- 1 HB66
- 2 215487-1
- By Representatives Stringer, Robertson, Brown (C), Marques,
- 4 Lipscomb, Kiel, Robbins, Estes, Wilcox, Sorrell, Oliver,
- 5 Moore (P), Meadows, Dismukes, Stadthagen, Shedd, Harbison,
- 6 Whorton, Treadaway, Kitchens, Hanes, Standridge, Carns,
- Wheeler, Crawford, Mooney, Holmes, Fincher, Easterbrook,
- 8 Collins, Wood (D), Garrett, Clouse, Isbell, McCutcheon
- 9 and Gaston
- 10 RFD: Public Safety and Homeland Security
- 11 First Read: 11-JAN-22
- 12 PFD: 01/06/2022

1	215487-1:n:11/02/2021:LK/tgw LSA2021-2232	
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8	SYNOPSIS:	Under existing law, no person is authorized
9		to carry a concealed weapon or an unsecured firearm
10		in his or her vehicle unless the person has a valid
11		Alabama permit to carry a concealed weapon.
12		Also under existing law, when a person
13		commits a crime of violence, the possession of a
14		pistol without a permit is prima facie evidence of
15		the intent to commit the crime.
16		This bill would repeal certain restrictions
17		on the carrying or possession of a firearm on
18		certain property or in a motor vehicle by persons
19		with or without a concealed pistol permit.
20		The bill would revise certain restrictions
21		on the carrying or possession of firearms at
22		certain locations, and would revise the definition
23		of a courthouse annex, one of the locations in
24		which carrying or possession of a firearm is
25		prohibited.
26		This bill would revise the presumption that
27		a person carrying a pistol without a pistol permit

is prima facie evidence of intent to commit a crime of violence.

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This bill would eliminate the requirement for a person to obtain a concealed carry permit in order to lawfully carry a pistol.

This bill would also make nonsubstantive, technical revisions to update the existing code language to current style.

Amendment 621 of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended by Amendment 890, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the Official Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, prohibits a general law whose purpose or effect would be to require a new or increased expenditure of local funds from becoming effective with regard to a local governmental entity without enactment by a 2/3 vote unless: it comes within one of a number of specified exceptions; it is approved by the affected entity; or the Legislature appropriates funds, or provides a local source of revenue, to 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.

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4 A BILL

5 TO BE ENTITLED

6 AN ACT

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Relating to firearms; to amend Sections 13A-11-7, 13A-11-50, 13A-11-55, 13A-11-61.2, 13A-11-62, 13A-11-71, 13A-11-85, and 13A-11-90, Code of Alabama 1975, to delete certain language regarding the carrying of a visible pistol; to delete certain language regarding the carrying of a concealed pistol; to revise certain restrictions on the carrying or possession of firearms at certain locations; to eliminate the requirement for a person to obtain a concealed carry permit to lawfully carry a pistol; to revise language regarding an employee storing a firearm in the employee's vehicle; to make nonsubstantive, technical revisions to update the existing code language to current style; to repeal Sections 9-11-304, 13A-11-52, 13A-11-73, and 13A-11-74, Code of Alabama 1975, relating to the carrying or possession of a firearm or pistol, to repeal certain restrictions on the carrying or possession of a firearm on certain property or in a motor vehicle; and in connection therewith would have as its purpose or effect the requirement of a new or increased expenditure of local funds within the meaning of Amendment 621 of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended by

- 1 Amendment 890, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the Official
- 2 Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901.
- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
- 4 Section 1. Sections 13A-11-7, 13A-11-50, 13A-11-55,
- 5 13A-11-61.2, 13A-11-62, 13A-11-71, 13A-11-85, and 13A-11-90,
- 6 Code of Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows:
- 7 "\$13A-11-7.
- 8 "(a) A person commits the crime of disorderly
- 9 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:
- 12 "(1) Engages in fighting or in violent tumultuous or
- 13 threatening behavior.
- "(2) Makes unreasonable noise.
- 15 "(3) In a public place uses abusive or obscene
- language or makes an obscene gesture.
- 17 "(4) Without lawful authority, disturbs any lawful
- assembly or meeting of persons.
- "(5) Obstructs vehicular or pedestrian traffic, or a
- 20 transportation facility.
- "(6) Congregates with other person in a public place
- and refuses to comply with a lawful order of law enforcement
- to disperse.
- "(b) Disorderly conduct is a Class C misdemeanor.
- 25 "(c) It shall be a rebuttable presumption that the
- The mere carrying of a visible pistol, holstered or secured,

in a public place, in and of itself, is not a violation of this section.

"(d) Nothing in Act 2013-283 shall be construed to prohibit law enforcement personnel who have reasonable suspicion from acting to prevent a breach of the peace or from taking action to preserve public safety.

"\$13A-11-50.

"Except as otherwise provided in this Code, a person who carries concealed about his person a bowie knife or knife or instrument of like kind or description or a pistol or firearm of any other kind or an air gun shall, on conviction, shall be fined not less than \$50.00 fifty dollars (\$50) nor more than \$500.00 five hundred dollars (\$500), and may also be imprisoned in the county jail or sentenced to hard labor for the county for not more than six months.

"\$13A-11-55.

"(a) In an indictment for In the prosecution for carrying weapons unlawfully, it is sufficient for the complaint to state, with particularity, to charge that the defendant carried concealed about his or her person a pistol, or other description of firearms, on premises not his own, or a bowie knife, or other knife or instrument of the like kind or description, or other forbidden weapon., describing it, as the case may be;

"(b) and the excuse, if any, must be proved by the defendant on the trial, to the satisfaction of the jury; and if the evidence offered to excuse the charge raises a

reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt, the jury must

acquit him. The defendant during a prosecution pursuant to

subsection (a) shall bear the burden of injecting the issue of

mitigation of punishment or justification for the offense of

carrying the weapon, but the burden of proof of guilt beyond a

reasonable doubt shall remain with the prosecution.

"\$13A-11-61.2.

- "(a) In addition to any other place limited or prohibited by state or federal law, a person, including a person with a permit issued under Section 13A-11-75(a)(1) or recognized under Section 13A-11-85, 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, community corrections facility, or other detention facility for those who have been charged with or convicted of a criminal or juvenile offense.
- "(3) Inside a facility which that provides inpatient or custodial care of those with psychiatric, mental, or emotional disorders.
  - "(4)<u>a.</u> Inside a courthouse, courthouse annex, a building in which a district attorney's office is located, or a building in which a county commission or city council is

currently having a regularly scheduled or specially called meeting.

"b. For purposes of this subdivision, "courthouse annex" means a building that is currently having regularly scheduled or specially called court hearings.

"(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, unless the person has a permit issued under Section 13A-11-85.

"(6) Inside any facility hosting a professional athletic event not related to or involving firearms, unless the person has a permit issued under Section 13A-11-75(a)(1) or recognized under Section 13A-11-85.

"(b) (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a), a person, including a person with a permit issued under Section 13A-11-75(a)(1) or recognized under Section 13A-11-85, may not, without the express permission of a person or entity with authority over the premises, may not knowingly possess or carry a firearm inside any building or facility to which access of unauthorized persons and prohibited articles is limited during normal hours of operation by the continuous on-site posting of guards who are responsible for the prevention of prohibited items from entering the facility, and the use of other security features, including, but not limited to, magnetometers, key cards, biometric screening devices, or

turnstiles or other physical barriers that prevent all persons

entering the facility from bringing prohibited items into the

facility.

- "(2) It is not a violation of this subsection (a) or

  (b) to knowingly possess or carry a firearm at a location

  described in subsection (a) or (b) if the location is also a

  sheriff's office that issues pistol permits and the pistol

  remains inside of a locked vehicle at all times while the

  person is on the premises.
- "(3) Nothing in this subsection otherwise restricts the possession, 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 provided the employee complies with the requirements of Section 13A-11-90.
- "(c) The person or entity with authority over the premises set forth in subdivisions (1) to (6) (4), inclusive, of subsection (a) and subsection (b) shall place a notice at the public entrances of such premises or buildings alerting those entering that firearms are prohibited.
- "(d) Except as provided in subdivisions (5) and (6) of subsection (a), any Any firearm on the premises of any facility set forth in subdivision (1), (3), or (4) of subsection (a), or subdivisions (4) to (6) inclusive, of subsection (a), or subsection (b) must be kept from ordinary observation and locked within a compartment or in the interior

- of the person's motor vehicle or in a compartment or container securely affixed to the motor vehicle.
- "(e) A violation of subsection (a), (b), or (d) is a

  Class C misdemeanor.

- "(f) This section shall not prohibit any person from possessing a firearm within the person's residence or during ingress or egress thereto.
- "(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 or a qualified retired law enforcement officer. For purposes of this section, qualified retired law enforcement officer shall mean a retired officer who meets all of the following requirements:
- "(1) Was separated from service in good standing from service with a public agency as a law enforcement officer.
- "(2) Before separation, was authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or the incarceration of any person for, any violation of law, and had statutory powers of arrest.
- "(3) Before separation, served as a law enforcement officer for an aggregate of 10 years or more and separated from service with such agency, after completing any applicable probationary period of such service, due to a service-connected disability, as determined by the agency.

"(4) During the most recent 12-month period, has met, at the expense of the individual, the standards for qualification in firearms training for active law enforcement officers, as determined by the former agency of the individual, the state in which the individual resides or, if the state has not established such standards, either a law enforcement agency within the state in which the individual resides or the standards used by a certified firearms instructor that is qualified to conduct a firearms qualification test for active duty officers within that state.

- "(5) Has not been officially found by a qualified medical professional employed by the agency to be unqualified for reasons relating to mental health, and as a result, will not be issued the photographic identification described in subdivision (8) and has not entered into an agreement with the agency from which the individual is separating from service in which that individual acknowledges he or she is not qualified under this section for reasons relating to mental health and for those reasons will not receive or accept the photographic identification as described in subsection subdivision (8).
- "(6) Is not under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance.
- "(7) Is not prohibited by state or federal law from receiving a firearm.
- "(8) Is carrying any of the following identification documents:

"a. A photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual separated from service as a law enforcement officer that identifies the person as having been employed as a police officer or law enforcement officer and indicates that the individual has, not less recently than one year before the date the individual is carrying the concealed firearm, been tested or otherwise found by the agency to meet the active duty standards for qualification in firearms training as established by the agency to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm.

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"b. A photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual separated from service as a law enforcement officer that identifies the person as having been employed as a police officer or law enforcement officer, and a certification issued by the state in which the individual resides or by a certified firearms instructor who is qualified to conduct a firearms qualification test for active duty officers within that state that indicates that the individual, not less than one year before the date the individual is carrying the concealed firearm, has been tested or otherwise found by the state or a certified firearms instructor who is qualified to conduct a firearms qualification test for active duty officers within that state to have met either of the following:

"1. The active duty standards for qualification in firearms training, as established by the state, to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm.

- "2. If the state has not established such standards, standards set by any law enforcement agency within that state to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm.
  - "(h) Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the carrying or possession of a firearm where prohibited by federal law.

"\$13A-11-62.

"For purposes of this division, the following terms shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

- "(1) FIREARM. Definition is same as provided in  $\underline{As}$  defined under Section 13A-8-1(4).
- "(2) RIFLE. Any weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed metallic cartridge to fire only a single projectile through a rifled bore for each pull of the trigger.
- "(3) SHOTGUN. A weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed shotgun shell to fire through a smooth bore either a number of ball shot or a single projectile for each single pull of the trigger.

" $\frac{(4)}{(3)}$  SHORT-BARRELED RIFLE. A rifle having one or more barrels less than 16 inches in length and any weapon made from a rifle (whether by alteration, modification, or

otherwise) if such weapon, as modified, has an overall length of less than 26 inches.

"(5) (4) SHORT-BARRELED SHOTGUN. A shotgun having one or more barrels less than 18 inches in length and any weapon made from a shotgun (whether by alteration, modification, or otherwise) if such weapon as modified has an overall length of less than 26 inches.

"(5) SHOTGUN. A weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed shotgun shell to fire through a smooth bore either a number of ball shot or a single projectile for each single pull of the trigger.

"\$13A-11-71.

"Any person who commits or attempts to commit If any person shall commit or attempt to commit a crime of violence when armed with a pistol, he may, in addition to the punishment provided for the crime, may additionally be punished also as provided by this division. In the trial of a person for committing or attempting to commit a crime of violence, the fact that he was armed with a pistol and had no license to carry the same shall be prima facie evidence of his intention to commit said crime of violence.

"\$13A-11-85.

"(a) A person licensed to carry a handgun in any state shall be authorized to carry a handgun in this state. This section shall apply to a license holder from another

state only while the license holder is not a resident of this

state. A license holder from another state shall carry the

handgun in compliance with the laws of this state. The

issuance of a permit to carry a pistol pursuant to Section

13A-11-75 or the recognition of a nonresident license under

this section does not impose a general prohibition on the

carrying of a pistol without a permit.

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

"\$13A-11-90.

- "(a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), a public or private employer may restrict or prohibit its employees, including those with a permit issued or recognized under Section 13A-11-75, from carrying firearms while on the employer's property or while engaged in the duties of the person's employment.
- "(b) A public or private employer may not restrict or prohibit the transportation or storage of a lawfully possessed firearm pistol or ammunition in an employee's privately owned motor vehicle while parked or operated in a public or private parking area. A public or private employer may not restrict or prohibit the transportation or storage of a lawfully possessed firearm, if the employee possesses a firearm, other than a pistol, which may be lawfully used for

1	hunting in Alabama, and the employee satisfies all of the
2	following:
3	" <del>(1) The employee either:</del>
4	"a. Has a valid concealed weapon permit; or
5	"b. If the weapon is any firearm legal for use for
6	hunting in Alabama other than a pistol:
7	" $\frac{1}{1}$ (1) The employee possesses a valid Alabama
8	hunting license 7.
9	" $ii.$ (2) The weapon is unloaded at all times on the
10	property <del>;</del> .
11	"iii. (3) It is during a season in which hunting is
12	permitted by Alabama law or regulation;
13	" $iv.$ (4) The employee has never been convicted of
14	any crime of violence as that term is defined in Section
15	13A-11-70, nor of any crime set forth in Chapter 6 of Title
16	13A, nor is subject to a Domestic Violence Order, as that term
17	is defined in Section 13A-6-1417.
18	"v. The employee does not meet any of the factors
19	set forth in Section 13A-11-75(a)(1)a.1-8; and
20	"vi. (5) The employee has no documented prior
21	workplace incidents involving the threat of physical injury or
22	which resulted in physical injury.
23	" $\frac{(2)}{(6)}$ The motor vehicle is operated or parked in
24	a location where it is otherwise permitted to be.
25	" $\frac{(3)}{(7)}$ The firearm is either of the following:

- "a. In a motor vehicle attended by the employee,
  kept from ordinary observation within the person's motor
- 3 vehicle.

- "b. In a motor vehicle unattended by the employee,
  kept from ordinary observation and locked within a
- 6 compartment, container, or in the interior of the person's
  7 privately owned motor vehicle or in a compartment or container
- 8 securely affixed to the motor vehicle.
  - "(c) If an employer believes that an employee presents a risk of harm to himself/herself himself, herself, or to others, the employer may inquire as to whether the employee possesses a firearm in his or her private motor vehicle. If the employee does possess a firearm in his or her private motor vehicle on the property of the employer, the employer may make any inquiry necessary to establish that the employee is in compliance with subsection (b).
    - "(1) If the employee is not in compliance with subsection (b), the employer may take adverse employment action against the employee, in the discretion of the employer.
  - "(2) If the employee has been in compliance with subsection (b) at all times, the employer may not take adverse employment action against the employee based solely on the presence of the firearm.
  - "(d) 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 based solely on the possession of that firearm if the employee has complied with the requirements in subsection (b).

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- "(e) 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.
- "(f) 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.
- "(g) However, Notwithstanding subsection (f), if the employee has fully complied with the requirements of subsection (b) 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. A plaintiff 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.
- "(h) The license requirements set forth in sections (b) (1) a. and (b) (1) b.i. subdivision (b) (1) are for the purposes of this section only in order to determine whether an employee may transport or store 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 owned by the employer and shall not be construed to otherwise expand the requirements for the lawful possession of a firearm. These requirements shall not be interpreted to mean that the laws of the State of Alabama create any new connection between the possession of a hunting license and the right of a citizen to keep and bear arms.
- "(i) 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.

"(j) 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 2. The issuance of a permit to carry a pistol pursuant to Section 13A-11-75, Code of Alabama 1975, or the recognition of a nonresident license pursuant to Section 13A-11-85, Code of Alabama 1975, does not impose a general prohibition on the carrying of a pistol without a permit.

Section 3. The following sections are hereby repealed:

- (1) Section 9-11-304, Code of Alabama 1975, relating to carrying a pistol on any wildlife management area.
- (2) Section 13A-11-52, Code of Alabama 1975, relating to carrying a pistol on private property.
- (3) Section 13A-11-73, Code of Alabama 1975, relating to possession of an unloaded pistol in motor vehicle.
- (4) Section 13A-11-74, Code of Alabama 1975, relating to exceptions to requirement of having a license to carry a pistol in vehicle or concealed on a person.

Section 4. 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, as amended by Amendment 890, 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 5. This act shall become effective on

January 1, 2023, following its passage and approval by the

Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.