

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Criminal Justice

BILL: SB 68

INTRODUCER: Senator Evers

SUBJECT: Licenses to Carry Concealed Weapons or Firearms

DATE: September 15, 2015 REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Cellon	Cannon	CJ	Pre-meeting
2.			HE	
3.			JU	
4.			RC	

I. Summary:

SB 68 eliminates the statutory prohibition against carrying a concealed weapon or firearm by concealed carry license-holders into any college or university facility.

Current law specifically includes these facilities among the places where a concealed weapon or firearm license does not authorize the licensee to “openly carry a handgun or carry a concealed weapon or firearm.”¹

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2016.

II. Present Situation:

Florida Carry, Inc. v. University of North Florida

In December 2013, the Florida First District Court of Appeal decided the case of *Florida Carry, Inc. v. University of North Florida*.² The issue of statutory construction before the court was whether the University of North Florida (UNF or university) violated the Legislature’s preemption of the “whole field of regulation of firearms”³ by adopting policies and regulations prohibiting storing a weapon in a vehicle located on UNF’s property.

The university’s position was that the regulation was authorized under s. 790.115(2), F.S., which provides that firearms may not be possessed on school property except when securely encased

¹ Section 790.06(12)(a)13., F.S.

² 133 So.3d 966 (Fla. 1st DCA 2013). A comprehensive analysis of the court’s 12-3 decision in which the judges issued seven separate opinions is available at <http://www.floridaappellatereview.com/constitutional-litigation/fl-university-cant-prohibit-students-from-keeping-guns-in-their-cars-1st-dca/>, posted December 20, 2013 (last visited March 9, 2015).

³ Section 790.33, F.S.

within a vehicle, but that “school districts” may adopt policies to waive the “within a vehicle” exception. The judges all agreed that UNF did not meet the definition of “school district” and therefore the university could not waive the “within a vehicle” exception. This finding by the court settled the matter under dispute which opened the door for firearms and weapons being stored in vehicles on postsecondary school property.

The court went beyond the resolution of the matter of statutory construction, however, taking up the question of whether state universities have the power, under Article IX, Section 7⁴ of the Florida Constitution, to implement a regulation that conflicts with a statutory provision.

The court found that the Legislature had preempted UNF’s independent regulation of firearms in s. 790.33, F.S., but the court also acknowledged that:

If the issue in this case involved the right of a student to carry a firearm in the classroom or at a sporting event, our analysis would be different. There are certain places where firearms can be legally prohibited, but the legislature has recognized that a citizen who is going to be in one of these places should be able to keep a firearm securely encased within his or her vehicle.⁵

Since the *UNF* opinion was issued, Florida Carry, Inc. has prevailed in getting similar policies changed at other Florida colleges, in keeping with the current law as interpreted by the 1st DCA.⁶ Florida Carry, Inc. has appealed the dismissal of its lawsuit against the University of Florida (UF) which raised the issue of UF’s compliance with the *UNF* ruling.⁷

Florida Carry, Inc. v. University of Florida

The UF case raised the question of the interplay between the statutory ban of firearms on university property found in s. 790.115(2)(a), F.S.,⁸ and s. 790.25(n), F.S., which authorizes possession of firearms at home regardless of open carry and concealed carry laws. The circuit court did not find an exception for dorms or residence halls in s. 790.115, F.S., and that matter is being appealed by Florida Carry, Inc.

⁴ This section of the Constitution establishes a system of governance for the state university system.

⁵ *Florida Carry, Inc. v. University of North Florida*, 133 So.3d 966 (Fla. 1st DCA 2013).

⁶ <http://www.floridacarry.org/litigation> (last visited March 9, 2015).

⁷ *Florida Carry, Inc. v. University of Florida*, Florida 1st DCA Case No. 1D14-4614; Fla. 8th Cir. Case No. 01-2014-CA-000142.

⁸ 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 as authorized in support of school-sanctioned activities, at a school-sponsored event or on the property 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.

Oral arguments were heard in the 1st DCA on July 14, 2015. At the time of the writing of this bill analysis, no opinion has been handed down by the court.

Other States - Firearms and Postsecondary School Campuses

As of June 2015, 19 states banned carrying a concealed weapon on a college campus.⁹

In 23 states the decision to ban or allow concealed weapons on campus is the prerogative of the state university system.¹⁰

Due to court rulings and legislation, 8 states allow carrying concealed weapons on public postsecondary campuses.¹¹

The Colorado Supreme Court and the Oregon Court of Appeals overturned firearm bans in 2012 and 2011, respectively.¹² In both cases the rulings were based upon the court finding that it is within the exclusive power of the Legislature, not the higher education system, to regulate firearms in those states.

Other state's statutes have dealt with the matter of firearms on college campuses in several ways:

- Wisconsin colleges and universities must allow concealed carry on *campus grounds* but if signs are posted at every entrance to a *building* stating that weapons are prohibited, firearms are not allowed within the building.¹³
- In Idaho persons who possess an “*enhanced carry permit*” may carry weapons and firearms on campus *but not* in dorms and buildings and buildings and functions housing more 1,000 people.¹⁴
- Kansas law contains a provision that colleges and universities cannot ban concealed carry on campus but may prohibit weapons inside buildings that have “*adequate security measures*” (defined by statute) and post signs to the effect.¹⁵
- The 2015 Texas law (Senate Bill 11) allows private and independent colleges the ability to opt out of campus carry entirely while public university presidents may enact “reasonable” rules designating some areas on campus as gun-free zones.¹⁶

⁹ National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL), Guns on Campus: Overview available at <http://www.ncsl.org/research/education/guns-on-campus-overview.aspx> (last visited September 6, 2015).

¹⁰ *Id.* Utah statutes specifically name public colleges and universities as public entities that do not have the authority to ban concealed carry.

¹¹ *Id.* See also, 2014 State Firearms Legislation Overview available at <http://smartgunlaws.org/2014-state-firearms-legislation-overview> (last visited March 9, 2015). These states are: Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Mississippi, Oregon, Utah, Wisconsin and, most recently, Texas.

¹² *Id.* It should be noted that in Oregon the Board of Higher Education retained the authority to create internal policies for some areas of campus. The Board has banned firearms in campus buildings. As a condition of purchasing a ticket to an athletic event, a concert, or a performance at the University of Colorado at Boulder even concealed carry licensees agree not to bring a weapon into the venue. See <http://police.colorado.edu/services/weapons-campus> (last visited March 9, 2015).

¹³ NCSL, available at <http://www.ncsl.org/research/education/guns-on-campus-overview> (last visited March 9, 2015).

¹⁴ Idaho Senate Bill 1254 (2014) available at <http://www.legislature.idaho.gov/legislation/2014/S1254.pdf>.

¹⁵ NCSL, available at <http://www.ncsl.org/research/education/guns-on-campus-overview> (last visited March 9, 2015).

¹⁶ http://www.nytimes.com/2015/06/03/us/texas-lawmakers-approve-bill-allowing-guns-on-campus.html?_r=1 (visited September 6, 2015).

Reported Crime on Campus

Postsecondary education institutions that participate in the Title IV federal student financial aid program are required to report crimes occurring on campus. Data has been reported since 1999. Among the types of crimes reported in 2012, burglaries made up 61 percent of all incidents, while reported forcible sex offenses constituted 13 percent, and grand theft of motor vehicles was 10 percent of reported incidents.¹⁷

Florida Law

Authority of Universities and Colleges

The Board of Governors (BOG) has the authority to regulate the State University System pursuant to s. 7(d), Article IX of the State Constitution and the Florida Statutes.¹⁸ The BOG may develop procedures for adopting regulations to implement its constitutional duties.¹⁹

The BOG establishes the powers and duties of the boards of trustees and may delegate its constitutional or statutory powers and duties to the boards of trustees as its designee.²⁰ The Legislature created the Florida College System consisting of institutions²¹ governed by boards of trustees.²² The State Board of Education establishes the standards and guidelines for Florida College System (FCS) institutions.²³

School Property

Section 790.115(2)(a), *F.S.*, prohibits the possession of weapons or firearms on school property, whether public or nonpublic. The prohibition includes postsecondary school property.

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 as authorized in support of school-sanctioned activities, at a school-sponsored event or *on the property 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.

¹⁷ Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2014, National Center for Education Statistics, <http://nces.ed.gov> (last visited July 10, 2015). The data reports the number of arrests for illegal weapons possession (1,000 in 2012) but does not indicate when a weapon or firearm was used in the commission of the crimes reported to have occurred on campus.

¹⁸ Sections 20.155 and 1001.70-706, F.S. See s. 1001.705(a) and (d), F.S., defining the terms “Board of Governors” and “state universities” as used in the Florida K-20 Education Code.

¹⁹ Section 1001.706(2), F.S.

²⁰ Art. IX, s. 7(c); s. 1001.706(2)(b), F.S.

²¹ See s. 1000.21(3), F.S., for a definition and list of each “Florida College System institution.” Such institutions constitute political subdivisions of the state operated by boards of trustees. See ss. 1004.67 and 1001.61-.64, F.S.

²² Sections 1001.60, 1001.61(1) and (2), and 1001.64(2), F.S. See s. 2, ch. 2008-52, L.O.F. See also, s. 20.15(7), F.S.

²³ Art. IX, s. 2, Fla. Const.; ss. 20.15(1), (2), and (5); and 1001.02((1), (6), and (8), F.S.

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.* (emphasis added)

Prohibitions Against the Concealed Carrying of a Firearm or Weapon

Section 790.01, F.S., prohibits the carrying of a concealed firearm and punishes a violation of the law as a third degree felony unless the person carrying the concealed firearm is licensed under s. 790.06, F.S.²⁴ The carrying of a weapon in a concealed manner by a person who is not licensed to do so under s. 790.06, F.S., is a first degree misdemeanor.²⁵

Limitations on the Concealed Carrying of a Firearm or Weapon for Licensees

Persons who hold a valid license to carry a concealed weapon or firearm are statutorily authorized to carry a handgun,²⁶ electronic weapon or device,²⁷ tear gas gun,²⁸ knife,²⁹ or billie in a concealed manner.³⁰

However, s. 790.06(12), F.S., sets forth the following limitations on the concealed carry statutory authorization. It should be noted that concealed carry by a licensee is not specifically limited unless the firearm or weapon is carried *into* the listed places.

A license issued under this section does not authorize any person to openly carry a handgun or carry a concealed weapon or firearm *into*:

1. Any place of nuisance as defined in s. 823.05;
2. Any police, sheriff, or highway patrol station;
3. Any detention facility, prison, or jail;
4. Any courthouse;
5. Any courtroom, except that nothing in this section would preclude a judge from carrying a concealed weapon or determining who will carry a concealed weapon in his or her courtroom;
6. Any polling place;
7. Any meeting of the governing body of a county, public school district, municipality, or special district;
8. Any meeting of the Legislature or a committee thereof;
9. Any school, college, or professional athletic event not related to firearms;

²⁴ Section 790.01(2), (3), F.S. Concealed firearm is defined in s. 790.001(2), F.S.

²⁵ Section 790.01(1), (3), F.S. Concealed weapon is defined in s. 790.001(3), F.S.

²⁶ “Handgun” means a firearm capable of being carried and used by one hand, such as a pistol or revolver. s. 790.0655, F.S.

²⁷ “Electric weapon or device” means any device which, through the application or use of electrical current, is designed, redesigned, used, or intended to be used for offensive or defensive purposes, the destruction of life, or the infliction of injury. s. 790.001(14), F.S.

²⁸ “Tear gas gun” or “chemical weapon or device” means any weapon of such nature, except a device known as a “self-defense chemical spray.” “Self-defense chemical spray” means a device carried solely for purposes of lawful self-defense that is compact in size, designed to be carried on or about the person, and contains not more than two ounces of chemical. s. 790.001(3)(b), F.S.

²⁹ “Knife” is defined as what it is *not* in s. 790.001(13), F.S.: “Weapon” means...or other deadly weapon *except* ... a common pocketknife, plastic knife, or blunt-bladed table knife.

³⁰ Section 790.06(1), F.S.

10. Any elementary or secondary school facility or administration building;
11. Any career center;
12. Any portion of an establishment licensed to dispense alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises, which portion of the establishment is primarily devoted to such purpose;
13. *Any college or university facility* unless the licensee is a registered student, employee, or faculty member of such college or university and the weapon is a stun gun or nonlethal electric weapon or device designed solely for defensive purposes and the weapon does not fire a dart or projectile;
14. The inside of the passenger terminal and sterile area of any airport, provided that no person shall be prohibited from carrying any legal firearm into the terminal, which firearm is encased for shipment for purposes of checking such firearm as baggage to be lawfully transported on any aircraft; or
15. Any place where the carrying of firearms is prohibited by federal law.³¹ (emphasis added)

Concealed Carry Licensure

The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACCS) *issues a license* to carry concealed weapons or firearms if the applicant:

- Is a resident of the United States and a citizen of the United States or a permanent resident alien of the United States or is a consular security official of a foreign government and is certified as such by the foreign government and by the appropriate embassy in this country;
- Is 21 years of age or older;³²
- Does not suffer from a physical infirmity which prevents the safe handling of a weapon or firearm;
- Is not ineligible to possess a firearm pursuant to s. 790.23, F.S., by virtue of having been convicted of a felony;
- Has not been committed for the abuse of a controlled substance or been found guilty of a crime under the provisions of ch. 893, F.S., or similar laws of any other state relating to controlled substances within a 3-year period immediately preceding the date on which the application is submitted;
- Does not chronically and habitually use alcoholic beverages or other substances to the extent that his or her normal faculties are impaired. It shall be presumed that an applicant chronically and habitually uses alcoholic beverages or other substances to the extent that his or her normal faculties are impaired if the applicant has been committed under ch. 397, F.S., or under the provisions of former ch. 396, F.S., or has been convicted under s. 790.151, F.S., or has been deemed a habitual offender under s. 856.011(3), F.S., or has had two or more convictions under s. 316.193, F.S., or similar laws of any other state, within the 3-year period immediately preceding the date on which the application is submitted;
- Desires a legal means to carry a concealed weapon or firearm for lawful self-defense;
- Demonstrates competence with a firearm;

³¹ Section 790.06(12)(a), F.S.

³² The minimum age requirement is waived if the applicant otherwise qualifies and is either a service member as defined in s. 250.01, F.S., or a veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces who was discharged under honorable conditions. s. 790.062, F.S.

- Has not been adjudicated an incapacitated person under s. 744.331, F.S., or similar laws of any other state, unless 5 years have elapsed since the applicant's restoration to capacity by court order;
- Has not been committed to a mental institution under ch. 394, F.S., or similar laws of any other state, unless the applicant produces a certificate from a licensed psychiatrist that he or she has not suffered from disability for at least 5 years prior to the date of submission of the application;
- Has not had adjudication of guilt withheld or imposition of sentence suspended on any felony or misdemeanor crime of domestic violence unless 3 years have elapsed since probation or any other conditions set by the court have been fulfilled, or the record has been sealed or expunged;
- Has not been issued an injunction that is currently in force and effect and that restrains the applicant from committing acts of domestic violence or acts of repeat violence; and
- Is not prohibited from purchasing or possessing a firearm by any other provision of Florida or federal law.³³

DACS shall *deny a concealed carry license* if the applicant has been found guilty of, had adjudication of guilt withheld for, or had imposition of sentence suspended for one or more crimes of violence constituting a misdemeanor, unless 3 years have elapsed since probation or any other conditions set by the court have been fulfilled or the record has been sealed or expunged.³⁴

DACS shall *revoke* a license if the licensee has been found guilty of, had adjudication of guilt withheld for, or had imposition of sentence suspended for one or more crimes of violence within the preceding 3 years.³⁵

Upon notification by a law enforcement agency, a court, or the Florida Department of Law Enforcement and subsequent written verification, DACS shall *suspend* a license or the processing of an application for a license if the licensee or applicant is arrested or formally charged with a crime that would disqualify such person from having a license under this section, until final disposition of the case.³⁶ DACS is also required to *suspend* a license or the processing of an application for a license if the licensee or applicant is issued an injunction that restrains the licensee or applicant from committing acts of domestic violence or acts of repeat violence.³⁷

A license already issued must be *suspended or revoked* by DACS if the licensee:

- Is found to be ineligible under the criteria set forth in s. 790.06(2), F.S.;
- Develops or sustains a physical infirmity which prevents the safe handling of a weapon or firearm;
- Is convicted of a felony which would make the licensee ineligible to possess a firearm pursuant to s. 790.23, F.S.;

³³ Section 790.06(2)(a)-(m), F.S.

³⁴ Section 790.06(3), F.S.

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ *Id.*

³⁷ *Id.*

- Is found guilty of a crime under the provisions of ch. 893, F.S., or similar laws of any other state, relating to controlled substances;
- Is committed as a substance abuser under ch. 397, F.S., or is deemed a habitual offender under s. 856.011(3), F.S., or similar laws of any other state;
- Is convicted of a second violation of s. 316.193, F.S., or a similar law of another state, within 3 years of a previous conviction of such section, or similar law of another state, even though the first violation may have occurred prior to the date on which the application was submitted;
- Is adjudicated an incapacitated person under s. 744.331, F.S., or similar laws of any other state; or
- Is committed to a mental institution under ch. 394, F.S., or similar laws of any other state.³⁸

The concealed carry license issued by DACS, along with valid identification, must be carried at all times the licensee is in actual possession of a concealed weapon or firearm and must be displayed upon demand of a law enforcement officer.³⁹

Section 790.015, F.S. – Reciprocity for Nonresident Concealed Carry Licensees

Nonresidents of Florida who are concealed carry licenseholders from states that honor Florida concealed carry licenses may carry a weapon or firearm in a concealed manner in Florida. The nonresident must have a valid license in his or her immediate possession and must abide by Florida concealed carry laws.⁴⁰

Open Carrying of a Firearm Generally Prohibited

Section 790.053, F.S., prohibits the open carrying of a firearm or electric weapon or device. The offense is punished as a second degree misdemeanor.⁴¹

It is not a violation of the open carry prohibition for a person to openly carry a self-defense chemical spray or a nonlethal stun gun, dart-firing stun gun, or other nonlethal electric weapon, if the weapon is carried for purposes of lawful self-defense.⁴²

Non-Criminal Open and Concealed Carry in Florida

Section 790.25, F.S., contains an exception to the requirement that a person possess a valid concealed carry license in order to lawfully carry in a concealed manner *if* the person is engaged in certain listed activities. Likewise, a person engaged in those activities may lawfully carry a firearm or weapon openly.

³⁸ Section 790.06(10), F.S.

³⁹ Section 790.06(1), F.S.

⁴⁰ Section 790.015, F.S. See <http://www.freshfromflorida.com/Divisions-Offices/Licensing/Consumer-Services/Concealed-Weapon-License/States-Recognizing-Florida-License>, which indicates that non-Florida residents from 34 states currently fit this reciprocity criteria (last visited September 6, 2015).

⁴¹ It is not a violation of s. 790.053, F.S., for a person who is licensed to carry a concealed firearm under s. 790.06(1), F.S., and who is carrying the firearm in a lawful manner to briefly and openly display the firearm to the ordinary sight of another person, unless the firearm is intentionally displayed in an angry or threatening manner, not in self-defense.

⁴² Section 790.053(2), F.S.

Section 790.25, F.S. states in part:

790.25 Lawful ownership, possession, and use of firearms and other weapons.—

(2) USES NOT AUTHORIZED.—

(a) This section *does not authorize* carrying a concealed weapon without a permit, as prohibited by ss. 790.01 and 790.02. ...

(3) LAWFUL USES.—The provisions of ss. 790.053 and 790.06 *do not apply* in the following instances, and, despite such sections, it is lawful for the following persons to own, possess, and lawfully use firearms and other weapons, ammunition, and supplies for lawful purposes:⁴³

(h) A person engaged in fishing, camping, or lawful hunting or going to or returning from a fishing, camping, or lawful hunting expedition; ...

(l) A person traveling by private conveyance when the weapon is securely encased or in a public conveyance when the weapon is securely encased and not in the person's manual possession; ...

(n) A person possessing arms at his or her home or place of business; ...

(5) POSSESSION IN PRIVATE CONVEYANCE.—Notwithstanding subsection (2), it is lawful and is not a violation of s. 790.01 for a person 18 years of age or older to possess a concealed firearm or other weapon for self-defense or other lawful purpose within the interior of a private conveyance, without a license, if the firearm or other weapon is securely encased⁴⁴ or is otherwise not readily accessible for immediate use.⁴⁵ Nothing herein contained prohibits the carrying of a legal firearm other than a handgun anywhere in a private conveyance when such firearm is being carried for a lawful use. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the carrying of a concealed firearm or other weapon on the person. This subsection shall be liberally construed in favor of the lawful use, ownership, and possession of firearms and other weapons, including lawful self-defense as provided in s. 776.012. (emphasis added)

Florida courts and the Attorney General have interpreted and applied some of the various exceptions found in s. 790.25, F.S., as follows:

- [T]he possession of a concealed weapons license does not authorize a person to openly carry a weapon. However, to the extent that a weapon is carried openly for the specified lawful uses set forth in s. 790.25(3), F.S. (1990 Supp.), or as otherwise authorized by statute, such conduct is lawful.⁴⁶

⁴³ The categories listed here represent a partial list of those found in s. 790.25(3)(a)-(p), F.S.

⁴⁴ "Securely encased" means in a glove compartment, whether or not locked; snapped in a holster; in a gun case, whether or not locked; in a zippered gun case; or in a closed box or container which requires a lid or cover to be opened for access. s. 790.001(17), F.S.

⁴⁵ "Readily accessible for immediate use" means that a firearm or other weapon is carried on the person or within such close proximity and in such a manner that it can be retrieved and used as easily and quickly as if carried on the person. s. 790.001(16), F.S.

⁴⁶ 1991 Fla. Op. Atty. Gen. 114, Fla. AGO 91-36, May 17, 1991.

- A person, in defense of his home or place of business, is permitted to conceal his possession of a firearm.⁴⁷
- The trial court erred when it instructed the jury that carrying a concealed weapon in one's home in the presence of other people is illegal.⁴⁸
- The defendant was not "at his home" for purposes of the exception found in s. 790.25(3)(n), F.S. He was not on his own property nor was he on property to which he had the exclusive right of possession because he was standing with a group of people in the parking lot of his apartment complex, 25-30 feet from the building in which he resided.⁴⁹
- The "place of business" exception not only applies to a business owned by the defendant himself, but extends to employees of a business.⁵⁰

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill amends s. 790.06(12)(a), F.S., to remove the prohibition against concealed weapon and firearm licensees carrying weapons and firearms into any college or university facility.

Current law reads as follows:

790.06 License to carry concealed weapon or firearm. –

(12)(a) A license issued under this section does not authorize any person to openly carry a handgun or carry a concealed weapon or firearm into:

13. Any college or university facility⁵¹ unless the licensee is a registered student, employee, or faculty member of such college or university and the weapon is a stun gun or nonlethal electric weapon or device designed solely for defensive purposes and the weapon does not fire a dart or projectile;

Section 790.06(12), F.S., as part of the concealed weapon or firearm licensure statute, appears to be clarifying in nature by stating what the license *does not* authorize. The effect of the bill, therefore, is to create the possibility of concealed carry licensees being able to carry concealed weapons or firearms *into any college or university facility* so long as that possibility is not prohibited by other laws.

College or university facilities would likely include classroom buildings, residence halls, dining halls, libraries, laboratories, auditoriums, and sports or entertainment arenas. Section 790.06(12)(a)9., F.S., which is *not* amended by the bill, contains a specific concealed carry

⁴⁷ *Peoples v. State*, 287 So.2d 63 (Fla. 1973)

⁴⁸ *Santiago v. State*, 77 So.3d 874 (Fla. 4th DCA 2012).

⁴⁹ *Sherrod v. State*, 484 So.2d 1279 (Fla. 4th DCA 1986); see also *McNair v. State*, 354 So.2d 473 (Fla. 3d DCA 1978) where defendant was not "at his home," but rather 30-35 feet from his apartment; *Brant v. State*, 349 So.2d 674 (Fla. 3d DCA 1977) where the defendant was in the hallway of a hotel; but see also *Collins v. State*, 475 So.2d 968 (Fla. 4th DCA 1985) where the "at his home" concealed carry exception applied in the defendant's driveway and yard.

⁵⁰ *State v. Little*, 104 So.3d 1263 (Fla. 4th DCA 2013); *Curry-Pennamon v. State*, 40 Fla. L. Weekly D110 (Fla. 1st DCA 2015); and see *State v. Anton*, 700 So.2d 743 (Fla. 2d DCA 1997) which interpreted the "place of business" exception to encompass property surrounding the business, including parking lots.

⁵¹ "Educational facilities" means the buildings and equipment, structures, and special educational use areas that are built, installed, or established to serve primarily the educational purposes and secondarily the social and recreational purposes of the community and which may lawfully be used as authorized by the Florida Statutes and approved by boards. s. 1013.01(6), F.S.

prohibition into any school, college, or professional athletic event not related to firearms. Even though a person who possesses a valid concealed carry license would be statutorily authorized by the bill to carry a concealed weapon or firearm into any college or university facility, it appears that a school, college, or professional athletic event should not be taking place at the facility at that time.

The bill does not address the prohibition of the possession of weapons and firearms on “school property” set forth in s. 790.115, F.S.⁵²

Because s. 790.115, F.S., does not contain an exception for college or university facilities, it appears that the practical effect of the bill may rest upon a change to the statutory blanket “school property” prohibition⁵³ or further expansion or interpretation by the courts.

Like persons who do not have a concealed weapons or firearms license, concealed carry licensees are prohibited from *openly* carrying a handgun, weapon, or firearm *except* as provided in s. 790.25, F.S.⁵⁴

The bill would become effective on July 1, 2016.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

⁵² The definition of “school” includes any postsecondary school whether public or nonpublic. s. 790.115(2)(a), F.S.

⁵³ Except for parking lots, as decided by *Florida Carry, Inc. v. University of North Florida*.

⁵⁴ See s. 790.053, F.S.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The Florida Department of Education bill analysis (2014 Legislative Session) suggests that the bill may have an indeterminate fiscal impact on insurance premiums paid by colleges and universities.

The Board of Governors suggests there may be a fiscal impact due to the hiring of additional law enforcement officers to patrol the grounds of each institution (2014 Legislative Session).

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 790.06 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.