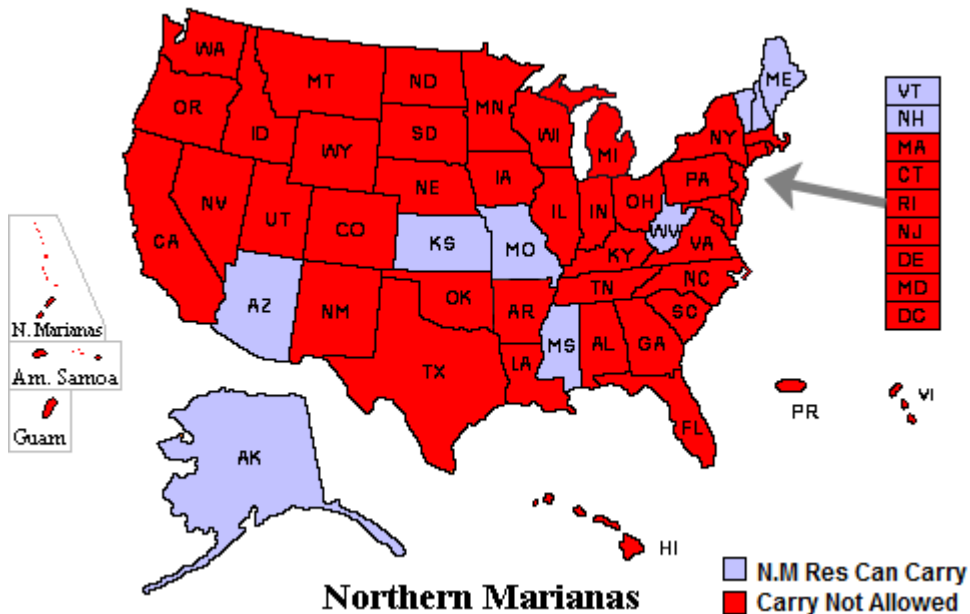


Notice: The US District Court for the Northern Mariana Islands has issued [A Ruling](#) (9/28/16) with the court ruling that firearms must be able to be transported and other firearms larger than ,223 can be owned and that the \$1000.00 tax per handgun and other provisions in their new gun laws were unconstitutional. All The statutes referenced in this document have been repealed and new legislation is in the process. They have also moved all their statutes. This page will be updated when new information becomes available.

Northern Mariana Islands

No Issue

Must Inform Officer: N/A



Links

[Northern Marianas
Dept of Public Safety](#)

[Weapons ID Card
Application](#)

[Firearm Bill Passed
2016](#)

[Firearm Laws \(ATF\)](#)

[State Admin Rules](#)

[State Statutes](#)

State Attorney General

[Administrative Rules
On Firearms](#)

[Last Updated: 8/20/17](#)

Permits/Licenses This State Honors Listed Below

Northern Marianas residents can carry in Alaska, Arizona, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, Vermont and West Virginia. AK, AZ, KS, ME, MS, MO, NH, VT and WV allow anyone who can legally possess a firearm to carry it concealed without any type of permit/license. You must be 21 years of age.

[Title 6: Crimes and Criminal Procedure](#)

[Division 2: Contraband Offenses](#)

[§ 2207. New Residents, Temporary Residents and Visitors to the Commonwealth.](#)

Visitors, new residents, and temporary residents in the Commonwealth may not import, transport, purchase, use or possess any firearm, dangerous device or ammunition in the Commonwealth without an identification card issued pursuant to this article. Any person who possesses any firearms, dangerous devices, or ammunition shall, before or immediately upon entrance into the Commonwealth, turn it in to the Department of Public Safety or the chief of police. The firearm, dangerous device or ammunition shall be returned to the person upon his or her being issued an identification card pursuant to the provisions of this article or upon departure from the Commonwealth. **Source:** 63 TTC § 558; amended by PL 6-38, § 3.

The Northern Marianas does not honor any other states permits. Law enforcement carrying under the LEOSA should be able to carry there. I would check with their authorities.

Note: The Northern Mariana Islands have very strict firearm laws/regulations. They do not have a carry law and the possession of firearms and transporting them is very restrictive. The mere possession of firearms was very difficult until 2016 when the courts struck down their firearm laws as being Unconstitutional. Their legislature passed laws that were very restrictive and very severe. Make sure you know the laws/regulations before possessing a firearm in the Northern Mariana Islands. The Northern Mariana Islands have also passed a \$1000.00 excise tax on all handguns coming into the Islands for 1 year then it expires. Handgunlaw.us also highly recommends you [Read the Bill](#) as passed and note all the restrictions on ownership.

How to Apply for a Permit

The Northern Marianas does not issue Permit/Licenses to carry concealed firearms.

Firearms Identification Card

[Title 6 - Div 2 - Chapt. 2 § 2204. Identification Cards.](#)

(a) No person may acquire or possess any firearm, dangerous device or ammunition unless the person holds an identification card issued pursuant to this article. The identification card is evidence of the holder's eligibility to possess and use or carry firearms, dangerous devices, or ammunition. (b) Identification cards are issued only by the Department of Public Safety pursuant to regulations made by the Department of Public Safety in the manner which is or may be provided by law.

(j) The holder of an identification card shall have it on or about his or her person at all times when carrying or using a firearm or dangerous device and shall display the card upon the request of any law enforcement official.

Non-Resident Permits

The Northern Marianas does not issue Non-Resident Permit/Licenses to carry or possess firearms.

Places Off-Limits Even With a Permit/License

[Title 6, Division 10 § 205. Authority to carry firearms in certain places and for certain purposes.](#)

(a) A person may not carry a firearm, except as provided by this Division or Commonwealth law.

(b) A person lawfully in possession of a firearm may carry the firearm:

- (1) Within the registrant's home or on land belonging to the registrant;
- (2) On the land or in the legal dwelling of another person as an invitee with that person's permission;
- (3) While it is being used for lawful sporting purposes, such as target practice at a shooting range or shooting gallery;
- (4) While it is being used for lawful hunting, fishing, or trapping purposes with a license or permit while engaged in hunting, trapping or fishing;
- (5) While it is kept at the registrant's place of business; or
- (6) While it is being transported for a lawful purpose as expressly authorized by § 209 of this Chapter or

federal law and in accordance with the requirements of said law.

(c) A violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$2,500 or imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

Title 6, Division 10 § 401. Gun Free Zones.

(a) No person in the Commonwealth, other than duly authorized law enforcement officers in the exercise of their duties, shall possess a firearm in any of the following places:

- (1) Any building occupied primarily by the government and any parking lot therefor, except for security personnel given express permission to carry a firearm.
- (2) Any government building, except for security personnel given express permission to carry a firearm;
- (3) Any Department of Public Safety building or office without the consent of the chief law enforcement officer in charge of that office or station;
- (4) Within five hundred feet of any polling place on any election day;
- (5) Within five hundred feet of any daycare center any portion of a building used as a child care facility without the consent of the manager or owner. Nothing in this subsection shall prevent the operator of a child care facility in a family home from owning or possessing a firearm;
- (6) Within five hundred feet of any adult or juvenile detention or correctional institution, prison or jail;
- (7) Within five hundred feet of any courthouse, or any courtrooms, administrative offices, libraries or other rooms of any such court whether or not such court solely occupies the building in question. This subdivision shall also include, but not be limited to, any juvenile, family, drug, or other court offices, any room or office wherein any of the courts or offices listed in this subdivision are temporarily conducting any business within the jurisdiction of such courts or offices. Nothing in this subdivision shall preclude those who serve in a law enforcement capacity for a court or as may be specified by court rule;
- (8) Within five hundred feet of any building owned, leased or controlled by the non-government agencies or programs that specifically help victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, and stalking;
- (9) Within five hundred feet of any building hosting a public meeting subject to the Open Government Act or any meeting of the legislature;
- (10) Within five hundred feet of any building owned, leased or controlled by the legislature;
- (11) Within five hundred feet of any building owned, leased or controlled by the Office of the Attorney General;
- (12) Within five hundred feet of any place of worship, unless leadership of a particular place of worship, however governed, elects to allow firearms;
- (13) Any establishment licensed to dispense intoxicating liquor for consumption on the premises
- (14) Within five hundred feet of any establishment containing poker machines or that engages in gambling, except for security personnel given express permission to carry a firearm;
- (15) Any place where the carrying of a firearm is prohibited by federal law;
- (16) Within one thousand feet of any higher education institution or early childhood development facility, elementary or secondary school facility, except for security personnel given express permission to carry a firearm;

(17) Any hospital and any public or private clinics accessible by the public. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of a hospital shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is kept in accordance with Chapter 2, § 206 of this Act

(18) Any private property whose owner, lessee, or manager has posted the premises as being off-limits to firearms by means of one or more signs displayed in a conspicuous place of a minimum size of eleven inches by fourteen inches with the writing thereon in letters of not less than one inch. The owner, business or commercial lessee, manager of a private business enterprise, or any other organization, entity, or person may prohibit persons from carrying firearms on the premises and may prohibit employees, not authorized by the employer, from carrying firearms on the property of the employer. An employer may prohibit employees or other persons from carrying a firearm in vehicles owned by the employer.

Title 6, Division 10 § 404. Gun Free Zones: Exceptions.

(a) The provisions of this chapter regarding the possession of firearms do not apply to:

(9) Any person who temporarily possesses a firearm while participating in a firearms training and safety class conducted by a firearms instructor;

(10) Any person present at a shooting range;

(11) Any person lawfully possessing a firearm on their person or in their vehicle and moving upon the highways, roads, or sidewalks of the Commonwealth in accordance with Chapter 2, § 209.

Note: Handgunlaw.us believes #11 does not give you the legal right to carry a concealed firearm in the instances noted but only gives you the right to transport the firearm as prescribe by law via vehicle to places the law allows you to be and from your vehicle after you stop to a place you can legally possess it.

(12) Any person that lawfully resides within a gun free zone under this Division may possess firearms in their home or on their property and may transport said firearms from or to their home or property in accordance with Chapter 2, § 209 this Act."

Title 6, Division 10 § 302. Possession or use of weapons while under the influence.

(a) No person shall carry a firearm, dangerous device, or destructive device while under the influence of any amount of alcohol, drugs, intoxicating compounds or combination of compounds, or any combination thereof.

(b) A violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine of not more than a \$1,000 or not more than one year imprisonment, or both.

Title 6, Division 10 § 311. Seizure and forfeiture of conveyances.

(b) Any conveyance, including motor vehicles, vessels, and airplanes, in which any person or persons transport or possess a firearm while committing a misdemeanor or felony offense under this Division, shall be seized and forfeited to the Commonwealth, provided that:

Title 6, Division 10 § 206. Lawful transportation of firearms.

(a) Any person who is not otherwise prohibited by the law from transporting, shipping, or receiving a firearm shall be pennitted 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 passenger 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.
- (d) It shall be a felony punishable by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or both, for any person to knowingly transport a firearm in violation of this section.

Title 6, Division 10 § 202. Allowing an Unsupervised Minor Use or Possess a Firearm.

(a) Any person who allows a minor, defined as any person under 21 years of age, to use or possess a firearm without adult supervision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars and 180 days imprisonment, or both.

Title 6, Division 10 § 204. Storage of firearms; penalties.

- (a) No person shall keep a firearm within a residence owned or controlled by that person unless:
- (1) the firearm is stored in a locked container or disabled with a trigger lock; or
 - (2) the firearm is carried on the person of an individual over the age of 21; or
 - (3) the firearm is under the immediate control of a person who is a law enforcement officer.
- (b) A person who violates the foregoing subsection (a) of this section is guilty of criminally negligent storage of a firearm and, except as otherwise provided in this section, shall be fined not more than \$1,000, imprisoned not more than 180 days, or both.
- (c) A person who violates subsection (a) of this section, and as a result, a minor causes injury or death to himself or another with the firearm, shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.
- (d) The provisions of this section shall not apply if the minor obtains the firearm as a result of an unlawful entry or burglary to any premises by any person.
- (e) For the purposes of this section, the term "minor" shall mean a person under the age of 21 years.
- (f) This section shall not apply to a properly registered firearm on the effective date of this Act until ninety days after this Act becomes law.

Title 6, Division 10 § 207. Persons Permitted to Possess Ammunition

- (a) No person shall possess ammunition in the Commonwealth unless:
- (1) He or she is a licensed firearm vendor;
 - (2) He or she is the holder of the valid registration certificate for a firearm of the same gauge or caliber as the ammunition he possesses; except, that no such person shall possess one or more restricted bullets; or
 - (3) He or she temporarily possesses ammunition while participating in a firearms training and safety class conducted by a firearms instructor.
- (c) Penalties.

- (1) any person convicted of a violation of subsection (a) of this section for legally allowable ammunition shall be fined not more than the amount set forth in \$2,500.00 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.
- (2) A person convicted of possessing more than one restricted pistol bullet in violation of subsection (a)(2) of this section may be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not to exceed 10 years, and shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a mandatory-minimum term of not less than 1 year and shall not be released from person or granted probation or suspension of sentence prior to serving the mandatory minimum sentence, and, in addition, may be fined not more than \$25,000.
- (3) A person convicted of possessing a single restricted pistol bullet in violation of subsection (a)(3) of this section shall be fined not more than the amount set forth in \$2,500.00 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

Title 6, Division 10 § 208. Prohibited Firearms.

(a) No person shall possess:

- (1) Sawed-off shotgun;
- (2) A silencer, sound suppressor or sound moderator;
- (3) Machine gun;
- (4) Short-barreled rifle;
- (5) An assault weapon;
- (6) A rifle other than a .22 caliber rimfire, .22 caliber center-fire and .223 caliber center-fire: or
- (7) A shotgun other than a .410 gauge.

(b) Whoever violates this section shall be punished by a fine of not more \$2,500 or imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both. However, if the violation occurs after such person has been convicted in the Commonwealth of a violation of this Division, or of a felony, either in the Commonwealth or in another jurisdiction, in which case such person shall be imprisoned for not more than 10 years, and may be fined not more than \$25,000.

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

Carry Allowed in these Areas:

State Parks: NO

State/National Forests: NO

State WMA's: NO

Road Side Rest Areas: NO

RV/Car Carry Without a Permit/License

It is illegal in the Northern Marianas to carry any loaded firearm in any vehicle.

Title 6, Division 10 § 206. 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 passenger 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.

(d) It shall be a felony punishable by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or both, for any person to knowingly transport a firearm in violation of this section.

(i) "**Container**" shall mean a secure container which is fully enclosed and locked with a padlock, key lock, combination lock, or similar locking device and that meets the standards, specifications, and regulations established and approved by the Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety."

Open Carry (Without a Valid Permit/License)

From everything Handgunlaw.us can find out the Open Carrying of a firearm is illegal.

State Preemption

[Title 6: Crimes and Criminal Procedure](#)

[Division 2: Contraband Offenses](#)

[§ 2227. Local Laws.](#)

Nothing in this article shall be deemed to prevent any local government from further restricting, by local law or ordinance, the transfer, possession, use or carriage of firearms, ammunition or dangerous devices. This article shall supersede all district laws and municipal ordinances in conflict with this article.

Source: 63 TTC § 578; amended by PL 6-38, § 3.

Deadly Force Laws

Title 6: Crimes and Criminal Procedure

General Provisions

§ 251. Defenses: Generally.

Knife Laws State/Cities

[Title 6: Crimes and Criminal Procedure](#)

[General Provisions](#)

[§ 102. Definitions.](#)

(f) “Dangerous weapon” means any automatic weapon, dangerous device, firearm, gun, handgun, long gun, semiautomatic weapon, knife, machete, or other thing by which a fatal wound or injury may be inflicted.

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

Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

NO

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

[Title 6, Division 10 § 207.](#) Persons Permitted to Possess Ammunition

(a) No person shall possess ammunition in the Commonwealth unless:

- (1) He or she is a licensed firearm vendor;
- (2) He or she is the holder of the valid registration certificate for a firearm of the same gauge or caliber as the ammunition he possesses; except, that no such person shall possess one or more restricted bullets; or
- (3) He or she temporarily possesses ammunition while participating in a firearms training and safety class conducted by a firearms instructor.

(b) No person in the Commonwealth 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.

(c) Penalties.

- (1) any person convicted of a violation of subsection (a) of this section for legally allowable ammunition shall be fined not more than the amount set forth in \$2,500.00 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.
- (2) A person convicted of possessing more than one restricted pistol bullet in violation of subsection (a)(2) of this section may be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not to exceed 10 years, and shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a mandatory-minimum term of not less than 1 year and shall not be released from prison or granted probation or suspension of sentence prior to serving the mandatory minimum sentence, and, in addition, may be fined not more than \$25,000.
- (3) A person convicted of possessing a single restricted pistol bullet in violation of subsection (a)(3) of this section shall be fined not more than the amount set forth in \$2,500.00 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

- (4) A person convicted of possessing a large capacity ammunition feeding device in violation of subsection (b) of this subsection may be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not to exceed 10 years, and shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a mandatory-minimum term of not less than 1 year and shall not be released from prison or granted probation or suspension of sentence prior to serving the mandatory-minimum sentence, and, in addition, may be fined not more than \$25,000. This section shall not apply to any large capacity ammunition feeding device possessed by the owner of a properly registered firearm capable of receiving such a device until ninety days after this Act becomes law.

LEOSA State Information

No St. LEOSA Information available.

See the LEOSA Section on the [USA Page](#) at Handgunlaw.us for more LEOSA Information.

Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

- [N. Mariana's US Dist. Ct. – Gun and Ammo Bans Unconstitutional](#)
- [N. Mariana's US Dist. Ct – New Gun Laws Unconstitutional](#) (9/28/16)

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

Airport Carry: NO

Training Valid for: N/A

Time Period to Establish Residency: N/A

Minimum Age for Permit/License: 21 to Possess

Permit/License Info Public Information: From all I can find out Firearms Possession ID Information is Private.

State Fire arm Laws: Title 6 Division 10, Title 6 - Division 2 – Chapt 2 – Article 1 - § 2201. - § 2273. Admin Code 150-70 and -80

State Deadly Force Laws: No laws found.

State Knife Laws: Title 6: Crimes And Criminal Procedure General Provisions § 102

Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws: No laws found.

Body Armor Laws: No laws found.

Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms? N/A

Notes

What Does the Northern Marianas Consider A Loaded Firearm?

Handgunlaw.us could find no mention of what the Northern Marianas considers a loaded or unloaded firearm in their statutes.

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.

Permit/License Image

Handgunlaw.us would like to have an image of the Northern Mariana Islands Firearm Identification card.

Updates to this Page

[Archive of Previous Updates](#) 4

10/1/16 – Notice Added at Top of Page. US Dist Court Ruling Added to AG/Court Case Section.

1/1/17 – Missouri Added as Permitless Carry State to List of States Under Map at Top of Page.

2/8/17 – Notice at Top of Page Updated. Statutes Concerning Firearms are in Flux and Will be Updated When Information Becomes Available.

2/24/17 – New Hampshire Added as Permitless Carry State to List of States Under Map at Top of Page.

8/20/17 – All Links Checked.