GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2001

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SENATE BILL 680

Judiciary II Committee Substitute Adopted 4/25/01 Finance Committee Substitute Adopted 6/26/01 Fourth Edition Engrossed 6/27/01

Short Title:	Lawful Firearm Activities Protected.	(Public)
Sponsors:		
Referred to:		

March 26, 2001

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO PROVIDE THAT ONLY THE STATE MAY BRING CERTAIN CIVIL

ACTIONS AGAINST FIREARMS OR AMMUNITION MARKETERS,

MANUFACTURERS, DISTRIBUTORS, DEALERS, SELLERS, OR TRADE

ASSOCIATIONS AND TO AMEND THE LAWS REGARDING GUN SHOWS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

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SECTION 1. G.S. 14-409.40 reads as rewritten:

"§ 14-409.40. Statewide uniformity of local regulation.

- (a) It is declared by the General Assembly that the regulation of firearms is properly an issue of general, statewide concern, and that the entire field of regulation of firearms is preempted from regulation by local governments except as provided by this section.
- (b) Unless otherwise permitted by statute, no county or municipality, by ordinance, resolution, or other enactment, shall regulate in any manner the possession, ownership, storage, transfer, sale, purchase, licensing, or registration of firearms, firearms ammunition, components of firearms, dealers in firearms, or dealers in handgun components or parts.
- (c) Notwithstanding subsection (b) of this section, a county or municipality, by zoning or other ordinance, may regulate or prohibit the sale of firearms at a location only if there is a lawful, general, similar regulation or prohibition of commercial activities at that location. Nothing in this subsection shall restrict the right of a county or municipality to adopt a general zoning plan that prohibits any commercial activity within a fixed distance of a school or other educational institution except with a special use permit issued for a commercial activity found not to pose a danger to the health, safety, or general welfare of persons attending the school or educational institution within the fixed distance.

- (d) No county or municipality, by zoning or other ordinance, shall regulate in any manner firearms shows with regulations more stringent than those applying to shows of other types of items.
- (e) A county or municipality may regulate the transport, carrying, or possession of firearms by employees of the local unit of government in the course of their employment with that local unit of government.
- (f) Nothing contained in this section prohibits municipalities or counties from application of their authority under G.S. 153A-129, 160A-189, 14-269, 14-269.2, 14-269.3, 14-269.4, 14-277.2, 14-415.11, 14-415.23, including prohibiting the possession of firearms in public-owned buildings, on the grounds or parking areas of those buildings, or in public parks or recreation areas, except nothing in this subsection shall prohibit a person from storing a firearm within a motor vehicle while the vehicle is on these grounds or areas. Nothing contained in this section prohibits municipalities or counties from exercising powers provided by law in declared states of emergency under Article 36A of this Chapter.
- (g) The authority to bring suit and the right to recover against any firearms or ammunition marketer, manufacturer, distributor, dealer, seller, or trade association by or on behalf of any governmental unit, created by or pursuant to an act of the General Assembly or the Constitution, or any department, agency, or authority thereof, for damages, abatement, injunctive relief, or any other remedy resulting from or relating to the lawful design, marketing, manufacture, distribution, sale, or transfer of firearms or ammunition to the public is reserved exclusively to the State. Any action brought by the State pursuant to this section shall be brought by the Attorney General on behalf of the State. This section shall not prohibit a political subdivision or local governmental unit from bringing an action against any firearms or ammunition marketer, manufacturer, distributor, dealer, seller, or trade association for breach of contract or warranty for defect of materials or workmanship as to firearms or ammunition purchased by the political subdivision or local governmental unit."

SECTION 2. Chapter 14 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new Article to read:

"Article 54C.
"Gun Shows.

"§ 14-415.30. Definitions.

The following definitions apply in this Article:

- (1) Firearm. The term 'firearm' means any one or more of the following:
 - a. A weapon, by whatever name known, that is designed to expel a projectile by the action of powder and that is readily capable of use as a weapon, but excluding an antique firearm as defined in G.S. 14-409.11.
 - <u>b.</u> <u>The frame or receiver of any such weapon.</u>
 - c. Any firearm muffler or firearm silencer.

- Gun show. An event that meets both of the conditions in this (2) subdivision. The term includes any area near the location of the gun show that is used for parking for the gun show. An event at which 100 or more firearms or other weapons as a. defined in G.S. 14-269(a), but not including historic edged weapons as defined in G.S. 14-409.12, are offered or exhibited for sale, transfer, or exchange.
 - <u>b.</u> An event at which 10 or more persons are offering or exhibiting <u>firearms for sale, transfer, or exchange.</u>
 - (3) Gun show promoter. A person who organizes, promotes, or otherwise sponsors a gun show. The term includes the employees of the promoter.
 - (4) Vendor. A person who exhibits a firearm for sale, transfer, or exchange at a gun show.

"§ 14-415.31. Gun show promoter permit.

- (a) Permit required. No person shall organize, promote, or otherwise sponsor a gun show, in any county unless the person has first obtained a permit as a gun show promoter from the sheriff of that county. One permit shall be required for each gun show, and the permit expires at the conclusion of the gun show for which it was obtained.
- (b) Application. At least 60 days before the date of the gun show, the gun show promoter shall file an application for a gun show permit with the sheriff of the county in which the gun show will take place. The application shall include the time and location of the gun show and any other information requested by the sheriff.
- (c) Fee. At the time the gun show promoter permit application is submitted to the sheriff, the applicant shall also submit a fee of one hundred dollars (\$100.00). The sheriff shall transmit the proceeds of this fee to the county finance officer. The revenue generated by this fee shall be allocated to the sheriff to be used to pay the costs of administering this Article and for other law enforcement purposes. The county shall not expend this revenue for any other purposes, and this revenue shall not be used to supplant other funds available to the sheriff.
- (d) Issuance of permit. The sheriff must inform the applicant within 30 days of the date of the application whether the permit is granted or denied. If the sheriff determines that the applicant qualifies for a gun show promoter permit under this subsection, then the permit must be granted. If the sheriff determines that the applicant does not qualify for a gun show promoter permit under this subsection, then the sheriff must provide the applicant a written statement of the reasons for the denial. An applicant may appeal the denial by petitioning a district court judge of the district in which the application was filed. The determination by the court, on appeal, shall be upon the facts, the law, and the reasonableness of the sheriff's denial.
- To qualify for a gun show promoter permit, the sheriff must find that the applicant meets all of the following requirements:

- (1) Verify by a criminal history background investigation that it is not a violation of State or federal law for the applicant to purchase, transfer, receive, or possess a handgun. The sheriff shall determine the criminal history of an applicant by accessing computerized criminal history records as maintained by the State Bureau of Investigation and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, by conducting a national criminal history records check and by conducting a criminal history check through the Administrative Office of the Courts.
 - (2) That the applicant shows by affidavits, oral evidence, or otherwise that the applicant is of good moral character.
 - (3) That the applicant could not be denied a permit under G.S. 14-404(c).
 - (4) That the applicant has paid the gun show promoter permit fee.

"§ 14-415.32. Display and sale of firearms at gun show.

Except as otherwise provided by this section, a person who displays a firearm for purposes of sale at a gun show or who sells, leases, or otherwise transfers a firearm to another person at a gun show must be licensed as a dealer under 18 U.S.C. § 923 and must post the license in accordance with 27 C.F.R. 178.91 and 178.100(a). Each licensed dealer shall also obtain and display a sales tax certificate of registration as provided by G.S. 14-415.33. A transfer of a handgun must comply with Article 52A of this Chapter.

A person may display a firearm for sale at a gun show without being licensed as a dealer. However, a person who displays a firearm for sale without being licensed as a dealer may not sell, lease, or otherwise transfer a firearm unless the transaction is conducted through a person licensed as a dealer under 18 U.S.C. § 923.

"§ 14-415.33. Vendor sales tax filing.

Each vendor shall obtain a sales tax certificate of registration as required by G.S. 105-164.4(c). Notwithstanding the provisions of G.S. 105-164.16, at the conclusion of a gun show, each vendor must file a sales tax return and pay the tax under Article 5 of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes within 10 days after the end of the semimonthly period during which the show concluded as if the vendor were required to report on a semimonthly basis under G.S. 105-164.16.

"§ 14-415.34. Violation punishable as a misdemeanor.

A violation of this Article is a Class 1 misdemeanor. It is an affirmative defense under this section for a gun show promoter that both of the following conditions are met:

- (1) The gun show promoter made a good faith effort to ensure that persons displaying, selling, leasing, or otherwise transferring firearms complied with the requirements of this Article.
- (2) The display, sale, lease, or transfer by a noncomplying person occurred in an area of the gun show other than the primary area used for displaying, selling, leasing, or otherwise transferring firearms."

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SECTION 3. The provisions of this act are severable. If any provision of this act is held invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the invalidity does not affect other provisions of the act that can be given effect without the invalid provision.

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6 7 **SECTION 4.** Section 1 of this act is effective when it becomes law and applies to any action pending or filed on or after that date. Section 2 of this act becomes effective December 1, 2001, and applies to gun shows occurring on or after that date.

Sections 3 and 4 of this act are effective when they become law.