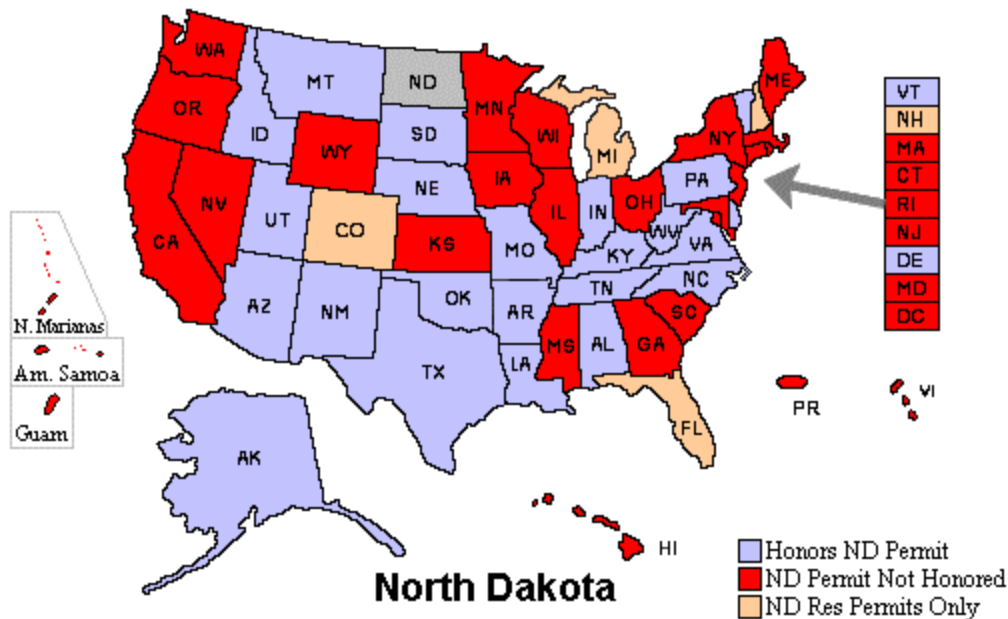


North Dakota

Shall Issue

Must Inform Officer: **NO**



Links

- [State CCW Site](#)
- [State CCW Pamphlet](#)
- [CCW Application](#)
- [State FAO Site](#)
- [State Statutes](#)
- [State Admin Rules](#)
- [State Reciprocity Info](#)
- [State Attorney General](#)
- [Additional State Info](#)
- [Secretary of State](#)

Last Updated: 1/17/10

Permits/Licenses This State Honors

Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	Colorado
Delaware	Florida	Idaho	Indiana	Kentucky
Louisiana	Michigan	Missouri	Montana	New Hampshire
Nebraska	North Carolina	Oklahoma	Pennsylvania	South Dakota
Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Virginia	West Virginia

Reciprocity with North Dakota is **at the discretion of the other state**. Generally, a state will agree to reciprocity **only** if ND's laws are "substantially similar" to that state's laws. For example, while North Dakota does not have age and residency restrictions or require a proficiency test some states do.

How to Apply for A Permit

How to Obtain a Concealed Weapon Permit

2. The attorney general shall offer class 1 and class 2 licenses to carry a firearm or dangerous weapon concealed pursuant to the following requirements:

a. An applicant for a class 1 license shall successfully participate in a classroom instruction that sets forth weapon safety rules and the deadly force law of North Dakota, complete an open book test based upon a manual, demonstrate familiarity with a firearm or dangerous weapon, and complete an actual shooting or certified proficiency exercise. Evidence of familiarity with a firearm or dangerous weapon to be concealed may be satisfied by one of the following:

(1) Certification of familiarity with a firearm or dangerous weapon by an individual who has been certified by the attorney general, which may include a law enforcement officer, military or civilian firearms instructor, hunter safety instructor, or dangerous weapons instructor;

(2) Evidence of equivalent experience with a firearm or dangerous weapon through participation in an

organized shooting competition, law enforcement, military service, or dangerous weapon course of training;

- (3) Possession of a license from another state to carry a firearm or dangerous weapon, concealed or otherwise, which is granted by that state upon completion of a course described in paragraphs 1 and 2; or
- (4) Evidence that the applicant, during military service, was found to be qualified to operate a firearm or dangerous weapon.

b. An applicant for a class 2 license is required to successfully complete the open book test offered for the class 1 license.

c. Licenses issued before August 1, 2009, regardless of the age of the license holder, convert to a class 2 license upon renewal and no additional testing is required. No additional testing is required to renew a class 2 concealed weapons license. A class 1 license may be renewed upon successful completion of the class 1 requirements within one year before submission of the application for renewal. A license issued under this section before August 1, 2009, and a class 2 license may be upgraded to a class 1 license upon successful completion of the class 1 requirements and

SECTION 3. APPLICATION. A license issued before the effective date of this Act is valid until the license must be renewed or upon issuance of a license to a licensee under this Act.

- Testing must be conducted by test administrators certified by the BCI. Many law enforcement agencies throughout North Dakota have officers who can conduct the tests. A list of certified test administrators is posted on this page, or you can contact your local law enforcement agency for information on test administrators in your area.
 - [Certified Test Administrators](#) PDF

9. The attorney general may adopt any rules necessary to carry out this title.

Note: The different classes of permits will allow ND to enter into more reciprocity agreements with states. From what I have learned this is why ND went to the two different classes of permits so its residents could decide if they wanted to have a Permit/License that would allow them to carry in more states.

Non-Resident Permits

Admin Note: Due to recent changes in the law look at the Resident Permit Section. I will update this section as soon as more information is available.

- An application form must be filled out. The form can be obtained from your local chief of police or sheriff or by contacting the BCI. Click here for a list of ND Chiefs of Police or ND Sheriffs
 - [ND Chiefs of Police](#) PDF
 - [ND Sheriffs](#) PDF
- A written test must be taken by the applicant and administered by a person certified by the BCI.
- Following successful completion of the test, the permit applicant must submit the following to his/her local law enforcement agency: the application, two color photos (size 1" X 1¼") and a check for \$25 made payable to the ND Office of Attorney General.
- The local law enforcement agency will review the application, conduct a local background check, determine the applicant's ability to obtain the permit, and forward that information to the BCI.

- Fingerprints will be taken at the local law enforcement agency and submitted to the BCI with the application.
- The BCI performs state and national background checks on each applicant. Additionally, each applicant's fingerprints are searched through the regional Automated Fingerprint Identification System.
- Upon approval by the director of the BCI, the applicant is issued a permit that is valid for a period of three years.

Places Off-Limits Even With A Permit/License

62.1-02-04. Possession of firearm or dangerous weapon in liquor establishment or gaming site prohibited –

Any person who enters or remains in that part of the establishment that is set aside for the retail sale in an establishment engaged in the retail sale of alcoholic beverages or used as a gaming site while in the possession of a firearm or dangerous weapon is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

62.1-02-05. Possession of a firearm at a public gathering - Penalty - Application.

1. A person who possesses a firearm at a public gathering is guilty of a class B misdemeanor. For the purpose of this section, "public gathering" includes athletic or sporting events, schools or school functions, churches or church functions, political rallies or functions, musical concerts, and individuals in publicly owned parks where hunting is not allowed by proclamation and publicly owned or operated buildings. The term "public gathering" does not apply to a state or federal park.

Carry In State Parks/State & National Forests/WMA/Road Side Rest Areas

Carry Allowed in these Areas:

State Parks: YES 62.1-02-05.

State/National Forests: YES State Forest Guide

WMA's: YES Admin Rules 30-04-02-05

Road Side Rest Areas: YES But Not in Buildings

RV/Car Carry Without A Permit/License

It is illegal to carry a loaded gun in any vehicle in North Dakota without a Permit/License.

State Preemption

62.1-01-03. Limitation on authority of political subdivision regarding firearms.

No political subdivision, including home rule cities or counties, may enact any ordinance relating to the purchase, sale, ownership, transfer of ownership, registration, or licensure of firearms and ammunition which is more restrictive than state law. All such existing ordinances are void.

Deadly Force Laws

12.1-05-07. Limits on the use of force - Excessive force - Deadly force.

Knife Laws State/Cities

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

Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

NO

Note: What is defined as carry in a restaurant that serves alcohol is a place like Friday’s or Red Lobster. This does not mean a bar or the bar area of a restaurant. 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.

Chemical Sprays/Stun Gun/Higher Capacity Magazine Laws

Stun Devices/Electric Weapons:

62.1-01-01. & 62.1-04-02. Not allowed in places that serve alcohol for consumption on the premises or gaming establishments.

LEOSA State Information

[State LEOSA Information](#)

Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

Handgunlaw.us can find no AG Opinions or Court Cases concerning the carrying of firearms. This does not mean there are no AG Opinions or Court Cases. We could just not find any.

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

Airport Carry: Firearms not allowed in Public Buildings. If Terminal Is publically owned then Off Limits? 62.1-02-05. It is difficult to know who owns the airport. Handgunlaw.us recommends not carrying in any Terminal. Parking Lots OK.

Training Valid for: No set time period

Time Period to Establish Residency: None mentioned in laws.

Minimum Age for Permit/License: 18

Permit/License Info Public Information: NO

State Fire arm Laws: 62.1-01-01 thru 62.1-05-12

State Deadly Force Laws: 12.1-05.01 thru 12.1-05-12

State Knife Laws: 62.1-01-01 & 62.1-04-02

Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws: 62.1-01-01. & 62.1-04-02

Body Armor Laws: 62.1-01-01

Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms? YES 62.1-04-03

Updates to this Page

6/30/09 – New law on Classes of licenses added. Permit/License info is now confidential.

8/3/09 – ND will not honor Nor Resident FL or NH permits. Will only honor their resident permits.

8/22/09 - All links checked and updated if needed.

8/27/09 - Note added about why they went to different permit classes.

8/31/09 – Note added about language on ND BCI Web site about honoring other states permits. NE now honors a ND Permit/License.

9/8/09 – ND now honors a NE Permit/License

10/7/09 – ND Now Honors a Virginia Permit/License.

10/11/09 - Carry in State Parks changed to YES

10/13/09 – WV added as state that honors a ND Permit

1/17/10 – West Virginia Added as state ND honors. (Omitted in last updated) NM removed as state they ND Honors