

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA**  
**SESSION 2015**

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**HOUSE BILL 886**

Short Title:    Second Amendment Preservation Act. (Public)

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Sponsors:     Representatives Setzer and Adams (Primary Sponsors).  
*For a complete list of Sponsors, refer to the North Carolina General Assembly Web Site.*

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Referred to:   Judiciary I.

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April 15, 2015

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED  
AN ACT TO PROTECT THE RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS WITHIN THE STATE  
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

**SECTION 1.** This Act shall be known as the Second Amendment Preservation Act.

**SECTION 2.** The General Assembly finds and declares the following:

- (1) The General Assembly is firmly resolved to support and defend the United States Constitution against every aggression, either foreign or domestic, and oppose every infraction of the principles that constitute the basis of the union of the states because only a faithful observance of those principles can secure the nation's existence and the public's happiness.
- (2) Acting through the United States Constitution, the people of the several states created the federal government to be the people's agent in the exercise of a few defined powers, while reserving to the state governments the power to legislate on matters that concern the lives, liberties, and properties of citizens in the ordinary course of affairs.
- (3) The limitation of the federal government's power is affirmed under the Tenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which defines the total scope of federal power as being that which has been delegated by the people to the federal government, and all power not delegated to the federal government in the United States Constitution is reserved to the states or to the people.
- (4) If the federal government assumes powers that the people did not grant to the federal government in the United States Constitution, the federal government's acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force.
- (5) The several states respect the proper role of the federal government, but reject the proposition that such respect requires unlimited submission. If the federal government, created by compact among the states, was the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers granted to the federal government by the states through the constitution, the federal government's discretion, and not the constitution, would necessarily become the measure of those powers. To the contrary, as in all other cases of compacts among powers having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge whether infractions of the compact have occurred, as well as to determine the mode and measure of redress. Although the states have granted supremacy to laws



1 and treaties made pursuant to the powers granted in the constitution, that  
2 supremacy does not extend to various federal statutes, executive orders,  
3 administrative orders, court orders, rules, regulations, and other actions that  
4 restrict or prohibit the manufacture, ownership, and use of firearms, firearm  
5 accessories, or firearm ammunition exclusively within the borders of North  
6 Carolina. Such federal actions exceed the powers granted to the federal  
7 government except to the extent that they are necessary and proper for  
8 governing the United States Armed Forces or militia forces actively  
9 employed in the service of the Armed Forces.

10 (6) The people of the several states have, in Article I, Section 8, of the United  
11 States Constitution, given Congress the power "to regulate Commerce with  
12 foreign Nations, and among the several States," but "regulating commerce"  
13 does not include the power to limit citizens' right to keep and bear arms in  
14 defense of the citizens' families, neighbors, persons, or property, or to dictate  
15 as to what type of arms and accessories law-abiding, mentally competent  
16 North Carolinians may buy, sell, exchange, or otherwise possess within the  
17 borders of this State.

18 (7) The people of the several states have, in Article I, Section 8, of the United  
19 States Constitution, also granted Congress the power to "lay and collect  
20 taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the  
21 common Defence and general Welfare of the United States" and to "make all  
22 laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the ...  
23 powers vested by [the] constitution in the government of the United States,  
24 or in any department or officer thereof." These constitutional provisions  
25 merely identify the means by which the federal government may execute the  
26 federal government's limited powers and ought not to be construed to grant  
27 unlimited powers because to do so would destroy the carefully constructed  
28 equilibrium between the federal and state governments. Consequently, the  
29 General Assembly rejects any claim that the taxing and spending powers of  
30 Congress can be used to diminish in any way the right of the people to keep  
31 and bear arms.

32 (8) The people of North Carolina have vested the General Assembly with the  
33 authority to regulate the manufacture, possession, exchange, and use of  
34 firearms within the borders of this State, subject only to the limits imposed  
35 by the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution and Section 30  
36 of Article I of the North Carolina Constitution.

37 (9) The General Assembly strongly encourages responsible gun ownership,  
38 including parental supervision of minors in the proper use, storage, and  
39 ownership of all firearms, the prompt reporting of stolen firearms, and the  
40 proper enforcement of all State gun laws. The General Assembly condemns  
41 any unlawful transfer of firearms and the use of any firearm in any unlawful  
42 activity.

43 **SECTION 3.** Chapter 1 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new  
44 Article to read as follows:

45 "Article 53.

46 "Protection of Right to Keep and Bear Arms.

47 **"§ 1-640. Definitions.**

48 The following definitions apply in this article:

49 (1) Government agency. – North Carolina or a municipality or other political  
50 subdivision of this State; and any agency of this State or a municipality or  
51 other political subdivision of this State, including a department, bureau,

board, commission, office, agency, council, or public institution of higher education.

(2) Law-abiding citizen. – An individual who is legally present in this State, and may, under the laws of this State, possess a firearm.

(3) Right to keep and bear arms. – The right guaranteed by the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution and Section 30 of Article I of the North Carolina Constitution.

**"§ 1-641. Certain federal law regulating firearms invalid.**

A federal law, including a statute, an executive, administrative, or court order, or a rule, that infringes on a law-abiding citizen's right to keep and bear arms under the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution or Section 30 of Article I of the North Carolina Constitution, is invalid and not enforceable in this State. A federal law that infringes on a law-abiding citizen's right to keep and bear arms includes a law that does any of the following:

(1) Imposes a tax, fee, or stamp on a firearm, firearm accessory, or firearm ammunition that is not common to all other goods and services and may be reasonably expected to create a chilling effect on the purchase or ownership of those items by a law-abiding citizen.

(2) Requires the registration or tracking of a firearm, firearm accessory, or firearm ammunition or the owners of those items that may be reasonably expected to create a chilling effect on the purchase or ownership of those items by a law-abiding citizen.

(3) Prohibits the possession, ownership, use, or transfer of a firearm, firearm accessory, or firearm ammunition by a law-abiding citizen.

(4) Orders the confiscation of a firearm, firearm accessory, or firearm ammunition from a law-abiding citizen.

**"§ 1-642. Duties of courts and law enforcement agencies; enforcement by government employees, officials, and agencies prohibited.**

(a) Each State court and law enforcement agency of this State shall protect a law-abiding citizen's right to keep and bear arms.

(b) A government agency or an employee or an official of a government agency may not enforce a federal law described by G.S. 1-641.

**"§ 1-643. Remedies.**

(a) A person who knowingly violates G.S. 1-642(b) is liable under this section to a law-abiding citizen whose right to keep and bear arms was infringed by the person.

(b) A law-abiding citizen described by subsection (a) of this section may obtain any of the following remedies:

(1) Declaratory relief under Article 26 of Chapter 1 of the General Statutes.

(2) Injunctive relief to prevent the threatened violation or continued violation.

(3) Compensatory damages for pecuniary and nonpecuniary losses.

(4) Reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs, and other reasonable expenses required in bringing the action.

**"§ 1-644. Notice; right to accommodate.**

(a) A claimant may not bring an action to assert a claim under this article unless, 60 days before bringing the action, the claimant gives to the person who violated G.S. 1-642(b), by certified mail, return receipt requested, written notice (i) that the person has taken or proposes to take an enforcement action infringing on the claimant's right to keep and bear arms and (ii) of the particular enforcement action giving rise to the infringement.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this section, a claimant may, within the 60-day period established by subsection (a) of this section, bring an action for declaratory or injunctive relief and associated attorneys' fees, court costs, and other reasonable expenses, if all of the following criteria are satisfied:

1           (1) Infringement on the claimant's right to keep and bear arms is imminent.

2           (2) The claimant was not informed and did not otherwise have knowledge of the  
3           enforcement action in time to reasonably provide the notice.

4           (c) A person who receives a notice under subsection (a) of this section may cure the  
5           infringement on the claimant's right to keep and bear arms.

6           (d) A claimant with respect to whom an infringement on the claimant's right to keep and  
7           bear arms has been cured may not bring an action under G.S. 1-643.

8 **"§ 1-645. One-year limitations period.**

9           (a) A claimant must bring an action to assert a claim for damages under this Article not  
10           later than one year after the date the claimant knew or should have known of the infringement  
11           on the claimant's right to keep and bear arms.

12           (b) Mailing notice under G.S. 1-644 tolls the limitations period established under this  
13           section until the 75th day after the date on which the notice was mailed.

14 **"§ 1-646. Sovereign and governmental immunity waived; no official immunity.**

15           (a) Sovereign and governmental immunity to suit and from liability is waived and  
16           abolished to the extent of liability created by G.S. 1-643, and a claimant may sue a government  
17           agency for damages allowed by that section.

18           (b) The affirmative defense of official immunity is not available to an employee or  
19           official sued under G.S. 1-643.

20           (c) Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this section, this Article does not waive or abolish  
21           sovereign immunity to suit and from liability under the Eleventh Amendment to the United  
22           States Constitution."

23           **SECTION 4.** This act applies only to an infringement on the right to keep and bear  
24 arms that occurs on or after the effective date of this act.

25           **SECTION 5.** This act becomes effective October 1, 2015.