

Places Off-Limits Even With A Permit/License

- Schools, public or private, all levels including universities. A curricular or extracurricular activity sponsored by a school. This also applies to all property owned by any school. [§14-269.2](#)
- Assemblies and establishments where admission was charged. [§14-269.3](#)
- Assemblies and establishments where alcohol is both sold and consumed. [§14-269.3](#)
- State Capitol Building, the Executive Mansion, the Western Residence of the Governor, or on the grounds of any of these buildings, and any building housing any court of the General Court of Justice. [§14-269.4](#) (Parking lot storage allowed by Permit/License Holders)
- State office buildings or any portion of a building in which there're State offices. [§14-415.11\(c\)](#)
- Law Enforcement or Correctional Facilities. [§14-415.11\(c\)](#)
- Events Occurring in Public: It shall be unlawful for any person participating in, affiliated with, or present as a spectator at any parade, funeral procession, picket line, or demonstration upon any private health care facility or upon any public place owned or under the control of the State or any of its political subdivisions to willfully or intentionally possess or have immediate access to any dangerous weapon. [§14-277.2](#)
- Areas of emergencies or riots. [§14-288.7](#)
- On any private premises where notice that carrying a concealed handgun is prohibited by the posting of a conspicuous notice or statement by the person in legal possession or control of the premises. [§14-415.11\(c\)](#)

"§ 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."**

§ 14-288.7. Transporting Dangerous Weapon or Substance During Emergency; Possessing Off Premises; Exceptions.

- (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, it is unlawful for any person to transport or possess off his own premises any dangerous weapon or substance in any area:
- (1) In which a declared state of emergency exists; or
 - (2) Within the immediate vicinity of which a riot is occurring.
- (b) This section does not apply to persons exempted from the provisions of G.S. 14-269 with respect to any activities lawfully engaged in while carrying out their duties.

(c) Any person who violates any provision of this section is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. (1969, c. 869, s. 1; 1993, c. 539, s. 192; 1994, Ex. Sess., c. 24, s. 14(c).)

Note: The last few times there has been a declared emergency in NC the carrying of firearms by those with a valid permit/license was not curtailed in the emergency declaration. That does not mean in the future they can not be curtailed.

POSSESSION OF FIREARMS ON GAME LANDS

On State-owned game lands, and all other lands unless prohibited by the landowner, persons may lawfully carry any firearm openly that they are otherwise lawfully entitled to possess, and may also carry a concealed handgun if they possess a current and valid concealed handgun permit issued to them. However, persons may not hunt with any firearm being carried unless such firearm is authorized as a lawful method of take for that open season. The exempted game lands **where concealed carry is prohibited are:**

- Buckhorn
- Harris
- Sutton Lake
- Mayo
- Hyco
- Lee
- Chatham
- Pee Dee, area north of U.S. 74
- Butner-Falls
- Jordan
- Vance
- Kerr Scott
- Dupont
- Bladen Lakes
- Wayne Bailey-Caswell, area north of U.S. 158 and east of N.C. 119

Source: [N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission](#)

Firearms on Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA Property)

4. [Firearms and Weapons](#) - TVA campgrounds may receive use by hunters during hunting season. While firearms and weapons are generally prohibited, possession of firearms and other weapons associated with in-season hunting excursions are permissible if they are unloaded and properly cased. **Possession of firearms at TVA public ramps, associated roads, and parking areas are allowed if the possession complies with the law of the state where the boat ramp is located and is not otherwise prohibited by law.**

Note: Day Use Areas, Campgrounds, and other developed recreational TVA lands are still off limits. TVA lands where Hunting is presently allowed, Undeveloped Shorelines, Boat Ramps, Boat Ramp Parking Areas and Associated Roads for those areas is where carry will be allowed.

Do "No Gun Signs" Have the Force of Law?

"YES"

§ 14-415.11. Permit to Carry Concealed Handgun; Scope of Permit.

(c) A Except as provided in G.S. 14-415.27, a permit does not authorize a person to carry a concealed handgun in any of the following:

- (8) On any private premises where notice that carrying a concealed handgun is prohibited by the posting of a conspicuous notice or statement by the person in legal possession or control of the premises.

§ 14-159.13. Second degree trespass.

(a) Offense. – A person commits the offense of second degree trespass if, without authorization, he enters or remains on premises of another:

- (1) After he has been notified not to enter or remain there by the owner, by a person in charge of the premises, by a lawful occupant, or by another authorized person; or
- (2) That are posted, in a manner reasonably likely to come to the attention of intruders, with notice not to enter the premises.

(b) Classification. – Second degree trespass is a Class 3 misdemeanor. (1987, c. 700, s. 1; 1993, c. 539, s. 102; 1994, Ex. Sess., c. 24, s. 14(c).)

Parking Lot Storage Law

Note: Parking Lot Storage Laws are very specific either to place or person who is in control of the firearm. NC does not have a blanket Parking Lot Storage law like other states.

§ 14-269. Carrying Concealed Weapons.

(4c) Detention personnel or correctional officers employed by the State or a unit of local government who park a vehicle in a space that is authorized for their use in the course of their duties may transport a firearm to the parking space and store that firearm in the vehicle parked in the parking space, provided that: (i) the firearm is in a closed compartment or container within the locked vehicle, or (ii) the firearm is in a locked container securely affixed to the vehicle.

§ 14-269.4. Weapons on Certain State Property and in Courthouses.

It shall be unlawful for any person to possess, or carry, whether openly or concealed, any deadly weapon, not used solely for instructional or officially sanctioned ceremonial purposes in the State Capitol Building, the Executive Mansion, the Western Residence of the Governor, or on the grounds of any of these buildings, and in any building housing any court of the General Court of Justice. If a court is housed in a building containing nonpublic uses in addition to the court, then this prohibition shall apply only to that portion of the building used for court purposes while the building is being used for court purposes.

This section shall not apply to any of the following:

(6) A person with a permit issued in accordance with Article 54B of this Chapter or considered valid under G.S. 14-415.24 who has a firearm 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 remains in the closed compartment at all times and the vehicle is locked

immediately following the entrance or exit. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor."

§ 120-32.1. Use and Maintenance of Buildings and Grounds.

(c1) No rule adopted under this section shall prohibit the transportation or storage of a firearm in a closed compartment or container within a person's locked vehicle or in a locked container securely affixed to a person's vehicle. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a legislator or legislative employee who parks a vehicle in a State-owned parking space that is leased or assigned to that legislator or legislative employee may transport a firearm to the parking space and store that firearm in the vehicle parked in the parking space, provided that:

- (i) the firearm is in a closed compartment or container within the legislator's or legislative employee's locked vehicle, or
- (ii) the firearm is in a locked container securely affixed to the legislator or legislative employee's vehicle."

Must Inform Officer

From the NC Dept. of Justice Firearms Website

To possess a concealed handgun in North Carolina, you must:

- Carry your permit and a valid form of identification with you at all times.
- Disclose the fact that you have a valid concealed handgun permit when you are approached or addressed by any law enforcement officer in North Carolina.

Carry In State Parks/State & National Forests/WMA/Road Side Rest Areas

Carry Allowed in these Areas:

State Parks: YES § 14-415.11. (c1)

State/National Forests YES

State Owned Hunting & Fishing Reservation: YES § 14-415.11. (c3)

Road Side Rest Areas: YES § 14-415.11. (c3)

RV/Car Carry Without A Permit/License

Transporting Weapons

Roy Cooper

Attorney General

Given this general prohibition of carrying concealed weapons, individuals must be ever vigilant to ensure that their particular situation cannot be construed as concealing a weapon either on or about them without being properly authorized to do so with a valid North Carolina concealed handgun permit. Therefore, the person's accessibility to the weapon is of prime importance. It is for these reasons, that when transporting a weapon in a vehicle, even greater care must be exercised to ensure that the weapon is not concealed and within the ready access to an occupant of the vehicle. North Carolina law does not specifically address how to transport a weapon in an automobile. Therefore, the central question becomes: when is the weapon concealed and readily accessible to an occupant of the automobile? Obviously, a weapon would be concealed and readily accessible, and therefore in violation of our law, if it were placed in such areas of a vehicle as,

under the seat of the automobile; in a bag in the back seat; in an unlocked glove compartment; or in some other manner is covered or hidden within the easy reach of an occupant of the vehicle. A previous opinion from this office was that a weapon would not be concealed if it were placed in a locked glove compartment, unless the key to the glove compartment was in the lock and the person was in close proximity and had ready access to it. A concern with this mode of transportation however is that it is quite susceptible to different interpretations, based on the various factors involved. Therefore, this may not be the most legally defensible method of transporting a weapon, and is discouraged.

While a weapon carried openly in an automobile would not be concealed, there are other problems attendant to this method of carrying a weapon. The principal drawback, of course, is in the event of a person being stopped by a law enforcement official, the officer may not readily know that person's purpose and intent for carrying a weapon. As such, it is imperative that a person immediately notify an officer of the presence of any weapon in the automobile, for the officer's and the vehicle's occupants' safety. Another obvious drawback is that a valuable weapon may be in plain view for potential thieves to see. The prohibition to carrying concealed weapons applies not only to handguns and other weapons commonly thought of as being easily hidden, but also to "long guns" as well. Therefore, shotguns and rifles concealed behind the seat of pickup trucks, and elsewhere in other vehicles, could similarly violate our law.

As to those vehicles with no easily discernible trunk area, for example vans, the question turns on a factual determination of when the weapon is within ready and easy access to an occupant of the vehicle. If the weapon is concealed near, in close proximity to, or within the convenient control and access of an occupant, which would allow him to use the weapon quickly, then a fair probability exists that the occupant is in violation of the law. Therefore, care must be exercised by any occupant of a vehicle to ensure that the weapons are securely locked away in as remote an area as possible in relation to the passenger compartment of the vehicle. It is important to emphasize that these prohibitions apply to passengers, as well as the driver of a vehicle.

From: [NC Firearms Laws By AG](#)

Note: In NC you can carry the firearm loaded and in your vehicle without any type of permit/license as long as it is visible. The law says you can't conceal it. So keep it in the open and you are legal.

State Preemption

§ 14-409.40. Statewide Uniformity of Local Regulation. (General Law)

(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.

(a1) The General Assembly further declares that the lawful design, marketing, manufacture, distribution, sale, or transfer of firearms or ammunition to the public is not an unreasonably dangerous activity and does not constitute a nuisance per se and furthermore, that it is the unlawful use of firearms and ammunition, rather than their lawful design, marketing, manufacture, distribution, sale, or transfer that is the proximate cause of injuries arising from their unlawful use. This subsection applies only to causes of action brought under subsection (g) of 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 a 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. (1995 (Reg. Sess., 1996), c. 727, s. 1.)(Revised and Approved 7:24 p.m. this 15th day of August, 2002)

§14-415.23. Statewide Uniformity. (CCW Specific)

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 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."

Deadly Force Laws

- § 14-51.1. Use of Deadly Physical Force Against an Intruder.
- § 14-51.2. Home, Workplace, and Motor Vehicle Protection; Presumption of Fear of Death or Serious Bodily Harm.
- § 14-51.3. Use of Force in Defense of Person; Relief From Criminal or Civil Liability.
- § 14-51.4. Justification for Defensive Force not Available

Knife Laws State/Cities

To access State/Local Knife Laws Click [“Here”](#)

Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

NO

Note: A “YES” above means you can carry into places like described below. “NO” means you can’t. Handgunlaw.us definition of “Restaurant Carry” is carry in a restaurant that serves alcohol. Places like Friday’s. Chili’s or Red Lobster. This may or may not mean the bar or the bar area of a restaurant. But you can carry your firearm into a restaurant that serves alcohol and sit and eat without consuming. Handgunlaw.us recommends you not sit at the Bar or in the Bar area of such restaurants. In some states it is illegal to be in the Bar area of such restaurants. Handgunlaw.us believes you should never consume alcohol when carrying your firearm. In some states it is illegal to take even one drink while carrying a firearm. If you want further info on carrying in places that serve alcohol check your state laws.

Chemical Sprays/Stun Gun/Higher Capacity Magazine Laws

Stun Devices/Electric Weapons:

§ 14-269 Carrying Concealed Weapons.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person willfully and intentionally to carry concealed about his person any bowie knife, dirk, dagger, slung shot, loaded cane, metallic knuckles, razor, shurikin, stun gun, or other deadly weapon of like kind, except when the person is on the person's own premises.

Note: It states Concealed. Open Carry of a Stun Gun is most likely legal.

§ 14-269.2 Weapons on Campus or Other Educational Property.

(e) It shall be a Class 1 misdemeanor for any person to cause, encourage, or aid a minor who is less than 18 years old to possess or carry, whether openly or concealed, any BB gun, stun gun, air rifle, air pistol, bowie knife, dirk, dagger, slungshot, leaded cane, switchblade knife, blackjack, metallic knuckles, razors and razor blades (except solely for personal shaving), firework, or any sharp-pointed or edged instrument except instructional supplies, unaltered nail files and clips and tools used solely for preparation of food, instruction, and maintenance, on educational property.

Chemical Sprays:

14-401.6. Possession and use of self-defense sprays is lawful for non felons so long as the device does not exceed 150 cubic centimeters (150cc).

LEOSA State Information

[LEOSA NC Law on Certification](#)

[NC AG & LEOSA Info On Places Off Limits in NC](#)

Additional Information Below.

B. Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004

Current, out-of-state sworn law enforcement officers may carry concealed handguns in certain areas of North Carolina, if the officer meets all the criteria set forth under the federal law known as the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004 (18 U.S.C. 926B). A qualified officer would be one who is an employee of a governmental agency; is authorized by law to enforce criminal laws with the statutory powers of arrest; is authorized to carry firearms by their agency; regularly qualifies with their firearm; is not under the influence of alcohol or drugs; and is not prohibited by federal law from receiving a firearm. The officer must carry valid photographic identification as an officer. While carrying in North Carolina, the out-of-state officer may not carry in either public or private areas where the possession of firearms is prohibited.

Also, pursuant to the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004 (18 U.S.C. 926B), certain qualified retired officers may be eligible to carry concealed handguns in North Carolina. A qualified retired officer is one who retired in good standing from a public agency as a law enforcement officer; had statutory powers of arrest; had an aggregate of fifteen (15) years or more service (unless retired due to a service-connected disability); qualified annually with their handgun; is not under the influence of alcohol or drugs; and is not prohibited by federal law from receiving a firearm. While carrying in North Carolina, the qualified retired officer may not carry in either public or private areas where the possession of firearms is prohibited. A person meeting the definition of a qualified retired law enforcement officer may carry a concealed handgun in North Carolina, if they are carrying photographic credentials identifying them as a retired qualified law enforcement officer, and the person has qualified with their handgun annually, either with the agency from which they retired, or as certified by the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission (the Commission). To gain such qualification from the Commission, the qualified retired officer must make application to the Commission by submitting a verification of firearms qualification, conducted by a firearms instructor who is certified by the Commission as a Law Enforcement Firearms Instructor. The qualified retired officer must also submit a copy of their photographic identification showing their retired status, and other information required by the Commission. A person making any intentional misrepresentation on this form is guilty of a Class 2 Misdemeanor and may have their firearms qualification revoked. This status does not exempt the person from any other registration or training requirements necessary in the private protective services profession. Forms for this process may be obtained from the Criminal Justice Commission. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-415.26

Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

Handgunlaw.us can find no AG Opinions or Court Cases concerning the carrying of firearms. This does not mean there are no AG Opinions or Court Cases. We could just not find any.

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

Airport Carry: No Carry on any real property at Charlotte-Douglas Intl., Charlotte Ordinance Sec. 15-14
www.handgunlaw.us

State Law § 14-409.40(f) Overrides Local by Allowing for the storage in vehicles. (I would Have it unloaded)

Training Valid for: No set time period.

Time Period to Establish Residency: 30 Days

Minimum Age for Permit/License: 21

Permit/License Info Public Information: YES

State Fire arm Laws: 14-415-10 thru 14-415-24 & 14-269 thru 14-277.2

State Deadly Force Laws: 14-51.1 thru 14-51.4

State Knife Laws: 14-269(d) & 14-269.2(d)

Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws: 14-269 & 14-401.6.

Body Armor Laws: No laws found.

Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms? NO

Is Carrying of a Concealed Firearm with Permit/License for Defensive Purposes Only While Hunting Legal? Yes

Notes

What Does NC Consider A Loaded Firearm?

North Carolina law does not define Loaded. Its firearm laws are full of the word Loaded or Unloaded but does not give a definition.

Permit/License Image

NC Permit/Licenses are issued by Local Authorities. The formatting may be different County to County.



This image has been digitally assembled from 2 or more images. It may not be 100% accurate but gives a good representation of the actual Permit/License.

Updates to this Page

5/28/09 – Reciprocity Link Repaired

6/9/09 – Broken Links repaired.

www.handgunlaw.us

8/22/09 – All links checked and repaired if needed.
8/31/09 - NE now honors a NC Permit.
12/23/09 – A curricular or extracurricular activity sponsored by a school added to Places Off Limits.
3/1/10 – NC Now Honors a NE Permit/License
3/15/10 – Links Updated LEOSA Link added.
3/25/10 – Law quote on WMA's and St/Nat. Forest Added
4/16/10 – NC and WY honor each others Permit/License
5/9/10 – Nevada Now Honors NC
5/11/10 – Must Inform Officer Section Added
8/2/10 – NC Now Honors a NV Permit/License.
8/11/10 – LEOSA Link Updated and all Links Checked.
9/29/10 – LEOSA Link added for NC AG Info.
1/1/11 – IA Now Honors NC. Notes Section Added. Permit/License Image Added.
1/5/11 – Links Repaired.
1/10/11 – NC State Of Emergency Statute Added to Places off Limits.
3/2/11 – NC now honors an Iowa Permit/License.
4/5/11 – All Links Checked.
4/17/11 – Information about carrying and hunting added.
12/1/11 – HB 650 Law Changes Added. Games Lands Carry Info Added.
12/8/11 Firearms on TVA Property Information added.