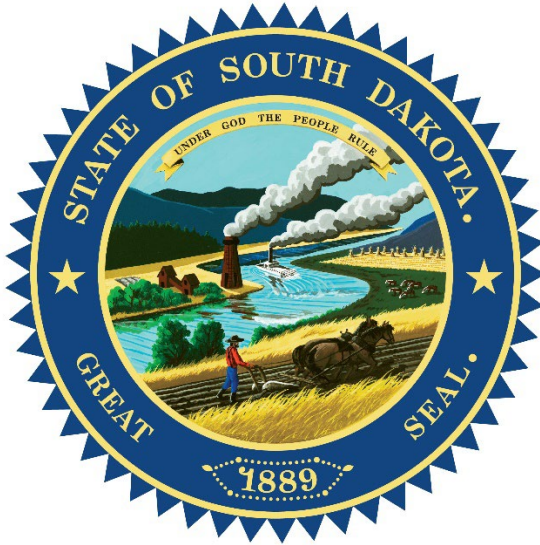


South Dakota Firearm Handbook



December 2022

Courtesy of

Monae L. Johnson

Monae L. Johnson
Secretary of State

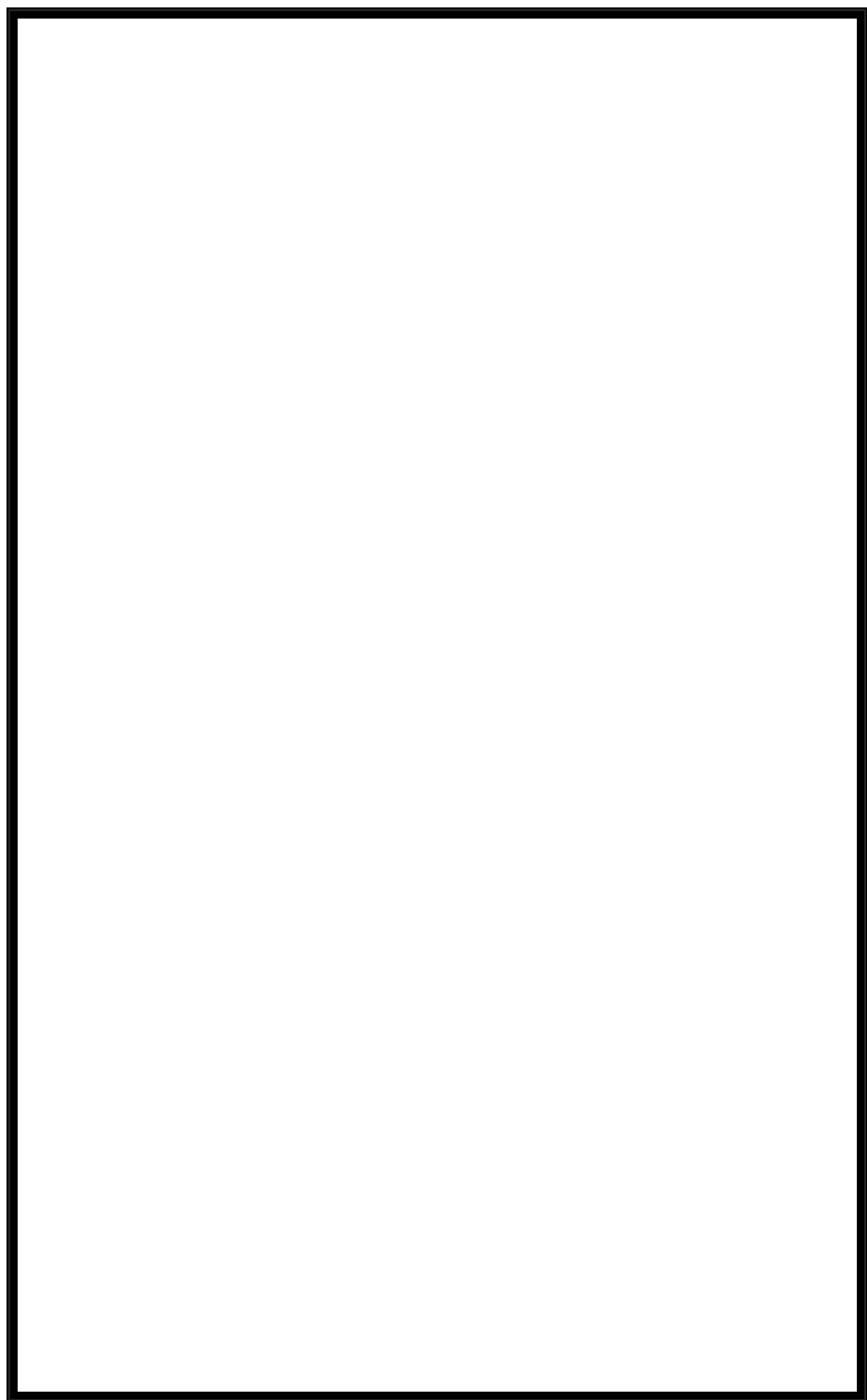


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Permit to Carry a Concealed Pistol

A Permit to Carry a Concealed Pistol may be obtained from the sheriff of the county of which the applicant is a resident. South Dakota residents and nonresidents who may lawfully possess a pistol are not required to have a permit in order to carry a concealed pistol in this state ([SDCL 23-7-7](#)).

Types of Pistol Permit

All Permits are valid for five years from the date of issuance

Permit Type	Statute
Enhanced Permit New	SDCL 23-7-53
Enhanced Permit Renewal	SDCL 23-7-56
Gold Card Permit New	SDCL 23-7-60
Gold Card Permit Renewal	SDCL 23-7-63
Regular Permit New	SDCL 23-7-8.2
Regular Permit Renewal	SDCL 23-7-8.2

The applicant must complete a form called an Application and Temporary Permit to Carry a Concealed Pistol. The information required for the permit includes ([SDCL 23-7-8](#); [SDCL 23-7-53](#); [SDCL 23-7-60](#)): the applicant's complete name, address, occupation, place and date of birth, country of citizenship, alien identification number if not a U.S. citizen, physical description, a statement that the applicant has never pled guilty to, nolo contendere to, or been convicted of a crime of violence, a sworn statement that the information on the application is true and correct, and the applicant's signature.

Providing false information or false evidence of identity in applying for a permit to carry a concealed pistol is a Class 6 felony punishable by two years imprisonment, a fine of four thousand dollars, or both ([SDCL 23-7-12](#)).

Upon the expiration of a permit to carry a concealed pistol, the permit holder has a sixty-day grace period to renew the permit ([SDCL 23-7-8.13](#)).

Law enforcement may periodically perform a National Instant Criminal Background Check (NICS) of Gold Card or Enhanced Permit holders for the purposes of determining whether the permit holder remains eligible for the permit ([SDCL 23-7-68](#)).

Sample Pistol Permit



South Dakota
Enhanced Concealed Carry Permit

South Dakota
Gold Card Concealed Carry Permit

South Dakota
Regular Concealed Carry Permit

PERMIT NO. 123456789101112 ISSUED: 04/27/2016
DOB: 01/01/1998 EXPIRES: 04/27/2021

JOHN JULIUS JONES, JR.
1234 ANYWHERE ST.
SOMEWHERE, SD 57000

HEIGHT: 6/2 HAIR: BROWN
WEIGHT: 200 EYES: BROWN



The person issued this permit is entitled to carry a concealed pistol anywhere in South Dakota except where prohibited by law. This permit is not transferable.

Monae L. Johnson

Monae L. Johnson
Secretary of State

The applicant must also meet the following requirements
(SDCL 23-7-7.1):

- Is eighteen years of age or older;
- Has never pled guilty to, nolo contendere to, or been convicted of a felony or a crime of violence;
- Is not habitually in an intoxicated or drugged condition;
- Has no history of violence;
- Has not been found in the previous ten years to be a "danger to others" or a "danger to self" as defined in § 27A-1-1 or is not currently adjudged mentally incompetent;
- Has physically resided in and is a resident of the county where the application is being made for at least thirty days immediately preceding the date of the application;
- Has had no violations of chapter [§ 23-7](#), [22-14](#), or [22-42](#) constituting a felony or misdemeanor in the five years preceding the date of application or is not currently charged under indictment or information for such an offense;
- Is a citizen or legal resident of the United States; and
- Is not a fugitive from justice.
- Is not otherwise prohibited by state law, 18 U.S.C. § 922(g) as amended to October 26, 2005, or 18 U.S.C. § 922(n) as amended to October 26, 2005, from receiving, possessing or transporting a firearm, and passes a National Instant Criminal Background Check.

Additional ENHANCED Permit Requirements

The application shall include ([SDCL 23-7-53](#)):

An applicant shall submit an application, to the sheriff of the county in which the applicant resides, for an optional enhanced permit to carry a concealed pistol. The application must include:

- (1) A copy of the applicant's fingerprints for submission to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and any governmental agency or entity authorized to receive such information, for a state, national, and international criminal background check;
- (2) An authorization to run a fingerprint background check;

- (3) If the sheriff takes the fingerprints, the sheriff shall secure the fingerprints at no additional charge to the applicant; and
- (5) Proof that the applicant:
- (a) Has successfully completed a qualifying handgun course as defined in § 23-7-58, within the preceding twelve months; or
 - (b) Is a current or former law enforcement officer and has, within the preceding twelve months, qualified or requalified on a certified shooting course administered by a firearms instructor approved by the Law Enforcement Officers Standards Commission.

The sheriff shall forward the copy of the applicant's fingerprints, the applicant's authorization for processing a criminal background check, and the payment for the criminal background check to the Division of Criminal Investigation for processing.

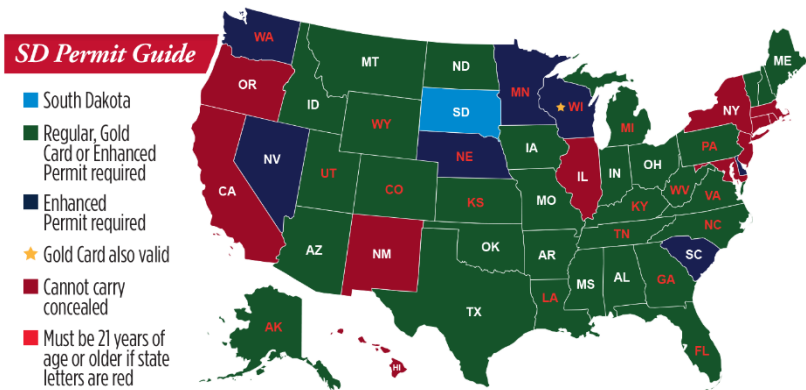
The sheriff has five days from the date of application in which to issue the temporary permit (SDCL 23-7-7.1). Within seven days after the temporary permit has been issued, the sheriff sends a copy of the application to the secretary of state who issues the official permit (SDCL 23-7-8).

The permit is valid throughout South Dakota except in the following: any licensed on-sale malt beverage or alcoholic beverage establishment that derives over one-half of its total income from the sale of malt or alcoholic beverages (SDCL 23-7-70); any county courthouse as defined in SDCL 22-14-22 (SDCL 12-14-23); or any elementary or secondary schools (SDCL 13-32-7). The permit is not transferable from one person to another (SDCL 23-7-8.3).

Reciprocity

Pursuant to SDCL 23-7-7.3 the Secretary of State has assigned reciprocity agreements for concealed weapons permits with a number of states.

§ 23-7-7.3 Reciprocity with other states-Conditions. The attorney general shall compare South Dakota permit issuance statutes with the permit issuance statutes in states with which reciprocity is sought or requested in order to determine whether the laws of the other state meet or exceed the requirements of this chapter for the issuance of a permit. The secretary of state may enter into reciprocity agreements with other states after the attorney general has notified the secretary of state that the other states' laws meet or exceed the provisions of this chapter.



Recognition

The state of South Dakota recognizes any valid concealed pistol permit issued to a nonresident of South Dakota, according to the terms of its issuance in the state of its issue.

Purchase of a Firearm

Federal Requirements

Anyone purchasing a firearm from a licensed firearms dealer must complete a Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms [Form 4473](#) (Firearms Transaction Record). This form will be maintained by the dealer.

A firearms purchaser must, under the permanent provisions of the Federal Brady Law, also undergo a National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) check, which will be performed by the firearms dealer. The check will indicate to the dealer whether or not the purchaser's background allows for the person to complete the purchase of the firearm. If the check disallows the sale for no warranted reason, there is an appeals process the purchaser can pursue to receive the necessary clearance to complete the purchase.

For questions regarding federal regulations, please contact the Regulatory Office of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, St. Paul, MN, (651) 726-0220.

Statutory Provisions Unassociated Sections are Omitted

Chapter 22-1

Definitions and General Provisions

§ 22-1-2 **Definition.** Terms used in this title mean:

- (4) "Antique firearm," any firearm, including any firearm with a matchlock, flintlock, percussion cap or similar type of ignition system, manufactured before 1899, and any replica of any firearm described in this section if such replica is not designed or redesigned for using rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition or if it uses rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition which is no longer manufactured in the United States and which is not readily available in the ordinary channels of commercial trade;
- (6) "Concealed," any firearm that is totally hidden from view. If any part of the firearm is capable of being seen, it is not concealed;
- (8) "Controlled weapon" includes any firearm silencer, machine gun, or short shotgun, as those terms are defined in subdivisions (17), (23), and (46) of this section;

- (9) "Crime of violence," any of the following crimes or an attempt to commit, or a conspiracy to commit, or a solicitation to commit any of the following crimes: murder, manslaughter, rape, aggravated assault, riot, robbery, burglary in the first degree, arson, kidnapping, felony sexual contact as defined in § 22-22-7, felony child abuse as defined in § 26-10-1, or any other felony in the commission of which the perpetrator used force, or was armed with a dangerous weapon, or used any explosive or destructive device;
- (10) "Dangerous weapon" or "deadly weapon," any firearm, stun gun, knife, or device, instrument, material, or substance, whether animate or inanimate, which is calculated or designed to inflict death or serious bodily harm, or by the manner in which it is used is likely to inflict death or serious bodily harm;
- (16) "Firearm," any weapon from which a projectile or projectiles may be discharged by gunpowder. As used in this subdivision, the term, gunpowder, includes any propellant that upon oxidization emits heat and light and is commonly used in firearms cartridges;
- (17) "Firearm silencer," any instrument, attachment, weapon or appliance for causing the firing of any gun, revolver, pistol, or other firearm to be silent, or intended to lessen or muffle the noise of the firing of any such weapon;
- (19) "Intoxication," a disturbance of mental or physical capacities resulting from the introduction of substances into the body. Intoxication is not, in itself, a mental disease or defect;
- (20) "Law enforcement officer," any officer, prosecutor, or employee of the state or any of its political subdivisions or of the United States, or, while on duty, an agent or employee of a railroad or express company or security personnel of an airline or airport, who is responsible for the prevention, detection, or prosecution of crimes, for the enforcement of the criminal or highway traffic laws of the state, or for the supervision of confined persons or those persons on supervised release or probation;
- (21) "Machine gun," any firearm, whatever its size and usual designation, that automatically discharges two or more cartridges by a single function of the firing device;
- (22A) "Loaded firearm," any functional firearm that contains a cartridge, shell, or projectile in the chamber, including any chamber in the cylinder of a revolver;

- (32) "Pistol," any firearm with a barrel less than sixteen inches in length, designed to expel a projectile or projectiles by the action of an explosive;
- (44) "Seller," any person or employee engaged in the business of selling pistols at retail;
- (44A) "Serious bodily injury," such injury as is grave and not trivial, and gives rise to apprehension of danger to life, health, or limb.
- (45) "Short rifle," any rifle having a barrel less than sixteen inches long, or an overall length of less than twenty-six inches;
- (46) "Short shotgun," any shotgun having a barrel less than eighteen inches long or an overall length of less than twenty-six inches;
- (50) "Stun gun," any battery-powered, pulsed electrical device of high voltage and low or no amperage that can disrupt the central nervous system and cause temporary loss of voluntary muscle control of a person;

Chapter 22-14 Unlawful Use of Weapons

§ 22-14-5 Possession of firearm with altered serial number-Felony-Exception. Any person who possesses any firearm on which the manufacturer's serial number has been changed, altered, removed or obliterated is guilty of a Class 6 felony.

The provisions of this section do not apply to persons who have applied for a new serial number pursuant to § 23-7-43.

§ 22-14-6 Possession of controlled weapon-Felony-Exceptions. Any person who knowingly possesses a controlled weapon is guilty of a Class 6 felony. However, the provisions of this section do not apply to any person who:

- (1) Is a law enforcement officer or member of the armed forces of the United States or South Dakota National Guard acting in the lawful discharge of duties;
- (2) Has a valid state or federal license issued pursuant to law for such weapon or has registered such weapon with the proper state or federal authority pursuant to law;
- (3) Possesses a controlled weapon briefly after having found it or taken it from an offender; or

- (4) Possesses a controlled weapon, except a machine gun or short shotgun, under circumstances which negate any purpose or likelihood that the weapon would be used unlawfully.

§ 22-14-7 Reckless discharge of firearm or shooting of bow and arrow-Leaving trip device-Possession of loaded firearm while intoxicated-Misdemeanor. Any person who:

- (1) Recklessly discharges a firearm or recklessly shoots a bow and arrow;
- (2) Sets a device designed to activate a weapon upon being tripped or approached, and leaves the device unmarked or unattended by a competent person; or
- (3) Has in personal possession a loaded firearm while intoxicated; is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.

§ 22-14-8 Concealment of weapon with intent to commit felony-Felony. Any person who conceals on or about his person a controlled or dangerous weapon with intent to commit a felony is guilty of a Class 5 felony.

§ 22-14-12 Commission of felony while armed with firearms-Felony-Minimum sentences-Consecutive sentencing-Execution of sentence. Any person who commits or attempts to commit any felony while armed with a firearm, including a machine gun or short shotgun, is guilty of a Class 2 felony for the first conviction. A second or subsequent conviction is a Class 1 felony. The sentence imposed for a first conviction under this section shall carry a minimum sentence of imprisonment in the state penitentiary of five years. In case of a second or subsequent conviction under this section such person shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of ten years in the penitentiary.

Any sentence imposed under this section shall be consecutive to any other sentences imposed for a violation of the principal felony. The court may not place on probation, suspend the execution of the sentence, or suspend the imposition of the sentence of any person convicted of a violation of this section.

§ 22-14-14 Armed felony to be charged separately from principal felony charge-No offense charged when dangerous weapon an element of principal felony. A violation of § 22-14-12 shall be charged in the indictment or information as a separate count in addition to the principal felony or attempted felony alleged to have been committed. No offense may be charged under those sections if the use of a dangerous weapon is a necessary element of the principal felony alleged to have been committed or attempted.

§ 22-14-15 Possession of firearm by one with prior violent crime conviction or certain drug-related conviction-Felony-Fifteen-year period. No person who has been convicted in this state or elsewhere of a crime of

violence or a felony pursuant to § 22-42-2, 22-42-3, 22-42-4, 22-42-7, 22-42-8, 22-42-9, 22-42-10 or 22-42-19, may possess or have control of a firearm. A violation of this section is a Class 6 felony. The provisions of this section do not apply to any person who was last discharged from prison, jail, probation, or parole more than fifteen years prior to the commission of the principal offense.

§ 22-14-15.1 Possession of firearm by one with prior drug conviction-Felony-Exception. No person who has been convicted of a felony under chapter 22-42 or of a felony for a crime with the same elements in another state may possess or have control of a firearm. A violation of this section is a Class 6 felony. The provisions of this section do not apply to any person who was last discharged from prison, jail, probation, or parole, for a felony under chapter 22-42 more than five years prior to the commission of the principal offense and is not subject to the restrictions in § 22-14-15.

§ 22-14-15.2 Possession of firearm by one convicted of misdemeanor crime involving domestic violence-Misdemeanor-Civil rights restored-Repeal of section-Order restoring rights. No person who has been convicted of any misdemeanor crime involving an act of domestic violence may possess or have control of a firearm for a period of one year from the date of conviction. Any violation of this section is a Class 1 misdemeanor. At the end of the one year period, any civil rights lost as a result of this provision shall be restored. Any person who has lost their right to possess or have control of a firearm as a result of a misdemeanor conviction involving an act of domestic violence, prior to July 1, 2005, shall be restored to those civil rights one year after July 1, 2005. This section shall be repealed on the date when any federal law restricting the right to possess firearms for misdemeanor domestic violence convictions is repealed.

Once eligible under the statute, a person convicted under this section may petition the convicting court for an order reflecting the restoration of any firearm rights lost, if the person has not been convicted within the prior year of a crime for which firearm rights have been lost. A petition filed under this section shall be verified by the petitioner and served upon the states attorney in the county where the conviction occurred. Thirty days after service upon the states attorney, the court shall enter the order, if the court finds that the petitioner is eligible for relief under this section. (This section is repealed under its own terms on the date when any federal law restricting the right to possess firearms for misdemeanor domestic violence convictions is repealed.)

§ 22-14-16 Providing firearm to person with known prior violent crime conviction-Felony. Any person who knows that another person is prohibited by § 22-14-15 or § 22-14-15.1 from possessing a firearm, and who knowingly gives, loans, or sells a firearm to that person is guilty of a Class 6 felony.

§ 22-14-17 Firearms incapable of discharge exempt. The provisions of this chapter do not apply to any firearm which has been permanently altered so it is incapable of being discharged.

§ 22-14-20 Discharge of firearm at occupied structure or motor vehicle-Felony. Any person who willfully, knowingly and illegally discharges a firearm at an occupied structure or motor vehicle is guilty of a Class 3 felony.

§ 22-14-21 Discharge of firearm from a moving motor vehicle within municipality-Felony. Any person who willfully, knowingly and illegally discharges a firearm from a moving motor vehicle within the incorporated limits of a municipality under circumstances not constituting a violation of § 22-14-20 is guilty of a Class 6 felony.

§ 22-14-22 County courthouse and state capitol defined. For the purposes of § 22-14-23 to § 22-14-28, inclusive:

- (1) The term, county courthouse, means any building occupied for the public sessions of a circuit court, with its various offices, including any building appended to or used as a supplementary structure to a county courthouse; and
- (2) The term, state capitol, includes any building appended to or used as a supplementary structure to the state capitol.

§ 22-14-23 Possession in county courthouse or state capitol—Misdemeanor. Except as provided in § 22-14-24, any person who knowingly possesses or causes to be present any firearm or other dangerous weapon, in any county courthouse or in the state capitol, or attempts to do so, is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.

§ 22-14-24 Possession in a county courthouse or state capitol--Exceptions from penalty. The provisions of § 22-14-23 do not apply to:

- (1) The lawful performance of official duties by an officer, agent or employee of the United States, the state, political subdivision thereof, or a municipality, who is authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of any violation of law or who is an officer of the court;
- (2) The possession of a firearm or other dangerous weapon by a judge or magistrate;
- (3) The possession of a firearm or other dangerous weapon by a federal or state official or by a member of the armed services, if such possession is authorized by law;
- (4) The possession of a concealed pistol in the state capitol by a qualified law enforcement officer or a qualified retired law

enforcement officer in accordance with the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004, 18 U.S.C. § 926B-C;

- (5) The possession of a concealed pistol anywhere in the state capitol, other than in the Supreme Court chamber or other access-controlled private office under the supervision of security personnel, by any person not otherwise referenced in this section, provided:
 - (a) The person possessing the concealed pistol holds an enhanced permit issued in accordance with § 23-7-53;
 - (b) At least twenty-four hours prior to initially entering the state capitol with a concealed pistol, the person notifies the superintendent of the Division of Highway Patrol, orally or in writing, that the person intends to possess a concealed pistol in the state capitol; and
 - (c) The notification required by this subdivision:
 - (i) Includes the date on which or the range of dates during which the person intends to possess a concealed pistol in the state capitol, provided the range of dates may not extend beyond December thirty-first of each year; and
 - (ii) May be renewed, as necessary and without limit;
- (6) The possession of a firearm or other dangerous weapon in a county courthouse by any person who is employed by the county or the state and assigned to work in the county courthouse, provided the person is not an inmate, and other than in any area in use under the supervision of the Unified Judicial System or employees of the Unified Judicial System; and
- (7) The lawful carrying of a firearm or other dangerous weapon in a county courthouse incident to a hunter safety or a gun safety course or for any other lawful purposes.

§ 22-14-25 Power of court to punish for contempt and to promulgate rules. Except for the authorizations set forth in § 22-14-24, nothing in this chapter limits the power of a court to punish for contempt or to promulgate rules or orders regulating, restricting or prohibiting the possession of weapons, within any building housing such court or any of its proceedings, or upon any grounds pertinent to such building.

§ 22-14-26 Notice to be posted at county courthouse and state capitol. Notice of the provisions of § 22-14-23 shall be posted conspicuously at each public entrance to a county courthouse and the state capitol.

§ 22-14-27 Concealed pistol permit not a defense. A defendant to a prosecution under § 22-14-23 may not claim as a defense that the defendant was the holder of a permit to carry a concealed pistol issued under chapter 23-7.

§ 22-14-28 Waiver of provisions. By a majority of the members-elect, the county commission in any county may elect to waive the provisions of § 22-14-23 that apply to a county courthouse. A waiver by the county commission in accordance with this section supersedes subdivision 22-14-24(6) governing county employees.

Chapter 23-7 **Firearms Control**

§ 23-7-1 Definitions applicable to chapter. Terms used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, mean:

- (1) “Antique firearm,” a firearm as defined in subdivision 22-1-2 (4);
- (2) “Concealed,” a firearm as defined in subdivision 22-1-2 (6);
- (3) “Crime of violence,” an action as defined in subdivision 22-1-2 (9);
- (4) “Pistol,” a firearm as defined in subdivision 22-1-2 (32);
- (5) “Seller,” a person as defined in subdivision 22-1-2 (44).

§ 23-7-1.1 Antique or nondischargeable firearms excepted. This chapter shall not apply to antique firearms or to firearms which have been permanently altered so they are incapable of being discharged.

§ 23-7-7 Permit to carry concealed pistol-Background investigation-Carrying pistol without permit not prohibited. A permit to carry a concealed pistol must be issued to any applicant by the sheriff of the county in which the applicant resides. The permit must be valid throughout the state and must be issued pursuant to § 23-7-7.1. For purposes of verifying the qualifications of an applicant, prior to issuing a permit, the sheriff shall execute, and the applicant shall pass, a background investigation, including a computer check of available on-line records and a check utilizing the National Instant Criminal Background Check System. The issuance of a permit to carry a concealed pistol under this chapter does not impose a general prohibition on the carrying of a pistol without a permit.

§ 23-7-7.1 Requirements for issuance of temporary permit Time requirement-Appeal of denial. A temporary permit to carry a concealed pistol shall be issued to a person under § 23-7-7 within five days of application if the person:

- (1) Is eighteen years of age or older;
- (2) Has never pled guilty to, nolo contendere to, or been convicted of a felony or a crime of violence;
- (3) Is not habitually in an intoxicated or drugged condition;
- (4) Has no history of violence;
- (5) Has not been found in the previous ten years to be a danger to others or a danger to self as defined in § 27A-1-1 or is not currently adjudged mentally incompetent;
- (6) Has physically resided in and is a resident of the county where the application is being made for at least thirty days immediately preceding the date of the application;
- (7) Has had no violation of chapter 23-7, 22-14, or 22-42 constituting a felony or misdemeanor in the five years preceding the date of application or is not currently charged under indictment or information for such an offense;
- (8) Is a citizen or legal resident of the United States; and
- (9) Is not a fugitive from justice; and
- (10) Is not otherwise prohibited by state law, 18 U.S.C. § 922(g) as amended to October 26, 2005, or 18 U.S.C. § 922(n) as amended to October 26, 2005, from receiving, possessing or transporting a firearm, and passes a National Instant Criminal Background Check.

A person denied a permit may appeal to the circuit court pursuant to chapter § 1-26.

§ 23-7-7.2 Liability of issuing authority. An issuing authority that has issued a permit to carry a concealed pistol in accordance with this chapter may not be held civilly liable to any person or the person's estate for any injury suffered, including any action for wrongful death or property damage, because the issuing authority issued the permit. For purposes of this section, the Division of Criminal Investigation is an issuing authority when issuing a certificate of completion pursuant to § 23-7-59.

§ 23-7-7.3 Reciprocity with other states-Conditions. The attorney general shall compare South Dakota permit issuance statutes with the permit issuance

statutes in states with which reciprocity is sought or requested in order to determine whether the laws of the other state meet or exceed the requirements of this chapter for the issuance of a permit.

The secretary of state may enter into reciprocity agreements with other states after the attorney general has notified the secretary of state that the other states' laws meet or exceed the provisions of this chapter.

§ 23-7-7.5 Active duty military personnel and spouses. Any person who is active duty military, or the spouse of a person who is active duty military, with a home of record in South Dakota is considered to have met the provisions of subdivision § 23-7-7.1(6).

§ 23-7-7.6 Time requirement for INTERPOL check. Notwithstanding the five day requirement provided in § 23-7-7.1, if the background investigation under § 23-7-7 requires an international criminal history check through INTERPOL, the sheriff shall issue a temporary permit to carry a concealed pistol within three business days of receiving a response from INTERPOL if the applicant otherwise meets the requirements of § 23-7-7.1.

§ 23-7-8 Application for permit, enhanced permit, or gold card permit to carry concealed pistol. The application for a permit to carry a concealed pistol, enhanced permit to carry a concealed pistol, or a gold card permit to carry a concealed pistol shall be filed either electronically or in triplicate on a form prescribed by the secretary of state. The application shall require the applicant's complete name, address, occupation, place and date of birth, country of citizenship, physical description, a statement that the applicant has never pled guilty to, nolo contendere to, or been convicted of a crime of violence, a sworn statement that the information on the application is true and correct, and the applicant's signature. If the applicant is not a United States citizen, the application shall require any alien or admission number issued by the United States Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement. If filed in triplicate, the original shall be delivered to the applicant as the temporary permit, the duplicate shall within seven days be sent by first class mail to the secretary of state who shall issue the official permit, and the triplicate shall be preserved for five years by the authority issuing the permit. If the application is filed electronically, two copies shall be made and each shall be signed by the applicant. One copy shall be delivered to the applicant as the temporary permit, and the other copy shall be preserved for five years by the authority issuing the permit.

§ 23-7-8.1 Form and contents of permit, enhanced permit, and gold card permit. The secretary of state shall prescribe the form of the permit to carry a concealed pistol, the form of the enhanced permit to carry a concealed pistol, and the form of the gold card permit to carry a concealed pistol pursuant to § 23-7-8. Each permit shall list the applicant's name, address, the expiration date, and the issuance date of the permit. The enhanced permit to carry a

concealed pistol shall clearly designate that the permit is enhanced and the gold card permit shall clearly designate that it is a gold card permit to carry a concealed pistol. Nothing in this section prevents any law enforcement officer, Department of Corrections employee, parole agent, security guard employed on the premises, or any other public official, with the written permission of the sheriff, from carrying a concealed weapon in the performance of that person's duties.

§ 23-7-8.2 Duration of permit. The permit to carry a concealed pistol is valid for a period of five years from the date of issuance.

§ 23-7-8.3 Permit issued to specific person-Transfer prohibited. A permit to carry a concealed pistol shall be issued to a specific person only and may not be transferred from one person to another.

§ 23-7-8.4 Revocation of permit-Procedure. A prosecuting attorney, upon application of a law enforcement officer, may apply to the circuit court for an order to show cause why a person's permit to carry a concealed pistol should not be revoked. Upon order of the court, after hearing, the permit shall be revoked and the holder of the permit shall immediately surrender the permit to the sheriff of the county in which he resides.

§ 23-7-8.6 List, record, or registry of privately owned firearms, owners of firearms, or holders of permits prohibited. No state agency, political subdivision, official, agent, or employee of any state agency or political subdivision may knowingly keep or cause to be kept any list, record, or registry of privately owned firearms or any list, record, or registry of the owners of those firearms, or any list, record, or registry of holders of permits to carry a concealed pistol.

§ 23-7-8.7 Application of firearm confidentiality provisions. The provisions of § 23-7-8.6 do not apply to:

- (1) Records of firearms that have been used in committing any crime;
- (2) Permits to carry a concealed pistol records relating to any person who has been convicted of a felony;
- (3) Records of the serial numbers of firearms that have been reported stolen that are retained for a period not in excess of ten days after such firearms are recovered and returned to the lawful owner. However, official documentation recording the theft of a recovered weapon may be maintained no longer than the balance of the year entered and two additional years;
- (4) Firearm records that must be retained by firearm dealers under federal law, including copies of such records transmitted to law enforcement agencies;

- (5) Any on duty law enforcement officer while conducting routine verification of the validity of a permit to carry a concealed pistol;
- (6) The secretary of state for the issuance of concealed pistol permits pursuant to chapter 23-7 and any access reasonably necessary to verify information with regard to specific permits individually; and
- (7) The preservation of the triplicate copy of the application for a permit to carry a concealed pistol by the authority issuing the permit as required by § 23-7-8.

§ 23-7-8.8 Law enforcement officer not restricted in performance of official duty under specified circumstances. The provisions of §§ 23-7-8.6 to 23-7-8.9, inclusive, do not restrict any law enforcement officer in the performance of any official duty if the law enforcement officer is in the immediate physical presence of a permit holder who has either presented a permit to the officer or declared to the officer that he or she is a permit holder.

§ 23-7-8.9 Retention of data by law enforcement officer limited. The provisions of §§ 23-7-8.6 to 23-7-8.9, inclusive, do specifically prohibit any law enforcement officer from retaining any notes, data, or pieces of information, either collectively or individually, unless the retention of such notes, data, or pieces of information is pertinent to a specific ongoing investigation or prosecution. Access by law enforcement to information necessary to perform a periodic National Instant Criminal Background Check of gold card or enhanced pistol permit holders under § 23-7-68 is authorized.

§ 23-7-8.10 Access restricted to application, record, or registry of holders of permits. No state agency, political subdivision, official, agent, employee of any state agency or political subdivision, may knowingly release or permit access to any application, list, record or registry of applicants or holders of permits to carry a concealed pistol to any person except another law enforcement agency or the secretary of state.

§ 23-7-8.11 Renewal of regular permit to carry concealed pistol. The holder of the regular permit to carry a concealed pistol may renew the permit through the sheriff of the county where the holder resides for a period beginning ninety days before the permit expires. The holder must pass a background investigation, including a computer check of available online records and the National Instant Criminal Background Check, required under § 23-7-7 prior to the renewal of the permit.

§ 23-7-8.12 Renewal of regular concealed carry permit by deployed military service member. If a South Dakota resident holds a regular concealed carry permit issued in accordance with § 23-7-7, and is a member of a state National Guard unit, the Armed Forces of the United States, or the

Armed Forces Reserves of the United States, and the holder's permit expires during an active duty military assignment or deployment outside of the holder's state of residence, the holder may request a renewal form application from the Office of the Secretary of State. The secretary shall prescribe the contents of the application form and any accompanying materials. The application shall be accompanied by documentation of the deployment, including dates and location of the deployment if available for disclosure; an affidavit signed by the holder's commanding officer or unit commander attesting to the identity of the holder and the fact the holder is unable to return to the state to renew; and a copy of a current, valid, government-issued identification card with a photograph of the holder. The secretary shall specify the contents of the affidavit. The holder shall mail the application, containing original signatures in ink, to the sheriff in the holder's county of residence. The sheriff shall conduct the background investigation, including a computer check of available online records and the National Instant Criminal Background Check required under § 23-7-7, within five days of receipt of the military application renewal form. The original signature of the applicant on the renewal form shall serve as the applicant's signature for the temporary permit.

§ 23-7-8.13 Grace period for renewal of permit. Upon the expiration of a permit to carry a concealed pistol that was issued pursuant to this chapter, the permit holder has a thirty-day grace period to renew the permit. During the grace period, the permit holder may continue to carry a concealed pistol.

§ 23-7-8.14 Grace period not applicable to certain permit holders. The grace period provided in § 23-7-8.13 does not apply to any permit holder who committed a crime that would make it unlawful for the permit holder to own or possess a gun, or a permit holder who attempted to renew the holder's permit, but was denied renewal upon application for a reason provided in § 23-7-7.1.

§ 23-7-9 Pistol to be delivered wrapped and unloaded-Violation as misdemeanor. Any pistol that is delivered shall be securely wrapped and shall be unloaded. A violation of this section is a Class 1 misdemeanor.

§ 23-7-11 Regulation does not apply to sale of pistols at wholesale. Sections 23-7-7 to 23-7-12, inclusive, do not apply to sales at wholesale.

§ 23-7-12 False information or false evidence of identity to secure pistol or permit as felony. No person, in purchasing or otherwise securing delivery of a pistol or in applying for a permit to carry a concealed pistol, may give false information or offer false evidence of his identity. A violation of this section is a Class 6 felony.

§ 23-7-18 Sale of pistol by retail dealer-Restrictions-Misdemeanor. No

pistol shall be sold in violation of any provisions of this chapter, nor shall a pistol be sold under any circumstances unless the purchaser is personally known to the seller or shall present clear evidence of his identity. A violation of this section is a Class 1 misdemeanor.

§ 23-7-43 New serial number engraved or stamped on firearm. Upon application by an owner of a firearm, the Director of the Division of Criminal Investigation shall engrave or stamp a new serial number on any firearm on which the manufacturer's serial number has been changed, altered, removed or obliterated.

§ 23-7-44 Possession of pistols by minors prohibited-Misdemeanor. No person under the age of eighteen years may knowingly possess a pistol. A violation of this section is a Class 1 misdemeanor.

§ 23-7-45 Possession of pistols by minors--Exceptions to prohibitions. The provisions of § 23-7-44 are not applicable to a minor and a criminal prosecution for possession of a pistol brought after transfer pursuant to chapter 26-11 is not applicable to a minor if the minor had the prior written consent of the minor's parent or guardian to possess the pistol, and:

- (1) The minor was on premises owned or leased by the minor or the minor's parent, guardian, or immediate family member;
- (2) The minor was in the presence of a licensed or accredited gun safety instructor; or

- (3) The pistol was being used for farming, ranching, hunting, trapping, target shooting, or gun safety instruction.

§ 23-7-46 Prohibited transfer of firearms and ammunition to juveniles-Felony. No person may sell, transfer, give, loan, furnish, or deliver a firearm or firearm ammunition to any person under the age of eighteen years if such person knows or reasonably believes that the minor recipient of the transfer intended, at the time of transfer, to use the firearm or ammunition in the commission or attempted commission of a crime of violence as defined in subdivision 22-1-2(9). The affirmative defenses contained in chapter 23-7 do not apply to a prosecution under this section. A violation of this section is a Class 5 felony.

§ 23-7-70 Carrying concealed pistol in malt or alcoholic beverage establishment prohibited. A person may not carry a concealed pistol in any licensed on-sale malt beverage or alcoholic beverage establishment that derives over one-half of its total income from the sale of malt or alcoholic beverages.

§ 23-7-71 Minors prohibited from carrying concealed pistol except with parent or guardian. A person who is under the age of eighteen years of age

may not carry a concealed pistol except in the presence of a parent or legal guardian.

Enhanced and Gold Card Permits

§ 23-7-53 Enhanced permit to carry concealed pistol--Application. An applicant shall submit an application, to the sheriff of the county in which the applicant resides, for an optional enhanced permit to carry a concealed pistol. The application must include:

- (1) A copy of the applicant's fingerprints for submission to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and any governmental agency or entity authorized to receive such information, for a state, national, and international criminal background check;
- (2) An authorization to run a fingerprint background check;
- (3) If the sheriff takes the fingerprints, the sheriff shall secure the fingerprints at no additional charge to the applicant; and
- (4) Proof that the applicant:
 - (a) Has successfully completed a qualifying handgun course as defined in § 23-7-58, within the preceding twelve months; or
 - (b) Is a current or former law enforcement officer and has, within the preceding twelve months, qualified or requalified on a certified shooting course administered by a firearms instructor approved by the Law Enforcement Officers Standards Commission.

The sheriff shall forward the copy of the applicant's fingerprints, the applicant's authorization for processing a criminal background check, and the payment for the criminal background check to the Division of Criminal Investigation for processing.

§ 23-7-54 Temporary enhanced permit to carry concealed pistol—Requirements-Records. The sheriff shall retain the application and other documents until the sheriff receives the results of the background checks required pursuant to § 23-7-53. Within seven days following receipt of a confirmation that the applicant passed each criminal background check required pursuant to this section and § 23-7-53, the sheriff shall file the application with the secretary of state pursuant to § 23-7-8.

If the applicant submits an application pursuant to § 23-7-53, meets the requirements of § 23-7-7.1, is not otherwise prohibited by state law, 18 U.S.C. 922(g) as amended to October 26, 2005, or 18 U.S.C. 922(n) as amended to October 26, 2005, from receiving, possessing, or transporting a firearm, passes the required fingerprint background check, and passes a National

Instant Criminal Background Check, the sheriff of the county where the applicant submitted the application shall, within thirty days of application, issue the applicant a temporary enhanced permit to carry a concealed pistol. The temporary permit must clearly designate that the permit is enhanced.

§ 23-7-54.1 Fingerprint and background check for holder of enhanced permit issued from July 1, 2015, through December 31, 2016. For any person holding an enhanced concealed carry permit, issued from July 1, 2015, to December 31, 2016, inclusive, an additional fingerprint background check and National Instant Criminal Background Check must be conducted through the sheriff of the county in which the person resides. The additional background check must be conducted pursuant to § 23-7-54.

Following receipt of the confirmation that the person passed each criminal background check pursuant to §§ 23-7-53 and 23-7-54, the sheriff shall submit an authorization to reissue the person's enhanced concealed carry permit with the secretary of state.

A permit reissued under this section is valid only for five years from the date of its original issuance and upon its expiration, must be renewed in accordance with § 23-7-56.

No additional charge may be imposed for a reissuance under this section.

§ 23-7-54.2 Age requirement for enhanced permit--Temporary restricted enhanced permit for individuals age eighteen to twenty. Notwithstanding any other law, the age requirement for the enhanced permit is for twenty-one years of age or older.

Any applicant between eighteen to twenty years of age, inclusive, who meets the requirements of §§ 23-7-53 and 23-7-54 and any other specified requirements and qualifications and upon the approval from the sheriff of the county where the applicant submitted the application shall be issued a temporary restricted enhanced permit that clearly designates the restricted enhanced permit is for individuals eighteen to twenty years of age, inclusive.

§ 23-7-54.3 New temporary restricted enhanced permit substituted for permit issued between July 1, 2015 and March 9, 2018. Any individual between eighteen and twenty years of age, inclusive, holding an enhanced concealed carry permit, issued between July 1, 2015, and March 9, 2018, shall be issued a new temporary restricted enhanced permit that designates the permit is for individuals eighteen to twenty years of age, inclusive.

§ 23-7-54.4 Request for unrestricted enhanced permit upon reaching age twenty-one. A person holding an unexpired restricted enhanced permit who has reached the age of twenty-one may submit a written request to the secretary of state for an unrestricted enhanced permit. The unrestricted enhanced permit shall be issued at no additional cost.

§ 23-7-55 Duration of enhanced permit to carry concealed pistol - Identification required. An enhanced permit to carry a concealed pistol is valid for five years and is only valid if carried with a government issued form of identification that includes a picture of the permit holder.

§ 23-7-56 Enhanced permit to carry concealed pistol – Renewal. A person who holds an enhanced permit to carry a concealed pistol may renew the permit through the sheriff of the county in which the person resides. The period for renewal begins one-hundred eighty days before the permit expires and ends thirty days after the permit expires.

In order to renew an enhanced permit a person shall:

- (1) Pass a criminal background check and a National Instant Criminal Background Check; and
- (2) Present proof that:
 - (a) During the period for renewal, as set forth in this section, the person:
 - (i) Successfully completed the live fire component of a qualifying handgun course defined in § 23-7-58;
 - (ii) Received instruction regarding the use of force standards; and
 - (iii) Received instruction regarding relevant criminal statutory changes; or
 - (b) The person is a current or former law enforcement officer who, within the twelve-month period preceding the date of the expiration, qualified or requalified on a certified shooting course administered by a firearms instructor approved by the Law Enforcement Officers Standards Commission.

If a person fails to renew an enhanced permit to carry a concealed pistol during the period set forth in this section, the permit is deemed to be invalid. In order to obtain an enhanced permit thereafter, the person shall submit an application and meet all requirements set forth in § 23-7-53.

§ 23-7-57 References, rights, and responsibilities related to permit to carry concealed pistol apply to enhanced permit and gold card permit. Unless otherwise specified, the references, rights, and responsibilities in this chapter related to a permit to carry a concealed pistol also apply to an enhanced permit to carry a concealed pistol and a gold card permit to carry a concealed pistol.

§ 23-7-58 Qualifying handgun course. A qualifying handgun course is any handgun course that is taught by a National Rifle Association certified

instructor who also holds a current certificate of completion from the South Dakota Division of Criminal Investigation on the use of force. The qualifying handgun course must include instruction in each of the following:

- (1) South Dakota law relating to firearms and the use of force;
- (2) The basic concepts of the safe and responsible use of handguns;
- (3) Self-defense principles; and
- (4) Live fire training including the firing of at least ninety-eight rounds of ammunition by the student.

§ 23-7-59 Use of force course for instructors. The Division of Criminal Investigation shall offer at least one course focused on the use of force, including applicable state laws, per year, open to National Rifle Association certified instructors. The Division of Criminal Investigation shall develop the use of force course and may promulgate rules pursuant to chapter 1-26 to establish the course standards for the issuance of a certificate of completion, establish a fee for the course not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars, and to implement the course.

§ 23-7-60 Gold card permit to carry concealed pistol--Application. An applicant must submit an application, to the sheriff of the county in which the applicant resides, for a gold card permit to carry a concealed pistol. The application must include:

- (1) A copy of the applicant's fingerprints for submission to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and any governmental agency or entity authorized to receive such information, for a state, national, and international criminal background check; and
- (2) An authorization to run a criminal background check.

The sheriff shall forward the copy of the applicant's fingerprints and the applicant's authorization for processing a criminal background check to the Division of Criminal Investigation for processing.

23-7-61 Temporary gold card permit to carry concealed pistol--Requirements--Records. The sheriff shall retain the application and other documents until the sheriff receives the results of the background checks required pursuant to § 23-7-60. Within seven days following receipt of a confirmation that the applicant passed each criminal background check required pursuant to this section and § 23-7-60, the sheriff shall file the application with the secretary of state pursuant to § 23-7-8.

If the applicant submits an application pursuant to § 23-7-8, meets the requirements of § 23-7-7.1, is not otherwise prohibited by state law, 18 U.S.C. 922(g) as amended to October 26, 2005, or 18 U.S.C. 922(n) as amended to October 26, 2005, from receiving, possessing, or transporting a firearm, passes the required fingerprint background check, and passes a National Instant Criminal Background Check, the sheriff of the county of the application shall, within thirty days of application, issue the applicant a temporary gold card permit to carry a concealed pistol. The temporary permit must clearly designate that the permit is a gold card permit.

§ 23-7-62 Renewal of gold card permit to carry concealed pistol. A person who holds a gold card permit to carry a concealed pistol may renew the permit through the sheriff of the county in which the person resides. The period for renewal begins one hundred eighty days before the permit expires and ends thirty days after the permit expires.

In order to renew a gold card permit, a person must pass a criminal background check and a National Instant Criminal Background Check.

§ 23-7-63 Duration of gold card permit to carry concealed pistol. The gold card permit to carry a concealed pistol is valid for a period of five years from the date of issuance.

§ 23-7-64 Revocation of gold card or enhanced permit to carry concealed pistol--Sheriff to secure return of permit--Petition for return of permit. A gold card permit to carry a concealed pistol or an enhanced permit to carry a concealed pistol is automatically revoked upon failure to maintain the requirements under § 23-7-7.1 or if the gold card or enhanced permit holder becomes prohibited by state law, 18 U.S.C. 922(g) as amended to October 26, 2005, or 18 U.S.C. 922(n) as amended to October 26, 2005, from receiving, possessing, or transporting a firearm.

Upon such occurrence, the permit holder shall immediately return the gold card or enhanced concealed pistol permit to the county sheriff of the permit holder's county of residence. If the permit has not been returned, upon learning that a permit holder is ineligible for a gold card or enhanced permit for any violent crime or for a crime punishable by more than one year of incarceration, the sheriff of the permit holder's county of residence shall secure the possession and return of the gold card or enhanced permit forthwith. For any other disqualifying offense set forth above the sheriff of the permit holder's county of residence shall secure the possession and return of the gold card or enhanced permit as soon as reasonably possible after being notified of the holders ineligibility. A gold card or enhanced permit holder whose permit has been secured by law enforcement under this section may petition the circuit court for the return of the gold card or return of the gold card or enhanced permit as soon as reasonably possible after being notified of the holders ineligibility. A gold card or enhanced permit holder whose permit has been

secured by law enforcement under this section may petition the circuit court for the return of the gold card or enhanced permit if the permit holder believes the gold card or enhanced permit was unlawfully secured. Law enforcement may communicate with federally licensed firearms dealers relative to revoked gold card or enhanced permits.

§ 23-7-65 Possession of revoked gold card or enhanced concealed pistol permit as misdemeanor. It is a Class 1 misdemeanor for anyone that is ineligible to possess a gold card or enhanced concealed pistol permit to possess or present a revoked gold card or enhanced concealed pistol permit.

§ 23-7-66 Surrender to court of revoked gold card or enhanced concealed pistol permits. If any person is convicted of any offense which results in the automatic revocation of a gold card or enhanced permit to carry a concealed pistol under this chapter, the court entering the conviction shall require the surrender to the court of all gold card or enhanced concealed pistol permits held by the person convicted. The court shall forward all gold card and enhanced concealed pistol permits to the sheriff of the defendant's county of residence.

§ 23-7-67 Failure or refusal to surrender revoked gold card or enhanced permit as misdemeanor. It is a Class 1 misdemeanor for a person to fail or refuse to surrender to the county sheriff of the person's county of residence, upon lawful demand, a gold card or enhanced permit to carry a concealed pistol that has been revoked. If a person fails to return a gold card or enhanced permit to the sheriff of the person's county of residence after lawful demand, the sheriff shall direct a law enforcement officer to secure its possession and return in compliance with § 23-7-64. The law enforcement officer shall receive ten dollars and fifty cents plus mileage, at a rate established by the State Board of Finance, to be paid by the violator. Failure to pay the fee and mileage is a Class 2 misdemeanor.

§ 23-7-68 National Instant Criminal Background Check of gold card or enhanced concealed pistol permit holders. Law enforcement may periodically perform a National Instant Criminal Background Check of gold card or enhanced concealed pistol permit holders for the purposes of determining whether the permit holder remains eligible for the permit under § 23-7-7.1, 18 U.S.C. 922(g) as amended to October 26, 2005, and 18 U.S.C. 922(n) as amended to October 26, 2005.

§ 23-7-69 Notice to secretary of state of change of name or address-- Issuance of new permit. A person who has been issued a permit to carry a concealed pistol shall maintain current information on the permit by notifying the secretary of state in writing of a change in the person's name due to marriage or court order, or of a change in physical address. If the revised address is located within South Dakota, the secretary of state must provide a new permit to the person.

The county sheriff may issue a temporary permit or the secretary of state may issue an updated permit that reflects an address outside of South Dakota in the following instances:

- (1) For a South Dakota resident who is active duty military personnel, or the spouse of a person who is active duty military, with a home of record in South Dakota; or
- (2) For a South Dakota permit holder whose home is physically located in South Dakota but has an official postal address located within in a county in another state that shares a border with South Dakota.

§ 25-10-24 Surrender of weapon or concealed pistol permit. The court may require the defendant to surrender any dangerous weapon or any concealed pistol permit issued under 23-7 in the defendant's possession to local law enforcement.

§ 23-7-72. Concealed carry permit fees--Reimbursement to county. The Office of the Secretary of State shall reimburse counties based on the number of concealed carry permits issued each year. The reimbursement amount is:

- (1) Three dollars for an initial permit to carry a concealed pistol issued under § [23-7-8.2](#);
- (2) Three dollars for renewal of a permit to carry a concealed pistol issued under § [23-7-8.11](#);
- (3) Fifty dollars for an initial enhanced permit to carry a concealed pistol issued under § [23-7-53](#);
- (4) Twenty-five dollars for renewal of an enhanced permit to carry a concealed pistol issued under § [23-7-56](#);
- (5) Thirty dollars for an initial gold card permit to carry a concealed pistol issued under § [23-7-60](#); and
- (6) Thirty dollars for renewal of a gold card permit to carry a concealed pistol issued under § [23-7-62](#).

The Office of the Secretary of State shall develop and provide to counties a form on which the counties may submit the number of permits issued each calendar year. The form must be submitted to the Office of the Secretary of State on or before January thirty-first. The Office of the Secretary of State shall reimburse the counties on or before March thirty-first. The reimbursements must be paid on vouchers approved by the secretary of state and paid on warrants drawn by the state auditor.

Only those permits issued on or after July 1, 2022, are eligible for reimbursement in accordance with this section.

Municipal, Township or County Government

No municipal, township or county government in South Dakota may pass any ordinance that restricts possession, transportation, sale, transfer, ownership, manufacture, or repair of firearms or ammunition or their components. (See SDCL [§ 9-19-20](#), [§ 8-5-13](#) and [§ 7-18A-36](#))

Supervision of Students and Conduct of School **Chapter 13-32**

§ 13-32-7. Possession of firearm or dangerous weapon on public elementary or secondary school premises or in vehicle or building as misdemeanor—Exceptions. Any person, other than a law enforcement officer or school sentinel under § 13-64-1, who intentionally carries, possesses, stores, keeps, leaves, places, or puts into the possession of another person, any dangerous weapon, firearm, or air gun, whether or not the firearm or air gun is designed, adapted, used, or intended to be used primarily for imitative or noisemaking purposes, on or in any public elementary or secondary school premises, vehicle, or building, or on or in any premises, vehicle, or building used or leased for public elementary or secondary school functions, whether or not any person is endangered by any action under this section, is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. The provisions of this section do not apply to:

- (1) Use of a starting gun at an athletic event;
- (2) Any firearm or air gun at a:
 - (a) Firing range
 - (b) Gun show
 - (c) Supervised school or session for training in the use of firearms; or
 - (d) Ceremonial presence of unloaded weapons at color guard ceremonies;
- (3) Any nonpublic school;
- (4) Any church or other house of worship; or
- (5) Any nonpublic school located on the premises of a church or other house of worship.

The Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004

The Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act (LEOSA) of 2004 amended the Federal criminal code to authorize qualified law enforcement officers or qualified retired law enforcement officers carrying the photographic identification issued by their governmental agency, notwithstanding any other provision of the law of any State or political subdivision thereof, to carry a concealed firearm.

The federal law provides that such authorization shall not supersede State laws that: (1) permit private entities to prohibit the possession of concealed firearms on their property; or (2) prohibit the possession of firearms on State or local government property. The law also excludes from the definition of "firearm" any machine gun, firearm silencer, or destructive device.

[Click here to view the Enrolled Act.](#)

The LEOSA was amended in 2010 to extend the coverage to include law enforcement officers of Amtrak Police, Federal Reserve Police and law enforcement officers of the executive branch of the Federal Government, along with military law enforcement personnel. The aggregate years for retired officers was reduced from fifteen to ten.

[Click here to view the 2010 amendment.](#)

The LEOSA was further amended in 2013 to clarify the definition of "qualified active" and "qualified retired" law enforcement officer, along with the term "police officer", expanding the powers of arrest requirement definition to include those who have or had the authority to "apprehend" suspects under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

[Click here to view the 2013 amendment.](#)

National Parks

For regulations on concealed carry within National Parks, please contact the National Park Service for up-to-date information.

<http://www.nps.gov/state/sd/index.htm>

Administrative Rules of South Dakota Provisions

Chapter 02:01:17

Enhanced Concealed Pistol Use of Force Training Program Minimum Standards

02:01:17:01 Minimum standards for use of force course. A person may attend the use of force course only if the person meets the following requirements:

- (1) Is currently certified as a National Rifle Association handgun instructor;
- (2) Has a valid South Dakota concealed weapons permit or is a current or retired law enforcement officer in good standing;
- (3) Has fingerprints taken by a qualified law enforcement agency; and
- (4) Is of good moral character.

02:01:17:02 Submission of a use of force training application. An applicant to the use of force training course shall complete the use of force training course application provided by the law enforcement training office and return the application with two sets of the fingerprint cards required by subdivision 2:01:17:01(3).

02:01:17:03 Filing of fingerprints. An applicant's fingerprints taken under subdivision 2:01:17:01(3) may be distributed to local, state, and national fingerprint files to disclose if the applicant has a criminal record.

02:01:17:04 Reapplication for use of force training course. An applicant who has failed to successfully complete the use of force training course, or has been dismissed from the program under §2:01:18:08, may reapply after one year.

02:01:17:05 Expiration of training. The use of force training certificate of completion issued under § 2:01:18:01 expires on the last day of the twenty-fourth calendar month on the certificate of completion.

Chapter 02:01:18

Enhanced Concealed Pistol Use of Force Training Program

02:01:18:01 Certificate of completion. Upon successful completion of the training course required by this chapter, the law enforcement training office shall issue a certificate indicating that the individual successfully completed the use of force training course.

02:01:18:02 Approved training course. The use of force training course shall consist of a curriculum of at least eight hours of training and includes the following subject areas:

- (1) Use of force; and
- (2) Legal aspects.

02:01:18:03 Successful completion of training course. An applicant, to successfully complete the use of force training course, must receive a passing score on all written and skills examinations administered in connection with the course. The executive secretary, at the direction of the commission, shall establish rules of internal management setting forth the passing score for each examination. The executive secretary shall, prior to the commencement of the training course, notify applicants of the level of performance that constitutes a passing score for each examination. An applicant may retake the examination within seven days of failing. An applicant may not take an examination more than twice. The executive secretary may, for cause, allow an applicant to retake an examination at other times.

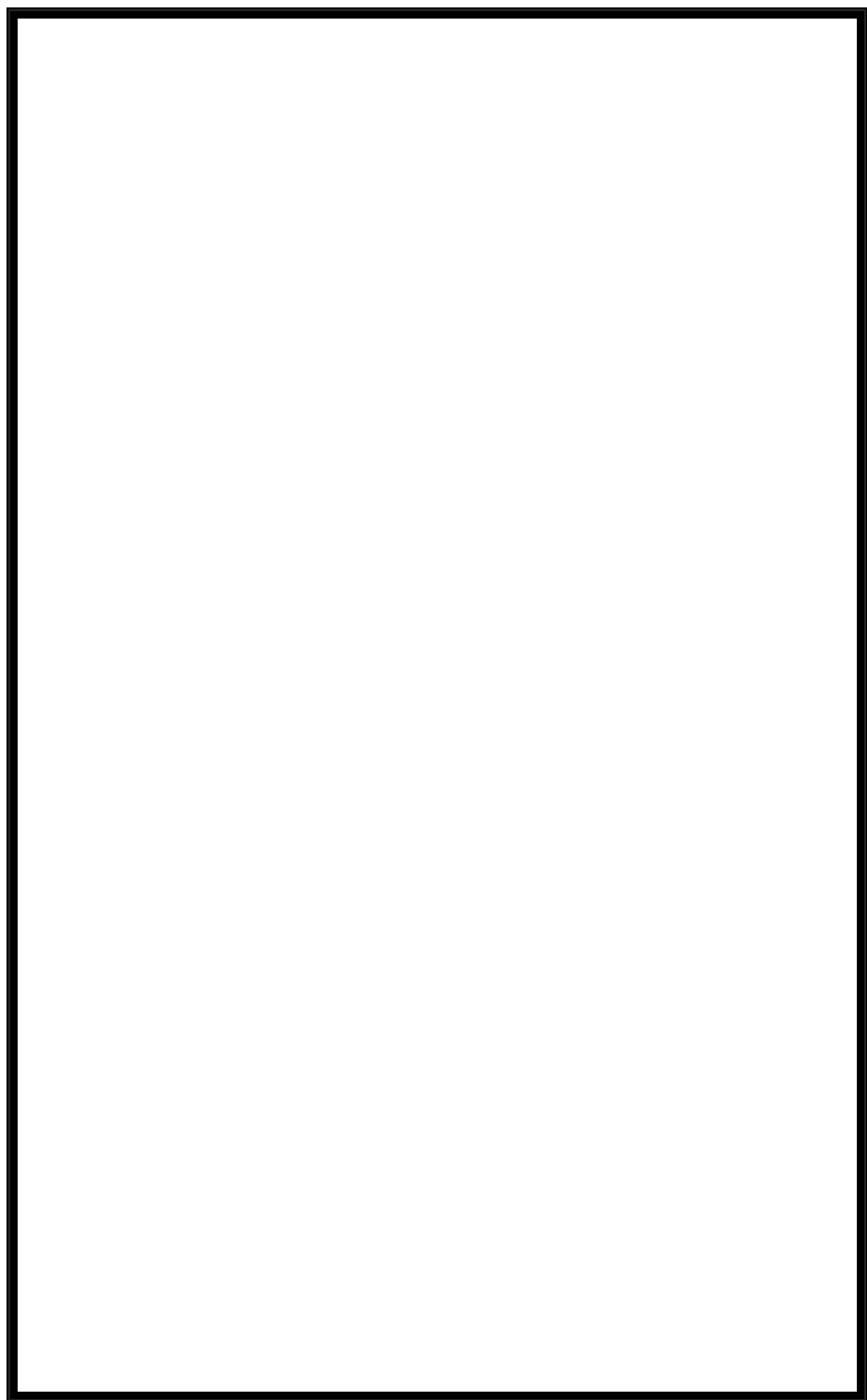
02:01:18:04 Time course is conducted. The use of force training course shall commence at the time the executive secretary deems appropriate, but at least once per year.

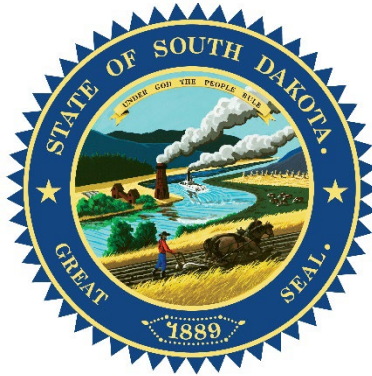
02:01:18:05 Place of training. Unless otherwise stated by the executive secretary, the use of force training course is conducted at the criminal justice training center in Pierre, South Dakota.

02:01:18:06 Training course fee. An applicant attending the use of force training course shall pay Law Enforcement Training a \$150.00 fee.

02:01:18:07 Discipline during training course. The executive secretary may enforce restrictions and rules of internal management as necessary to maintain the orderly instruction of individuals and efficient operation of the use of force training course. Individuals must comply with such restrictions and rules as set forth by the executive secretary in the basic training course student handbook, or such other specific directives as the executive secretary may issue.

02:01:18:08 Dismissal. The executive secretary may dismiss, from the use of force training course, any person who violates any restrictions or rule established by the executive secretary to administer or maintain order during the training course.





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Printed by Secretary of State
Cost of \$.25 per copy
Last Revised 12/05/2022