- 1 HB18
- 2 154765-1
- 3 By Representative Holmes
- 4 RFD: Public Safety and Homeland Security
- 5 First Read: 14-JAN-14
- 6 PFD: 10/02/2013

1	154765-1:n	:08/21/2013:JET/th LRS2013-3273
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8	SYNOPSIS:	Act 2013-283 of the 2013 Regular Session is
9		a comprehensive revision of existing laws
10		regulating the possession and use of firearms.
11		Among other things, the act consolidates certain
12		preemption language regarding the authority of
13		local governments to regulate firearms, establishes
14		a rebuttable presumption that the carrying of a
15		firearm under certain conditions does not
16		constitute the crime of disorderly conduct, revises
17		the pistol permitting process, further provides for
18		business license taxes on persons participating in
19		gun shows, prohibits the carrying of firearms at
20		specified locations and allows employees to
21		transport or store a firearm or ammunition in the
22		employee's motor vehicle under certain conditions,
23		and allows the use of force for protection and
24		self-defense on business property.
25		This bill repeals Act 2013-283 of the 2013
26		Regular Session in its entirety and restores

1	amended or repealed Sections of the Code of Alabama
2	1975, to their original form.
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4	A BILL
5	TO BE ENTITLED
6	AN ACT
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8	Relating to firearms; to amend Sections 11-80-11,
9	13A-3-23, 13A-11-7, 13A-11-52, 13A-11-70, 13A-11-73,
10	13A-11-75, 13A-11-85, and 40-12-143, Code of Alabama 1975, all
11	as last amended by Act 2013-283 of the 2013 Regular Session,
12	to restore these sections to their original form prior to the
13	passage of Act 2013-283; to restore Section 11-45-1.1, Code of
14	Alabama 1975, as repealed by Act 2013-283 of the 2013 Regular
15	Session; and to repeal Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, and 10 of Act
16	2013-283 of the 2013 Regular Session.
17	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
18	Section 1. Sections 11-80-11, 13A-3-23, 13A-11-7,
19	13A-11-52, 13A-11-70, 13A-11-73, 13A-11-75, 13A-11-85, and
20	40-12-143, Code of Alabama 1975, all as last amended by Act
21	2013-283 of the 2013 Regular Session, are amended to read as
22	follows:
23	"§11-80-11.
24	"(a) No county or municipal corporation,
25	instrumentality, or political subdivision thereof, by
26	ordinance, resolution, or other enactment, shall regulate in
27	any manner gun shows, the possession, ownership, transport,

1	carrying, transfer, sale, purchase, licensing, registration or
2	use of firearms, ammunition, components of firearms, firearms
3	dealers, or dealers in firearm components.
4	"(b)(1) Subsection (a) does not affect the authority
5	a municipality has under law to regulate the discharge of
6	firearms within the limits of the municipality or the
7	authority a county has under law enacted prior to August 1,
8	2000, to regulate the discharge of firearms within the
9	jurisdiction of the county.
10	"(2) Subsection (a) does not affect the authority of
11	the state, a county, or a municipality to assess, enforce, and
12	collect sales taxes, use taxes, and gross receipts taxes in
13	the nature of sales taxes as defined by Section 40-2A-3(8), on
14	the retail sale of firearms and ammunition or to assess,
15	enforce, and collect business licenses from firearms or
16	ammunition manufacturers, trade associations, distributors, or
17	dealers for the privilege of engaging in business.
18	"Further, nothing herein shall exempt any business
19	which uses firearms or ammunition in the conduct of its
20	business or any business which leases or sells firearms or
21	ammunition from the provisions of county and municipal
22	planning and zoning laws, as long as the code, ordinance, or
23	regulations are not used to circumvent the intent of
24	subsection (a).
25	"This section shall not be construed to limit or
26	restrict the power of a municipality to adopt or enforce
27	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.

"(c) 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.

"\$13A-3-23.

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"(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 (5)

(4), if the person reasonably believes that another person is:

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

- "(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 crime involving death, serious physical injury, robbery, kidnapping, rape, sodomy, or a crime of a sexual nature involving a child under the age of 12.

"(5)(4) In the process of unlawfully and forcefully entering, or has unlawfully and forcefully entered, a dwelling, residence, business property, 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, business property, 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, 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.

"\$13A-11-7.

1	"(a) A person commits the crime of disorderly
2	conduct if, with intent to cause public inconvenience,
3	annoyance or alarm, or recklessly creating a risk thereof, he
4	or she does any of the following:
5	"(1) Engages in fighting or in violent tumultuous or
6	threatening behavior.
7	"(2) Makes unreasonable noise.
8	"(3) In a public place uses abusive or obscene
9	language or makes an obscene gesture.
10	"(4) Without lawful authority, disturbs any lawful
11	assembly or meeting of persons.
12	"(5) Obstructs vehicular or pedestrian traffic, or a
13	transportation facility.
14	"(6) Congregates with other person in a public place
15	and refuses to comply with a lawful order of law enforcement
16	the police to disperse.
17	"(b) Disorderly conduct is a Class C misdemeanor.
18	"(c) It shall be a rebuttable presumption that the
19	mere carrying of a visible pistol, holstered or secured, in a
20	public place, in and of itself, is not a violation of this
21	section.
22	"(d) Nothing in Act 2013-283 shall be construed to
23	prohibit law enforcement personnel who have reasonable
24	suspicion from acting to prevent a breach of the peace or from
25	taking action to preserve public safety.
26	"\$13A-11-52.

1 "Except as otherwise provided in this article, no 2 person shall carry a pistol about his person on private property premises not his own or under his control unless the 3 4 person possesses a valid concealed weapon permit or the person has the consent of the owner or legal possessor of the premises; but this section shall not apply to any law 6 7 enforcement officer sheriff or his deputy or police officer of an incorporated town or city in the lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or to United States marshal or his deputies, rural free delivery mail carriers in the discharge of their duties as such, bonded constables in the discharge of 11 12 their duties as such, conductors, railway mail clerks and 13 express messengers in the discharge of their duties.

"\$13A-11-70.

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"For the purposes of this division, the following terms shall have the respective meanings ascribed by this section:

- "(1) PISTOL. Any firearm with a barrel less than 12 inches in length.
- "(2) CRIME OF VIOLENCE. Any of the following crimes or an attempt to commit any of them, namely, murder, manslaughter, (except manslaughter arising out of the operation of a vehicle), rape, mayhem, assault with intent to rob, assault with intent to ravish, assault with intent to murder, robbery, burglary, and kidnapping and larceny. "Crime of violence" shall also mean any Class A felony or any Class B felony that has as an element serious physical injury, the

distribution or manufacture of a controlled substance, or is

of a sexual nature involving a child under the age of 12.

"(3) PERSON. Such term includes any firm, partnership, association or corporation.

"\$13A-11-73.

"(a) Except on land under his or her control or in his or her own abode or his or her own fixed place of business, no No person shall carry a pistol in any vehicle or concealed on or about his or her person except on his or her land, in his or her own abode or fixed place of business, without a permit issued under Section 13A-11-75(a)(1) or recognized under Section 13A-11-85 license therefor as hereinafter provided.

"(b) Except as otherwise prohibited by law, a person legally permitted to possess a pistol, but who does not possess a valid concealed weapon permit, may possess an unloaded pistol in his or her motor vehicle if the pistol is locked in a compartment or container that is in or affixed securely to the vehicle and out of reach of the driver and any passenger in the vehicle.

"\$13A-11-75.

"(a) (1) a. The sheriff of a county, upon the application of any person residing in that county, within 30 days from receipt of a complete application and accompanying fee, shall may issue or renew a permit for a qualified or unlimited license to such person to carry a pistol in a vehicle or concealed on or about his or her person within this

1	state for one to five year increments, as requested by the
2	person seeking the permit, not more than one year from date or
3	issue, if it appears that the applicant has good reason to
4	fear injury to his or her person or property or has any other
5	proper reason for carrying a pistol, and that he or she is a
6	suitable person to be so licensed. unless the sheriff
7	determines that the person is prohibited from the possession
8	of a pistol or firearm pursuant to state or federal law, or
9	has a reasonable suspicion that the person may use a weapon
10	unlawfully or in such other manner that would endanger the
11	person's self or others. In making such determination, the
12	sheriff may consider whether the applicant:
13	"1. Was found guilty but mentally ill in a criminal
14	case.
15	"2. Was found not guilty in a criminal case by
16	reason of insanity or mental disease or defect.
17	"3. Was declared incompetent to stand trial in a
18	criminal case.
19	"4. Asserted a defense in a criminal case of not
20	guilty by reason of insanity or mental disease or defect.
21	"5. Was found not guilty only by reason of lack of
22	mental responsibility under the Uniform Code of Military
23	Justice.
24	"6. Required involuntary inpatient treatment in a
25	psychiatric hospital or similar treatment facility.
26	"7. Required involuntary outpatient treatment in a
27	psychiatric hospital or similar treatment facility based on a

1	finding that the person is an imminent danger to himself or
2	herself or to others.
3	"8. Required involuntary commitment to a psychiatric
4	hospital or similar treatment facility for any reason,
5	including drug use.
6	"9. Is or was the subject of a prosecution or of a
7	commitment or incompetency proceeding that could lead to a
8	prohibition on the receipt or possession of a firearm under
9	the laws of Alabama or the United States.
10	"10. Falsified any portion of the permit
11	application.
12	"11. Caused justifiable concern for public safety.
13	"b. The sheriff shall take into account how recent
14	any consideration under paragraph a. is in relation to the
15	date of the application. The sheriff shall provide a written
16	statement of the reasons for a denial of a permit and the
17	evidence upon which it is based must be disclosed to the
18	applicant, unless disclosure would interfere with a criminal
19	investigation.
20	"c. Except as otherwise provided by the laws of this
21	state, a permit issued under this subdivision is valid
22	throughout the state, and a sheriff may not place conditions
23	or requirements on the issuance of the permit or limit its
24	scope or applicability.
25	"(2)a. The sheriff may revoke a permit issued under
26	subdivision (1) for any reason that could lead to a denial of
27	a permit under that subdivision.

"b. The 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.

"(3) A person who is denied a permit under subdivision (1), or a person whose permit is revoked under subdivision (2), 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. Upon a review of a denial under this subdivision, the sheriff shall have the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the person is prohibited from possession of a pistol or other firearm pursuant to state or federal law or, based on any of the considerations enumerated in the subsection (a) (1) of this section that the person may use a weapon unlawfully or in such other manner as would endanger the person's self or others if granted a permit to carry a concealed weapon under this section.

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

"(6) Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit a sheriff to disregard any federal law or regulation pertaining to the purchase or possession of a firearm.

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"(b) Each permit The license shall be written or in an electronic or digital in triplicate, in form to be prescribed by the Secretary of State in consultation with the Alabama Sheriff's Association, and shall bear the name, address, description, and signature of the permittee licensee and the reason given for desiring a license. The original hardcopy of the permit thereof shall be delivered to the permittee licensee, and a the duplicate shall, within seven days, be sent by registered or certified mail to the Director of Public Safety. The application and a copy , and the triplicate shall be preserved for six years by the authority issuing the same. The sheriff may charge a fee as provided by local law for the issuance of the permit under subdivision (1) of subsection (a). The amount of the fee for a period of one year up to five years shall be the amount of the fee as prescribed by local law multiplied by the number of years of the permit requested by the applicant. The fee fee for issuing such license shall be one dollar (\$1) which shall be paid into the county treasury unless otherwise provided by local law. Prior to issuance or renewal of a permit 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) For the convenience of the applicant, the sheriff may provide for application or renewal of a permit under subdivision (1) of subsection (a) through electronic means. The sheriff may also accept payment for a permit by debit or credit card or other consumer electronic payment method. Any transaction or banking fee charged for the electronic payment method shall be paid by the applicant.

"(d) If a person who is not a United States citizen applies for a permit under this section, the sheriff shall conduct an Immigration Alien Query through U.S. 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 U.S. 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 permit or renewal permit. A person who is unlawfully present in this state may not be issued a permit under this section.

"(e) (b) The name, address, and signature, photograph, and any other personally identifying information collected from an applicant or permittee 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 permittee

1 licensee is charged in any state with a felony involving the 2 use of a pistol. All other information on permits licenses under this section, including information concerning the 3 4 annual number of applicants, number of permits licenses issued, number of permits licenses denied or revoked, revenue 5 from issuance of permits <u>licenses</u>, and any other fiscal or 6 7 statistical data otherwise, shall remain public writings subject to public disclosure. Except as provided above, the 8 sheriff of a county shall redact the name, address, signature, 9 10 and photograph, and any other personally identifying information of a permit holder an applicant before releasing a 11 12 copy of a permit license for a non-law enforcement purpose. The sheriff may charge one dollar (\$1) per copy of any 13 14 redacted permit license record requested other than when requested for law enforcement purposes. To knowingly publish 15 or release to the public in any form any information or 16 17 records related to the licensing process, or the current validity of any permit <u>license</u>, except as authorized in this 18 subsection or in response to a court order or subpoena, is a 19 Class A misdemeanor. 20

"(f) A concealed pistol permit issued under this section shall be valid for the carrying of a pistol in a motor vehicle or concealed on the permittee's person throughout the state, unless prohibited by this section.

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"(g) 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.

"(h) If a person issued a pistol permit in this

state establishes residence in another state, the pistol

permit shall expire upon the establishment of residence in the

other state.

"\$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.

"(b) The Attorney General is authorized to 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 meet the requirements of subsection (a).

"\$40-12-143.

"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 licensed under the sales tax laws of this state as well as the particular county and municipality in which the show is conducted. The organizer shall be responsible for providing a list of participants to the county and municipality in which the gun show is held and for collecting and remitting all state and local sales taxes for any participant not licensed under state or local sales tax laws. In the event the organizer does not provide the information required herein or pay the license taxes prescribed in this section, prior to the commencement of the event, each participant shall be responsible for his or her applicable licenses. The organizer and all participants shall abide by applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations. All persons dealing in pistols, revolvers, and maxim silencers shall be required to keep a permanent record of the sale of every pistol, revolver,

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or maxim silencer, showing the date of sale, serial number, or other identification marks, manufacturer's name, caliber and type, and also the name and address of the purchaser. The records which record shall always be open for inspection by any peace officer of the State of Alabama or any municipality thereof. The failure to keep such record shall subject such person to having his or her license revoked by the probate judge of the county where such license was issued on motion of any district attorney of the State of Alabama."

Section 2. Section 11-45-1.1, Code of Alabama 1975, as repealed by Act 2013-283 of the 2013 Regular Session, is restored as follows:

"\$11-45-1.1.

No incorporated municipality shall have the power to enact any ordinance, rule, or regulation which shall tax, restrict, prevent, or in any way affect the possession or ownership of handguns by the citizens of this state. The entire subject matter of handguns is reserved to the State Legislature. This section shall not be construed to limit or restrict the power of a municipality to adopt ordinances which make the violation of a state handgun law a violation of a municipal ordinance to the same extent as other state law violations, or to limit or restrict the power of a municipal court to exercise concurrent jurisdiction with the district court over violations of state handgun laws which may be prosecuted as breaches of a municipal ordinance.

1	Section 3. Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, and 10 of Act
2	2013-283 of the 2013 Regular Session are repealed.
3	Section 4. This act shall become effective
4	immediately following its passage and approval by the
5	Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.