GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2007

S SENATE DRS55258-LU-48 (2/21)

Short Title: Amend Private Protective Services Act. (Public)

Sponsors: Senator Snow.

Referred to:

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

2 AN ACT AMENDING THE PRIVATE PROTECTIVE SERVICES ACT.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. G.S. 74C-3 reads as rewritten:

"§ 74C-3. Private protective services profession defined.

- (a) As used in this Chapter, the term "private protective services profession" means and includes the following:
 - (1) "Armored car profession" means any person, firm, association, or corporation which provides secured transportation and protection from one place or point to another place or point of money, currency, coins, bullion, securities, checks, documents, stocks, bonds, jewelry, paintings, and other valuables for a fee or other valuable consideration. This definition does not include a person operating an armored car business pursuant to a motor carrier certificate or permit issued by the North Carolina Utilities Commission which grants operating rights for such business; however, armed armored car service guards shall be subject to the provisions of G.S. 74C-13.
 - (2) Repealed by Session Laws 1983, c. 786, s. 2.
 - (3) "Counterintelligence service profession" Electronic countermeasures profession' means any person, firm, association, or corporation which discovers, locates, or disengages by electronic, electrical, or mechanical means any listening or other monitoring equipment surreptitiously placed to gather information concerning any individual, firm, association, or corporation for a fee or other valuable consideration.
 - (4) "Courier service profession" means any person, firm, association, or corporation which transports or offers to transport from one place or

point to another place or point documents, papers, maps, stocks, bonds, checks, or other small items of value which require expeditious service for a fee or other valuable consideration. Armed courier service guards officers shall be subject to the provisions of G.S. 74C-13.

- (5) "Detection of deception examiner" means any person, firm, association, or corporation which uses any device or instrument, regardless of its name or design, for the purpose of the detection of deception or any person who reviews the work product of an examiner including charts, tapes or other methods of record keeping for the purpose of detecting deception or determining accuracy.
- (6) "Security guard officer and patrol profession" means any person, firm, association, or corporation that provides a security guard officer on a contractual basis for another person, firm, association, or corporation for a fee or other valuable consideration and performing one or more of the following functions:
 - a. Prevention or detection of intrusion, entry, larceny, vandalism, abuse, fire, or trespass on private property;
 - b. Prevention, observation, or detection of any unauthorized activity on private property;
 - c. Protection of patrons and persons lawfully authorized to be on the premises <u>or being escorted between premises</u> of the person, firm, association, or corporation that entered into the contract for security services; or
 - d. Control, regulation, or direction of the flow or movement of the public, whether by vehicle or otherwise, only to the extent and for the time directly and specifically required to assure the protection of properties.
- (7) "Guard-dog service profession" means any person, firm, association, or corporation which contracts with another person, firm, association, or corporation to place, lease, rent, or sell a trained dog for the purpose of protecting lives or property for a fee or other valuable consideration.
- (8) "Private detective" or "private investigator" are synonymous and mean any person who engages in the profession of or accepts employment to furnish, agrees to make, or makes inquiries or investigations concerning the below-listed topics on a contractual basis:
 - a. Crimes or wrongs done or threatened against the United States or any state or territory of the United States;
 - b. The identity, habits, conduct, business, occupation, honesty, integrity, credibility, knowledge, trustworthiness, efficiency, loyalty, activity, movement, whereabouts, affiliations, associations, transactions, acts, reputation, or character of any person;
 - c. The location, disposition, or recovery of lost or stolen property;

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1 d. The cause or responsibility for fires, libels, losses, accidents, 2 damages, or injuries to persons or to properties; 3 Securing evidence to be used before any court, board, officer, or e. 4 investigative committee; or Protection of individuals from serious bodily harm or death. 5 6 (9) "Special limited guard-officer and patrol profession" means any person 7 who is licensed under Chapter 74D of the General Statutes of North 8 Carolina and provides armed alarm responders pursuant to 9 G.S. 74C-13. Applicants for this limited license shall not be required 10 to meet the experience requirements for a security guard-officer and 11 patrol license. Any experience gained under this limited license shall 12 not be counted as experience for a security guard-officer and patrol 13 license. "Private protective services" shall not mean: 14 (b) 15 (1) Licensed insurance adjusters legally employed as such and who engage in no other investigative activities unconnected with 16 17 adjustment or claims against an insurance company; 18 (2) An officer or employee of the United States, this State, or any political subdivision of either while such the officer or employee is engaged in 19 20 the performance of his or her official duties within the course and 21 scope of his or her employment with the United States, this State, or 22 any political subdivision of either; 23 A person engaged exclusively in the business of obtaining and (3) 24 furnishing information as to the financial rating or credit worthiness of 25 persons; and a person who provides consumer reports in connection 26 with: 27 Credit transactions involving the consumer on whom the a. 28 information is to be furnished and involving the extensions of 29 credit to the consumer. Information for employment purposes, 30 b. 31 Information for the underwriting of insurance involving the c. 32 consumer. 33 Information in connection with a determination of the d. 34 consumer's eligibility for a license or other benefit granted by a 35 governmental instrumentality required by law to consider an 36 applicant's financial responsibility, or 37 A legitimate business need for the information in connection e. 38 with a business transaction involving the consumer; 39 (4) An attorney at law licensed to practice in North Carolina while 40 engaged in such the practice of law and his the attorney's agent, 41 provided said the agent is performing duties only in connection with 42 his or her principal's practice of law; 43 The legal owner or lien holder, and his or her agents and employees, of (5)

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personal property which has been sold in a transaction wherein a

1 security interest in personal property has been created to secure the 2 sales transaction, who engage in repossession of said the personal 3 property; 4 Repealed by Session Laws 1989, c. 759, s. 3. (6) 5 Repealed by Session Laws 1981, c. 807, s. 1. (7) 6 (8) Employees of a licensee who are employed exclusively as undercover 7 agents; provided that for purposes of this section, undercover agent means an individual hired by another person, firm, association, or 8 9 corporation to perform a job for that person, firm, association, or 10 corporation and, while performing such—the job, to act as an 11 undercover operative, employee, or independent contractor of a 12 licensee, but under the supervision of a licensee; 13 (9) A person who is engaged in an alarm systems business subject to the 14 provisions of Chapter 74D of the General Statutes; 15 (10)A person who obtains or verifies information regarding applicants for 16 employment, with the knowledge and consent of the applicant, and is 17 (i) engaged in business as a private personnel service as defined in 18 G.S. 95-47.1 or engaged in business as a private employer fee pay 19 personnel service, (ii) engaged in the business of obtaining or verifying 20 information regarding applicants for employment, or (iii) an employer 21 with whom the applicant has applied for employment; 22 A person who conducts efficiency studies. An efficiency study is an (11)23 analysis of an employer's business, made at the request of the 24 employer, to determine one or more of the following: 25 The most efficient procedures by which an employee of the a. 26 business can perform the employee's assigned duties. 27 The adequacy of an employee's performance of the employee's b. 28 assigned duties that require interaction with a client or customer 29 of the business. 30 If a person making an efficiency study observes an instance of theft or 31 another illegal act committed by an employee of the business, the 32 person may report the instance to the employer without violating 33 G.S. 74C-3(a)(8). 34 Research laboratories and consultants who analyze, test, or in any way (12)35 apply their expertise to interpreting, evaluating, or analyzing facts or 36 evidence submitted by another in order to determine the cause or effect 37 of physical or psychological occurrences, and give their opinions and 38 findings to the requesting source or to a designee of the requestor; 39 A person who works regularly and exclusively as an employee of an (13)40 employer in connection with the business affairs of that employer. If 41 the employee is an armed security guard-officer and wears, carries, or 42 possesses a firearm in the performance of his the employee's duties, 43 the provisions of G.S. 74C-13 apply;

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An employee of a security department of a private business that 1 (14)2 conducts investigations exclusively on matters internal to the business 3 affairs of the business; or 4 Representatives of nonprofit organizations funded all or in part by (15)5 business improvement districts who provide information and directions 6 to local tourists and residents, engage in street cleaning and 7 beautification services within the business improvement districts, and 8 notify local law enforcement of any illegal activity observed by the 9 representatives within the business improvement districts." 10 **SECTION 2.** G.S. 74C-5 reads as rewritten: 11 "§ 74C-5. Powers of the Board. In addition to the powers conferred upon the Board elsewhere in this Chapter, the 12 13 Board shall have the power to: 14 (1) Promulgate rules necessary to carry out and administer the provisions 15 of this Chapter including the authority to require the submission of 16 reports and information by licensees under this Chapter; 17 (2) Determine minimum qualifications, establish and require written or 18 oral examinations, and establish minimum education, experience, and 19 training standards for applicants and licensees under this Chapter; 20 Conduct investigations regarding alleged violations and to make (3) 21 evaluations as may be necessary to determine if licensees and trainees 22 under this Chapter are complying with the provisions of this Chapter; 23 Adopt and amend bylaws, consistent with law, for its internal (4) 24 management and control; 25 (5) Approve individual applicants to be licensed or registered according to 26 this Chapter; 27 Deny, suspend, or revoke any license or trainee permit issued or to be (6) 28 issued under this Chapter to any applicant, licensee, or permit holder 29 who fails to satisfy the requirements of this Chapter or the rules 30 established by the Board. The denial, suspension, or revocation shall 31 be in accordance with Chapter 150B of the General Statutes of North 32 Carolina: 33 Issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the (7) 34 production of pertinent books, accounts, records, and documents. The 35 district court shall have the power to impose punishment pursuant to 36 G.S. Chapter 5A, Article 2, for acts occurring in matters pending 37 before the Private Protective Services Board which would constitute 38 civil contempt if the acts occurred in an action pending in court; 39 Repealed by Session Laws 1989, c. 759, s. 5. (8) Establish rules governing detection of deception schools, and charge 40 (9) 41 fees for reimbursement of costs incurred pursuant to approval of such 42 schools; and 43 Contract for services as necessary to carry out the functions of the (10)

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Board. Board;

1 Approve training schools, instructors, and course materials for any (11)2 person, firm, association, or corporation wishing to provide training 3 described in this Chapter; and 4 Approve a design for a badge or shield that indicates a person is (12)5 licensed to engage in private protective services." **SECTION 3.** G.S. 74C-9 reads as rewritten: 6 7 "§ 74C-9. Form of license; term; renewal; posting; branch offices; not assignable; 8 late renewal fee. 9 (a) The license when issued shall be in such form as may be determined by the 10 Board and shall state: 11 The name of the licensee, (1) 12 (2) The name under which the licensee is to operate, and 13 (3) The number and expiration date of the license. The license shall be issued for a term of one year.two years. A trainee permit 14 15 shall be issued for a term of one year. two years. All licenses must be renewed prior to the expiration of the term of the license. Following issuance, the license shall at all 16 17 times be posted in a conspicuous place in the licensee's principal place of business, in 18 North Carolina, unless for good cause exempted by the Director. A license issued under this Chapter is not assignable. The Board may require all licensees to complete 19 20 continuing education courses approved by the Board before renewal of their licenses. 21 (c) Repealed by Session Laws 1989, c. 759, s. 7. 22 The operator or manager of any branch office shall be properly licensed or (d) 23 registered. The license shall be posted at all times in a conspicuous place in the branch 24 office. This license shall be issued for a term of one year. Every business covered under 25 the provisions of this Chapter shall file in writing with the Board the addresses of each 26 of its branch offices, if any, within 10 working days after the establishment, closing, or 27 changing of the location of any branch office. The Director may, upon the successful 28 completion of an investigation of the application, issue a temporary branch office 29 license pending approval of the application by the Board. 30 The Board is authorized to charge reasonable application and license fees as (e) 31 follows: 32 (1) A nonrefundable initial application fee in an amount not to exceed one 33 hundred fifty dollars (\$150.00); 34 A new or renewal license fee in an amount not to exceed two hundred (2) 35 fifty dollars (\$250.00);(\$250.00) per year of the license term; 36 A new or renewal trainee permit fee in an amount not to exceed two (3) 37 hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00);(\$250.00) per year of the license term; 38 A new or renewal fee for each license or duplicate license in addition (4) 39 to the basic license referred to in subsection (2) in an amount not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00); 40 41 A late renewal fee to be paid in addition to the renewal fee due in an (5) 42 amount not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100.00), if the license has

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not been renewed on or before the expiration date of the licensee;

- 1 (6) A new, renewal, replacement or reissuance fee for an unarmed registration identification card in an amount not to exceed thirty dollars (\$30.00);
 - (7) An application fee for an armed security guarda firearm registration permit not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00);
 - (8) A new, renewal, replacement, or reissuance fee for an armed security guarda firearm registration permit not to exceed thirty dollars (\$30.00);
 - (9) An application fee for certification as a certified trainer not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00);
 - (10) A renewal or replacement fee for certified trainer certification not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25.00);
 - (11) A new nonresident temporary permit fee not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100.00);
 - (12) An unarmed registration transfer fee not to exceed fifteen dollars (\$15.00);
 - (13) A branch office license fee not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00); and
 - (14) A special limited guard-officer and patrol license fee not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100.00).

Except as provided in G.S. 74C-13(k), all fees collected pursuant to this section shall be expended, under the direction of the Board, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of administering this Chapter.

(f) A license or trainee permit granted under the provisions of this Chapter may be renewed by the Private Protective Services Board upon notification by the licensee or permit holder to the Director of intended renewal, the payment of the proper fee, and evidence of a policy of liability insurance as prescribed in G.S. 74C-10(e).

The renewal shall be finalized before the expiration date of the license. In no event will renewal be granted more than three months after the date of expiration of a license or trainee permit.

- (g) Upon notification of approval of <u>his_the</u> application by the Board, an applicant must furnish evidence that <u>he_the applicant</u> has obtained the necessary liability insurance required by G.S. 74C-10 and obtain the license applied for or <u>his_the</u> application shall lapse.
- (h) Trainee permits shall not be issued to applicants that qualify for a private detective license. A licensed private detective may supervise no more than five trainees at any given time."

SECTION 4. G.S. 74C-11 reads as rewritten:

§ 74C-11. Probationary employees and registration of regular employees; unarmed security guard-officer required to have registration card.

(a) All licensees may employ unarmed security guards officers as probationary employees for 20 calendar days. Upon completion of the probationary period and the desire of the licensee to hire an unarmed security guard officer as a regular employee, the licensee shall register the employee who will be engaged in providing private protective services covered by this Chapter with the Board within 30 days after the probationary employment period ends, unless the Director, in the Director's discretion,

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 extends the time period, for good cause. Before a probationary employee engages in private protective services, the employee shall complete any training requirements, and the licensee shall conduct a criminal record check on the employee, as the Board deems appropriate. The licensee shall submit a list of the probationary employees to the Director on a monthly basis. The list shall include the name, address, social security number, and dates of employment of the employees.

To register an employee after the probationary period ends, a licensee must give the Board the following:

- (1) Set(s) of classifiable fingerprints on standard F.B.I. applicant cards; recent photograph(s) of acceptable quality for identification; and
- (2) Statements of any criminal records obtained from the appropriate authority in each area where the employee has resided within the immediately preceding 48 months.
- (b) A security <u>guard_officer</u> and patrol company may not employ an unarmed security <u>guard_officer</u> in a regular position unless the <u>guard_officer</u> has a registration card issued under subsection (d) of this section. A person engaged in a private protective services profession may not employ an armed security <u>guard_officer</u> unless the <u>guard_officer</u> has a firearm registration permit issued under G.S. 74C-13.
- (c) The Director shall be notified in writing of the termination of any regular employee registered under subsection (a) of this section within 10 days after the termination.
- (d) An unarmed security guard-officer shall make application to the Director for an unarmed registration card which the Director shall issue to said the applicant after receipt of the information required to be submitted by his the applicant's employer pursuant to subsection (a), and after meeting any additional requirements which the Board, in its discretion, deems to be necessary. The unarmed security guard-officer registration card shall be in the form of a pocket card designed by the Board, shall be issued in the name of the applicant, and may have the applicant's photograph affixed thereto. The unarmed security guard-officer registration card shall expire one year after its date of issuance and shall be renewed every year. The Board may require all registration holders to complete continuing education courses approved by the Board before renewal of their registrations. If an unarmed registered security guard-officer is terminated by a licensee and changes employment to another security guard-officer and patrol company, the security guard's officer's registration card shall remain valid, provided the security guard-officer pays the unarmed guard-officer registration transfer fee to the Board and a new unarmed security guard-officer registration card is issued. An unarmed security guard-officer whose transfer registration application and transfer fee have been sent to the Board may work with a copy of the transfer application until the registration card is issued.
- (e) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, a licensee may employ a person properly registered or licensed as an unarmed security <u>guard-officer</u> in another state for a period not to exceed 10 days in any given month; provided the licensee, prior to employing the unarmed security <u>guard,officer</u>, submits to the Director the name, address, and social security number of the unarmed <u>guard-officer</u> and the name of the

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state of current registration or licensing, and the Director approves the employment of the unarmed guard-officer in this State.

Repealed by Session Laws 2005-211, s. 1, effective July 20, 2005." **SECTION 5.** G.S. 74C-12 reads as rewritten:

"§ 74C-12. Denial, suspension, or revocation of license, registration, or permit.permit; duty to report criminal arrests.

- The Board may, after compliance with Chapter 150B of the General Statutes, (a) deny, suspend or revoke a license, registration, or permit issued under this Chapter if it is determined that the applicant, licensee, registrant, or permit holder has:
 - (1) Made any false statement or given any false information in connection with any application for a license, registration, or permit or for the renewal or reinstatement of a license, registration, or permit;
 - (2) Violated any provision of this Chapter;
 - Violated any rule promulgated by the Board pursuant to the authority (3) contained in this Chapter;
 - Repealed by Session Laws 1989, c. 759, s. 10. (4)
 - Impersonated or permitted or aided and abetted any other person to (5) impersonate a law enforcement officer of the United States, this State, any other state, or any political subdivision of a state;
 - Engaged in or permitted any employee to engage in a private (6) protective services profession when not lawfully in possession of a valid license issued under the provisions of this Chapter;
 - Willfully failed or refused to render to a client service as agreed (7) between the parties and for which compensation has been paid or tendered in accordance with the agreement of the parties;
 - Knowingly made any false report to the employer or client for whom (8) information is being obtained;
 - Committed an unlawful breaking or entering, assault, battery, or (9) kidnapping;
 - Knowingly violated or advised, encouraged, or assisted the violation of (10)any court order or injunction in the course of business as a licensee;
 - Repealed by Session Laws 1989, c. 759, s. 10. (11)
 - (12)Undertaken to give legal advice or counsel or to in any way falsely represent that he or she is representing any attorney or he or she is appearing or will appear as an attorney in any legal proceeding;
 - Issued, delivered, or uttered any simulation of process of any nature (13)which might lead a person or persons to believe that such simulation – written, printed, or typed – may be a summons, warrant, writ or court process, or any pleading in any court proceeding;
 - Failed to make the required contribution to the Private Protective (14)Services Recovery Fund or failed to maintain the certificate of liability insurance required by this Chapter;
 - Violated the firearm provisions set forth in this Chapter; (15)
 - Repealed by Session Laws 1989, c. 759, s. 10. (16)

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- Failed to notify the Director by a business entity other than a sole 1 (17)2 proprietorship licensed pursuant to this Chapter of the cessation of 3 employment of the business entity's qualifying agent within the time 4 set forth in this Chapter; Failed to obtain a substitute qualifying agent by a business entity 5 (18)6 within 30 days after its qualifying agent has ceased to serve as the 7 business entity's qualifying agent; 8 (19)Been judged incompetent by a court having jurisdiction under Chapter 9 35A or former Chapter 35 of the General Statutes or committed to a 10 mental health facility for treatment of mental illness, as defined in 11 G.S. 122C-3, by a court under G.S. 122C-271; 12 (20)Failed or refused to offer a report to a client within 30 days of the 13 client's written request; request after the client has paid for services 14 rendered; 15 (21)Been previously denied a license, registration, or permit under this Chapter or previously had a license, registration, or permit revoked for 16 17 cause; 18 (22)Engaged in a private protective services profession under a name other 19 than the name under which the license was obtained under the 20 provisions of this Chapter; 21 (23)Divulged to any person, except as required by law, any information 22 acquired by him except at the direction of the employer or client for 23 whom the information was obtained. A licensee may divulge to any 24 law enforcement officer or district attorney or his district attorney's 25 representative any information the law enforcement officer may 26 require to investigate a criminal offense with the prior approval and 27 consent of the client: 28 (24)Fraudulently held himself or herself out as employed by or licensed by 29 the State Bureau of Investigation or any other governmental authority; 30 Intemperate habits or lacks good moral character. The acts that are (25)31 prima facie evidence of intemperate habits or lack of good moral 32 character under G.S. 74C-8(d)(2) are prima facie evidence of the same 33 under this subdivision: 34 Advertised or solicited business using a name other than that in which (26)35 the license was issued; 36 Worn, carried, or accepted any badge or shield purporting to indicate (27)37 that the person is a private detective or private investigatorlaw 38 enforcement officer while licensed under the provisions of this Chapter
 - (28) Possessed or displayed a badge or shield while providing private protective services that was not designed and approved by the Board.

 The denial revocation or suspension of a license registration or permit by
 - (b) The denial, revocation, or suspension of a license, registration, or permit by the Board shall be in writing, be signed by the Director of the Board, and state the grounds upon which the Board decision is based. The aggrieved person shall have the

as a private investigator.investigator;

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- right to appeal from this decision as provided in Chapter 150B of the General Statutes.

 The aggrieved person shall file the appeal within 60 days of receipt of the Board's decision.
 - (c) The following persons may not be issued a license, registration, or permit under this Chapter:
 - (1) A sworn court official.
 - (2) A holder of a company police commission under Chapter 74E of the General Statutes.
 - (d) A licensee shall report to the Board in writing within 30 days any charge, arrest for, or conviction of a misdemeanor or felony for any of the following:
 - (1) Crimes that have as an essential element dishonesty, deceit, fraud, or misrepresentation.
 - (2) <u>Illegal use, possession, sale, manufacture, distribution, or transportation of a controlled substance, drug, narcotic, or alcoholic beverage.</u>
 - (3) Illegal use, carrying, or possession of a firearm.
 - (4) Acts involving assault.
 - (5) Acts involving unlawful breaking or entering, burglary, or larceny.
 - (6) Any offense involving moral turpitude.

For purposes of this section, the term 'conviction' includes the entry of a plea of guilty, a plea of nolo contendere, or a finding of guilt by a court of competent jurisdiction. The licensee's failure to report a charge, arrest for, or conviction of a misdemeanor or felony is grounds for revocation of the license."

SECTION 6. G.S. 74C-13 reads as rewritten:

"§ 74C-13. Armed security guardlicensee or registered employee required to have firearm registration permit; security guardfirearms training.

- (a) It shall be unlawful for any person performing the duties of an armed security guardprivate protective services duties to carry a firearm in the performance of those duties without first having met the qualifications as set forth in this section and having been issued a firearm registration permit by the Board. For the purposes of this section, the following terms are defined:
 - (1) 'Armed private investigator' means a licensed private investigator who, at any time, wears, carries, or possesses a firearm in the performance of duty.
 - (1)(1a) "Armed security guard" officer' means an individual employed by a contract security company or a proprietary security organization whose principal duty is that of an armed security watchman; armed armored car service guard; officer; armed alarm system company responder; private detective; or armed courier service guard officer who at any time wears, carries, or possesses a firearm in the performance of duty.
 - (2) "Contract security company" means any person, firm, association, or corporation engaging in a private protective services profession that provides services on a contractual basis for a fee or other valuable consideration to any other person, firm, association, or corporation.

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- (3) "Proprietary security organization" means any person, firm, association, or corporation or department thereof which employs security guards, officers, alarm responders, armored car personnel, or couriers who are employed regularly and exclusively as an employee by an employer in connection with the business affairs of such the employer.
- (b) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association, or corporation and its agents and employees to employ an armed security guard-officer or an armed private investigator and knowingly authorize or permit him the armed security officer or armed private investigator to carry a firearm during the course of performing his or her duties as an armed security guard-officer or an armed private investigator if the Board has not issued him or her a firearm registration permit under this section or if the person, firm, association, or corporation permits an armed security guard-officer or an armed private investigator to carry a firearm during the course of performing his or her duties whose firearm registration permit has been suspended, revoked, or has otherwise expired:
 - (1) An armed security guard A firearm registration permit grants authority to the armed security guard, officer or armed private investigator, while in the performance of his or her duties or traveling directly to and from work, to carry a standard .38 caliber or .32 caliber revolver or any other any firearm approved by the Board and not otherwise prohibited by law. The use of any firearm not approved by the Board is prohibited.
 - (2) All firearms carried by authorized armed security guards officers in the performance of their duties shall be owned or leased by the employer. Personally owned firearms shall not be carried by an armed security guard-officer in the performance of his or her duties.
- (c) The applicant for an armed security guarda firearm registration permit shall submit an application to the Board on a form provided by the Board.
- (d) Each armed security guard firearm registration permit issued under this section to an armed security officer shall be in the form of a pocket card designed by the Board and shall identify the contract security company or proprietary security organization by whom the holder of the firearm registration permit is employed. An armed security guard firearm registration permit issued to an armed security officer expires one year after the date of its issuance and must be renewed annually unless the permit holder's employment terminates before the expiration of the permit. The Board may require all permit holders to complete continuing education courses approved by the Board before renewal of their permits.
- (d1) Each firearm registration permit issued under this section to an armed private investigator shall be in the form of a pocket card designed by the Board and shall identify the name of the armed private investigator. A private investigator firearm registration permit expires one year from the date of issuance and shall be renewed annually. The Board may require all permit holders to complete continuing education courses approved by the Board before renewal of their permits.

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- (e) If the holder of an armed security guard firearm registration permitofficer terminates his or her employment with the contract security company or proprietary security organization, the firearm registration permit expires and must be returned to the Board within 15 working days of the date of termination of the employee.
 - (f) A contract security company or proprietary security organization shall be allowed to employ an individual for 30 days as an armed security guard officer pending completion of the firearms training required by this Chapter, if the contract security company or proprietary security organization obtains prior approval from the Director. The Board and the Attorney General shall provide by rule the procedure by which an armed private investigator, a contract security company company, or a proprietary security organization applicant may be issued a temporary firearm registration permit by the Director of the Board pending a determination by the Board of whether to grant or deny an applicant a firearm registration permit.
 - (g) The Board may suspend, revoke, or deny an armed security guarda firearm registration permit if the holder or applicant has been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude or any crime involving the illegal use, carrying, or possession of a deadly weapon or for violation of this section or rules promulgated by the Board to implement this section. The Director may summarily suspend an armed security guarda firearm registration permit pending resolution of charges involving the illegal use, carrying, or possession of a firearm lodged against the holder of the permit.
 - (h) The Board and the Attorney General shall establish a <u>firearms</u> training program for <u>armed security guardslicensees and registered employees</u> to be conducted by agencies and institutions approved by the Board and the Attorney General. The Board and the Attorney General may approve training programs conducted by a contract security company and the security department of a proprietary security organization, if the contract security company or security department of a proprietary security organization offers the courses listed in subdivision (1) of this subsection and if the instructors of the training program are certified trainers approved by the Board and the Attorney General:
 - (1) The basic training course approved by the Board and the Attorney General shall consist of a minimum of four hours of classroom training which shall include:
 - a. Legal limitations on the use of hand guns and on the powers and authority of an armed security guard,officer;
 - b. Familiarity with this section, section;
 - c. Range firing and procedure and hand gun safety and maintenance; maintenance; and
 - d. Any other topics of armed security <u>guard_officer_training</u> curriculum which the Board deems necessary.
 - (2) An applicant for an armed security guarda firearm registration permit must fire a minimum qualifying score to be determined by the Board and the Attorney General on any approved target course approved by the Board and the Attorney General.

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- (3) An armed security guard A firearms registrant must complete a refresher course and shall requalify on the prescribed target course prior to the renewal of his <u>or her</u> firearm registration permit.
- (4) The Board and the Attorney General shall have the authority to promulgate all rules necessary to administer the provisions of this section concerning the training requirements of this section.
- (i) The Board may not issue an armed security guarda firearm registration permit to an applicant until the applicant's employer submits evidence satisfactory to the Board that the applicant:
 - (1) Has satisfactorily completed an approved training course.
 - (2) Meets all the qualifications established by this section and by the rules promulgated to implement this section.
 - (3) Is mentally and physically capable of handling a firearm within the guidelines set forth by the Board and the Attorney General.
- (j) The Board and the Attorney General are authorized to prescribe reasonable rules to implement this section, including rules for periodic requalification with the firearm and for the maintenance of records relating to persons issued an armed security guarda firearm registration permit by the Board.
- (k) All fees collected pursuant to G.S. 74C-9(e)(7) and (8) shall be expended, under the direction of the Board, for the purpose of defraying the expense of administering the firearms provisions of this Chapter.
- (l) The Board and the Attorney General shall establish a training program for certified trainers to be conducted by agencies and institutions approved by the Board and the Attorney General. The Board or the Attorney General shall have the authority to promulgate all rules necessary to administer the provisions of this subsection.
 - (1) The Board and the Attorney General shall also establish renewal requirements for certified trainers. The Board may require all certified trainers to complete continuing education courses approved by the Board before renewal of their certifications.
 - (2) No certified <u>firearms</u> trainer shall certify <u>an armed security guarda</u> <u>licensee or registrant</u> unless the <u>armed security guardlicensee or registrant</u> has successfully completed the <u>firearms</u> training requirements set out above in subsection (h) of this section.
- (m) The Board and the Attorney General shall establish a training program for unarmed security guards officers to be conducted by agencies and institutions approved by the Board and the Attorney General. The Board and the Attorney General shall have the authority to promulgate all rules necessary to administer the provisions of this subsection.
- (n) A private investigator shall be permitted to carry a concealed weapon during the performance of his or her duties as a private investigator upon: (i) obtaining a concealed weapon permit issued pursuant to G.S. 14-415.11; (ii) successfully completing the firearms training course approved by the Board and the Attorney General; and (iii) having a notation affixed to the face of the firearms registration card designating that the armed private investigator is allowed to carry a concealed weapon.

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A private investigator who does not carry a weapon during the course of his or her duties as a private investigator but who wishes to carry a concealed weapon while not engaged in private investigative duties shall be permitted to do so upon completion of the requirements set forth in Article 54B of Chapter 14 of the General Statutes."

SECTION 7. G.S. 74C-14 reads as rewritten:

"§ 74C-14. Mace.

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It shall be lawful for security guards officers registered pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter to possess and use tear gas (mace) to the extent allowed under the provisions of G.S. 14-401.6."

SECTION 8. G.S. 74C-21 reads as rewritten:

"§ 74C-21. Law enforcement officer provisions.

- (a) No law enforcement officer of the United States, this State, any other state, or any political subdivision of a state shall be licensed as a private detective or security guard officer and patrol licensee under this Chapter.
- (b) An off-duty law enforcement officer may be employed during his <u>or her</u> off-duty hours by a licensed security <u>guard_officer_and patrol company on an employer-employee basis. An off-duty law enforcement officer shall not wear his <u>or her police officer</u>'s uniform or use the police equipment while working for a security <u>guard officer_and patrol company.</u></u>
- (c) A law enforcement officer may provide security <u>guard_officer_and</u> patrol services on an individual employer-employee basis to a person, firm, association, or corporation that is not engaged in a security <u>guard_officer_and</u> patrol profession."
- **SECTION 9.** Article 1 of Chapter 74C of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"§ 74C-22. Continuing education.

The Board may require individuals holding a license, registration, certificate, or permit to complete continuing education courses approved by the Board before renewal. The Board shall establish, by rule, the number of hours of continuing education necessary for renewal and any other requirements for completion of continuing education courses. The Board shall have the authority to approve continuing education courses and shall consider the continuing education course criteria, including the course curriculum, the qualifications of the instructor, the potential benefit to the industry, and any other criteria the Board deems appropriate."

SECTION 10. G.S. 74C-30 reads as rewritten:

"§ 74C-30. Private Protective Services Recovery Fund created; payments to Fund; management; use of funds.

- (a) There is hereby created and established a special fund to be known as the "Private Protective Services Recovery Fund" (hereinafter Fund) which shall be set aside and maintained in the Office of the State Treasurer. Said Fund shall be used in the manner provided in this Article for the payment of claims where the aggrieved person has suffered a direct monetary loss by reason of certain acts committed by any person licensed under this Chapter.
- (b) Nothing contained in this Article shall limit the authority of the Board to take disciplinary action against any licensee or trainee under this Chapter, nor shall the

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repayment in full or all obligations to the Fund by any licensee or trainee nullify or modify the effect of any other disciplinary proceeding brought under this Chapter.

- (c) In addition to the fees provided for elsewhere in this Chapter, the Board shall charge the following fees which shall be deposited into the Fund:
 - On July 1, 1983, the Board shall charge every licensee and trainee possessing a license or trainee permit on that date a fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00);
 - (2) The Board shall charge each new applicant for a licensee or trainee permit fifty dollars (\$50.00), provided that for purposes of this Article a new applicant is hereby defined as an applicant who did not possess a license or trainee permit on July 1, 1983; and
 - (3) The Board is authorized to charge each licensee and trainee an additional amount, not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00), on July 1 of any year in which the balance of the Fund is less than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), provided that any amount so assessed will be only so much as is needed to raise the level of the Fund to one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000). twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).
- (d) The State Treasurer shall invest and reinvest the moneys in the Fund in a manner provided by law, provided that sufficient liquidity shall be maintained to satisfy claims authorized by the Board. The proceeds from <u>such_the_investments</u> shall be deposited to the credit of the Fund. The Board in its discretion, may use any and all of the proceeds from <u>such_the_investments</u> or <u>funds that exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000)</u> for any of the following purposes:
 - (1) To advance education and research in the private protective services field for the benefit of those licensed under the provisions of this Chapter and for the improvement of the industry;
 - (2) To underwrite educational seminars, training centers and other educational projects for the use and benefit generally of licensees and trainees; and
 - (3) To sponsor, contract for and to underwrite any and all additional educational training and research projects of a similar nature having to do with the advancement of the private protective services field in North Carolina. The Board shall have the authority to sponsor courses given by private individuals, associations, or corporations. However, the Board shall only grant funds as necessary to offset the actual cost of the educational course. Any individual, association, or corporation receiving grant money from the Board shall make the course available to the industry at large. Any individual, association, or corporation receiving grant money from the Board and advertising the course to the industry is required to include in its advertising the following statement: 'The course is being given in whole or in part by a grant from the Private Protective Services Board.'

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(e) By a unanimous vote of the Board, funds in the Fund in excess of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) may be converted to offset the operating expenses of the Board. However, in converting the funds, the Board shall make findings of fact by a written order or resolution supporting the need to make the conversion."

SECTION 11. G.S. 74C-31(d) reads as rewritten:

"(d) Until such time as the Fund reaches one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000),twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), or at any time the Fund has insufficient assets in excess of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000)twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) to pay outstanding claims, the State Treasurer shall not disburse any payments to an aggrieved party. However, any party aggrieved and awarded payment as ordered by the Board which order is dated after July 1, 1983, shall hold a vested right for payment plus interest as provided in G.S. 24-1 once the Fund reaches a sufficient level for payments. Authorized payments which cannot be made due to the lack of funds will be paid as funds become available, beginning with those payments which have been unsatisfied for the longest period of time."

SECTION 12. This act is effective when it becomes law.

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