A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to weapons or firearms; amending s. 3 790.115, F.S.; prohibiting possession of any firearm, 4 electric weapon, or other specified device on property 5 operated by a school district; providing criminal 6 penalties; amending s. 790.251, F.S., and reenacting 7 subsection (4), relating to prohibited acts; clarifying 8 that provisions prohibiting restrictions on firearms 9 possession do not apply to restrictions on possession on 10 property owned or operated by a school district; banning 11 the possession, sale, transfer, or manufacture of highcapacity ammunition feeding devices; providing exceptions; 12 providing a definition of "high-capacity ammunition 13 14 feeding device"; subjecting a person to a criminal penalty 15 for the unlawful possession, sale, transfer, or 16 manufacture of a high-capacity ammunition feeding device; providing an effective date. 17

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 790.115, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

790.115 Possessing or discharging weapons or firearms at a school-sponsored event or on school property prohibited; penalties; exceptions.—

(2) (a) A person shall not possess any firearm, electric weapon or device, destructive device, or other weapon as defined in s. 790.001(13), including a razor blade or box cutter, except

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as authorized in support of school-sanctioned activities, at a school-sponsored event or on any the property owned or operated by a school district or of any school, school bus, or school bus stop; however, a person may carry a firearm:

- 1. In a case to a firearms program, class or function which has been approved in advance by the principal or chief administrative officer of the school as a program or class to which firearms could be carried;
- 2. In a case to a career center having a firearms training range; or
- 3. In a vehicle pursuant to s. 790.25(5); except that school districts may adopt written and published policies that waive the exception in this subparagraph for purposes of student and campus parking privileges.

For the purposes of this section, "school" means any preschool, elementary school, middle school, junior high school, secondary school, career center, or postsecondary school, whether public or nonpublic.

Section 2. Subsection (4) of section 790.251, Florida Statutes, is reenacted, and paragraph (a) of subsection (7) of that section is amended, to read:

790.251 Protection of the right to keep and bear arms in motor vehicles for self-defense and other lawful purposes; prohibited acts; duty of public and private employers; immunity from liability; enforcement.—

(4) PROHIBITED ACTS.—No public or private employer may violate the constitutional rights of any customer, employee, or

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invitee as provided in paragraphs (a)-(e):

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- (a) No public or private employer may prohibit any customer, employee, or invitee from possessing any legally owned firearm when such firearm is lawfully possessed and locked inside or locked to a private motor vehicle in a parking lot and when the customer, employee, or invitee is lawfully in such area.
- No public or private employer may violate the privacy (b) rights of a customer, employee, or invitee by verbal or written inquiry regarding the presence of a firearm inside or locked to a private motor vehicle in a parking lot or by an actual search of a private motor vehicle in a parking lot to ascertain the presence of a firearm within the vehicle. Further, no public or private employer may take any action against a customer, employee, or invitee based upon verbal or written statements of any party concerning possession of a firearm stored inside a private motor vehicle in a parking lot for lawful purposes. A search of a private motor vehicle in the parking lot of a public or private employer to ascertain the presence of a firearm within the vehicle may only be conducted by on-duty law enforcement personnel, based upon due process and must comply with constitutional protections.
- (c) No public or private employer shall condition employment upon either:
- 1. The fact that an employee or prospective employee holds or does not hold a license issued pursuant to s. 790.06; or
- 2. Any agreement by an employee or a prospective employee that prohibits an employee from keeping a legal firearm locked

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inside or locked to a private motor vehicle in a parking lot when such firearm is kept for lawful purposes.

- (d) No public or private employer shall prohibit or attempt to prevent any customer, employee, or invitee from entering the parking lot of the employer's place of business because the customer's, employee's, or invitee's private motor vehicle contains a legal firearm being carried for lawful purposes, that is out of sight within the customer's, employee's, or invitee's private motor vehicle.
- (e) No public or private employer may terminate the employment of or otherwise discriminate against an employee, or expel a customer or invitee for exercising his or her constitutional right to keep and bear arms or for exercising the right of self-defense as long as a firearm is never exhibited on company property for any reason other than lawful defensive purposes.

- This subsection applies to all public sector employers, including those already prohibited from regulating firearms under the provisions of s. 790.33.
- (7) EXCEPTIONS.—The prohibitions in subsection (4) do not apply to:
  - (a) Any school property owned or operated by a school district or any school as defined and regulated under s. 790.115.
- Section 3. <u>Ban of high-capacity ammunition feeding</u>
  111 devices.—
  - (1)(a) A person may not sell or otherwise transfer a high-

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

capacity ammunition feeding device in this state unless the sale or transfer is to a law enforcement officer, a Florida National Guard member on active duty, or a member of the United States Armed Forces.

- (b) 1. A person may not possess a high-capacity ammunition feeding device in this state unless the person is a law enforcement officer, a Florida National Guard member on active duty, or a member of the United States Armed Forces or the person is the manufacturer or an employee of the manufacturer and the manufacturer is licensed to manufacture the devices under federal law.
- 2. This paragraph does not apply to a person in possession of a high-capacity ammunition feeding device on July 1, 2011.

  However, the person may not sell or otherwise transfer the device except as authorized in paragraph (a).
- (c) A person may not manufacture a high-capacity ammunition feeding device in this state unless the device is manufactured for sale to a law enforcement officer, a Florida National Guard member, or a member of the United States Armed Forces or is for export as authorized by federal law.
- (2) As used in this section, the term "high-capacity ammunition feeding device" means a magazine, belt, drum, feed strip, or similar device that has the capacity of, or can be readily restored or converted to accept, more than 15 rounds of ammunition.
- (3) A person who violates this section commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, Florida Statutes.

141 Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2011.

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