## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2013

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## SENATE DRS95010-LH-105 (02/28)

Short Title: Lawful Citizens Self Protection Act.

Sponsors:	Se	enators Tarte, Randleman, and Brock (Primary Sponsors).
Referred to:		
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED		
AN ACT TO EXPAND AREAS IN WHICH LAWFUL CONCEALED HANDGUN PERMIT		
HOLDERS MAY CARRY OR KEEP FIREARMS FOR SELF PROTECTION.		
The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:		
<b>SECTION 1.</b> G.S. 14-269.3 reads as rewritten:		
"§ 14-26	9.3. (	Carrying weapons into assemblies and establishments where alcoholic
beverages are sold and consumed.		
(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to carry any gun, rifle, or pistol into any		
assembly where a fee has been charged for admission thereto, or thereto. This subsection shall		
not apply to a person who has a concealed handgun permit issued in accordance with Article		
54B of this Chapter or considered valid under G.S. 14-415.24.		
(a1) It shall be unlawful for any person to carry any gun, rifle, or pistol into any		
establishment in which alcoholic beverages are sold and consumed.		
(a2) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a Class 1		
misdemeanor.		
(b) This section shall not apply to the following:		
(0)	(1)	A person exempted from the provisions of G.S. 14-269;
	(2)	The owner or lessee of the premises or business establishment;
		A person participating in the event, if he is carrying a gun, rifle, or pistol
	(3)	
		with the permission of the owner, lessee, or person or organization
	(4)	sponsoring the event; and
	(4)	A person registered or hired as a security guard by the owner, lessee, or
	(5)	person or organization sponsoring the event.event; and
	<u>(5)</u>	A person on the premises of an eating establishment as defined in
		G.S. 18B-1000(2) or a restaurant as defined in G.S. 18B-1000(6), provided
		the person has a concealed handgun permit issued in accordance with Article
		54B of this Chapter or considered valid under G.S. 14-415.24. This
		subdivision shall not be construed to permit a person to carry a concealed
		handgun on the premises of an eating establishment or a restaurant where the
		person in legal possession or control of the premises has posted a
		conspicuous notice prohibiting the carrying of a concealed handgun on the
		premises in accordance with G.S. 14-415.11(c)."
	<b>SECTION 2.</b> G.S. 14-277.2(c) reads as rewritten:	
"(c)	The p	rovisions of this section shall not apply to any of the following:
	<u>(1)</u>	a-Any person exempted by the provisions of G.S. 14-269(b) or 14-269(b); or



- (2) to persons Any person authorized by State or federal law to carry dangerous weapons in the performance of their the person's duties or duties; or
- (3) to any Any person who obtains a permit to carry a dangerous weapon at a parade, funeral procession, picket line, or demonstration from the sheriff or police chief, whichever is appropriate, of the locality where such parade, funeral procession, picket line, or demonstration is to take place.place; or
- (4) Any person who has a concealed handgun permit issued in accordance with Article 54B of this Chapter or considered valid under G.S. 14-415.24."

**SECTION 3.** Article 53B of Chapter 14 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

## "§ 14-409.41. No prohibition regarding the transportation or storage of a firearm in locked motor vehicle by business, commercial enterprise, or employer; civil liability; enforcement.

- (a) As used in this section, the term "motor vehicle" means any automobile, truck, minivan, sports utility vehicle, motorcycle, motor scooter, and any other vehicle required to be registered under Chapter 20 of the General Statutes.
- (b) A business, commercial enterprise, or employer shall not establish, maintain, or enforce a policy or rule that prohibits or has the effect of prohibiting a person from transporting or storing any firearm or ammunition when the person has a permit issued in accordance with Article 54B of this Chapter or that is valid under G.S. 14-415.24, is otherwise in compliance with all other applicable laws and regulations, and the firearm or ammunition is in a closed compartment or container within the person's locked vehicle or in a locked container securely affixed to the person's vehicle. A person may unlock the vehicle to enter or exit the vehicle provided the firearm or ammunition remain in the closed compartment at all times and the vehicle is locked immediately following the entrance or exit.
  - (c) Subsection (b) of this section shall not apply to the following:
    - (1) Vehicles owned or leased by an employer.
    - (2) Where transport or storage of a firearm is prohibited by State or federal law or regulation.
- (d) A person who is injured or incurs damages, or the survivors of a person killed, as a result of a violation of subsection (b) of this section, may bring a civil action in the appropriate court against any business entity, commercial enterprise, or employer who committed or caused such violation. A person who would be entitled legally to transport or store a firearm or ammunition, but who would be denied the ability to transport or store a firearm or ammunition by a policy in violation of subsection (b) of this section, may bring a civil action in the appropriate court to enjoin any business entity, commercial enterprise, or employer from violating subsection (b) of this section.
- (e) An employee discharged by an employer, business entity, or commercial enterprise for violation of a policy or rule prohibited under subsection (b) of this section, when he or she was lawfully transporting or storing a firearm out of plain sight in a locked motor vehicle, is entitled to full recovery as specified in subdivisions (1) through (4) of this subsection, inclusive. If the demand for the recovery is denied, the employee may bring a civil action in the courts of this State against the employer, business entity, or commercial enterprise and is entitled to the following:
  - (1) Reinstatement to the same position held at the time of his or her termination from employment, or to an equivalent position.
  - (2) Reinstatement of the employee's full fringe benefits and seniority rights, as appropriate.
  - (3) Compensation, if appropriate, for lost wages, benefits, or other lost remuneration caused by the termination.
  - (4) Payment of reasonable attorneys' fees and legal costs incurred.

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possession or control of the premises has posted a conspicuous notice prohibiting possession of a firearm on the premises.

(g) In any action relating to the enforcement of any right or obligation under subsections (d) and (e) of this section, the reasonable, good-faith efforts of a business, commercial enterprise, employer, or property owner to comply with other applicable and irreconcilable federal or State safety laws or regulations shall be a complete defense to any liability of the business, commercial enterprise, employer, or property owner."

A business, commercial enterprise, employer, or property owner that allows persons

to transport or store any firearm or ammunition pursuant to subsection (b) of this section shall

have complete immunity and shall not be held liable in any civil action for damages, injuries, or

death resulting from or arising out of another person's actions involving a firearm or

ammunition transported or stored in accordance with this section, including, but not limited to,

the theft of a firearm from an employee's automobile. Nothing contained in this section shall create a new duty on the part of any business, commercial enterprise, employer, or property

owner. This section shall not be construed to permit a person to possess a firearm outside of a

motor vehicle while on the premises of a place of employment where the person in legal

**SECTION 4.** G.S. 14-415.23 reads as rewritten:

## "§ 14-415.23. Statewide uniformity.

It is the intent of the General Assembly to prescribe a uniform system for the regulation of legally carrying a concealed handgun. To insure uniformity, no political subdivisions, boards, or agencies of the State nor any county, city, municipality, municipal corporation, town, township, village, nor any department or agency thereof, may enact ordinances, rules, or regulations concerning legally carrying a concealed handgun. A unit of local government may adopt an ordinance to permit the posting of a prohibition against carrying a concealed handgun, in accordance with G.S. 14-415.11(c), on local government buildings and their appurtenant premises. A unit of local government may adopt an ordinance to prohibit, by posting, the carrying of a concealed handgun on municipal and county recreational facilities that are specifically identified by the unit of local government. If a unit of local government adopts such an ordinance with regard to recreational facilities, then the concealed handgun permittee may, nevertheless, secure the handgun in a locked vehicle within the trunk, glove box, or other enclosed compartment or area within or on the motor vehicle. For purposes of this section, the term "recreational facilities" includes only the following: a playground, an athletic field, a swimming pool, and an athletic facility. Recreational facilities shall not be construed to include areas of passive recreation such as picnic areas, shelters, restroom facilities, walkways, hiking trails, greenways, and lakes, nor shall this section be interpreted to prohibit firearms in entire parks which contain recreational facilities."

**SECTION 5.** This act becomes effective December 1, 2013.