

Gun Law for DCJs

Cheryl Howell
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The 2nd Amendment

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

U.S. Constitution

- “There seems to us no doubt, on the basis of both text and history, that the Second Amendment conferred an individual right to keep and bear arms.”

- District of Columbia v. Heller, 554 U.S. 570 (2008)



U.S. Constitution

- “Like most rights, the right secured by the Second Amendment is not unlimited. . . . [N]othing in our opinion should be taken to cast doubt on longstanding prohibitions on the possession of firearms by felons and the mentally ill, or laws forbidding the carrying of firearms in sensitive places such as schools and government buildings, or laws imposing conditions and qualifications on the commercial sale of arms. . . . We also recognize another important limitation on the right to keep and carry arms. . . . [T]he sorts of weapons protected were those “in common use at the time.”
 - District of Columbia v. Heller, 554 U.S. 570 (2008)

N.C. Constitution

- “A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; and, as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they shall not be maintained, and the military shall be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power. Nothing herein shall justify the practice of carrying concealed weapons, or prevent the General Assembly from enacting penal statutes against that practice.”
 - N.C. Const. Art. I § 30

N.C. Constitution

- “The statute in this case . . . is especially objectionable in that it requires . . . that in order to carry a pistol off his own premises, even openly, and for a lawful purpose the citizen must make application to the municipal court.” This is an “unreasonable regulation” and “for all practical purposes it is prohibition of the constitutional right to bear arms.”
 - State v. Kerner, 181 N.C. 574 (1921)



N.C. Constitution

- “The maintenance of the right to bear arms is a most essential one . . . and should not be whittled down by technical constructions. It should be construed to include all ‘arms’ as were in common use . . . when this provision was adopted. It does not guarantee . . . the futile right to use submarines and cannon of 100 miles range nor . . . poisonous gases [but does include the right to carry] rifles, muskets, shotguns, swords, and pistols. . . It would also be a reasonable regulation . . . to prohibit the carrying of deadly weapons when under the influence of intoxicating drink, or to a church, polling place, or public assembly, or in a manner calculated to inspire terror . . . These . . . would not infringe upon the object of the constitutional guaranty.”
 - State v. Kerner, 181 N.C. 574 (1921)

N.C. Constitution

- A North Carolina resident with a 30 year old felony conviction for PWIMSD Quaaludes had a state constitutional right to bear arms: “Based on the facts of plaintiff’s crime, his long post-conviction history of respect for the law, [and] the absence of any evidence of violence by plaintiff . . . [G.S.] 14-415.1 [which prohibits convicted felons from possessing firearms] is an unreasonable regulation [as applied to plaintiff], not fairly related to the preservation of public peace and safety.”
 - Britt v. State, 363 N.C. 546 (2009)

Statutory Limits on Gun Rights

Sample Federal Limits

- No guns at federal buildings, 18 U.S.C. § 930
- No guns at post offices, 39 C.F.R. § 232.1(l)
- No fully automatic weapons, 18 U.S.C. § 922(o)
- No silencers, 26 U.S.C. § 5861
- No guns for felons, “mental defective[s], and others, 18 U.S.C. § 922
- Background check required for purchases from dealers, 18 U.S.C. § 922(t)

Sample State Limits

- No guns at schools, G.S. 14-269.2
- No guns in courthouses, G.S. 14-269.4
- No fully automatic weapons, G.S. 14-288.8(c)(3), 14-409
- No short-barreled weapons, G.S. 14-288.8(c)(3)
- Permit required to purchase handgun, G.S. 14-402
- Permit required to carry concealed, G.S. 14-415.11

Pistol Purchase Permits

- Any transfer of a pistol requires a permit from the Sheriff
 - G.S. 14-402
- Sheriff "shall issue" a permit if
 - It is not a violation of state or federal law for the applicant to possess a gun
 - The applicant has "good moral character" over the past five years
 - The applicant has a legitimate purpose for possessing a gun
 - G.S. 14-404
- Costs \$5, valid for 5 years
 - G.S. 14-404, 14-403

Concealed Handgun Permits

- Permit holders may carry a concealed handgun in most locations
 - G.S. 14-415.11
- Sheriff "shall issue" a permit if criteria are met including
 - Age 21+
 - Applicant "does not suffer from a physical or mental infirmity that prevents the safe handling of a handgun"
 - Applicant has completed "an approved firearms safety and training course"
 - May legally possess a gun
 - G.S. 14-415.12
- Costs \$80, valid for 5 years
 - G.S. 14-415.19, 14-415.11

Scope of Concealed Carry Permits

- Permit holders generally can't carry
 - On school grounds (except for certain guns in locked vehicles)
 - At demonstrations (but parades and funerals are OK)
 - On the grounds of the Capitol and the Governor's Mansion, or in courthouses
 - In state or federal offices or office buildings
 - In law enforcement or correctional facilities
 - Where prohibited by federal law
 - Where prohibited by the property owner
 - While alcohol or drugs are in their bodies
 - G.S. 14-415.11

Special Scope Rules for Judges

- Judges with permits are not limited by scope rules
 - G.S. 14-415.27 (expanded permit scope)
 - G.S. 14-269(b)(4d) (exemption from G.S. 14-269, carrying concealed weapons)
- Limitations still exist
 - Federal law
 - Trespass



Mental Illness and Gun Rights

| Condition | Prohibition | Citation |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| "[A]djudicated as a mental defective or . . . committed to any mental institution" | Possess any firearm | 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(4) |
| Acquitted by reason of insanity or found incapable to proceed in connection with any felony or assault by pointing a gun | Possess any firearm | G.S. 14-415.3 |
| "[A]djudicated mentally incompetent or . . . committed to any mental institution" | Get pistol purchase permit | G.S. 14-404(c)(4) |
| "[S]uffer from a physical or mental infirmity that prevents the safe handling of a handgun" | Get concealed handgun permit | G.S. 14-415.12(a)(3) |
| "[A]djudicated by a court or administratively determined by a governmental agency whose decisions are subject to judicial review to be, lacking mental capacity or mentally ill" | Get concealed handgun permit | G.S. 14-415.12(b)(6) |

Restoration of Gun Rights Lost Due to Mental Illness: G.S. 14-409.42

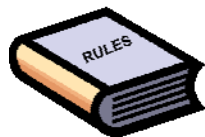
- "Any individual over the age of 18 may petition for the removal of the disabilities pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 922(d)(4) and (g)(4), G.S. 14-415.3, and G.S. 14-415.12 . . . The individual may file the petition with a district court judge upon the expiration of any current inpatient or outpatient commitment."
- "The burden is on the petitioner to establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the petitioner will not be likely to act in a manner dangerous to public safety . . . The district attorney shall present any and all relevant information to the contrary."
- Hearing presumptively closed; findings required; appealable to superior court

Restoration of Gun Rights Lost Due to Criminal Conviction

- Automatic restoration of rights does not extend to gun rights
 - "Any person convicted of a crime, whereby the rights of citizenship are forfeited, shall have such rights automatically restored upon" unconditional discharge, i.e., completion of sentence. G.S. 13-1.
 - This does not restore gun rights for felons. United States v. McLean, 904 F.2d 216 (4th Cir. 1990).
- Avenues for restoration of gun rights
 - Constitutional restoration under Britt v. State, 363 N.C. 546 (2009)
 - Statutory restoration under G.S. 14-415.4
 - DCJ "may" restore rights if single nonviolent felony > 20 years ago
 - Form: AOC-CV-654
 - Pardon
 - G.S. 14-415.1(d) makes felon in possession law inapplicable to pardoned felons

Guns and Chapter 50B Protective Orders

Chapter 50B provisions



- GS 50B-3.1
 - When a court enters a protective order, the defendant must be ordered to surrender firearms if the court finds one of the factors set out in GS 50B-3.1(a)
- GS 50B-3(a) - A protective order may:
 - (11) prohibit a party from purchasing a firearm;
 - (13) include any additional prohibitions or requirements the court deems necessary to protect any party or any minor child

Can the "catch-all" support an order to surrender?

- *Stancill v. Stancill*, 241 NC App 529 (2015)
 - No surrender order without GS 50B-3.1 required findings
- *See also Elder v. Elder*, 368 NC 70 (2015), affirming with different analysis, 753 SE2d 504 (NC App 2014).
 - GS 50B-3(13) "catch-all factor" is limited by statutory construction

10. the defendant is ordered to make payments to the plaintiff for support of the minor child(ren) as required by law. [08]

11. the defendant is prohibited from possessing or receiving [07] purchasing a firearm for the effective period of this Order [07] and the defendant's concealed handgun permit is suspended for the effective period of this Order. [08]

The defendant is a law enforcement officer/member of the armed services and may may not possess or use a firearm for official use.

12. the defendant surrender to the sheriff serving this order the firearms, ammunition, and gun permits described in block No. 4 of the Findings on Page 2 of this Order and any other firearms and ammunition in the defendant's care, custody, possession, ownership or control. **NOTE TO DEFENDANT: You must surrender these items at the time the sheriff serves this Order on you. If the weapons cannot be surrendered at that time, you must surrender them to the sheriff within 24 hours at the time and place specified by the sheriff. Failure to surrender the weapons and permits as ordered or possessing, purchasing, or receiving a firearm, ammunition or permits to purchase or carry concealed firearms after being ordered not to possess firearms, ammunition or permits, is a crime. See "Notice To Parties: To The Defendant" on Page 4 of this Order for information regarding the penalty for these crimes and instructions on how to request return of surrendered weapons.**

13. the defendant shall attend and complete an abuser treatment program offered by the following agency, which is approved by the Domestic Violence Commission: [08]

(Over)

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Overview: 50B-3.1

- When court enters a 50B order, Defendant must surrender firearms to the Sheriff if court finds one of the factors set out in 50B-3.1(a)
- Sheriff cannot return firearms without a court order
- Court cannot order return if federal or state law prohibits defendant from possessing firearms
- Class H felony to violate non-possession order

50B-3.1(a)

- As part of emergency or *ex parte* order, court shall order surrender if it finds one of four listed factors



50B-3.1(a) factors

- Use or threatened use of deadly weapon by defendant or a pattern of conduct involving use or threatened use of violence with a firearm against persons
- Threats to seriously injure or kill plaintiff or child by defendant
- Threats to commit suicide by defendant, or
- Serious injury inflicted on plaintiff or child by defendant

5. The defendant
- a. used threatened to use a deadly weapon against the plaintiff minor child(ren) residing with or in the custody of the plaintiff
- b. has a pattern of prior conduct involving the use threatened use of violence with a firearm against persons
- c. made threats to seriously injure or kill the plaintiff minor child(ren) residing with or in the custody of the plaintiff
- d. made threats to commit suicide
- e. inflicted serious injuries upon the plaintiff minor child(ren) residing with or in the custody of the plaintiff
- in that (state facts) _____
- _____

50B-3.1(a)

- If court finds one factor, it **shall order** surrender of all firearms, machine guns, ammunition, permits to purchase firearms or to carry concealed weapons, that are in the care, custody, possession, ownership, or control of defendant

**Court Inquiry
50B-3.1(b) and (c)**

- At *ex parte* or emergency hearing, court shall ask plaintiff about "the presence of, ownership of, or otherwise access to firearms by defendant"
 - Whenever possible, put identifying info in order
- At the "10-day hearing" court must ask defendant same question

**Failure to Disclose
50B-3.1(i)**

- Unlawful for any person subject to protective order prohibiting possession to:
 - Fail to disclose information requested by the court
 - Provide false information to the court
- [Probably] a Class H felony. GS 50B-3.1(j)

Surrender Order 50B-3.1(d)(1)

- Court must inform plaintiff and defendant of the terms of the order
 - Terms must appear on face of order
- Terms must include information about retrieval of surrendered items
- Terms must include penalties for violation

10. the defendant is ordered to make payments to the plaintiff for support of the minor child(ren) as required by law. [08]
11. the defendant is prohibited from possessing or receiving [07] purchasing a firearm for the effective period of this Order [07] and the defendant's concealed handgun permit is suspended for the effective period of this Order. [08]
- The defendant is a law enforcement officer/member of the armed services and may may not possess or use a firearm for official use.
12. the defendant surrender to the sheriff serving this order the firearms, ammunition, and gun permits described in block No. 4 of the Findings on Page 2 of this Order and any other firearms and ammunition in the defendant's care, custody, possession, ownership or control. **NOTE TO DEFENDANT: You must surrender these items at the time the sheriff serves this Order on you. If the weapons cannot be surrendered at that time, you must surrender them to the sheriff within 24 hours at the time and place specified by the sheriff. Failure to surrender the weapons and permits as ordered or possessing, purchasing, or receiving a firearm, ammunition or permits to purchase or carry concealed firearms after being ordered not to possess firearms, ammunition or permits, is a crime. See "Notice To Parties: To The Defendant" on Page 4 of this Order for information regarding the penalty for these crimes and instructions on how to request return of surrendered weapons.**
13. the defendant shall attend and complete an abuser treatment program offered by the following agency, which is approved by the Domestic Violence Commission: [08]

(Over)

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NOTICE TO PARTIES

TO THE DEFENDANT:

1. If this Order prohibits you from possessing, receiving or purchasing a firearm and you violate or attempt to violate that provision, you may be charged with a Class H felony pursuant to North Carolina G.S. 14-269.8 and may be imprisoned for up to 39 months.
2. If you have been ordered to surrender your firearms, ammunition, and gun permits and you fail to surrender them as required by this Order, or if you failed to disclose to the Court all information requested about possession of these items, or provided false information to the Court about any of these items, you may be charged with a Class H felony and may be imprisoned for up to 39 months. If you surrendered your firearms, ammunition, and permits, you may file a motion for the return of weapons with the clerk of court in the county in which this Order was entered when the protective order is no longer in effect, except if at the time this Order expires, criminal charges, in either state or federal court, are pending against you and are alleged to have been committed against the person who is protected by this Order. you may not file for return of the firearms until final disposition of the criminal charges. The form, "Motion For Return Of Weapons Surrendered Under Domestic Violence Protective Order" AOC-CV-319, is available from the clerk of court's office. The motion must be filed not later than 90 days after the expiration of the Order that required you to surrender the firearms or if you have pending criminal charges alleged to have been committed against the person who is protected by the domestic violence protection order, the motion must be filed not later than 90 days after final disposition of the criminal charges. At the time you file the motion, the clerk will schedule a hearing before the district court for a judge to determine whether to return the surrendered weapons to you. The sheriff cannot return your weapons unless the Court orders the sheriff to do so. You must pay the sheriff's storage fee before the sheriff returns your weapon. If you fail to file a motion for return of the weapons within 90 days after the expiration of this Order, or the final disposition of criminal charges pending at the time this Order expired, or if you fail to pay the storage fees within 30 days after the Court enters an order to return your weapons, the sheriff may seek an order from the Court to dispose of your weapons.

Surrender by defendant 50B-3.1(d)



- When served with order, defendant must surrender all to Sheriff
 - Or within 24 hours at time and place specified by Sheriff
 - [Probably] a Class H felony to fail to surrender as required
- Sheriff must store firearms or store with a "licensed firearms dealer"

Elder v. Elder, 368 NC 70 (2015)

Chapter 50B does not authorize trial court to order law enforcement to search for and seize weapons



Violation



- [If protective order prohibits], it is a Class H felony "to possess, purchase or receive, or attempt to possess, purchase or receive a firearm, ... ammunition, or permits" while order is in effect.
 - 50B-3.1(j); 14-269.8
- Violation also punishable by contempt
 - 50B-4(a)



Official Use Exemption
50B-3.1(k)



- Law enforcement and military personnel – not otherwise prohibited by federal law – are not prohibited from possessing or using firearms for official use only



10. the defendant is ordered to make payments to the plaintiff for support of the minor child(ren) as required by law. [08]

11. the defendant is prohibited from possessing or receiving [07] purchasing a firearm for the effective period of this Order [07] and the defendant's concealed handgun permit is suspended for the effective period of this Order. [08]

The defendant is a law enforcement officer/member of the armed services and may may not possess or use a firearm for official use.

12. the defendant surrender to the sheriff serving this order the firearms, ammunition, and gun permits described in block No. 4 of the Findings on Page 2 of this Order and any other firearms and ammunition in the defendant's care, custody, possession, ownership or control. **NOTE TO DEFENDANT: You must surrender these items at the time the sheriff serves this Order on you. If the weapons cannot be surrendered at that time, you must surrender them to the sheriff within 24 hours at the time and place specified by the sheriff. Failure to surrender the weapons and permits as ordered or possessing, purchasing, or receiving a firearm, ammunition or permits to purchase or carry concealed firearms after being ordered not to possess firearms, ammunition or permits, is a crime. See "Notice To Parties: To The Defendant" on Page 4 of this Order for information regarding the penalty for these crimes and instructions on how to request return of surrendered weapons.**

13. the defendant shall attend and complete an abuser treatment program offered by the following agency, which is approved by the Domestic Violence Commission: [08]

(Over)

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Retrieval
50B-3.1(d)(2)

- Sheriff **shall not** release surrendered items without a court order
- Sheriff can charge a "reasonable fee" for storage; fee must be paid in full before items can be returned

**Retrieval
3rd Party Owners**

- 3rd party owner must file motion not later than 30 days after surrender
- Upon filing, court must set hearing and provide notice to parties and Sheriff
 - 50B-3.1(g)

**3rd Party Owners
50B-3.1(g)**

- Court must order return to owner unless court finds 3rd party is disqualified under state or federal law
- If court denies return, Sheriff must dispose of items

**Retrieval by defendant
50B-3.1(e)**

- If court does not enter order when emergency or *ex parte* order expires, defendant can retrieve items unless court finds possession/ownership is precluded by state or federal law

**Motion for Return
50B-3.1(f)**

- Defendant requests return by filing motion when order expires, but no later than 90 days after expiration of order
- Upon filing, court shall schedule hearing and provide notice to plaintiff and Sheriff

**Hearing for return
50B-3.1(f)**

- Plaintiff has right to appear and be heard
- Court shall determine whether defendant is precluded from owning/possessing firearms under state or federal law



**Hearing for return
50B-3.1(f)**

- Court shall determine whether:
 - Protective order has been renewed
 - Defendant is subject to other protective orders
 - Defendant is disqualified under 18 USC 922 or any state law
 - Defendant has pending criminal charges committed against the person that the subject of the current protective order
- Court must deny return if law prohibits defendant's possession **or** if defendant has pending criminal charges committed against the person subject to the current order until the final disposition of those charges

Return of Weapons

- No return if defendant (most common):
 - has been convicted of a felony;
 - is subject to a qualifying civil protection order;
 - has been adjudicated "mentally defective" or committed to a mental institution; or
 - has been convicted of a "misdemeanor crime of domestic violence" defined in 18 USC 922(g)(9)

Misdemeanor Crime of DV

18 USC 922(g)(9)

- A misdemeanor under state, federal or tribal law; and
- Has, as an element, the use or attempted use of physical force, or the threatened use of a deadly weapon,
- Committed by a current or former spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabiting with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse, parent, or guardian, or by a person similarly situated to a spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim.

Underwood v. Hudson, 244 NC App 535 (2015)

- Convictions for communicating threats and misdemeanor stalking were not 'misdemeanor crimes of domestic violence'
- Neither conviction involved a crime with an element of either the use of physical force, attempted use of physical force or threatened use of a deadly weapon, even though the actual conduct of defendant during the incidents that lead to the convictions also included the use of physical force.

US v. Vinson, 805 F.3d 120 (4th Cir. 2015)

- NC convictions for assault and assault on a female are not misdemeanor crimes of domestic violence.
 - “use of physical force” means intentional use of force
- Cf. *Voisine v. US*, 136 S.Ct. 2272 (2016)
 - “use of physical force” is not limited to intentional use of force; includes the reckless use of force
 - Does it also include “culpable negligence” ?????

Disposal of firearms
50B-3.1(h)

- Sheriff shall give notice to defendant and apply for an order of disposal if:
 - Defendant does not file timely motion for return of items;
 - Court determines defendant is precluded from possession; or
 - Defendant or 3rd party owner fails to pay all fees within 30 days of retrieval order

Disposal order
50B-3.1(h)

- After a hearing, judge may order disposal as specified in GS 14-269.1:
 - (4): Destruction by Sheriff
 - (4a): Given to law enforcement agency in county
 - (5): Given to SBI Crime Lab, or
 - (6): Given to NC Justice Academy
- If sale occurs, proceeds less sale costs go to defendant if defendant has requested and court so orders

Custody orders and guns



- **GS 50-13.2**
 - “Any order for custody shall include such terms, including visitation, as will best promote the interest and welfare of the child.”
- But court cannot prohibit parent from possessing firearms absent evidence of threat to safety of children
 - *Martin v. Martin*, 167 NC App 365 (1995)

Disposition of Seized Guns

- Conviction of gun-related offense → G.S. 14-269.1 → presiding judge shall order gun “confiscated and disposed”
- No conviction of gun-related offense → G.S. 15-11.1(b1) → when the DA “determines the firearm is no longer . . . useful as evidence,” the DA, “after notice to all parties . . . [with] an ownership or a possessory interest in the firearm . . . shall apply to the court for an order of disposition . . .”
- AOC-CR-218 (“Petition and Order Disposing of Firearm upon Prosecutor’s Petition”/“Petition and Order Disposing of Deadly Weapon upon Conviction”) may be used

Disposition of Seized Guns

Court’s Options by Statute

| Conviction of Gun-Related Offense (G.S. 14-269.1) | No Conviction of Gun-Related Offense (G.S. 15-11.1) |
|---|--|
| Return to owner if (1) not D, (2) “has filed a petition” seeking return, <u>and</u> (3) was unlawfully deprived of gun | Return to owner if (1) not D <u>and</u> (2) was unlawfully deprived of gun or did not know of D’s intent to use gun unlawfully |
| N/A | Return to D if (1) rightful owner, (2) not convicted of gun-related offense, <u>and</u> (3) eligible to possess |
| Order sheriff to destroy if (1) no serial number <u>or</u> (2) unsafe condition | Order sheriff to destroy if (1) no serial number <u>or</u> (2) unsafe condition |
| Turn over to “a law enforcement agency” for its “official use” or for it to sell, trade, or exchange with a licensed dealer | Turn over to “a law enforcement agency” for its “official use” or for it to sell, trade, or exchange with a licensed dealer |
| Turn over to State Crime Lab or NC Justice Academy for their use | N/A |

Disposition of Seized Guns

Q. Sam Suspect is arrested for embezzlement. When arrested, Sam is legally carrying a handgun. The arresting officer seizes the gun. Sam is eventually convicted of embezzlement. He is now a felon and can't legally possess a gun. Any problem with turning the gun over to a law enforcement agency for its use, or for sale/trade/exchange?

A. Doing so may violate the Takings Clause. See United States v. Brown, 754 F. Supp. 2d 311 (D.N.H. 2010) (ordering the destruction of firearms "would seem to raise serious Takings Clause issues" because guns "remain valuable tangible personal property belonging to the convicted felon" and the government may not "simply confiscate and destroy such valuable property without first affording due process and payment of just compensation")

Concealed Handgun Permit Appeals

- "An applicant may appeal the denial, revocation, or nonrenewal of a permit 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 refusal. The determination by the court shall be final."
 - G.S. 14-415.15(c)
- Procedures
 - CVD file with \$150 fee
 - "Evidentiary hearing" required under DeBruhl v. Meck. Co. Sheriff's Office, __ N.C. App. __, __ S.E.2d __, 2018 WL 1801628 (April 17, 2018)
 - Further appeal to court of appeals (?)

Guns in the Courthouse

- It is "unlawful for any person to possess . . . any deadly weapon . . . in any building housing any court"
 - G.S. 14-269.4
- Exceptions
 - Possession of a weapon for "evidentiary purposes," G.S. 14-269.4(4a)
 - Judge with CHP discharging official duties, G.S. 14-269.4(4b)
 - Magistrate with CHP discharging official duties, not in courtrooms unless presiding, G.S. 14-269.4(4d)
 - DA/ADA/DA investigator with CHP, only DA may carry in a courtroom, G.S. 14-269(b)(4a), 14-269.4(1a)
 - Clerk of court or register of deeds with CHP, G.S. 14-269(b)(4e), 14-269.4(1a)
 - Sworn LEOs, multiple provisions in G.S. 14-269(b), 14-269.4(1a)

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Cheryl Howell
Jeff Welty
