Delaware Criminal Code.
Chapter 4. Defenses to Criminal Liability.

§ 461. Justification - A defense.

§ 462. Same - Execution of public duty.

§ 463. Justification - Choice of evils.

§ 464. Justification - Use of force in self-protection.

§ 465. Same - Use of force for the protection of other persons.

§ 466. Same - Use of force for the protection of property.

§ 467. Same - Use of force in law enforcement.

§ 468. Same - Use of force by persons with special responsibility for care, discipline or safety of others.

§ 469. Justification - Person unlawfully in dwelling.

§ 470. Provisions generally applicable to justification.

§ 471. Definitions relating to justification.

§ 475. Immunity as an affirmative defense.

Knife Laws State/Cities

To access State/Local Knife Laws Click "Here"

Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

YES

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

Chemical Sprays/Stun Gun/Higher Capacity Magazine Laws

Higher Capacity Magazines

Title 11 Chpt. 5 Subchpt. VII § 1468. Definitions related to large-capacity magazines.

For purposes of this section and §§ 1466 and 1467 of this title:

(1) "Ammunition feeding device" means any magazine, belt, drum, feed strip, or similar device that holds ammunition for a firearm.

(2)a. "Large-capacity magazine" means any ammunition feeding device capable of accepting, or that can readily be converted to hold, more than 17 rounds of ammunition.

b. "Large-capacity magazine" does not include an attached tubular device designed to accept, and only capable of operating with, .22 caliber rimfire ammunition.

c. For purposes of this subsection, the presence of a removable floor plate in an ammunition feeding device that is not capable of accepting more than 17 rounds of ammunition shall not, without more, be sufficient evidence that the ammunition feeding device can readily be converted to hold more than 17 rounds of ammunition. 85 Del. Laws, c. 467, § 9;

Title 11 Chpt. 5 Subchpt. VII § 1469. Large-Capacity Magazines Prohibited; Class E Felony; Class B Misdemeanor; or Civil Violation.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (c) and (d) of this section, it is unlawful for a person to manufacture, sell, offer for sale, purchase, receive, transfer, or possess a large-capacity magazine.

(b)(1) A violation of this section which is a first offense which only involves possession of a large capacity magazine is a civil penalty of $100.

(2) A second violation of this section which only involves possession of a large capacity magazine is a class B misdemeanor.

(3) All other violations of this section, including a subsequent offense involving only possession of a large capacity magazine are a class E felony.

(4) A large-capacity magazine is subject to forfeiture for a violation of this section.

(5) The Superior Court has exclusive jurisdiction over violations under subsections

(c) This section does not apply to any of the following:

(1) Personnel of the United States government or a unit of that government who are acting within the scope of official business.

(2) Members of the armed forces of the United States or of the National Guard who are acting within the scope of official business.

(3) A law-enforcement officer.

(4) A qualified retired law-enforcement officer.

(5) An individual who holds a valid concealed carry permit issued by the Superior Court under § 1441 of this title. 83 Del. Laws, c. 348, § 1

Note: (5) above states those with a permit issued by Superior Court Under § 1441 are exempt. The EXEPMTION likely doesn't apply to DE residents without a permit and non-residents of Delaware carrying with a permit DE Honors.

Stun Guns/Chem Sprays

Title 11 Chapter 2
§ 222, General Definitions

(5) "Dangerous instrument" means all of the following:

a. Any instrument, article, or substance which, under the circumstances in which it is used, attempted to be used, or threatened to be used, is readily capable of causing death or serious physical injury.

b. Any disabling chemical spray.

c. Any electronic control device, including a neuromuscular incapacitation device designed to incapacitate a person.

(29) "Projectile weapon" means any of the following:

a. A bow.
b. A crossbow.
c. An airbow.
d. A weapon designed to discharge or project an arrow, crossbow bolt, or spear.
e. An airgun that discharges or projects a pellet, slug, or bullet larger than .177 caliber. HB 418 2026

New Castle County, DE

Sec. 22.03.010. - Stun Guns and Taser Guns.

A. It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, make, deliver, transport, trade, give, sell, purchase or possess a stun gun or taser gun.

B. The term "stun gun," as used in this Section, means any battery-powered, pulsed electrical device of high voltage and low or no amperage which, when pressed against a person, can disrupt the central nervous system and cause temporary loss of voluntary muscle control of such person.

C. The term "taser gun," as used in this Section, means any device contained in a package which permits it to be hand held, containing an electrical supply unit, and into which an expendable plastic cassette may be inserted and which operates by shooting or projecting a ball, net or dart carrying fine wires from the package

to the target and which, upon hitting a person, can send out current capable of disrupting the person's nervous system in such a manner as to render the person incapable of functioning normally.

D. Exempt from this Section shall be any law enforcement officer while performing his or her lawful duties within this County and those selling to any law enforcement officer while performing his or her lawful duties within this County.

E. A conviction of violation of this Section shall be punishable as provided in Section 1.01.009 of this Code.

Ord. No. 15-048 , § 1, 5-12-2015)

Wilmington, DE

Chapter 36, Article V , Division 2
Sec. 36-161. - Stun Guns, etc.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, make, deliver, transport, trade, give, sell, or possess a converted tear gas gun, stun gun or taser gun.

(b) The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this section, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this subsection, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

(1) Converted tear gas gun means a tear gas gun which has been altered to fire a projectile with sufficient force to cause death or physical injury.

(2) Stun gun means any battery-powered, pulsed electrical device of high voltage and low or no amperage which, when pressed against a person, can disrupt the central nervous system and cause temporary loss of voluntary muscle control of such person.

(3) Taser gun means any device contained in a package which permits it to be handheld, containing an electrical supply unit, and into which an expendable plastic cassette may be inserted and which operates by shooting or projecting a ball, net, or dart carrying fine wires from the package to the target and which, upon hitting a person can send out current capable of disrupting the person's nervous system in such a manner as to render the person incapable of functioning normally.

(c) Any law enforcement officer while performing his lawful duties within the city shall be exempted from the effect of this section. For purposes of this section, the term "law enforcement officer" shall include police officers, the attorney general, the attorney general's deputies and investigators, the sheriff, and the sheriff's deputies, prison guards, constables and bailiffs.

(d) A conviction of violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine of not less than $500.00 and not more than $2,500.00 or by both such fine and imprisonment not exceeding six months. The minimum sentence of $500.00 fine shall not be subject to suspension or reduction for any reason.

(Ord. No. 92-053(sub 1), § 26(j)(4)(39-19.4), 7-2-92)

LEOSA State Information

Delaware LEOSA Information 1
Delaware LEOSA Information 2
Delaware LEOSA State Guidelines
Retired DSP LEOSA Information

DE LEOSA Statutes Title 11 § 1441A & § 1441B

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

Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

DE Supreme Court – Carrying Weapons in Your Home Without a Permit/License to Carry

DE Supreme Court – Carry Outside the Home and On Public Housing Grounds (3/18/14)

DE Superior Court – Banning Carry in State Parks and Forests Constitutional (12/16)

DE Supreme Court –Overturned Ban on Carrying in State Parks/Forests. (12/2017)

DE Superior Court – Some Rules on St. Park/Forest Carry Struck Down. (10/2018)

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

Link to State Statutes

Airport Carry: **No laws found.**

Training Valid for: **5 years** **Title 11, Chpt 5 Sub VII § 1448D**

Time Period to Establish Residency: **Reside in Jurisdiction**

Minimum Age for Permit/License: **18**

Permit/License Info Public Information: **NO** Title 11 Chpt. 5 Subchpt. VII Subpart A – 1441 **BUT**

(b) The Prothonotary of the county in which any applicant for a license files the same shall cause notice of every such application to be published once, at least 10 days before the next term of the Superior Court. The publication shall be made in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county. In making such publication it shall be sufficient for the Prothonotary to do the same as a list in alphabetical form stating therein simply the name and residence of each applicant respectively.

State Reciprocity/How They Honor Other States Statute: **Title 11 Chpt. 5 Subchpt. VII § 1441.**

State Firearm Laws: **11-5-VII-1441 thru 1461**

State Deadly Force Laws: **11-4-461 thru 475**

State Knife Laws: **11-2-222**

Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws: **11-5-VII-1443**

Body Armor Laws: **11-5-VII-1449**

Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms? **YES** **Title 11-5-VII- § 1441**

State Safe Storage/Access by Minors Statute/s: **Title 11, § 603 and Title 11, § 1456**

Is carrying of a Concealed Firearm with Permit/License for Defensive Purposes Only While Hunting Legal? **?** Not While Bow Hunting Deer. It is now legal to hunt deer with a handgun during any shotgun deer season. The Handgun must be used in place of a shotgun. You cannot carry both in the field at the same time. Unsure at other times. DE F&W Hunting & Trapping Guide.

Red Flag Statute: **Title 10 - Chpt. 77 - § 7701**

Notes

What Does DE Consider A Loaded Firearm?

TITLE 7 Conservation Game, Wildlife and Dogs
Chapter 7. Regulations and Prohibitions Concerning Game And Fish

Subchapter I. General Provisions
§ 708. Loaded Firearms or projectile weapons Prohibited in or on Motor Vehicles, Motorboats or Farm Machinery.

No person shall. for purposes of taking wildlife, have a loaded firearm or projectile weapon in that person's possession in, against or on any automobile, other vehicle, any piece of farm machinery, motorboat while under power, sailboat while under power, or have any ammunition in the magazine or chamber of such firearm or projectile weapon except when it is otherwise lawful to hunt crippled migratory birds from a motorboat as permitted by federal law. HB 4 2025 85 Del. Laws, c. 151, § 5

State Emergency Powers

Title 20 Chapter 31. Subchapter III.
§ 3115 Authority of the Governor

(b) In performing the duties of the Governor under this chapter, the Governor may issue, amend and rescind all necessary executive orders, emergency orders, proclamations and regulations, which shall have the force and effect of law. 73 Del. Laws, c. 355, § 4.;

Title 20 Chapter 31. Subchapter III.
§ 3116. Powers.

The Governor may issue separate levels of driving restrictions throughout the State based on the severity of conditions in any given area within the State; and

(14) Take such other actions as the Governor reasonably believes necessary to help maintain life, health, property or public peace.

(c) During an emergency or disaster:

(1) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed as granting the power to suspend or limit the right of law abiding citizens to keep and bear arms for defense of self, family, home and State as guaranteed by Article I, § 20 of the Delaware Constitution; and

(2) Nothing contained in this section shall prevent law-abiding citizens, during such emergency or disaster, from taking reasonable steps to safeguard their arms from destruction, looting or theft, including but not limited to their removal of such items from areas of danger to locations of relative safety.
85 Del. Laws, c. 25, § 2;

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

Minimum Age for Possessing and Transporting of Handguns.

Delaware 21 Y/O Title 11, Chapter 5 Subchapter VII, Subpart A, § 1445 Per HB 451

The Delaware Supreme Court **Ruling 9/8/2026,** the Age Restriction was Legal Under under **HB 451.**
DE Statute Title 11- Chpt. 5. **§ 1445** has not been updated online for Changes by **HB 451.**

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.

Some states (and counties) require Firearms Identification Cards, and/or registration.

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

Delaware counties issue Licenses and each county may have a different format.



This image has been digitally assembled from 2 or more images. It may not be 100% accurate but gives a good representation of the actual Permit/License.

Updates to this Page

Archive of Previous Updates 1

7/1/2025 – All Links Checked.
9/1/2025 - § 708 in Notes Section Updated per HB 4. Just added "projectile weapons" to the Definition. Of Loaded Firearm.
10/15/2025 – All External Links, Statutes and Admin Rules Quoted Have Been Checked and are up to Date and Point to the Most Up to Date Edition of that Statute/Admin Rule and/or Document.
1/20/2026 - All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed. On This Date All Statutes Quoted Checked and are Latest Version of That Statute.
3/15/2026 - All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed. On This Date All Statutes Quoted Checked and are Latest Version of That Statute.
6/5/2026 – All Links Checked.
9/5/2026 – All Links Checked.
9/14/2026 – Age to Transport a handgun W/O a Permit In Notes Section Updated Per DE Supreme Court Ruling.