- 1 SB286
- 2 151232-4
- 3 By Senators Beason, Bedford, Sanford, Marsh, Holley, Glover,
- 4 McGill, Allen, Reed, Whatley, Taylor and Holtzclaw
- 5 RFD: Judiciary
- 6 First Read: 28-FEB-13

1	SB286
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4	ENGROSSED
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7	A BILL
8	TO BE ENTITLED
9	AN ACT
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11	Relating to firearms; to amend Section 11-80-11,
12	Code of Alabama 1975, to consolidate certain preemption
13	language regarding the authority of counties and
14	municipalities to regulate certain activity related to
15	firearms; to provide civil remedies to persons adversely
16	affected by unauthorized action of a county or municipality
17	relating to firearm regulation; to amend Section 13A-11-7,
18	Code of Alabama 1975, to establish a rebuttable presumption

that the carrying of a firearm under certain conditions does 19 not constitute the crime of disorderly conduct; to amend 20 21 Section 13A-11-59, Code of Alabama 1975, to clarify the 22 prohibition of carrying a firearm while attending a 23 demonstration at a public place; to amend Section 13A-11-73, 24 Code of Alabama 1975, to further provide for the possession of 25 a pistol in a motor vehicle; to provide that the mere presence of a pistol in a vehicle does not create a presumption that 26

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the pistol is concealed; to amend Section 13A-11-75, Code of

Alabama 1975, to provide for the issuance of a lifetime vehicle-only permit authorizing a person to carry a pistol in a vehicle; to require a sheriff to issue a lifetime vehicle-only permit and concealed pistol permit within a certain time frame; to increase the renewal period; to provide certain eligibility requirements for the issuance of permits; to provide for the revocation of a permit; to provide an appeals process for denials and revocations of permits; to further provide for the permit fee; to provide for the issuance of permits to applicants who are not United States citizens under certain conditions; to require a report from the National Instant Background Check System as part of the investigation process relating to the issuance of a concealed pistol permit; to amend Section 13A-11-85, Code of Alabama 1975, to authorize the Attorney General to enter into reciprocal agreements with other states for the mutual recognition of licenses to carry pistols; to amend Section 40-12-143, Code of Alabama 1975, relating to the levy of business license taxes on persons participating in gun shows; to allow employees to transport or store a firearm in the employee's privately-owned motor vehicle under certain conditions; to prohibit an employer from inquiring whether the employee is transporting or storing a firearm in a private vehicle; to prohibit a business entity or property owner or legal possessor from establishing policies against persons transporting or storing a firearm or ammunition when the person is otherwise in compliance with all other applicable

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laws under certain conditions; to further provide for the 1 2 carrying of pistols on private and public property; to provide a list of prohibited places where a person may not knowingly 3 4 possess a firearm without permission; to specify that a person or business entity has no duty to quard against the criminal 5 acts of a third party; to provide that an employer is not 6 7 liable for the actions of its employees outside the line and scope of employment; to repeal Section 11-45-1.1, Code of 8 9 Alabama 1975, relating to the authority of a municipality to 10 enact ordinances relating to handguns, Section 13A-11-52, Code of Alabama 1975, relating to the carrying of a pistol on the 11 12 property of another; and in connection therewith would have as 13 its purpose or effect the requirement of a new or increased expenditure of local funds within the meaning of Amendment 621 14 15 of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the Official Recompilation of the 16 17 Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended. BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA: 18 Section 1. Section 11-80-11, Code of Alabama 1975, 19 20 is amended to read as follows: 21 "\$11-80-11.

"(a) No county or municipal corporation,
instrumentality, or political subdivision thereof, by
ordinance, resolution, or other enactment, shall regulate in
any manner gun shows, the possession, ownership, transport,
carrying, transfer, sale, purchase, licensing, registration or

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use of firearms, ammunition, components of firearms, firearms

dealers, or dealers in firearm components.

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"(b) (1) Subsection (a) does not affect the authority a municipality has under law to regulate the discharge of firearms within the limits of the municipality or the authority a county has under law enacted prior to August 1, 2000, to regulate the discharge of firearms within the jurisdiction of the county.

"(2) Subsection (a) does not affect the authority of the state, a county, or a municipality to assess, enforce, and collect sales taxes, use taxes, and gross receipts taxes in the nature of sales taxes as defined by Section 40-2A-3(8), on the retail sale of firearms and ammunition or to assess, enforce, and collect business licenses from firearms or ammunition manufacturers, trade associations, distributors, or dealers for the privilege of engaging in business.

"Further, nothing herein shall exempt any business which uses firearms or ammunition in the conduct of its business or any business which leases or sells firearms or ammunition from the provisions of county and municipal planning and zoning laws, as long as the code, ordinance, or regulations are not used to circumvent the intent of subsection (a).

"This section shall not be construed to limit or restrict the power of a municipality to adopt or enforce ordinances which make the violation of a state firearm law a

violation of a municipal ordinance to the same extent as other state law violations.

"<del>(c)</del> The authority to bring or settle any lawsuit in which the state has an exclusive interest or right to recover against any firearm or ammunition manufacturer, trade association, or dealer, and the authority to bring or settle any lawsuit on behalf of any governmental unit created by or pursuant to an act of the Legislature or the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, or any department, agency, or authority thereof, for damages, abatement, injunctive relief, or other equitable relief resulting from or relating to the design, manufacture, marketing, or lawful sale of firearms or ammunition, or both, shall be reserved exclusively to the Attorney General, by and with the consent of the Governor. This section shall not prohibit a county or municipal corporation from bringing an action against a firearms or ammunition manufacturer or dealer for breach of contract or warranty as to firearms or ammunition purchased by the political subdivision or local governmental authority." Section 2. Sections 13A-11-7, 13A-11-59, 13A-11-73, 13A-11-75, and 13A-11-85, Code of Alabama 1975, are amended to

"\$13A-11-7.

read as follows:

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"(a) A person commits the crime of disorderly conduct if, with intent to cause public inconvenience, annoyance or alarm, or recklessly creating a risk thereof, he or she does any of the following:

"(1) Engages in fighting or in violent tumultuous or 1 2 threatening behavior; or. "(2) Makes unreasonable noise; or. 3 4 "(3) In a public place uses abusive or obscene 5 language or makes an obscene gesture; or. "(4) Without lawful authority, disturbs any lawful 6 7 assembly or meeting of persons; or. "(5) Obstructs vehicular or pedestrian traffic, or a 8 9 transportation facility; or. 10 "(6) Congregates with other person in a public place and refuses to comply with a lawful order of the police law 11 12 enforcement to disperse. 13 "(b) Disorderly conduct is a Class C misdemeanor. 14 "(c) It shall be a rebuttable presumption that the mere carrying of a visible, holstered firearm in a public 15 place, in and of itself, is not a violation of this section. 16 17 "\$13A-11-59. "(a) For the purposes of this section, the following 18 words and phrases shall have the meanings respectively 19 ascribed to them in this subsection, except in those instances 20 21 where the context clearly indicates a different meaning: 22 "(1) DEMONSTRATION. Demonstrating, picketing, speechmaking or marching, holding of vigils and all other like 23 forms of conduct for which a permit has been issued and which 24 25 involve the communication or expression of views or grievances 26 engaged in by one ten or more persons, the conduct of which

has the effect, intent or propensity to draw a crowd or

- onlookers. Such term shall not include casual use of property
  by visitors or tourists which does not have an intent or
  propensity to attract a crowd or onlookers.
- "(2) FIREARM. Any pistol, rifle, shotgun or firearm of any kind, whether loaded or not.

- "(3) LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER. Any duly appointed and acting federal, state, county or municipal law enforcement officer, peace officer or investigating officer, or any military or militia personnel called out or directed by constituted authority to keep the law and order, and any park ranger while acting as such on the grounds of a public park and who is on regular duty and present to actively police and control the demonstration, and who is assigned this duty by his department or agency. Such term does not include a peace officer on strike or a peace officer not on duty.
- "(4) PUBLIC PLACE. Any place to which the general public has access and a right to resort for business, entertainment or other lawful purpose, but does not necessarily mean a place devoted solely to the uses of the public. Such term shall include the front or immediate area or parking lot of any store, shop, restaurant, tavern, shopping center or other place of business. Such term shall also include any public building, the grounds of any public building, or within the curtilage of any public building, or in any public parking lot, public street, right-of-way, sidewalk right-of-way, or within any public park or other public grounds.

"(b) It shall be unlawful for any person, other than a law enforcement officer, to have in his or her possession or on his or her person or in any vehicle any firearm while participating in or attending any demonstration being held at a public place.

"(c) It shall be unlawful for any person, other than a law enforcement officer as defined in subsection (a) of this section, to have in his or her possession or about his or her person or in any vehicle at a point within 1,000 feet of a demonstration at a public place, any firearm after having first been advised by a law enforcement officer that a demonstration was taking place at a public place and after having been ordered by such officer to remove himself or herself from the prescribed area until such time as he or she no longer was in possession of any firearm. This subsection shall not apply to any person in possession of or having on his or her person any firearm within a private dwelling or other private building or structure.

"(d) Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a  $\frac{Class\ C}{shall\ be\ punished\ as\ provided\ by\ law}$ .

"\$13A-11-73.

"No Except on land under his or her control or in his or her own abode or fixed place of business, no person shall carry a pistol in any vehicle or concealed on or about his or her person except on his land, in his own abode or fixed place of business, without a license therefor as

1	hereinafter provided _ issued under subdivision Section		
2	13A-11-75 (a) (1) or (2). The mere presence of a pistol in a		
3	motor vehicle does not create a presumption that the pistol is		
4	<pre>concealed.</pre>		
5	"\$13A-11-75.		
6	"(a) (1) a. The sheriff of a county, upon the		
7	application of any person residing in that county, may within		
8	30 days from receipt of a complete application and		
9	accompanying fee, shall issue or renew a qualified or		
10	unlimited license to for such person to carry a pistol in a		
11	vehicle or concealed on or about his or her person within this		
12	state for <del>not more than one year</del> <u>one to five year increments,</u>		
13	as requested by the person seeking the license, from date of		
14	issue, if it appears that the applicant has good reason to		
15	fear injury to his or her person or property or has any other		
16	proper reason for carrying a pistol, and that he or she is a		
17	suitable person to be so licensed. unless the sheriff		
18	determines, based upon reasonable suspicion, that there is a		
19	credible risk that the person will use a weapon unlawfully or		
20	in such other manner that would endanger the person's self or		
21	others. The sheriff may consider whether the applicant:		
22	"1. Was found guilty but mentally ill in a criminal		
23	case.		
24	"2. Was found not guilty in a criminal case by		
25	reason of insanity or mental disease or defect.		
26	"3. Was declared incompetent to stand trial in a		

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criminal case.

1	"4. Was found not guilty only by reason of lack of		
2	mental responsibility under the Uniform Code of Military		
3	Justice.		
4	"5. Required involuntary inpatient treatment in a		
5	psychiatric hospital.		
6	"6. Required involuntary outpatient treatment in a		
7	psychiatric hospital based on a finding that the person is an		
8	imminent danger to himself or herself or to others.		
9	"7. Required involuntary commitment to a psychiatric		
10	hospital for any reason, including drug use.		
11	"8. Is prohibited from the possession of a pistol or		
12	firearm pursuant to state or federal law.		
13	"9. Falsified any portion of the license		
14	application.		
15	"10. Caused legitimate concern for public safety.		
16	"b. The sheriff shall take into account how recent		
17	any consideration under paragraph a. is in relation to the		
18	date of the application. The sheriff shall provide a written		
19	statement of the reasons for a denial of a license and the		
20	evidence upon which it is based must be disclosed to the		
21	applicant, unless disclosure would interfere with a criminal		
22	investigation or the person is otherwise prohibited under the		
23	laws of this state or the United States from possessing or		
24	receiving a firearm.		
25	"c.1. Except as provided in subparagraph 2., a		
26	license issued under this subdivision shall cover a person who		
27	has the express authorization of the licensee to, for a		

1	limited purpose, drive a motor vehicle owned, rented, or			
2	leased by the licensee, provided that the following conditions			
3	<pre>are satisfied:</pre>			
4	"(i) The person does not have a felony conviction.			
5	"(ii) The person does not routinely drive the motor			
6	vehicle.			
7	"(iii) The person is not driving the vehicle in the			
8	course of committing a felony.			
9	"2. This paragraph shall not authorize a person			
10	driving a motor vehicle owned, leased, or rented by a licensee			
11	to carry a concealed pistol on or about his or her person			
12	without a concealed pistol permit.			
13	"d. Except as otherwise provided by the laws of this			
14	state, a license issued under this subdivision is valid			
15	throughout the state, and a sheriff may not place conditions			
16	or requirements on the issuance of the license or limit its			
17	scope or applicability.			
18	"(2)a. The sheriff of a county, upon the application			
19	of any person residing in that county, within 30 days from			
20	receipt of a complete application, shall issue a lifetime			
21	vehicle-only license for the person to carry a pistol in a			
22	vehicle within this state unless the sheriff determines, based			
23	upon reasonable suspicion, that the person is likely to use a			
24	weapon unlawfully or in such other manner that would endanger			
25	the person's self or others. The sheriff may consider the			
26	factors contained in subparagraphs 1. through 10. of paragraph			

1	(1)a. regarding the issuance of a lifetime vehicle-only			
2	<u>license.</u>			
3	"b. The sheriff shall take into account how recent			
4	any consideration under paragraph a. is in relation to the			
5	date of the application. The sheriff shall provide a written			
6	statement of the reasons for a denial of a license and the			
7	evidence upon which it is based must be disclosed to the			
8	applicant, unless disclosure would interfere with a criminal			
9	investigation or the person is otherwise prohibited under the			
10	laws of this state or the United States from possessing or			
11	receiving a firearm.			
12	"c. A lifetime vehicle-only permit issued under this			
13	subdivision shall be valid for the carrying of a pistol open			
14	or concealed in a motor vehicle.			
15	"d. A license issued under this subdivision shall			
16	cover a person who has the express authorization of the			
17	licensee to, for a limited purpose, drive a motor vehicle			
18	owned, rented, or leased by the licensee, provided that the			
19	following conditions are satisfied:			
20	"1. The person does not have a felony conviction.			
21	"2. The person does not routinely drive the motor			
22	vehicle.			
23	"(3)a. The sheriff may revoke a license issued under			
24	subdivision (1) or subdivision (2) if he or she determines,			
25	based upon reasonable suspicion, that the person is likely to			
26	use a weapon unlawfully or in such other manner that would			

1	endanger the person's self or others. The sheriff may consider		
2	whether the license holder:		
3	"1. Has been found guilty but mentally ill in a		
4	<pre>criminal case.</pre>		
5	"2. Has been found not guilty in a criminal case by		
6	reason of insanity or mental disease or defect.		
7	"3. Has been declared incompetent to stand trial in		
8	a criminal case.		
9	"4. Has been found not guilty only by reason of lack		
10	of mental responsibility under the Uniform Code of Military		
11	Justice.		
12	"5. Has required involuntary inpatient treatment in		
13	a psychiatric hospital.		
14	"6. Has required involuntary outpatient treatment in		
15	a psychiatric hospital based on a finding that the person is		
16	an imminent danger to himself or herself or to others.		
17	"7. Has required involuntary commitment to a		
18	psychiatric hospital for any reason, including drug use.		
19	"8. Has been prohibited from the possession of a		
20	pistol or firearm pursuant to state or federal law.		
21	"9. Has falsified any portion of the license		
22	application.		
23	"10. Has caused legitimate concern for public		
24	safety.		
25	"b. The sheriff shall take into account how recent		
26	any consideration used is in a determination to revoke. The		
27	sheriff shall provide a written statement of the reasons for		

the revocation and the evidence upon which it is based must be

disclosed to the applicant, unless disclosure would interfere

with a criminal investigation or the person is otherwise

prohibited under the laws of this state or the United States

from possessing or receiving a firearm.

"(3) A person who is denied a license under subdivision (1) or subdivision (2), or a person whose license is revoked under subdivision (3), within 30 days of notification of the denial or revocation, may appeal the denial or revocation to the district court of the county where the denial or revocation was issued and any required filing fees for this action shall be waived for the person. Upon a review of a denial under this subdivision, the sheriff shall have the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that there is a credible risk that the person would use a weapon unlawfully or in such other manner as would endanger the person's self or others if granted a license to carry a concealed firearm under this section.

"(4) Within 30 days of receipt of the appeal, the district court shall review the appeal and issue a final determination providing the reasons for the determination.

"(5) If the district court issues a determination in favor of a person whose permit was denied or revoked, the person shall be issued a permit or the permit must be reinstated and the person shall not be required to pay the permit fees under subsection (b). Additionally, the person may be reimbursed for any court costs and reasonable attorney's

fees by the sheriff of the county where the denial or revocation was issued.

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"(b) Each The license shall be in triplicate, in form to be prescribed by the Secretary of State, and shall bear the name, address, description, and signature of the licensee and the reason given for desiring a license. The original thereof shall be delivered to the licensee, the duplicate shall, within seven days, be sent by registered or certified mail to the Director of Public Safety, and the triplicate shall be preserved for six years by the authority issuing the same. The fee for issuing such license shall be one dollar (\$1) which sheriff may charge a fee as provided by local law for the issuance of the license under subdivision (1) of subsection (a). Any provision in a local law, currently existing at the time of the enactment of this legislation shall not be affected by this act. Any new fees shall not exceed an aggregate amount of fifty dollars (\$50) for a five-year period. The fee shall be paid into the county treasury unless otherwise provided by local law. The sheriff may not charge a fee for the issuance of a license under subdivision (2) of subsection (a). Prior to issuance or renewal of a license, the sheriff shall contact available local, state, and federal criminal history data banks, including the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, to determine whether possession of a firearm by an applicant would be a violation of state or federal law. The

sheriff may revoke a license upon proof that the licensee is not a proper person to be licensed.

"(c) If a person who is not a United States citizen applies for a license under this section, the sheriff shall conduct an Immigration Alien Query through the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, or any successor agency, and the application form shall require information relating to the applicant's country of citizenship, place of birth, and any alien or admission number issued by the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, or any successor agency. The sheriff shall review the results of these inquiries before making a determination of whether to issue a license or renewal license. A person who is unlawfully present in this state may not be issued a license to carry a pistol in a motor vehicle or a pistol that is concealed.

"(b)(d) The name, address, and signature collected from an applicant or licensee under this section shall be kept confidential, shall be exempt from disclosure under Section 36-12-40, and may only be used for law enforcement purposes except when a current licensee is charged in any state with a felony involving the use of a pistol. All other information on licenses under this section, including information concerning the annual number of applicants, number of licenses issued, number of licenses denied or revoked, revenue from issuance of licenses, and any other fiscal or statistical data otherwise, shall remain public writings subject to public disclosure.

Except as provided above, the sheriff of a county shall redact

the name, address, signature, and photograph of an applicant before releasing a copy of a license for a non-law enforcement purpose. The sheriff may charge one dollar (\$1) per copy of any redacted license record requested other than when requested for law enforcement purposes. To knowingly publish or release to the public in any form any information or records related to the licensing process, or the current validity of any license, except as authorized in this subsection or in response to a court order or subpoena, is a Class A misdemeanor.

- "(e) A concealed pistol permit license issued under this section shall be valid for the carrying of a pistol in a motor vehicle or concealed on the licensee's person throughout the state, unless prohibited by this section.
- "(f) This section shall not be construed to limit or place any conditions upon a person's right to carry a pistol that is not in a motor vehicle or not concealed.

"\$13A-11-85.

"(a) A person licensed to carry a handgun in any state whose laws recognize and give effect in that state to a license issued under the laws of the State of Alabama shall be authorized to carry a handgun in this state. This section shall apply to a licenseholder license holder from another state only while the licenseholder license holder is not a resident of this state. A licenseholder license holder from another state shall carry the handgun in compliance with the laws of this state.

1	"(b) The Attorney General is authorized to enter
2	into reciprocal agreements with other states for the mutual
3	recognition of licenses to carry handguns and shall
4	periodically publish a list of states which meet the
5	requirements of subsection (a) recognize licenses issued
6	pursuant to Section 13A-11-75."

Section 3. Section 40-12-143, Code of Alabama 1975, is amended to read as follows:

9 "\$40-12-143.

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"Persons dealing in pistols, revolvers, maxim silencers, bowie knives, dirk knives, brass knucks or knucks of like kind, whether principal stock in trade or not shall pay the following license tax: in cities and towns of 35,000 inhabitants and over, \$150; and in all other places, \$100. The required license amounts shall be paid for each place of business from which sales of such items are made. In addition to any other required licenses, a person may organize and conduct a gun and knife show of no more than seven days, by paying the maximum license tax prescribed in this section, as well as the maximum license taxes provided in Sections 40-12-158 and 40-12-174(d), for each such show. Participants shall not be required to pay the license taxes provided in this section, nor in Section 40-12-158 or 40-12-174 for participating in such shows, provided the organizer has paid the license taxes prescribed in this section prior to the commencement of the event. It shall be the duty of the organizer of such show to determine if each participant is

Τ	licensed under the sales tax laws of this state as well as the		
2	particular county and municipality in which the show is		
3	conducted. The organizer shall be responsible for providing a		
4	list of participants to the county and municipality in which		
5	the gun show is held and for collecting and remitting all		
6	state and local sales taxes for any participant not licensed		
7	under state or local sales tax laws. In the event the		
8	organizer does not pay the license taxes prescribed in this		
9	section, prior to the commencement of the event, each		
10	participant shall be responsible for his or her applicable		
11	licenses. The organizer and all participants shall abide by		
12	applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations. All		
13	persons dealing in pistols, revolvers, and maxim silencers		
14	shall be required to keep a permanent record of the sale of		
15	every pistol, revolver $_{\underline{\prime}}$ or maxim silencer, showing the date o		
16	sale, serial number, or other identification marks,		
17	manufacturer's name, caliber and type, and also the name and		
18	address of the purchaser, which record. The organizer of the		
19	show shall be responsible for keeping and maintaining such		
20	records for any sales made at the show by any participant who,		
21	for any reason, is not otherwise required to keep the records.		
22	The records shall always be open for inspection by any peace		
23	officer of the State of Alabama or any municipality thereof.		
24	The failure to keep such record shall subject such person to		
25	having his or her license revoked by the probate judge of the		
26	county where such license was issued on motion of any district		
27	attorney of the State of Alabama."		

Section 4. (a) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (2), a public or private employer may restrict or prohibit its employees, including those with a license issued or recognized under Section 13A-11-75, Code of Alabama 1975, from carrying firearms while on the employer's property or while engaged in the duties of the person's employment.

- (2) A public or private employer may not restrict or prohibit the transportation or storage of a lawfully possessed firearm or ammunition in an employee's privately owned motor vehicle while parked or operated in a public or private parking area if the employee satisfies all of the following:
- a. The motor vehicle is operated or parked in a location where it is otherwise permitted to be.
  - b. The firearm is either of the following:
- 1. In a motor vehicle attended by the employee, kept from ordinary observation with the person's motor vehicle.
- 2. In a motor vehicle unattended by the employee, kept from ordinary observation and locked within the trunk, glove box, or interior of the person's privately owned motor vehicle or a container securely affixed to the motor vehicle.
- (b) A public or private employer may not inquire or require an employee to disclose whether an employee is transporting a firearm or has stored a firearm in his or her private motor vehicle.
- (c) If an employer discovers by other means that an employee is transporting or storing a firearm in his or her private motor vehicle, the employer may not take any adverse

employment action against the employee if the employee has complied with the requirements in subdivision (2) of subsection (a).

- (d) Nothing in this section shall prohibit an employer from reporting to law enforcement a complaint based upon information and belief that there is credible evidence of any of the following:
  - (1) That the employee's motor vehicle contains:
  - a. A firearm prohibited by state or federal law.
- b. Stolen property or a prohibited or illegal item other than a firearm.
- (2) A threat made by an employee to cause bodily harm to themselves or others.
- (e) If law enforcement officers, pursuant to a valid search warrant or valid warrantless search based upon probable cause, exigent circumstances, or other lawful exception to the search warrant requirement, discover a firearm prohibited by state or federal law, stolen property, or a prohibited or illegal item other than a firearm, the employer may take adverse employment action against the employee.
- (f) However, if the employee has fully complied with the requirements of subdivision (2) of subsection (a) and does not possess a firearm prohibited by state or federal law, that employee is entitled to recovery as specified in this subsection for any adverse employment action against the employee. If demand for the recovery has not been satisfied within 45 calendar days, the employee may file a civil action

- in the appropriate court of this state against the public or private employer and is entitled to seek an award of all of the following:
  - (1) Compensation, if applicable, for lost wages or benefits.

- (2) Compensation, if applicable, for other lost remuneration caused by the termination, demotion, or other adverse action.
- (g) Prohibitions regarding the carrying of a firearm under this section shall not apply to law enforcement officers engaged in the lawful execution of their official duties.
- (h) Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the transportation, carrying, storing, or possession of a firearm or ammunition where prohibited by federal law.
- Section 5. (a) For the purposes of this section,

  "business entity" means any person or group of persons

  performing or engaging in any activity, enterprise,

  profession, or occupation for gain, benefit, advantage, or

  livelihood, whether for profit or not for profit.
- (b) A business entity has no duty to guard against the criminal acts of a third party, whether involving the third party's use of a firearm or otherwise.
- (c) A business entity is not legally liable for the actions of its employees when those actions are outside the line and scope of employment. If an employee fails to comply with the requirements of subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of

Section 3, the employee is not acting within the line and scope of employment.

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(d) Nothing in this act is intended to expand or limit the rights an employer or employee currently has under Section 25-5-1 et seq., Code of Alabama 1975.

Section 6. (a) A person who owns or controls property that is open to the public may restrict or prohibit as trespassers those who possess or carry a pistol, including those persons with a license issued or recognized under Section 13A-11-75, Code of Alabama 1975, while on the property provided that notice of the prohibition is prominently posted at any public entrance to the property. If a person disregards the notice and carries a pistol on the property, the person who owns or controls the property may in the presence of a law enforcement agent verbally request that the person carrying the pistol leave the property. If the person continues to remain on the property after the verbal request, the person who owns or controls the property may request the law enforcement agent to remove the person from the property as a trespasser under existing law. A person who disregards a posted notice shall be solely responsible for any injury, damage, or death occurring as a result of any actions regarding the presence or use of his or her pistol.

(b) In addition to any other place limited or prohibited by state or federal law, a person, including a person with a license issued under Section 13A-11-75, Code of Alabama 1975, may not knowingly possess or carry a firearm in

any of the following places without the express permission of a person or entity with authority over the premises:

- (1) Inside the building of a police, sheriff, or highway patrol station.
- (2) Inside or on the premises of a prison, jail, halfway house, or other detention facility for those who have been charged with or convicted of a criminal or juvenile offense.
- (3) Inside or on the premises of a facility which provides inpatient or custodial care of those with psychiatric, mental, or emotional disorders.
- (4) Inside the building of a courthouse or a courthouse annex.
- (5) Inside any facility hosting an athletic event not related to or involving firearms which is sponsored by a private or public elementary or secondary school or any private or public institution of postsecondary education.
- (6) Inside any facility hosting a professional athletic event not related to or involving firearms.
- (7) Inside any building or facility to which access of unauthorized persons and prohibited articles is limited during normal hours of operation by the continuous posting of guards and the use of other security features, including, but not limited to, magnetometers, key cards, biometric screening devices, or turnstiles or other physical barriers, provided that this shall not prohibit any person from possession of a

firearm within the person's residence or during ingress or egress thereto.

- (c) A violation of subsection (a) is a Class C misdemeanor, and in the event of a conviction of a person licensed under Section 13A-11-75, Code of Alabama 1975, the license may be suspended for 90 days.
- (d) This section shall not prohibit any person from possessing a firearm within the person's residence or during ingress or egress thereto.
- (e) Prohibitions regarding the carrying of a firearm under this section shall not apply to law enforcement officers engaged in the lawful execution of their official duties.
- (f) Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the carrying or possession of a firearm where prohibited by federal law.
- (g) A business entity or owner, manager, or legal possessor of real property may not establish, maintain, or enforce a policy or rule that prohibits or has the effect of prohibiting a person's transportation or storage of a firearm or ammunition when the following conditions are satisfied:
- (1) The firearm or ammunition is either of the following:
- a. Kept from ordinary observation within the person's attended privately owned motor vehicle.
- 25 b. Kept from ordinary observation and locked within 26 the trunk, glove box, or interior of the person's privately

- owned motor vehicle or a container securely affixed to the motor vehicle.
- 3 (2) The motor vehicle is operated or parked in a location where it is otherwise permitted to be.

- (h)(1) A person who is denied the opportunity to transport or store a firearm or ammunition by a policy or rule prohibited in subsection (g) may file a civil action in the appropriate court to enjoin any business entity or owner, manager, or legal possessor of real property from violating subsection (g).
- (2) In any action brought under this subsection, court costs and attorney's fees shall be awarded to a prevailing plaintiff.
- (i) Subsection (g) shall not apply if any of the following conditions are satisfied:
- (1) The person operating the motor vehicle is any of the following:
- a. Prohibited from possessing, receiving, or transporting pistols or other firearms under Section 13A-11-72, Code of Alabama 1975, or 18 U.S.C. § 922(g) or (n) or by any court order.
- b. In violation of Section 13A-11-50, Code of Alabama 1975, relating to the concealed carrying of weapons.
- c. In violation of Section 13A-11-54, Code of
  Alabama 1975, relating to the prohibition of carrying a rifle
  or shotgun walking cane.

- d. In violation of Section 13A-11-60, Code of
  Alabama 1975, relating to the possession of prohibited
  ammunition.
  - e. In violation of Section 13A-11-63, Code of Alabama 1975, relating to the position of NFA rifles or shotguns in violation of federal law.

- f. In violation of Section 13A-11-64, Code of Alabama 1975, relating to possession of a firearm with an altered serial number or manufacturer's identification.
  - g. In violation of Section 13A-11-73, Code of Alabama 1975, relating to the prohibition on the unlicensed carrying of a pistol in a motor vehicle or concealed about one's person.
  - (2) The motor vehicle is located in any place where firearms are expressly prohibited by federal law.
- (3) The motor vehicle is owned by a business entity, property owner, or employer while it is being used by agents or employees of the business entity, property owner, or employer in the course of their employment.

Section 7. (a) The purpose of this section is to establish within the Legislature complete control over regulation and policy pertaining to firearms, ammunition, and firearm accessories in order to ensure that such regulation and policy is applied uniformly throughout this state to each person subject to the state's jurisdiction and to ensure protection of the right to keep and bear arms recognized by the Constitutions of the State of Alabama and the United

States. This section is to be liberally construed to accomplish its purpose.

- (b) For the purposes of this section, the following words shall have the following meanings:
- (1) AMMUNITION. Fixed cartridge ammunition, shotgun shells, the individual components of fixed cartridge ammunition and shotgun shells, projectiles for muzzle-loading firearms, and any propellant used in firearms or ammunition.
- (2) EXPRESSLY AUTHORIZED BY A STATUTE OF THIS STATE. The authority of a political subdivision to regulate firearms, ammunition, or firearm accessories that is granted by a duly enacted state law that specifically mentions firearms, a particular type of firearm, ammunition, or a particular type of ammunition.
- (3) FIREARM ACCESSORY. A device specifically designed or adapted to enable the wearing or carrying about one's person, or the storage or mounting in or on a conveyance, of a firearm, or an attachment or device specifically designed or adapted to be inserted into or affixed onto a firearm to enable, alter, or improve the functioning or capabilities of the firearm.
- (4) FIREARM. This term has the same meaning as in Section 13A-8-1(4), Code of Alabama 1975.
  - (5) PERSON ADVERSELY AFFECTED. Any of the following:
- a. A resident of this state who may legally possess a firearm under the laws of this state and the United States and who is either of the following:

1. Subject to any manner of regulation alleged to be promulgated or enforced in violation of this section, whether or not specific enforcement action has been initiated or threatened against that person or another person.

- 2. If the person were present in the political subdivision in question, subject to any manner of regulation alleged to be promulgated or enforced in violation of this section, whether or not specific enforcement action has been initiated or threatened against that person or another person.
- b. A person who otherwise has standing under the laws of this state to bring an action under subsection (f).
- c. A membership organization the members of which include a person described in paragraph a. or b. of this subdivision and that is dedicated in whole or in part to protecting the legal, civil, or constitutional rights of its membership.
- (6) POLITICAL SUBDIVISION. A county, incorporated city, unincorporated city, public local entity, public-private partnership, and any other public entity of a county or city commonly considered to be a political subdivision of the state.
- (7) PUBLIC OFFICIAL. Any person elected to public office, whether or not that person has taken office, by the vote of the people of a political subdivision or its instrumentalities, including governmental corporations, and any person appointed to a position at the municipal level of

government or its instrumentalities, including governmental corporations.

- (8) REASONABLE EXPENSES. The expenses involved in litigation, including, but not limited to, attorney fees, expert witness fees, court costs, and compensation for loss of income.
  - (c) Except as otherwise provided in this section or as otherwise authorized by law, the Legislature hereby occupies and preempts the entire field of regulation in this state touching in any way upon firearms, ammunition, and firearm accessories to the complete exclusion of any order, ordinance, or rule promulgated or enforced by any political subdivision of this state.
  - (d) The authority of a political subdivision to regulate firearms, ammunition, or firearm accessories shall not be inferred from its proprietary authority, home rule status, or any other inherent or general power.
  - (e) Any existing or future orders, ordinances, or rules promulgated or enforced contrary to the terms of this section are null and void.
  - (f) (1) A person adversely affected by any order, ordinance, or rule promulgated in violation of this section may file a petition with the Attorney General requesting that he or she bring an action in circuit court for declarative and injunctive relief. The petition must be signed under oath and under penalty of perjury and must include specific details regarding the alleged violations.

1 (2) If, after investigation of the enactment or 2 adoption of the order, ordinance, or rule, the Attorney General determines that there is reasonable cause to proceed 3 with an action, he or she shall provide the political subdivision or public official enacting or adopting the order, ordinance, or rule 60 days' notice of his or her intent to 7 file an action. Upon the expiration of the 60 days' notice, the Attorney General may file the suit.

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- (3) If, after investigation of the enactment or adoption of the order, ordinance, or rule, the Attorney General determines that there is no reasonable cause to proceed with an action, he or she shall publicly state in writing the justification for the determination not to file suit.
- (4) The Attorney General shall either bring an action or publicly state, within 90 days of receipt of the petition, in the written justification why a violation of the spirit of this section, specifically subsections (a) and (c), has not occurred.
- (5) The court shall award reasonable expenses to a person adversely affected if an action under this subsection results in either:
- a. A final determination in favor of the person adversely affected.
- b. Rescission, repeal, or amendment of the challenged manner of regulation or enforcement after suit has

been filed under this subsection but prior to a final
determination by the court.

- (g) This section shall not be construed to prevent any of the following:
- (1) A duly organized law enforcement agency of a political subdivision from promulgating and enforcing rules pertaining to firearms, ammunition, or firearm accessories that it issues to or that are used by the political subdivision's peace officers in the course of their official duties.
- (2) An employer from regulating or prohibiting an employee's carrying or possession of firearms, firearm accessories, or ammunition during and in the course of the employee's official duties.
- (3) A court or administrative law judge from hearing and resolving a case or controversy or issuing an opinion or order on a matter within its jurisdiction.
- (4) The enactment or enforcement of a generally applicable zoning or business ordinance that includes firearms businesses along with other businesses, provided that an ordinance designed or enforced effectively to restrict or prohibit the sale, purchase, transfer, manufacture, or display of firearms, ammunition, or firearm accessories that is otherwise lawful under the laws of this state is in conflict with this section and is void.

(5) A political subdivision from enacting and enforcing rules of operation and use for any firearm range owned or operated by the political subdivision.

- (6) A political subdivision from sponsoring or conducting any firearm-related competition or educational or cultural program and from enacting and enforcing rules for participation in or attendance at such program, provided that nothing in this section authorizes or permits a political subdivision to offer remuneration for the surrender or transfer of a privately owned firearm to the political subdivision or another party as a method of reducing the number of privately owned firearms within the political subdivision.
- (7) Any official of a political subdivision, a sheriff, or other law enforcement officer with appropriate authority and jurisdiction from enforcing any law enacted by the Legislature.
- (8) A sheriff of a county from acting on an application for a license under Section 13A-11-75, Code of Alabama 1975.
- (9) A political subdivision from leasing public property to another person or entity for a gun show or other firearm-related event on terms agreeable to both parties.
- (10) The adoption or enforcement by a county or municipality of ordinances which make the violation of a state firearm law a violation of an ordinance, provided that the elements of the local ordinance may not differ from the state

firearm law, nor may the local ordinance impose a higher
penalty than what is imposed under the state firearm law.

- (11) A municipality from regulating the discharge of firearms within the limits of the municipality or a county from exercising any authority it has under law enacted prior to August 1, 2000, to regulate the discharge of firearms within the jurisdiction of the county. The discharge of a firearm in defense of one's self or family or in defense of one's property may not be construed to be a violation of state law or any ordinance or rule of a political subdivision of this state.
- authority it has to assess, enforce, and collect generally applicable sales taxes, use taxes, and gross receipts taxes in the nature of sales taxes as defined by Section 40-2A-3(8), Code of Alabama 1975, on the retail sale of firearms, ammunition, and firearm accessories along with other goods, provided that no such tax imposed by a county or municipality may apply at a higher rate to firearms, ammunition, or firearm accessories than to other goods.

Section 8. Section 13A-3-23, Code of Alabama 1975, is amended to read as follows:

"\$13A-3-23.

"(a) A person is justified in using physical force upon another person in order to defend himself or herself or a third person from what he or she reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of unlawful physical force by that other

person, and he or she may use a degree of force which he or she reasonably believes to be necessary for the purpose. A person may use deadly physical force, and is legally presumed to be justified in using deadly physical force in self-defense or the defense of another person pursuant to subdivision (4), if the person reasonably believes that another person is:

"(1) Using or about to use unlawful deadly physical force.

- "(2) Using or about to use physical force against an occupant of a dwelling while committing or attempting to commit a burglary of such dwelling.
- "(3) Committing or about to commit a kidnapping in any degree, assault in the first or second degree, burglary in any degree, robbery in any degree, forcible rape, or forcible sodomy.
- "(4) Using or about to use physical force against an owner, employee, or other person authorized to be on business property when the business is closed to the public while committing or attempting to commit a burglary, theft, or robbery.

"(4)(5) In the process of unlawfully and forcefully entering, or has unlawfully and forcefully entered, a dwelling, residence, <u>business property</u>, or occupied vehicle, or federally licensed nuclear power facility, or is in the process of sabotaging or attempting to sabotage a federally licensed nuclear power facility, or is attempting to remove, or has forcefully removed, a person against his or her will

from any dwelling, residence, <u>business property</u>, or occupied vehicle when the person has a legal right to be there, and provided that the person using the deadly physical force knows or has reason to believe that an unlawful and forcible entry or unlawful and forcible act is occurring. The legal presumption that a person using deadly physical force is justified to do so pursuant to this subdivision does not apply if:

"a. The person against whom the defensive force is used has the right to be in or is a lawful resident of the dwelling, residence, business property, or vehicle, such as an owner or lessee, and there is not an injunction for protection from domestic violence or a written pretrial supervision order of no contact against that person;

"b. The person sought to be removed is a child or grandchild, or is otherwise in the lawful custody or under the lawful guardianship of, the person against whom the defensive force is used;

"c. The person who uses defensive force is engaged in an unlawful activity or is using the dwelling, residence, or occupied vehicle to further an unlawful activity; or

"d. The person against whom the defensive force is used is a law enforcement officer acting in the performance of his or her official duties.

"(b) A person who is justified under subsection (a) in using physical force, including deadly physical force, and who is not engaged in an unlawful activity and is in any place

where he or she has the right to be has no duty to retreat and has the right to stand his or her ground.

- "(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection
  (a), a person is not justified in using physical force if:
- "(1) With intent to cause physical injury or death to another person, he or she provoked the use of unlawful physical force by such other person.
- "(2) He or she was the initial aggressor, except that his or her use of physical force upon another person under the circumstances is justifiable if he or she withdraws from the encounter and effectively communicates to the other person his or her intent to do so, but the latter person nevertheless continues or threatens the use of unlawful physical force.
- "(3) The physical force involved was the product of a combat by agreement not specifically authorized by law.
- "(d) A person who uses force, including deadly physical force, as justified and permitted in this section is immune from criminal prosecution and civil action for the use of such force, unless the force was determined to be unlawful.
- "(e) A law enforcement agency may use standard procedures for investigating the use of force described in subsection (a), but the agency may not arrest the person for using force unless it determines that there is probable cause that the force used was unlawful."
- Section 9. Section 11-45-1.1, Code of Alabama 1975, relating to the authority of a municipality to enact

ordinances relating to handguns, is repealed. Section

13A-11-52, Code of Alabama 1975, relating to the carrying of a

pistol on the property of another, is repealed.

Section 10. Although this bill would have as its purpose or effect the requirement of a new or increased expenditure of local funds, the bill is excluded from further requirements and application under Amendment 621, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the Official Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended, because the bill defines a new crime or amends the definition of an existing crime.

Section 11. The provisions of this act are severable. If any part of this act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, that declaration shall not affect the part which remains.

Section 12. This act shall become effective on the first day of the third month following its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.

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3	Senate	
4 5 6	Read for the first time and referred to the Senate committee on Judiciary	28-FEB-13
7 8 9	Read for the second time and placed on the calendar	0.5-MAR-13
10	Read for the third time and passed as amended	0.4-APR-13
11 12	Yeas 28 Nays 5	
13 14 15 16 17	Patrick Harris Secretary	