



HOUSE BILL 193: Firearm Law Revisions.

2025-2026 General Assembly

Committee:	House Education - K-12. If favorable, re-refer to Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House	Date:	April 29, 2025
Introduced by:	Reps. McNeely, Pyrtle, Miller, Carver	Prepared by:	Brian Gwyn*
Analysis of:	PCS to First Edition H193-CSBE-14		Committee Co-Counsel

OVERVIEW: *The 1st edition of House Bill 193 would do the following:*

- *Allow a person with a valid concealed handgun permit, or who is exempt from obtaining a concealed handgun permit, to possess or carry a handgun on educational property owned, used, or operated by a private school.*
- *Provide additional protections from restrictions on use for relocated law enforcement shooting ranges.*

The PCS would modify the long title.

PART I. ALLOW PERSON WITH CONCEALED HANDGUN PERMIT TO CARRY A CONCEALED HANDGUN ON PRIVATE SCHOOL PROPERTY

CURRENT LAW: G.S. 14-269.2 prohibits weapons on educational property of schools, with certain exceptions. Schools are defined to include public schools, private schools, community colleges, colleges, and universities. Educational property consists of any school building or bus, school campus, grounds, recreational area, athletic field, or other property owned, used, or operated by any board of education or school board of trustees, or directors for the administration of any school. It is a Class I felony to possess or carry any gun on educational property.

Article 54B of Chapter 14 of the General Statutes establishes requirements related to concealed handgun permits. G.S. 14-415.25 exempts from the concealed handgun permit requirements law enforcement officers and qualified retired law enforcement officers who are authorized by federal law to carry concealed handguns.

BILL ANALYSIS: Part I would allow a person to carry a concealed handgun on educational property that is owned, used, or operated by a private school if all of the following conditions are met:

- The private school is not a nonpublic postsecondary educational institution.
- The person has a concealed handgun permit or is exempt from obtaining a permit.
- The school has not posted a notice prohibiting carrying a concealed handgun.
- The school has provided written permission authorizing the person to possess and carry a handgun on the property.

This Part would become effective December 1, 2025.

Kara McCraw
Director



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Legislative Analysis
Division
919-733-2578

House 193 PCS

Page 2

PART II. PROVIDE ADDITIONAL PROTECTIONS FOR RELOCATED LAW ENFORCEMENT SHOOTING RANGES

CURRENT LAW: Article 53C of Chapter 14 of the General Statutes provides protections to shooting ranges from actions related to noise, nuisance, and other regulations that are adopted after the establishment of the range unless there is a substantial change in use of the range.

BILL ANALYSIS: Part II would add the following additional protections for shooting ranges that have been relocated and are operated by a State, federal, or local law enforcement agency, or by a law enforcement organization, if the range operated for at least 25 years in the same location, the new location is within the same county, and there has been no substantial change in use:

- Apply the protections of G.S. 14-409.46 to the range based on the date the range began operation in the original location.
- Provide that a local government may not prohibit the range from conducting night operations for law enforcement training purposes if the range provides at least 48 hours' notice to the local government of the date and time the night operations will be conducted.
- Provide that a local government may not require a set back of more than 100 feet.

This part would be effective when it becomes law.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Except as otherwise provided, the PCS would be effective when it becomes law.

**Susan Sitze, Staff Attorney with the Legislative Analysis Division, substantially contributed to this summary.*