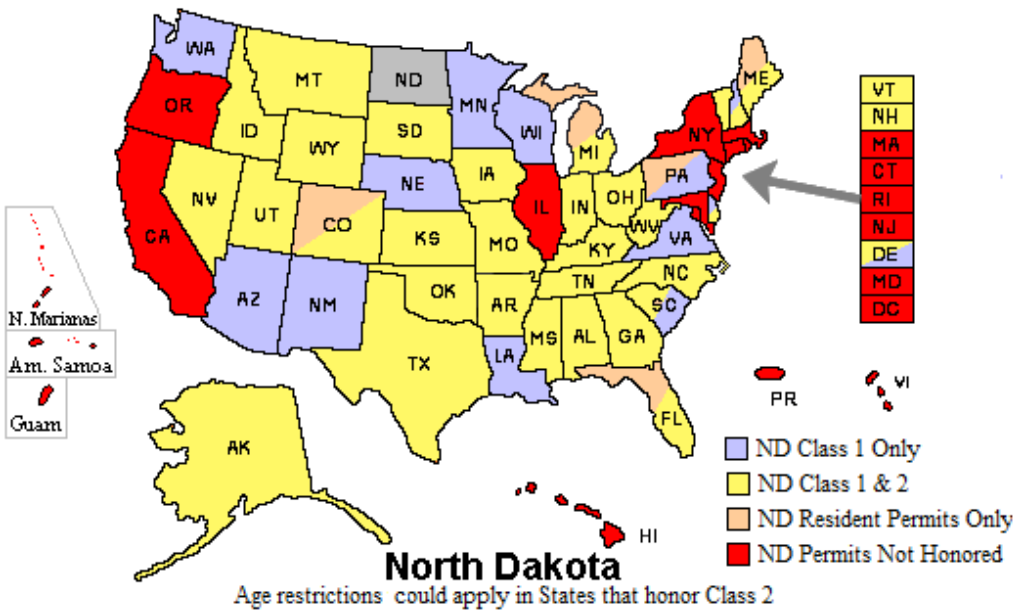
North Dakota

Shall Issue **Must Inform Officer Immediately: YES/NO**

Permitless Carry

(See Must Inform Section)



Age restrictions could apply in States that honor Class 2

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.

North Dakota CCW Links√

- State CCW Site
- State CCW Pamphlet August 2025
- Application & Instructions 2/26
- Apply/Renew Online
- CCW FAQs
- State CCW Laws
- State Statutes
- State Admin Rules
- State Reciprocity Info
- State Attorney General
- Secretary of State
- Age to Carry a Firearm In Other States

Last Updated: 9/5/2026

Permits/Licenses This State Honors Listed Below

Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	Colorado
Delaware	Florida	Georgia	Idaho	Indiana
Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine
Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana
Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Mexico	North Carolina
Ohio	Oklahoma	Pennsylvania	South Carolina	South Dakota
Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Virginia	Washington
West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming		

Note: North Dakota only honors permits from **Residents** of the states it honors. (Per HB 1293 2021)

62.1-04-02. Carrying Concealed Firearms Or Dangerous Weapons - License Distinctions.

2. An individual who is not otherwise precluded from possessing a class 2 firearm and dangerous weapon license under this chapter and who possesses a valid driver's license or nondriver identification card issued by the department of transportation or by the individual's state or territory of residence may carry a firearm concealed under this chapter. **Note:** To see Listing of what States Honor ND Class 2 Click **Here**.

3. An individual may carry a firearm concealed under this chapter if the individual qualifies for reciprocity under section 62.1-04-03.1 and the individual has the equivalent of a class 2 firearm and dangerous weapon license from the state in which the individual is a resident. S.L. 2023 , ch. 578(HB 1339), § 3

62.1-04-03.1. Reciprocity

Permitless Carry

62.1-04-02. Carrying Concealed Firearms Or Dangerous Weapons - License Distinctions.

2. An individual who is not otherwise precluded from possessing a class 2 firearm and dangerous weapon license under this chapter and who possesses a valid driver's license or nondriver identification card issued by the department of transportation or by the individual's state or territory of residence may carry a firearm concealed under this chapter. .L. 2023 , ch. 578(HB 1339), §

Note: North Dakota was Permitless Carry for North Dakota residents only. August 1,2023 their law was changed and now anyone who can legally possess a firearm under State and Federal Law can carry in North Dakota without a permit/license to carry. Must carry Drivers License or State Issued ID, **More Info Here.**

62.1-04-04. Producing License on Demand.

1. Every individual while carrying a concealed firearm or dangerous weapon, for which a license to carry concealed is required, shall have on the individual's person the license issued by this or another state or a digital image of the individual's concealed firearm or dangerous weapon license issued by this state on an electronic device and shall give the individual's to a law enforcement officer for an inspection **upon request by the officer.** The failure of any individual to give the license or digital image of the license to the officer is prima facie evidence the individual is illegally carrying a firearm or dangerous weapon concealed.

2. An individual carrying a concealed firearm under the authority granted in subsection 2 of section 62.1-04-02 shall inform a law enforcement officer of a concealed firearm if the officer inquires about the individual possession of a concealed firearm.

3. An individual carrying a concealed firearm under the authority granted in subsection 2 of section 62.1-04-02 shall have the individual's person a valid driver's license or nondriver identification card issued by the department of transportation or by the individual's state or territory of residence, or a digital image of the individual's valid driver's license or nondriver identification card on a mobile device and shall provide the license or card to a law enforcement officer for inspection upon request by the officer.

4. An individual who violates this section is guilty of a noncriminal offense punishable by a fee of twenty dollars. HB 1588 2025

Note: Must carry firearm concealed. If you are carrying under Permitless Carry you have a duty to inform any officer who approaches you on any official business (Traffic Stop etc.) that you are carrying a firearm or you are in violation of North Dakota Law. Handgunlaw.us recommends you carry your state issued ID when carrying under Permitless Carry. Some states require you carry it.

Requirements **(**As put out by the North Dakota Attorney General) (As of 8/10/2024)

Following is general information regarding the eligibility requirements for an individual to carry concealed in North Dakota without a concealed weapon license:

- Must be at least 18 years of age.
    - Must be 21 to purchase a handgun, but may possess at 18 in North Dakota provided individual is legally able to possess a firearm under the law.

- Must possess a valid driver's license or nondriver identification card from the state or territory in which the individual resides and not otherwise precluded from possessing the weapon.
- Not prohibited by state or federal law from possessing a firearm.
    - Examples of prohibitions from possession of a firearm:*
        - Felony conviction
        - Conviction for a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence (disorderly conduct)
        - Misdemeanor conviction involving violence with the use of a weapon
        - User of drugs or addicted to drugs
        - Dishonorable discharge from the military
        - Renounced US citizenship/Illegal alien
        - Protection order against you
        - Fugitive from justice
        - Right to possess a firearm removed by the courts
        - Right to possess a firearm removed by a mental health or treatment issue
- Driver's license or nondriver identification card must be carried (or the individual must have a digital image of the license).
- If carrying under this provision, the individual MUST inform law enforcement that they are in possession of the firearm upon any in-person contact by a law enforcement officer.
- Restrictions on location (places) that a firearm may be possessed or carried by law (N.D.C.C. Title 62.1) still apply

*An individual may be prohibited for other reason. Please consult an attorney in private practice.

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

Application. (All Paper Applications are mailed directly to BCI. You can also Apply/Renew **Online**.)

1. Decide whether you want a Class 1 or Class 2 license. Contact a Test Administrator and schedule a date to complete the required testing for that license.
2. The test administrator can charge up to $100 for the testing, plus additional range fees (if applicable). The testing fee includes a copy of the Concealed Weapon License Manual for you to keep.
3. You will need an application form. Complete it and take it with you when you do the concealed weapon license testing, because the Test Administrator has to sign it when you finish testing. Make sure you complete every question. You will need to sign the form in TWO places. If the form is not properly completed, signed and dated, it will be returned to you.
    - YOU MUST DISCLOSE **ANY** offense with which you have EVER been charged, arrested or convicted, at ANY time in your adult life – EVEN if the sentence was deferred, the charges later dismissed, or the conviction later expunged from your court record. If you don't remember the exact details, write what you can remember. **Failure to make full disclosure is a "**material misstatement" **and WILL result in** denial **of your application.**
4. After testing, you will need:
    - 2-color passport photographs – write your name on the back of each photo. No glasses, prescription eyewear, hats, headgear or uniforms may be worn.
    - A $60.00 cashier's check or money order for the non-refundable application processing fee, payable to the OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL. Write your name on the cashier's check or money order. NO personal checks, NO joint (husband/wife) payments.
    - Fingerprints - check with your local law enforcement agency, law enforcement officer, detention officer or Test Administrator. There are also private companies that offer this service. There may be an additional fee for fingerprints. If fingerprints are determined to be unacceptable (ie of poor quality, their validity is in question, etc), we will notify the applicant that we need a new set.
    - A copy of your current driver's license or state issued photo identification card. If your driver's license or identification card was issued in a state other than ND, you also will need to attach a copy of a valid concealed weapon license from your home state, which state must have reciprocity with ND;
5. You must submit the application form within 30 days of completing the testing. Put the completed application form, the photographs, fingerprints, a copy of your driver's license (and a copy of your concealed weapon license from your home state, if applicable) and the cashier's check/money order in an envelope and mail it to:

    ND BCI – CWL
    PO BOX 1054
    BISMARCK ND 58502-1054

Each application form must be in a **separate** envelope – no joint (husband/wife) or bulk submissions.

Applications must be submitted by mail; the BCI does not accept hand delivered application forms.

It takes up to 60 days to process a properly completed application form that has all required attachments. If your form is incomplete or missing an attachment, it will be returned. If you satisfy the criteria established by law, your license will be issued within 60 days; if not, you will receive a denial letter
To renew a Class 1 license, you must complete all required testing.

Find a Certified Test Administrators

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. For complete Information see ND AG CWL Page.

Non-Resident Permits

Non-ND residents must have a valid concealed weapon license from their home state, which state must have reciprocity with North Dakota. The home state is determined by the driver's license.

- An application form must be filled out. The form can be obtained from Law Enforcement, Instructors or by mail from BCI. Click here for a list of ND Chiefs of Police or ND Sheriffs.
- 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 2" X 2"") and a Money Order or Certified Funds for $60 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 can be taken by Law Enforcement or Instructors and enclosed 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 five years.
- Two color passport photos are required with the application form. The BCI will accept only actual passport photographs, no photocopies or computer generated copies.
- The completed application form and attachments must be delivered to law enforcement **within 30 days of the testing date.** Applications delivered to law enforcement more than 30 days after testing are untimely and will be denied by BCI as invalid.
- Class 1: when renewing must repeat all testing requirements.
- Class 2: when renewing only have to re-apply.

Military Stationed in North Dakota: If you are not a ND resident, attach a copy of your PCS (not TDY) orders showing that you are stationed in ND to the copy of your state driver's license. If you later PCS out of North Dakota, your ND concealed weapon license will no longer be valid unless (a) you have since obtained a ND driver's license; or (b) you have a valid concealed weapon license in your home state, which state has reciprocity with ND.

Note: Training must take place in ND and can't be part of another states training requirements.

Places Off-Limits Even With a Permit/License

62.1-02-04. Possession of Firearm or Dangerous Weapon in Liquor Establishment Prohibited – Penalty – Exceptions.

1. An individual who enters or remains in that part of the establishment set aside for the retail sale of alcoholic beverages and the consumption of purchased alcoholic beverages or used as a gaming site at which bingo is the primary gaming activity while that individual knowingly possesses a firearm or dangerous weapon is guilty of an infraction. In addition, an individual is guilty of an offense under this section for the knowing possession of a device that uses a projectile and voltage or a device that uses a projectile and may be used to apply multiple applications of voltage during a single incident in the part of an establishment set aside for the retail sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages.

2. This section does not apply to:

f. The restaurant part of an establishment if an individual under twenty - one years of age is not prohibited in that part of the establishment. ch. 519 (HB 1163),§ 1, eff. 8/1/2019.

62.1-02-05. Possession of a Firearm or Dangerous Weapon at a Public Gathering - Penalty - Application.

1. An individual may not possess a firearm or dangerous weapon at:

a. A school or school-sponsored event on school property

b. A church or other place of worship or

c. A publically owned or operated building.

2. This section does not apply to:

g. A firearm or dangerous weapon carried in a temporary residence or motor vehicle;

j. A state or federal park;

l. An individual in a publicly owned or operated rest area or restroom;

m. An individual who is authorized under section 62.1-04-02 to carry a firearm or dangerous weapon concealed who has reciprocity under section 62.1-04-03.1 authorizing the individual to carry a firearm or dangerous weapon concealed if the individual is in a church building or other place of worship the primary religious leader or the governing body of the church or other place of worship approves the individual or group of individuals to carry a firearm or dangerous weapon through a policy or any other means;

6. An individual who knowingly violates this section is guilty of noncriminal offense punishable by a fee of one hundred dollars. HB 1588 2025

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.

North Dakota OMB Facility Management

Subject: **Firearms on the Capitol Grounds or Within Capitol Buildings**

Pursuant to the authority granted Facility Management under NDCC 54-21-18 and in compliance with NDCC 62.1-02-05 no person, except for law enforcement and military personnel, shall be in possession of a firearm as defined in NDCC 62.1-01-01 (3) while on the Capitol grounds or in any building on the Capitol grounds without written approval and authorization from North Dakota Highway Patrol.

In compliance with NDCC 62.1-02-13 a public or private employer may not: prohibit any customer, employee, or invitee from possessing any legally owned firearm, if the firearm is lawfully possessed and locked inside or locket to a private motor vehicle in a parking lot and if the customer, employee, or invitee is lawfully in the area. 2-13-2018

62.1-02-10. Carrying loaded firearm in certain vehicles prohibited - Penalty - Exceptions.

An individual may not keep or carry a loaded firearm in or on any motor vehicle, including an off-highway vehicle or snowmobile in this state. An individual violating this section is guilty of an infraction. This prohibition does not apply to:

3. An individual possessing a valid concealed weapons license from this state or who has reciprocity under section 62.1-04-03.1 with a handgun.

8. An individual with a handgun who is not otherwise precluded from possessing a class 2 firearm and dangerous weapon license under chapter 62.1-04 and who possesses a valid driver's license or nondriver identification card issued by the department of transportation or by the individual's state or territory of residence.. S.L. 2023 , ch. 578(HB 1339), § 1.

62.1-04-01. Definition of concealed.

A firearm or dangerous weapon is concealed if it is carried in such a manner as to not be discernible by the ordinary observation of a passerby. There is no requirement that there be absolute invisibility of the firearm or dangerous weapon, merely that it not be ordinarily discernible. A firearm or dangerous weapon is considered concealed if it is not secured, and is worn under clothing or carried in a bundle that is held or carried by the individual, or transported in a vehicle under the individual's control or direction and available to the individual, including beneath the seat or in a glove compartment. A firearm or dangerous weapon is not considered concealed if it is:

1. Carried in a belt holster which is wholly or substantially visible or carried in a case designed for carrying a firearm or dangerous weapon and which is wholly or substantially visible;

2. Locked in a closed trunk or luggage compartment of a motor vehicle;

3. Carried in the field while lawfully engaged in hunting, trapping, or target shooting, whether visible or not; or

4. Carried by any person permitted by law to possess a handgun unloaded and in a secure wrapper from the place of purchase to that person's home or place of business, or to a place of repair, or back from those locations.

5. A bow and arrow, rifle, shotgun, unloaded handgun, or a weapon that will expel, or is readily capable of expelling, a projectile by the action of a spring, compressed air, or compressed gas including any such weapon commonly referred to as a BB gun, air rifle, or CO2 gun, while carried in a motor vehicle.
ch. 475 (HB 1241),§ 7, eff. 8/1/2015.

Note: North Dakota Residents 18 and older who can legally possess a handgun can carry in a motor vehicle without any type of permit.

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

Do "No Gun Signs" Have the Force of Law?

"NO"

"No Firearm" signs in North Dakota 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.

"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."

Parking Lot Storage Law

62.1-02-13 Possession of Secured Firearm - Prohibition by Employer Prohibited.

1. A public or private employer may not:

a. Prohibit any customer, employee, or invitee from possessing any legally owned firearm, if the firearm is lawfully possessed and locked inside or locked to a private motor vehicle in a parking lot and if the customer, employee, or invitee is lawfully in the area.

b. Make a verbal or written inquiry regarding the presence of a firearm inside or locked to a private motor vehicle in a parking lot or make an actual search of a private motor vehicle in a parking lot to ascertain the presence of a firearm within the vehicle. In addition, a public or private employer may not take any action against a customer, employee, or invitee based upon verbal or written statements of any party concerning possession of a firearm stored inside a private motor vehicle in a parking lot for lawful purposes. A search of a private motor vehicle in the parking lot of a public or private employer to ascertain the presence of a firearm within the vehicle may only be conducted by an on - duty law enforcement officer.

c. Condition employment upon the fact that an employee or prospective employee holds or does not hold a concealed weapons license or any agreement by an employee or a prospective employee that prohibits an employee from keeping a legal firearm locked inside or locked to a private motor vehicle in a parking lot, if the firearm is kept for lawful purposes.

d. Prohibit or attempt to prevent any customer, employee, or invitee from entering the parking lot or the employer's place of business because the customer's, employee's, or invitee's private motor vehicle contains a legal firearm being carried for lawful purposes, that is out of sight within the customer's, employee's, or invitee's private motor vehicle.

e. Terminate the employment of or otherwise discriminate against an employee, or expel a customer or invitee for exercising the constitutional right to keep and bear arms or for exercising the right of self - defense as long as a firearm is never exhibited on company property for any reason other than lawful defensive purposes.

2. A public or private employer has no duty of care related to the actions prohibited under this section.

3. A public or private employer is not liable in a criminal or civil action based on actions or inactions taken in compliance with this section. The immunity provided in this subsection does not apply to civil actions based on actions or inactions of public or private employers that are unrelated to compliance with this section.

4. This section does not expand any existing duty, or create any additional duty, on the part of a public or private employer, property owner, or property owner's agent.

5. A person aggrieved under this section may bring a civil action for violation of rights protected under this section. In any successful action brought by a customer, employee, or invitee aggrieved under this section, the court shall award all reasonable personal costs and losses suffered by the aggrieved person as a result of the violation of rights under this section. In any action brought under this section, the court shall award all court costs and attorney's fees to the prevailing party.

6. The prohibitions in subsection 1 do not apply to:

a. Any public or nonpublic elementary school, middle school, high school property except as otherwise provided in subsection 2 of section 62.1-02-05.

b. Any correctional facility or institution.

c. Property owned or leased by a public or private employer or the landlord of a public or private employer upon which are conducted substantial activities involving national defense, aerospace, or homeland security.

d. Property owned or leased by a public or private employer or the landlord of a public or private employer upon which the primary business conducted is the manufacture, use, storage, or transportation of combustible or explosive materials regulated under state or federal law, or property owned or leased by an employer who has obtained a permit required under 18 U.S.C. 842 to engage in the business of importing, manufacturing, or dealing in explosive materials on the property.

e. A motor vehicle owned, leased, or rented by a public or private employer or the landlord of a public or private employer.

f. Any other property owned or leased by a public or private employer or the landlord of a public or private employer upon which possession of a firearm or other legal product by a customer, employee, or invitee is prohibited under any federal law, contract with a federal governmental entity, or other law of this state.

g. The state hospital. ch. 516 (SB 2034),§ 10, eff. 8/1/2019.

Note: The new law does not apply to the State Mental Hospital in Jamestown as it has a prison and prisons are listed in prohibited places in the new law.

Must Inform Officer Immediately on Contact By Law?

"NO" **If you have Permit/License issued by North Dakota or a state they honor.**

"YES" **If you are carrying under Permitless Carry**

62.1-04-04. Producing License on Demand.

1. An individual while carrying a concealed firearm or dangerous weapon, for which a license to carry concealed is required, shall have on the individual's person the license issued by this or another state or a digital image of the individual's concealed firearm or dangerous weapon license issued by this state on an electronic device and shall give the individual's to a law enforcement officer for an inspection **upon request by the officer.** The failure of any individual to give the license or digital image of the license to the officer is prima facie evidence the individual is illegally carrying a firearm or dangerous weapon concealed.

2. An individual carrying a concealed firearm under the authority granted in subsection 2 of section 62.1-04-02 shall inform a law enforcement officer of a concealed firearm if the officer inquires about the individual possession of a concealed firearm.

3. An individual carrying a concealed firearm under the authority granted in subsection 2 of section 62.1-04-02 shall have the individual's person a valid driver's license or nondriver identification card issued by the department of transportation or by the individual's state or territory of residence, or a digital image of the individual's valid driver's license or nondriver identification card on a mobile device and shall provide the license or card to a law enforcement officer for inspection upon request by the officer.

4. An individual who violates this section is guilty of a noncriminal offense punishable by a fee of twenty dollars. HB 1588 2025

Note: Must carry firearm concealed. If you are carrying under Permitless Carry you have a duty to inform any officer who approaches you on any official business (Traffic Stop etc.) that you are carrying a firearm or you are in violation of North Dakota Law. Handgunlaw.us recommends you carry your state issued ID when carrying under Permitless Carry. Some states require you carry it.

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

Carry Allowed in these Areas:

***State Parks: YES 62.1-02-05. (2)(i)**

State/National Forests: YES State Forest Guide

State WMA: YES Admin Rules 30-04-02-05 Game and Fish Department

State Wildlife Refuges: NO § 20.1-11-13(3)

Road Side Rest Areas: YES 62.1-02-05 (2)(l) Buildings OK

***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

North Dakota is a Permitless Carry State. If you can legally possess a firearm you can carry it concealed in North Dakota with just your state issued ID.

62.1-02-10. Carrying Loaded Firearm In Certain Vehicle - Penalty - Exceptions.

An individual may not keep or carry a loaded firearm in or on any motor vehicle, including an off-highway vehicle or snowmobile in this state. An individual violating this section is guilty of an infraction. This prohibition does not apply to:

3. An individual possessing a valid concealed weapons license from this state or who has reciprocity under section 16.1-04-03.1 with a handgun

4. An individual who possesses a rifle or shotgun, is not in the field hunting or trapping, and possesses a valid concealed weapons license from this state or has reciprocity under section 62.1 - 04 - 03.1 .

7. An individual possessing a valid special permit issued pursuant to section 20.1-02-05.

8. An individual with a handgun who is not otherwise precluded from possessing a class 2 firearm and

dangerous weapon license under chapter 62.1-04 and who possesses a valid driver's license or nondriver identification card issued by the department of transportation or by the individual's state or territory of residence.

9. An individual who possesses a rifle or shotgun, is not in the field hunting or trapping, and is not otherwise precluded from possessing a class 2 firearm and dangerous weapon license under chapter 62.1-04 and possesses a valid driver's license or nondriver identification card issued by the department of transportation or by the individual's state or territory of residence. S.L. 2023 , ch. 578(HB 1339

Note: North Dakota only honors a permit if the person has a permit from their **state of residence and their state has reciprocity with North Dakota.** North Dakota only allows open carry with a permit North Dakota Issues or Honors. See Permitless Carry Section near the top of this document.

Must Inform immediately on Contact with Law Enforcement

Note: **"NO"** If you have Permit/License issued by North Dakota or a state they honor.

"YES" If you are carrying under Permitless Carry

Open Carry (Without a Valid Permit/License)

Even though North Dakota is a Permitless Carry state both Residents and Non-residents must have a permit that North Dakota Issues or Honors to open carry in North Dakota

The state preempts all firearm laws in the state and local authorities can't have Laws/Ordinances against carry. Remember that if you enter any property and the owner/responsible person ask you to leave you must leave. Failure to leave can result in Trespass Charges.

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

62.1-01-03. Limitation on Authority of Political Subdivision Regarding Firearms-Civil Action.

1. A political subdivision, including home rule cities or counties, may not enact any ordinance relating to the purchase, sale, ownership, possession, transfer of ownership, registration, or licensure of firearms and ammunition which is more restrictive than state law. All such existing ordinances are void.

2. A political subdivision, including home rule cities or counties, may not enact a zoning ordinance relating to the purchase, sale, ownership, possession, transfer of ownership, registration, or licensure of firearms and ammunition. All such existing ordinances are void.

3. This section does not limit the ability of a political subdivision, including home rule cities or counties, to enforce an ordinance or zoning regulation relating to a business operation if the restriction in the ordinance or regulation:

a. Applies equally to all persons engaging in commerce within the area subject to the ordinance or regulation; and

b. Is not specifically related to the purchase, sale, ownership, possession, transfer of ownership, registration, or licensure of firearms and ammunition.

4. The absence of a state law restriction relating to the purchase, sale, ownership, possession, transfer of ownership, registration, or licensure of firearms and ammunition may not be construed to allow a political subdivision, including a home rule city or county, to enact an ordinance restricting the purchase, sale, ownership, possession, transfer of ownership, registration, or licensure of firearms and ammunition.

5. A person aggrieved under subsection 1 may bring a civil action against a political subdivision for damages as a result of an unlawful ordinance. S.L. 2023 , ch. 106(HB 1340

Deadly Force Laws

Chapter 12.1-05 Justification - Excuse - Affirmative Defense

12.1-05-01. Justification
12.1-05-02. Execution of public duty.
12.1-05-03. Self-defense.
12.1-05-04. Defense of others.
12.1-05-05. Use of force by persons with parental, custodial, or similar responsibilities.
12.1-05-05.1 Brandishing a dangerous weapon.
12.1-05-06. Use of force in defense of premises and property.
12.1-05-07. Limits on the use of force - Excessive force - Deadly force.
12.1-05-07.1. Use of deadly force - Presumption of fear of death or serious bodily injury.
12.1-05-07.2. Immunity from civil liability for justifiable use of force.
12.1-05-08. Excuse.
12.1-05-09. Mistake of law.
12.1-05-10. Duress.
12.1-05-11. Entrapment.
12.1-05-12. Definitions.

Knife Laws State/Cities

To access State/Local Knife Laws Click "Here"

Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

"YES"

62.1-02-04. Possession of firearm or dangerous weapon in liquor establishment prohibited - Penalty - Exceptions.

1. An individual who enters or remains in that part of the establishment set aside for the retail sale of alcoholic beverages and the consumption of purchased alcoholic beverages or used as a gaming site at which bingo is the primary gaming activity while that individual knowingly possesses a firearm or dangerous weapon is guilty of an infraction. In addition, an individual is guilty of an offense under this section for the knowing possession of a device that uses a projectile and voltage or a device that uses a projectile and may be used to apply multiple applications of voltage during a single incident in the part of an establishment set aside for the retail sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages.

2. This section does not apply to:

f. The restaurant part of an establishment if an individual under twenty-one years of age is not prohibited in that part of the establishment. ch. 519 (HB 1163),§ 1, eff. 8/1/2019.

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

Stun Devices/Electric/Chem Sprays Weapons:

62.1-01-01. General definitions.

"Dangerous weapon" includes any switchblade or gravity knife, machete, scimitar, stiletto, sword, dagger, or knife with a blade of six inches 15.24 centimeters or more; any throwing star, nunchaku, or other martial arts weapon; any billy, blackjack, sap, bludgeon, cudgel, metal knuckles, or sand club; any slungshot; any bow and arrow, crossbow, or spear; any weapon that will expel, or is readily capable of expelling, a projectile by the action of a spring, compressed air, or compressed gas, including any such weapon, loaded or unloaded, commonly referred to as a BB gun, air rifle, or CO2 gun; and any projector of a bomb or any object containing or capable of producing and emitting any noxious liquid, gas, or substance. "Dangerous weapon" does not include a spray or aerosol containing CS, also known as ortho-chlorobenzamalonitrile; CN, also known as alpha-chloroacetophenone; or other irritating agent intended for use in the defense of an individual, nor does the term include a device that uses voltage for the defense of an individual, unless the device uses a projectile and voltage or the device uses a projectile and may be used to apply multiple applications of voltage during a single incident, then the term includes the device for an individual who is prohibited from possessing a firearm under this title. HB 1588 2025

From the ND AG's General Information Page

Stun Guns and Defense Sprays

Stun guns and defense sprays (such as pepper spray) are exempt from the definition of "dangerous weapons" (See Above) and therefore you do not need a concealed weapon license to carry those items concealed (e.g., in a purse or bag, under clothing, under the vehicle seat or in the vehicle's glove box) within North Dakota.

Tasers

A Taser that only delivers a single application of voltage is not considered a dangerous weapon and may be carried without a concealed weapon license. However, if the Taser is capable of delivering multiple applications of voltage, you must have a concealed weapon license.

LEOSA State Information

Attorney General - State LEOSA Information

Minot Air Force Base Public Affairs Office, N.D. -- LEOSA Concealed Carry

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

Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

ND AG Opinion on Trespass

ND AG Opinion on Local Governments Posting Public Property

ND Supreme Court – North Dakota Preemption Statute is Constitutional 12/2024

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

Link to State Statutes

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 Reciprocity/How They Honor Other States Statute: **62.1-04-03.1.**

State Firearm 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**

State Safe Storage/Access by Minors Statute/s: **No Statute Found**

Is carrying of a Concealed Firearm with Permit/License for Defensive Purposes Only While Hunting Legal? **YES** 62.1-02-10 & ND Game & Fish Guide

Notes

What Does ND Consider A Loaded Firearm?

62.1-01-01. General Definitions.

18. "Unloaded" means the chamber of the firearm does not contain a loaded shell. If the firearm is a revolver, then none of the chambers in the cylinder may contain a loaded shell. HB 1588 2025

State Emergency Powers

37-17.1-29 **Firearms in Emergencies**

1. Notwithstanding any other law, state agency, political subdivision, or elected or appointed official or employee of this state or of apolitical subdivision may not, under governmental authority or color of law, including any other statutorily authorized responses to disaster, war, acts of terrorism, or emergencies of whatever kind or nature:

a. Close or limit the operating hours of:

(1) Any government-owned or government-operated indoor or outdoor shooting range, unless the closure or limitation is required for maintenance, law enforcement training, military training, hunter education, or other special activities associated with the shooting sports or the closing or limitation of hours applies equally to all forms of commerce, use, recreation, enjoyment, or general activity within the jurisdiction;

(2) Any private indoor or outdoor shooting range, unless the closing or limitation of hours applies equally to all forms of commerce, use, recreation, enjoyment, or general activities within the jurisdiction; or

(3) Any entity engaged in the lawful selling or servicing of any firearm, including any component or accessory; ammunition, including any component or accessory; ammunition - reloading equipment and supplies; or personal weapons other than firearms, unless the closing or limitation of hours applies equally to all forms of commerce, use, recreation, enjoyment, or general activity within the jurisdiction;

b. Prohibit, regulate, or curtail the otherwise lawful possession, defensive use, carrying, transfer, transportation, storage, display, or other lawful use of; or seize, commandeer, confiscate, or authorize the seizure or confiscation of, any otherwise lawfully possessed firearm or ammunition unless the person acting on behalf of or under the authority of the state or political subdivision is defending that person or another from an assault, arresting an individual in actual possession of a firearm or ammunition for a violation of law, or seizing or confiscating the firearm or ammunition as evidence of a crime;

c. When registration is not otherwise required by law , require registration of any firearm, including any component or accessory; ammunition, including any component or accessory; ammunition - reloading equipment and supplies; or personal weapons other than firearms;

d. Suspend or revoke a permit to carry a concealed pistol issued pursuant to chapter 62.1-04, except as expressly authorized in that chapter; or

e. Refuse to accept an application for a permit to carry a concealed pistol, provided the application has been completed properly in accordance with chapter 62.1-04. 2021, ch. 273 (SB 2344),§ 1

37-17.1-05 The Governor and Disasters or Emergencies - Penalty.

1. The governor is responsible to minimize or avert the adverse effects of a disaster or emergency.

6. In addition to any other powers conferred upon the governor by law, the governor may:

h. Suspend or limit the sale, dispensing, or transportation of explosives, and combustibles, not including ammunition. S.L. 2023 , ch. 332(HB 1167

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.

North Dakota 18 Y/O 62.1-02-01

This is the minimum age for possessing and transporting a handgun unloaded and secured in a vehicle

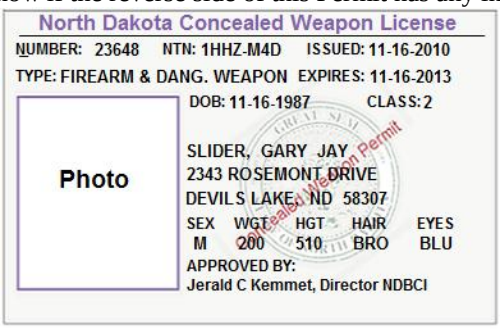
without any type of permit/license to carry firearms.

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

I do not know if the reverse side of this Permit has any information


North Dakota Concealed Weapon License
NUMBER: 23648 NTN: 1HHZ-M4D ISSUED: 11-16-2010
TYPE: FIREARM & DANG. WEAPON EXPIRES: 11-16-2013
Photo
DOB: 11-16-1987 CLASS: 2
SLIDER, GARY JAY
2343 ROSEMONT DRIVE
DEVILS LAKE, ND 58307
SEX WGT HGT HAIR EYES
M 200 510 BRO BLU
APPROVED BY:
Jerald C Kemmet, Director NDBCI
Concealed Weapon Permit

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

93 Links*

Archive of Previous Updates 3

7/1/2025 – All Links Checked.
8/1/2025 - 62.1-01-01 Updated in Chem Sprays/Stun Guns/Higher Cap Mag Section. 62.1-02-05 Updated in Places Off Limits Section. 62.1-04-04 Updated in Permitless Carry and Must Inform Officer Sections. All Updates Per HB 1588.
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 Published 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.
6/7/2026 – All Links Checked.
9/5/2026 – All Links Checked.