- 1 HB13
- 2 214674-1
- 3 By Representatives Lipscomb, Moore (P) and Oliver
- 4 RFD: Judiciary
- 5 First Read: 11-JAN-22
- 6 PFD: 09/01/2021

214674-1:n:07/21/2021:LK\*/tgw LSA2021-1493 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Under existing constitutional law, the 8 SYNOPSIS: federal government may not require a state or its 9 10 officers to administer or enforce a federal 11 regulatory program. 12 This bill would prohibit the state and its 13 agencies and political subdivisions from 14 participating in the enforcement of any federal 15 act, law, order, rule, or regulation relating to 16 firearms, firearm accessories, or ammunition, and 17 would provide criminal penalties for a violation. 18 Under existing constitutional law, the 19 United States Congress is given the authority to 20 regulate interstate commerce. 21 This bill would provide that firearms, 22 firearm accessories, and ammunition that are 23 manufactured in this state and remain in this 24 state, and are therefore only engaged in intrastate 25 commerce, are not subject to federal law or 26 regulation, including registration, under the

authority of the United State Congress to regulate interstate commerce.

Amendment 621 of the Constitution of Alabama 3 of 1901, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the 4 5 Official Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended, prohibits a general 6 7 law whose purpose or effect would be to require a new or increased expenditure of local funds from 8 9 becoming effective with regard to a local 10 governmental entity without enactment by a 2/3 vote 11 unless: it comes within one of a number of 12 specified exceptions; it is approved by the 13 affected entity; or the Legislature appropriates 14 funds, or provides a local source of revenue, to 15 the entity for the purpose.

The purpose or effect of this bill would be to require a new or increased expenditure of local funds within the meaning of the amendment. However, the bill does not require approval of a local governmental entity or enactment by a 2/3 vote to become effective because it comes within one of the specified exceptions contained in the amendment.

> A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

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1 Relating to firearms; to provide prohibitions on the 2 enforcement of federal laws relating to firearms and accessories and ammunition thereof; to provide criminal 3 penalties for a violation; to provide that certain firearms, 4 5 firearm accessories, and ammunition that are manufactured in this state are not subject to federal law or regulation; and 6 7 in connection therewith would have as its purpose or effect the requirement of a new or increased expenditure of local 8 9 funds within the meaning of Amendment 621 of the Constitution 10 of Alabama of 1901, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the Official Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, 11 12 as amended. 13 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

14 Section 1. (a) The Legislature finds and declares 15 all of the following:

16 (1) The Second Amendment to the United States
17 Constitution protects an individual's right to "keep and bear
18 arms" and further provides that the right to keep and bear
19 arms may not be infringed.

(2) It is the intent of the Legislature to protect
Alabama employees, including law enforcement officers, from
being directed, through federal executive orders, agency
orders, statutes, laws, rules, or regulations that violate
their oath of office and individual rights affirmed under the
Second Amendment of the United States Constitution and Section
26 of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901.

1 (3) Pursuant to and in furtherance of the principles 2 of federalism enshrined in the United States Constitution, the 3 federal government may not commandeer this state's officers, 4 agents, or employees to participate in the enforcement or 5 facilitation of any federal program not expressly required by 6 the United States Constitution.

7 (4) The right to be free from the commandeering hand 8 of the federal government has been most notably recognized by 9 the United States Supreme Court in Printz v. United States, 10 521 U.S. 898 (1997), when the Court held: "The Federal Government may neither issue directives requiring the States 11 12 to address particular problems, nor command the States' 13 officers, or those of their political subdivisions, to administer or enforce a federal regulatory program." 14

(5) The anti-commandeering principles recognized by the U.S. Supreme Court in Printz are predicated upon the advice of James Madison, who, in The Federalist No. 46, argued for a "refusal to cooperate with officers of the Union" when faced with unconstitutional federal measures or constitutional, but unpopular, federal measures.

(b) (1) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, no public funds of this state or any political subdivision of this state nor any property of this state or any political subdivision of this state may be allocated for the implementation, regulation, or enforcement of any executive order or directive issued by the President of the United States, or of any act of the United States Congress,

1 that becomes effective after January 1, 2022, that regulates 2 the ownership, use, or possession of firearms, ammunition, or 3 firearm accessories.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the 4 5 contrary, no appointed or elected official, officer, employee, 6 or agent of the state, or any political subdivision of the 7 state, when acting in an official capacity, shall implement, administer, or enforce an executive order or directive issued 8 by the President of the United States, or any act of the 9 10 United States Congress, that becomes effective after January 1, 2022, that regulates the ownership, use, or possession of 11 firearms, ammunition, or firearm accessories. 12

(c) (1) Any appointed or elected official, officer, employee, or agent of the state, or any political subdivision of the state, who knowingly violates this section, on a first violation, shall be guilty of a Class C misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars (\$500) or more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

(2) An appointed or elected official, officer,
employee, or agent of the state, or any political subdivision
of the state, who knowingly violates this section, on a second
or subsequent violation, shall be guilty of a Class B
misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than one thousand
dollars (\$1,000) or more than seven thousand dollars (\$7,000).

25 Section 2. (a) (1) Upon the adoption of a rule, 26 order, ordinance, resolution, or other official policy by a 27 political subdivision of the state which intentionally

requires actions that violate Section 1, a resident of this state may file a complaint with the Attorney General. The complaint shall include evidence supporting an allegation that the political subdivision has adopted a rule, order, ordinance, resolution, or policy under which the entity enforces a federal law in violation of Section 1.

7 (2) If the Attorney General determines that a
8 complaint filed under subdivision (1) is valid, the Attorney
9 General may petition the court to compel compliance with this
10 act. The petition shall be filed in the circuit court of the
11 county in which the principal office of the political
12 subdivision is located.

(3) Upon a finding that political subdivision is in
violation of Section 1, the court shall award the Attorney
General reasonable expenses incurred in obtaining relief under
this section, including court costs, reasonable attorney's
fees, investigative costs, witness fees, and deposition costs.

18 (b) Following the year in which a final judicial determination in an action brought under this section is made 19 20 that the political subdivision has intentionally required 21 actions that violate Section 1, all state grant funds for the 22 political subdivision shall be denied for the fiscal year. The state grant funds shall continue to be denied for each 23 24 subsequent fiscal year unless and until the political 25 subdivision is in full compliance with Section 1.

26 Section 3. (a) The Legislature finds and declares 27 all of the following:

1 (1) The Tenth Amendment to the United States 2 Constitution guarantees to the states and their people all powers not granted to the federal government elsewhere in the 3 United States Constitution and reserves to the State of 4 5 Alabama and its people certain powers as they were understood at the time that Alabama was admitted to statehood in 1819, 6 7 and the quaranty of these powers is a matter of contract 8 between the State of Alabama and its people and the United States as of the time that the compact with the United States 9 10 was agreed upon and adopted by Alabama and the United States in 1819. 11

(2) The Ninth Amendment to the United States 12 13 Constitution guarantees to the people rights not granted in 14 the United States Constitution and reserves to the people of 15 Alabama certain rights as they were understood at the time Alabama was admitted into statehood in 1819, and the guaranty 16 17 of these rights is a matter of contract between the State of 18 Alabama and its people and the United States as of the time 19 that the compact with the United States was agreed upon and 20 adopted by Alabama and the United States in 1819.

(3) The power to regulate intrastate commerce is
vested in the several states under the Ninth and Tenth
Amendments to the United States Constitution.

(4) The Second Amendment to the United States
Constitution reserves to the people the right to keep and bear
arms as that right was understood at the time that Alabama was
admitted into statehood in 1819, and the guaranty of that

1 right is a matter of contract between the State of Alabama and 2 its people and the United States as of the time that the 3 compact with the United States was agreed upon and adopted by 4 Alabama and the United States in 1819.

5 (b) As used in this section, the following terms 6 shall have the following meanings:

(1) FIREARM ACCESSORY. An item that is used in
conjunction with or mounted onto a firearm, but is not
essential to the basic function of the firearm. The term
includes a telescopic or laser sight, magazine, flash or sound
suppressor, folding or aftermarket stock and grip,
speedloader, ammunition carrier, and light for target
illumination.

14 (2) GENERIC AND INSIGNIFICANT PART. An item that has
15 manufacturing or consumer product applications other than
16 inclusion in a firearm, a firearm accessory, or ammunition.
17 The term includes a spring, screw, nut, and pin.

18 (3) MANUFACTURED IN THIS STATE. An item that is manufactured in this state from basic materials and without 19 20 the inclusion of any part imported from another state other 21 than a generic and insignificant part. Notwithstanding the 22 foregoing, a firearm is manufactured in this state if it is 23 manufactured as described in the preceding sentence without 24 regard to whether a firearm accessory or ammunition imported 25 into this state from another state is attached to or used in conjunction with it. 26

(4) MANUFACTURING. The term includes forging,
 casting, machining, or any other process used for working a
 material.

4 (c) Subject to subsection (e), a firearm, a firearm
5 accessory, or ammunition that is commercially or privately
6 manufactured in Alabama, that is sold in Alabama, and that
7 remains within the borders of Alabama is not subject to
8 federal law or regulation, including registration, under the
9 authority of the United State Congress to regulate interstate
10 commerce, as the item has not traveled in interstate commerce.

(d) (1) This section applies to firearms, ammunition, or firearm accessories that are manufactured in Alabama from basic materials and that can be manufactured without the inclusion of any significant parts imported from another state.

16 (2) Generic and insignificant parts that have other
17 manufacturing or consumer product applications are not
18 firearms, ammunition, or firearm accessories, and their
19 importation into Alabama and incorporation into a firearm,
20 ammunition, or a firearm accessory manufactured in Alabama
21 does not subject the firearm, ammunition, or firearm accessory
22 to federal regulation.

(3) A basic material from which a firearm, a firearm
accessory, or ammunition is manufactured in this state,
including unmachined steel and unshaped wood, is not a
firearm, a firearm accessory, or ammunition and is not subject
to federal regulation under the authority of the United States

Congress to regulate interstate commerce as if it actually
 were a firearm, a firearm accessory, or ammunition.

3 (e) A firearm manufactured in this state is exempt
4 from federal law or regulation under subsection (c) only if
5 the firearm has the words "Made in Alabama" clearly stamped on
6 a central metallic part of the firearm, such as the receiver
7 or frame.

8 (f)(1) The Attorney General shall defend a resident 9 of this state whom the federal government attempts to 10 prosecute, claiming the power to regulate interstate commerce, 11 for a violation of a federal law or regulation concerning the 12 manufacture, sale, transfer, or possession of firearms, 13 ammunition, or firearm accessories manufactured and retained 14 in this state.

(2) Upon receipt by the Attorney General of written
notice from a resident of this state that the resident intends
to manufacture a firearm or firearm accessory to which this
section applies pursuant to subsection (d), the Attorney
General shall seek a declaratory judgment from a federal
district court in this state that this section is consistent
with the United State Constitution.

22 (g) This section does not apply to any of the 23 following:

24 (1) A firearm that cannot be carried and used by one25 person.

(2) A firearm that has a bore diameter greater than
 1.5 inches and that uses smokeless powder and not black powder
 as a propellant.

4 (3) Ammunition with a projectile that explodes using
5 an explosion of chemical energy after the projectile leaves
6 the firearm.

7 (4) A firearm that discharges two or more
8 projectiles with one activation of the trigger or other firing
9 device.

10 Section 4. (a) The following federal acts, laws, 11 executive orders, administrative orders, court orders, rules, 12 and regulations shall be considered infringements on the 13 people's right to keep and bear arms, as guaranteed by the 14 Second Amendment to the United States Constitution, within the 15 borders of this state, including, but not limited to, all of 16 the following:

(1) Any tax, levy, fee, or stamp imposed on
firearms, ammunition, or firearm accessories not common to all
other goods and services that might reasonably be expected to
create a chilling effect on the purchase or ownership of those
items by law abiding residents of the state.

(2) Any registration or tracking of firearms,
ammunition, or firearm accessories that might reasonably be
expected to create a chilling effect on the purchase or
ownership of those items by law abiding residents of the
state.

(3) Any registration or tracking of the owners of
 firearms, ammunition, or firearm accessories that might
 reasonably be expected to create a chilling effect on the
 purchase or ownership of those items by law abiding residents
 of the state.

6 (4) Any act forbidding the possession, ownership,
7 use, or transfer of a firearm, ammunition, or firearm
8 accessory by law abiding residents of the state.

9 (5) Any act ordering the confiscation of firearms, 10 ammunition, or firearm accessories from law abiding residents 11 of the state.

(b) A federal act, law, executive order,
administrative order, court order, rule, or regulation that
infringes on a person's right to keep and bear arms as
provided under subsection (a) shall be void and of no effect
in this state.

(c) As used in this section, the term "law abiding
residents of the state" includes those individuals not
otherwise precluded under state law from possessing a firearm.

20 Section 5. The provisions of this act are severable 21 and if any provision of this act or the application of such 22 provision to any person or circumstance is declared invalid 23 for any reason, such declaration shall not affect the validity 24 of the remaining portions of this act.

25 Section 6. This act shall become effective on the 26 first day of the third month following its passage and 27 approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.