



TENNESSEE FIREARMS ASSOCIATION

Tennessee's ONLY No-Compromise Gun Organization

TFA 2024 Legislation

Bill Status Report Week of April 8, 2024

SB1325/HB1202 **EDUCATION: Authorization of a school staff member to carry a concealed handgun on school grounds.**



Sen. Bailey, Paul
Rep. Williams, Ryan

Summary: Authorizes a faculty or staff member of a school to carry a concealed handgun on school grounds subject to certain conditions, including obtaining an enhanced handgun carry permit and completing annual training.

Amendment Summary: House Civil Justice Committee amendment 1 (006139) permits a faculty or staff member employed by a LEA to possess and carry a concealed handgun on the school grounds. Requires the faculty or staff member to possess a valid handgun carry permit, not be prohibited from carrying a handgun under state or federal laws, have the written authorization of the chief of the appropriate law enforcement agency to carry or possess a concealed handgun on school grounds, and have successfully completed 40 hours in basic training in school policing when the authorization to carry a handgun on school grounds is issued and each year following. Requires the director of school to notify the chief of the appropriate law enforcement agency of the authorization of a faculty or staff member to carry a concealed handgun. Requires specific identifying information and documents to remain confidential. Prohibits the faculty or staff member from carrying the handgun openly or in stadiums, gymnasiums, auditoriums, in meetings regarding disciplinary or tenure issues, medical or health offices, or any location where a provision of state or federal law prohibits the carrying of a handgun. House Education Administration Committee amendment 1 (006894) authorizes a person employed by a local education agency (LEA) as a faculty or staff member at a school within the LEA to possess and carry a concealed handgun on the grounds of the school at which the person is assigned. Establishes requirements for a faculty or staff member at a school within the LEA to possess and carry a concealed handgun on the grounds of the school. Establishes that an LEA and law enforcement agency are immune from claims for monetary damages that arise solely from, or that are related to, a faculty or staff member's use of, or failure to use, a handgun. Establishes that the section does not apply to schools within the Department of Children's Services LEA or schools within the Department of Correction's LEA. Senate amendment 3 (018091) makes the following changes: (1) Provides that in order to possess and carry a handgun or firearm on school grounds, the faculty or staff member must also have the joint written authorization of the LEA's director of schools in conjunction with the principal of the school at which the person is assigned; (2) Clarifies that in order to possess and carry a handgun or firearm on school grounds, the faculty or staff member must not be prohibited from purchasing, possessing, and carrying a handgun under the laws of Tennessee or federal law as determined by a background check. The faculty or staff member must submit two full sets of classifiable fingerprints to the law enforcement agency from which the faculty or staff member is seeking authorization under this bill. The agency must then submit the fingerprints to the TBI. Upon receipt of the fingerprints from the agency, the TBI must: (i) within 30 days, conduct computer searches to determine the person's eligibility to purchase, possess, or carry a handgun as are available to the bureau based solely upon the person's name, date of birth, and social security number, and send the results of the searches to the submitting agency; (ii) conduct a criminal history record check based upon one set of the fingerprints received, and send the results to the submitting agency; and (iii) send one set of the fingerprints received from the submitting agency to the FBI; request a federal criminal history record check based upon the fingerprints, as long as the service is available; and send the results of the check to the submitting agency; (3) Provides that in order to possess and carry a handgun or firearm on school grounds, the faculty or staff member must have been certified by a Tennessee licensed healthcare provider, who is qualified in the psychiatric or psychological field and who contracts with the authorizing law enforcement agency, as being free from any impairment that would, in the professional judgment of the examiner, affect the faculty or staff member's ability to safely possess and carry a concealed handgun on the grounds of a school; (4) Revises the provision in the bill requiring the faculty or staff member to complete a minimum of 40 hours of training specific to school policing that has been approved by the peace officer standards and training (POST) commission each year to retain the authorization by requiring such training to include hands-on instruction with the authorizing law enforcement; (5) Provides that law enforcement agencies are also immune from claims for monetary damages that arise solely from, or that are related to, a faculty or staff member's use of, or failure to use, a handgun so long as the faculty or staff member is authorized to carry the handgun pursuant to this bill; (6) Specifies that authorization to carry firearms in a school by faculty or staff members, or persons assigned to a school under a MOU between local law enforcement and the LEA, does not apply to schools within the department of children's services' LEA or to schools within the department of correction's LEA; and (7) Defines "appropriate law enforcement agency" (for purposes of identifying a law enforcement agency that may enter into an MOU with the LEA) to mean to the law enforcement agency that employs a school resource officer that is assigned to the school or if such officer is not assigned to the school, the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the school.

Subcommittee

Amendments:

Fiscal Note: (Dated March 10, 2023) NOT SIGNIFICANT

Intro Dates: S: 02/02/23, H: 02/01/23

Senate Status: 04/09/24 - Senate passed with amendment 3 (018091).

House Status: 04/17/23 - Held on House clerk's desk.

Executive Status:

Public Chapter:

Caption:

AN ACT to amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 39, Chapter 17, Part 13 and Title 49, Chapter 6, Part 8, relative to schools.

AG Opinion:

Cosponsors: Rep. Capley, Kip;

Position:

Priority:

Comment:

SB1501/HB1016 EDUCATION: Annual report date on compliance with the Schools Against Violence in Education Act.

Sen. Stevens, John
Rep. Grills, Rusty

Summary: Changes the date, from February 1 to January 15, by which the commissioner must annually report to the governor and the general assembly on the implementation of and compliance with the Schools Against Violence in Education Act. Broadly captioned.

Amendment Summary: House amendment 1 (004972) rewrites this bill to make various changes to the present law relative to the offense of communicating a threat concerning a school employee. Under present law, a person commits the offense if: (1) The person communicates to another a threat to cause the death of or serious bodily injury to a school employee and the threat is directly related to the employee's scope of employment; (2) The threat involves the use of a firearm or other deadly weapon; (3) The person to whom the threat is made reasonably believes that the person making the threat intends to carry out the threat; and (4) The person making the threat intentionally engages in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in the commission of the threatened act and the threatened act and the substantial step, when taken together, are corroborative of the person's intent to commit the threatened act, and occur close enough in time to evidence an intent and ability to commit the threatened act. Present law establishes this offense as a Class B misdemeanor, punishable by a maximum term of imprisonment of 30 days. Present law defines a "school" as an elementary school, middle school, or high school; college or applied technology or postsecondary vocational or technical school; or two-year or four-year college or university. This amendment adds a student as a person protected under this law, providing that a person commits the offense of communicating a threat concerning a school student if the person communicates to another a threat to cause the death or serious bodily harm to a student on school property or at a school-related activity. This amendment defines "school property" as a school building or bus, school campus or grounds, recreational area, athletic field, or other property owned, used or operated by an LEA, private school board of trustees, or directors for the administration of any school. Senate amendment 1 (017821) changes the effective date to July 1, 2024.

Subcommittee Criminal_Justice_Sub_Amendments_03.21.2023.pdf

Amendments:

Fiscal Note: (Dated February 1, 2023) NOT SIGNIFICANT

Intro Dates: H: 02/01/23

Senate Status: 04/09/24 - Senate passed with amendment 1 (017821).

House Status: 04/06/23 - House passed with amendment 1 (004972).

Executive Status:

Public Chapter:

Caption: AN ACT to amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 37; Title 39 and Title 49, relative to school violence.

AG Opinion:

Cosponsors:

Position:

Priority:

Comment:

SB1657/HB1846 HEALTH CARE: Reporting on firearm injuries and deaths.



Sen. Campbell, Heidi
Rep. Clemmons, John

Summary: Requires the department of health to make an annual report to the governor on the total number of firearm injuries and deaths in this state per 100,000 people. Requires the attorney general and reporter to assist the department, upon request, in collecting information necessary for the report.

Amendment Summary: Senate amendment 1 (014521) requires the department of health to ensure that the information on firearm injuries and deaths reported pursuant to the bill is produced in accordance with applicable state and federal law to maintain the confidentiality of individually identifiable health information. House amendment 1 (017171) requires the Department of Health (DOH) to submit an annual report to the Governor, detailing the total number of firearm injuries and deaths, as well as certain demographics, caused by firearms in this state per 100,000 people that occurred in the previous calendar year. Requires the Attorney General and Reporter to assist in collecting information necessary for the reports, upon request. Requires DOH to ensure that the confidentiality of individually identifiable health information is maintained in the department's reporting. Requires the report to be submitted by August 1, 2025, and by each August 1 thereafter.

Subcommittee Amendments: Health_Sub_Amendments_03.12.2024.pdf

Fiscal Note: (Dated January 17, 2024) NOT SIGNIFICANT

Intro Dates:
Senate Status: 04/10/24 - Senate concurred in House amendment 1 (017171).

House Status: 04/04/24 - House passed with amendment 1 (017171).

Executive Status:

Public Chapter:
Caption: AN ACT to amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 4; Title 8; Title 39; Title 63 and Title 68, relative to reporting on firearm injuries and deaths.

AG Opinion:

Cosponsors:

<i>Position:</i>	Oppose
<i>Priority:</i>	
<i>Comment:</i>	

SB1769/HB1640 MENTAL HEALTH: Adjudication as a mental defective.



Sen. Lundberg, Jon
Rep. Lamberth, William

Summary: Expands the definition of "adjudication as a mental defective" to include a person who has been found incompetent to stand trial in a criminal proceeding and requires the clerk of court in such a proceeding to collect and report any such finding to the federal bureau of investigation-NICS Index and the department of safety. Establishes a rebuttable presumption that a person who has been charged with a criminal offense and found incompetent to stand trial poses a substantial likelihood of serious harm. Prohibits the purchase or possession of a firearm by a person who has been adjudicated as a mental defective. Broadly captioned.

Amendment Summary: Senate Judiciary Committee amendment 1, House Criminal Justice Committee amendment 1 (013322) enacts Jillian's Law. Requires courts wherein commitments to mental institutions are ordered to collect and include information regarding individuals found incompetent to stand trial in reports made to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)-NICS index and the Department of Safety (DOS). Creates a rebuttable presumption that a person who has been charged with a felony or Class A misdemeanor and found by a court to be incompetent to stand trial due to an intellectual disability or mental illness meets the commitment criteria for involuntary care and treatment. Establishes that such a person committed to involuntary care and treatment must remain committed until the competency of the person to stand trial is restored or, if competency is unable to be restored, until the court with criminal jurisdiction over the charges approves a mandatory outpatient treatment plan that accounts for the safety of the community. Requires, rather than permits, a court to order a person found incompetent to stand trial for a felony charge and who is found not to be committable to participate in community-based services developed by the Department of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (DIDD) or the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (DMHSAS) to attain and maintain competence to stand trial and reduce the risk of becoming committable. Includes individuals found incompetent to stand trial by a court in a criminal proceeding in the definition of "adjudication as a mental defective or adjudicated as a mental defective" for the purpose of criminal offenses relating to weapons. Creates the Class A misdemeanor offense of carrying or possessing a firearm after having been adjudicated as a mental defective or judicially committed to a mental institution. Establishes that it is a Class A misdemeanor offense for a person to knowingly purchase or attempt to purchase a firearm if the person has been judicially committed to a mental institution or adjudicated as a mental defective. Establishes that a person may petition the court that entered the judicial commitment or adjudication order for relief from the firearm disabilities imposed by the adjudication or judicial commitment after three years from the later of the date of release from commitment or the date of the adjudication order. House Finance Committee amendment 1, Senate Judiciary Committee amendment 2 (015789) requires that the presumption may only be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence that the person does not pose an imminent substantial likelihood of serious harm. The bill originally specified "immediate" rather than "imminent." House Finance Committee amendment 1 (017844) enacts Jillian's Law. Requires courts wherein commitments to mental institutions are ordered to collect and include information regarding individuals found incompetent to stand trial in reports made to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)-NICS index and the Department of Safety (DOS). Creates a rebuttable presumption that a person who has been charged with a felony or Class A misdemeanor and found by a court to be incompetent to stand trial due to an intellectual disability or mental illness meets the commitment criteria for involuntary care and treatment. Establishes that such a person committed to involuntary care and treatment must remain committed until the competency of the person to stand trial is restored or, if competency is unable to be restored, until the court with criminal jurisdiction over the charges approves a mandatory outpatient treatment plan that accounts for the safety of the community. Requires, rather than permits, a court to order a person found incompetent to stand trial for a felony charge and who is found not to be committable to participate in community-based services developed by the Department of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (DIDD) or the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (DMHSAS) to attain and maintain competence to stand trial and reduce the risk of becoming committable. Includes individuals found incompetent to stand trial by a court in a criminal proceeding in the definition of "adjudication as a mental defective or adjudicated as a mental defective" for the purpose of criminal offenses relating to weapons. Creates the Class A misdemeanor offense of carrying or possessing a firearm after having been adjudicated as a mental defective or judicially committed to a mental institution. Establishes that it is a Class A misdemeanor offense for a person to knowingly purchase or attempt to purchase a firearm if the person has been judicially committed to a mental institution or adjudicated as a mental defective. Establishes that a person may petition the court that entered the judicial commitment or adjudication order for relief from the firearm disabilities imposed by the adjudication or judicial commitment after three years from the later of the date of release from commitment or the date of the adjudication order.

Subcommittee: CriminalSubAmendmentPacket01.30.24.pdf

Amendments: Finance_Sub_Amendments_03.27.2024.pdf
01.30.24CrimSubAdoptedAmendments.pdf

Fiscal Note: (Dated February 6, 2024) Based on additional information provided by the Department of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities, the fiscal note, issued on February 6, 2024, is being corrected as follows: (CORRECTED) Increase State Expenditures - Net Impact - \$2,117,100/FY24-25 and Subsequent Years HB 1640 - SB 1769 (CORRECTED)Other Fiscal Impact - If the number of new admissions to involuntary commitment under the Department of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities exceeds the department's current capacity, there will be a significant increase in expenditures for additional staff and supplies to accommodate such increase in services.

Intro Dates: S: 01/24/24, H: 01/09/24

Senate Status: 04/09/24 - Senate Finance, Ways & Means Committee recommended. Sent to Senate Calendar Committee.

House Status: 04/04/24 - Set for House Floor on 04/15/24.

Executive Status:

Public Chapter:

Caption: AN ACT to amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 16; Title 33; Title 37; Title 39 and Title 40, relative to mental health.

AG Opinion:

Cosponsors: Rep. Bricken, Rush; Rep. Gillespie, John; Rep. Howell, Dan; Rep. Russell, Lowell; Rep. Sherrell, Paul; Rep. Williams, Ryan;

Position: Oppose

Priority:

Comment: This bill was amended by the House Sponsor so that the amendment entirely rewrites the bill. It continues to present a concern that the proposed legislation appears to be likely unconstitutional under the United States Supreme Court's decision in *New York State Rifle and Pistol Association v. Bruen*, No. 20-843. The legislation fails the TFA's "Bruen Basis" test in particularly with respect to individuals who fall within the scope of the legislation but who are neither convicted of a crime nor are they involuntarily detained in a mental health or other state facility. For the "Bruen Basis" test, please see TFA's website at <https://tennesseefirearms.com/2023/12/gun-owners-need-to-be-prepared-to-demand-that-legislators-demonstrate-a-bruen-basis-for-their-legislative-proposals/>

SB1915/HB1859 PROFESSIONS & LICENSURE: Occupational licensing for individuals with a criminal record.



Sen. Niceley, Frank
Rep. Davis, Elaine

Summary: Prohibits certain licensing authorities from automatically barring an individual from licensure because of the individual's criminal record. Requires the licensing authority to provide individualized consideration of an individual's criminal record and circumstances. Specifies which convictions a licensing authority may consider in deciding for licensure. Makes other changes related to licensure determinations and criminal records including not using a vague term in its consideration and its notice or decision, including good moral character, moral turpitude, or character and fitness. (11pp). Broadly captioned.

Amendment Summary: House amendment 1 (016022) prohibits a licensing authority under the Division of Health-Related Boards or a licensing authority under the Department of Commerce and Insurance from using vague terms including terms such as good moral character or character and fitness, in its considerations and its notices or decisions without also explaining how a prior conviction directly relates to the applicable occupation, profession, business, or trade, if such prior conviction serves as a basis for the licensing authority's consideration and notice or decision.

Subcommittee Amendments: Business_Sub_Amendments_03.12.24.pdf

Fiscal Note: (Dated March 9, 2024) Other Fiscal Impacts Due to multiple unknown variable, the net impact on state license fee revenue cannot be quantified with reasonable certainty.

Intro Dates: S: 01/24/24, H: 01/24/24

Senate Status: 04/08/24 - Senate passed.

House Status: 04/04/24 - House passed with amendment 1 (016022).

Executive Status: 04/08/24 - Sent to the speakers for signatures.

Public Chapter:

Caption: AN ACT to amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 62 and Title 63, relative to occupational licensing.

AG Opinion:

Cosponsors:

Position:

Priority:

Comment:

SB2020/HB1695 CRIMINAL LAW: Autopsy reports of minors who were victims of violent crimes.



Sen. Reeves, Shane

Rep. Alexander, Rebecca

Summary: States that reports of county medical examiners and autopsy reports of victims of violent crime who are minors are not public documents. Authorizes the release of these records if the parent or legal guardian consents to the release. Broadly captioned.

Amendment Summary: House amendment 1 (013524) makes the following changes to the bill: (1) Provides that reports of county medical examiners and autopsy reports of minors whose manner of death is listed as a homicide are not public documents; (2) Allows for the report of a county medical examiner or autopsy report of a minor whose death is listed as a homicide to be released if another state or federal law requires such release; and (3) Deletes the definition of a "violent crime." House amendment 7 (018220) makes the following changes: (1) Authorizes the report of a county medical examiner or autopsy report of a minor whose manner of death is listed as a homicide to also be inspected, instead of just released, if (i) the minor's parent or legal guardian is not a suspect in the circumstances of the minor's death, and the parent or legal guardian consents to the release; (ii) a court orders the release of the report upon a showing of good cause; or (iii) another state or federal law requires such release; and (2) Allows for the report of a county medical examiner or autopsy report of a minor whose death is listed as a homicide to be released or inspected, as applicable, if the reports are only available for in-person inspection and no photographs, photocopies, or electronic images are taken of the reports. Senate State & Local Government Committee amendment 1 (015628) establishes reports of the county medical examiners, toxicological reports, and autopsy reports as public records with the exception of medical records of deceased persons, law enforcement investigative reports, and images of deceased persons. Specifies that a person shall not make or knowingly receive any image of autopsy reports of minors whose manner of death is listed as a homicide with an exception for the minor's parents or legal guardian that is not a suspect in the minor's death, a court order for the release with good cause, and another state or federal law requires such release.

Subcommittee Public_Service_02.06.24.pdf

Amendments:

Fiscal Note: (Dated January 17, 2024) NOT SIGNIFICANT

Intro Dates: S: 01/29/24, H: 01/09/24

Senate Status: 04/08/24 - Senate deferred to 04/15/24.

House Status: 04/11/24 - House moved to reconsider its actions, adopted House amendment 7 (018220), and repassed the bill. House amendment 7 (018220) makes the following changes: (1) Authorizes the report of a county medical examiner or autopsy report of a minor whose manner of death is listed as a homicide to also be inspected, instead of just released, if (i) the minor's parent or legal guardian is not a suspect in the circumstances of the minor's death, and the parent or legal guardian consents to the release; (ii) a court orders the release of the report upon a showing of good cause; or (iii) another state or federal law requires such release; and (2) Allows for the report of a county medical examiner or autopsy report of a minor whose death is listed as a homicide to be released or inspected, as applicable, if the reports are only available for in-person inspection and no photographs, photocopies, or electronic images are taken of the reports.

Executive Status:

Public Chapter:

Caption: AN ACT to amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 10, Chapter 7; Title 38; Title 39 and Title 40, relative to minor victims of violent crime.

AG Opinion:

Cosponsors: Rep. Hicks, Tim; Rep. Lamberth, William; Rep. McCalmon, Jake;

Position:
Priority:
Comment:

SB2025/HB1899 EDUCATION: Authorization of retired law enforcement officers to be hired as school resource officers.

●●○○○○○○○○○○ Sen. Reeves, Shane
●●●○○○○○○○○○○ Rep. Rudd, Tim

Summary: Authorizes LEAs and public charter schools to employ retired law enforcement officers who are retired from a federal, state, or local law enforcement agency and honorably discharged veterans of the United States armed forces to serve as school resource officers on school premises. Broadly captioned.

Amendment

Summary:

Subcommittee

Amendments:

Fiscal Note: (Dated February 3, 2024) Other Fiscal Impact To the extent that a school chooses to employ a retired law enforcement officer or an honorably discharged veteran as an SRO, there will be a permissive increase in local expenditures of approximately \$73,200 per SRO beginning FY24-25. However, a precise recurring increase in local expenditures cannot be reasonably determined.

Intro Dates: S: 01/29/24, H: 01/24/24

Senate Status: 01/31/24 - Referred to Senate Education Committee.

House Status: 04/11/24 - Set for House Floor on 04/16/24.

Executive Status:

Public Chapter:

Caption: AN ACT to amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 8; Title 37; Title 38; Title 49 and Title 62, relative to school safety.

AG Opinion:

Cosponsors:

Position:

Priority:

Comment: Appears to be caption bill. As written, it suggests that other individuals may not be preferable should they desire to serve as school resource officers.

SB2062/HB1881 CRIMINAL LAW: Penalty for assault against a law enforcement officer.

●●●●○○○○○○○ Sen. White, Dawn
●●●●○○○○○○○ Rep. Capley, Kip

Summary: Establishes a penalty for assault against a law enforcement officer that is a Class E felony and mandates a \$10,000 fine and a minimum of 60 days incarceration. Broadly captioned.

Amendment

Summary:

Subcommittee

Amendments:

Fiscal Note: (Dated February 21, 2024) Increase State Expenditures \$2,360,600 Incarceration Decrease Local Expenditures \$352,100/FY24-25 and Subsequent Years

Intro Dates: S: 01/29/24, H: 01/24/24

Senate Status: 04/02/24 - Senate Judiciary Committee recommended. Sent to Senate Finance.

House Status: 04/10/24 - Set for House Finance, Ways & Means Subcommittee 04/16/24.

Executive Status:

Public Chapter:

Caption: AN ACT to amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 39 and Title 40, relative to assault against certain persons.

AG Opinion:

Cosponsors: Rep. Barrett, Jody; Rep. Garrett, Johnny ; Rep. Lamberth, William; Rep. Leatherwood, Tom; Rep. Littleton, Mary; Rep. McCalmon, Jake; Rep. Sexton, Cameron;

<p><i>Position:</i></p> <p><i>Priority:</i></p> <p><i>Comment:</i></p>
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SB2178/HB2908 CRIMINAL LAW: Program for a person to voluntarily waive the right to purchase firearms.

Sen. Hensley, Joey
Rep. Kumar, Sabi

Summary: Enacts the Suicide Prevention Act of 2024 which requires the Tennessee bureau of investigation to establish a program and form for a revocable voluntary waiver of the right to purchase firearms. Broadly captioned.

Amendment Summary: House Civil Justice Subcommittee amendment 1 (017204) enacts the Suicide Prevention Act of 2024. Requires the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI) to establish a program that enables a person to voluntarily waive the person's right to possess, purchase, or transport a firearm. Establishes the process by which such a program must be administered, including the process by which an enrollee may revoke such a voluntary waiver. Requires a completed voluntary waiver form to be submitted to the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which the enrollee resides. Requires the circuit court clerk to transmit the completed form to the TBI and the Department of Safety (DOS) within three business days. Requires the TBI to maintain updated information in the program so that it can be used to flag unlawful transfers of firearms to those who have voluntarily waived their right to purchase or possess them. Requires the DOS, upon receipt of a completed form, to revoke any existing handgun carry permits issued to the applicant. Requires, upon an enrollee's successful revocation from the program, the TBI and the DOS to destroy all records related to the person's enrollment, the TBI to remove the person from any state or federal databases used by law enforcement to identify prohibited purchasers of firearms in which the person's enrollment was entered, and the DOS to reinstate the applicant's handgun carry permits. Creates a Class A misdemeanor offense for the sale of a firearm to someone who is a known enrollee in the program. Establishes that any person that knowingly makes a false statement regarding the person's identity on an enrollment or revocation form for the program commits perjury. Creates a Class C misdemeanor offense for a person who is enrolled in the program to purchase, possess, or transport a firearm. Effective upon becoming a law for the purposes of implementation. Effective for all other purposes on January 1, 2025. Senate Judiciary Committee amendment 1 (017715) rewrites the bill and creates the "Suicide Prevention Act of 2024." Requires the TBI to establish a program for revocable voluntary waiver of firearm rights to avoid purchase, possession, and transportation of firearms by and sale of firearms to persons or are voluntarily admitted to a public or private hospital for mental illness or serious emotional disturbance. Requires the TBI to create a request form for revocable waiver of firearm rights which includes spaces for two persons to be guardian angels, a declaration of any firearms that are in the ownership of the enrollee, and an acknowledgement that it is an offense for a person who is enrolled in the revocable voluntary waiver of firearm rights to possess, purchase, or transport a firearm and it is a Class C misdemeanor. The request must be sent to the circuit court clerk and the clerk must transmit a copy of the completed request to the department of safety within three days. Valid photo identification is required for the revocation form to be accepted. States the process for removing a person from the revocable voluntary waiver of firearms rights program. Declares a certain level of privacy and withholding from public discourse for a request to be enrolled or removed from the program.

Subcommittee Amendments: Civil_Justice_Sub_Amendments_04.02.2024.pdf

Fiscal Note: (Dated March 1, 2024) Increase State Expenditures Exceeds \$200,000/FY24-25

Intro Dates: S: 01/31/24, H: 02/01/24

Senate Status: 04/02/24 - Failed in Senate Judiciary Committee after adopting amendment 1 (017715).

House Status: 04/09/24 - Taken off notice in House Civil Justice Committee.

Executive Status:

Public Chapter:

Caption: AN ACT to amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 33 and Title 39, Chapter 17, Part 13, relative to firearms.

AG Opinion:

Cosponsors: Rep. Faison, Jeremy; Sen. Swann, Art;

Position:
Priority:
Comment:

SB2223/HB2762 **BANKING & CREDIT: Merchant codes and firearms retailers.**

Sen. Johnson, Jack

Rep. Grills, Rusty

Summary: Prohibits a financial institution from requiring the usage of a merchant code that distinguishes a firearms retailer from a general merchandise retailer or a sporting goods retailer and from disclosing a financial record collected in violation of the prohibition. Broadly captioned.

Amendment Summary: Senate amendment 1 (015720) rewrites the bill to, instead, enact the "Second Amendment Financial Privacy Act," as described below. Except for those records kept during the regular course of a criminal investigation and prosecution, or as otherwise required by law, this amendment prohibits a government entity, or an official, employee, or agent of a government entity, from knowingly keeping or causing to be kept any list, record, or registry of privately-owned firearms or the owners of such firearms. This amendment prohibits a financial institution, including an agent of the financial institution, from (i) requiring or permitting the assignment of a firearms code in a way that distinguishes a firearms retailer from other retailers; or (ii) subject to this amendment, declining a payment card transaction involving a firearms retailer based solely on the assignment of a firearms code. However, this amendment does not prohibit a financial institution from declining or otherwise refusing to process a payment card transaction for any of the following reasons: (i) if necessary to comply with applicable state or federal law; (ii) if requested by the customer; (iii) if necessary due to fraud controls; or (iv) for the purpose of merchant category exclusions offered by a financial institution for the purpose of expenditure control or corporate card control. This amendment does not limit the authority of a financial institution to negotiate with responsible parties or otherwise impair a financial institution's actions related to (i) dispute processing; (ii) fraud risk, credit management, or other controls in the ordinary course of business operations; (iii) protecting against illegal activities, breach, or cyber risks; or (iv) restricting the use or availability of a firearms code in this state. This amendment requires the attorney general to investigate allegations that an individual or entity, including a government entity, has violated this amendment and, upon finding a violation, provide written notice to the individual or entity believed to have committed the violation. The individual or entity must cease the violation within 30 days after receiving such notice. If an individual or entity does not cease the violation within 30 days after receiving notice, then this amendment requires the attorney general to file an action against that individual or entity to seek an injunction in a court of competent jurisdiction. If the court finds that the individual or entity violated this amendment and has not ceased the activity constituting the violation, the court must enjoin the individual or entity from continuing such activity and may award any other relief that the court deems appropriate. If an individual or entity knowingly fails to comply with an after 30 days of being served with the injunction, then the attorney general, upon petition to the court, must seek to impose on that individual or entity a civil fine in an amount not to exceed \$10,000 for each violation committed after the expiration of the thirty-day period. In assessing such fine, the court must consider as factors the financial resources of the violator, the harm or risk of harm to the rights under the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution and the Constitution of Tennessee resulting from the violation. This amendment requires an order assessing a civil fine to be stayed pending appeal of the order. This amendment provides that the remedies set forth in this amendment are the exclusive remedies for any violation of this amendment. This amendment provides that it is a defense to a proceeding initiated pursuant to this amendment that a firearms code was required to be disclosed or assigned by law. This amendment authorizes a firearms retailer physically located in this state whose business was the subject of an alleged violation or a customer who transacted at a firearms retailer physically located in this state whose business was the subject of an alleged violation to petition the attorney general to investigate an alleged violation. If the attorney general declines to investigate, then the firearms retailer or customer may pursue an injunction in the chancery court of the judicial district where the alleged violation occurred. If that court finds that an individual or entity is responsible for a violation, then the court must enjoin such individual or entity from continuing the activity found to be in violation of this amendment. House amendment 1 (015729) revises the provision that authorizes a firearms retailer physically located in this state whose business was the subject of an alleged violation or a customer who transacted at a firearms retailer physically located in this state whose business was the subject of an alleged violation to petition the attorney general to investigate an alleged violation by, instead, authorizing a firearms retailer physically located in this state whose business was the subject of a violation or a customer who has transacted business at such a firearms retailer to petition the attorney general to investigate an alleged violation.

Subcommittee**Amendments:****Fiscal Note:** (Dated February 12, 2024) NOT SIGNIFICANT**Intro Dates:** S: 01/31/24, H: 02/01/24**Senate Status:** 04/10/24 - Senate concurred in House amendment 1 (015729).**House Status:** 04/01/24 - House passed with amendment 1 (015729).**Executive Status:****Public Chapter:****Caption:** AN ACT to amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 8, Chapter 6; Title 29; Title 38; Title 39; Title 45 and Title 47, relative to merchant codes.**AG Opinion:****Cosponsors:** Rep. Barrett, Jody; Rep. Boyd, Clark; Rep. Bricken, Rush; Rep. Bulso, Gino; Rep. Capley, Kip; Rep. Cochran, Mark; Rep. Davis, Elaine; Rep. Doggett, Clay; Rep. Faison, Jeremy; Rep. Fritts, Monty; Rep. Hale, Michael; Rep. Hulse, Bud; Rep. Hurt, Chris; Rep. Lamberth, William; Rep. Leatherwood, Tom; Rep. Lynn, Susan; Rep. Martin, Greg; Rep. Martin, Brock; Rep. Moody, Debra; Rep. Powers, Dennis; Rep. Reedy, Jay; Rep. Richey, Bryan; Rep. Todd, Chris; Rep. Vital, Greg; Rep. Williams, Ryan; Rep. Zachary, Jason;**Position:****Priority:****Comment:**

SB2502/HB2082 CRIMINAL LAW: TBI report on money collected for background checks associated with firearm sales.

●●●●○○○○○○○ Sen. Hensley, Joey
●●●●○○○○○○○ Rep. Fritts, Monty

Summary: Requires the TBI to submit a report on the amount of money collected for background checks associated with firearm sales in excess of the costs associated with conducting the background checks to the criminal justice committee of the house of representatives and the judiciary committee of the senate by March 1, rather than February 1, of each year. Broadly captioned.

Amendment Summary: Senate Judiciary Committee amendment 1, House Civil Justice Committee amendment 1 (014746) deletes the offense of carrying, with the intent to go armed, a firearm or a club. Deletes the offense for a juvenile to knowingly possess a handgun. Creates an offense, punishable as a delinquent act, for a juvenile to carry, with the intent to go armed, a firearm. Revises the many defenses to prosecution for a juvenile to possess a handgun so that they apply to the new offense of a juvenile carrying, with the intent to go armed, a firearm. Lowers the age requirement to obtain an enhanced, lifetime enhanced, or concealed handgun carry permit from 21 years of age to 18 years of age. House Civil Justice Committee amendment Amendment 2 (017852) removes defenses to unlawful carrying or possession of a weapon.

Subcommittee Amendments: Civil_Justice_Sub_Amendments_04.02.2024.pdf

Fiscal Note: (Dated January 27, 2024) NOT SIGNIFICANT

Intro Dates: S: 02/01/24

Senate Status: 04/02/24 - Senate Judiciary Committee recommended with amendment 1 (014746). Sent to Senate Finance.

House Status: 04/10/24 - Set for House Criminal Justice Committee 04/16/24.

Executive Status:

Public Chapter:

Caption: AN ACT to amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 39, relative to weapons.

AG Opinion:

Cosponsors:

Position:
Priority:
Comment:

SB2516/HB2689 STATE GOVERNMENT: Civil action against person or entity that infringes upon a person's right to bear arms.

●●●○○○○○○○○○ Sen. Roberts, Kerry
●●●○○○○○○○○○ Rep. Doggett, Clay

Summary: Creates a civil action against any person or government entity that infringes upon a person's right to bear arms under the Tennessee or United States Constitutions. Requires the person or entity to be liable for actual or statutory damages, punitive damages, attorney's fees, and court costs.

Amendment

Summary:

Subcommittee

Amendments:

Fiscal Note: (Dated February 18, 2024) NOT SIGNIFICANT

Intro Dates: S: 02/01/24, H: 02/01/24

Senate Status: 04/02/24 - Taken off notice in Senate Judiciary Committee.

House Status: 04/09/24 - Taken off notice in House Civil Justice Committee.

Executive Status:

Public Chapter:

Caption: AN ACT to amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 4, Chapter 54, relative to the Tennessee Firearms Freedom Act.

AG Opinion:

Cosponsors: Sen. Bailey, Paul; Sen. Bowling, Janice; Rep. Capley, Kip; Rep. Carr, Dale; Rep. Fritts, Monty;

Position: Support

Priority:

Comment:

SB2626/HB2702 CRIMINAL LAW: Offenses involving theft or use of a firearm - child transferred to sheriff of the county.

●●●●○○○○○○○○ Sen. Jackson, Ed

●●○○○○○○○○○○ Rep. Littleton, Mary

Summary: Requires the juvenile court to transfer a child to the sheriff of the county to be held according to law and dealt with as an adult in the criminal court if the child is charged with an offense involving theft of a firearm or a felony offense involving the use of a firearm and the child was 14 or older at the time of the alleged conduct. Broadly captioned.

Amendment Summary: Senate Judiciary Committee amendment 1 (01433) authorizes a juvenile court to transfer a child to be held and tried as an adult if the child was at least 14 but less than 17 years of age at the time of the alleged conduct and charged with: an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult and involving the use of a firearm; theft of a firearm; robbery involving the theft of a firearm; burglary involving the theft of a firearm; or an attempt to commit such offenses. Senate Judiciary Committee amendment 2 (016700) details the confinement procedure of the child. House Criminal Justice Committee amendment 1 (018187) authorizes a juvenile court to transfer a child to be held and tried as an adult if the child was at least 14 but less than 17 years of age at the time of the alleged conduct and charged with an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult and involving the use of a firearm or an attempt to commit such offense. Requires the sheriff to affirm to the court that the adult detention facility has the ability to keep juveniles out of sight and sound of the adult population, and that the population of the adult detention facility does not currently exceed capacity.

Subcommittee Amendments: CriminalSubAmendmentPacket03.12.24.pdf

CriminalSubAmendmentPacketRegCal03.19.24.pdf

04.03.24CrimSubAdoptedAmendments.pdf

Fiscal Note: (Dated March 10, 2024) Increase State Expenditures \$2,268,700 Incarceration Decrease State Expenditures \$7,489,800/FY24-25 and Subsequent Years Decrease Federal Expenditures \$832,200/FY24-25 and Subsequent Years

Intro Dates: S: 02/01/24, H: 02/01/24

Senate Status: 03/26/24 - Senate Judiciary Committee recommended with amendment 1 (014339) and amendment 2 (016700). Sent to Senate Finance.

House Status: 04/10/24 - Set for House Finance, Ways & Means Subcommittee 04/16/24.

Executive Status:

Public Chapter:

Caption: AN ACT to amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 37, relative to certain offenses committed by juveniles.

AG Opinion:

Cosponsors: Rep. Capley, Kip; Rep. Grills, Rusty; Rep. Rudder, Iris;

Position:
Priority:
Comment:

SB2763/HB2035 CRIMINAL LAW: Extreme risk protection orders.



Sen. Bowling, Janice
Rep. Barrett, Jody

Summary: Preempts the entire field of legislation regarding extreme risk protection orders to the exclusion of all county, city, town, municipality, or metropolitan government laws, ordinances, resolutions, enactments, or regulations. Declares a federal statute, rule, executive order, or federal judicial order that has the effect of enforcing an extreme risk protection order to be null and void. Creates a Class A misdemeanor offense of attempting to enforce a federally implemented extreme risk protection order. Broadly captioned.

Amendment Summary: Senate amendment 1, House Civil Justice Committee amendment 1 (017797) makes the following changes: (1) Removes the provision establishing that a federal statute, rule, or executive order or a federal judicial order that has the effect of enforcing an extreme risk protection order or ex parte extreme risk protection order against a resident of this state is null, void, unenforceable, and of no effect in this state; and (2) Removes the provision establishing that an individual, including a law enforcement officer, who attempts to enforce a federally implemented extreme risk protection order against a resident of this state commits a Class A misdemeanor.

Subcommittee Amendments: Civil_Justice_Sub_Amendments_04.02.2024.pdf

Fiscal Note: (Dated February 18, 2024) NOT SIGNIFICANT

Intro Dates: H: 01/24/24

Senate Status: 04/11/24 - Senate passed with amendment 1 (017797), which makes the following changes: (1) Removes the provision establishing that a federal statute, rule, or executive order or a federal judicial order that has the effect of enforcing an extreme risk protection order or ex parte extreme risk protection order against a resident of this state is null, void, unenforceable, and of no effect in this state; and (2) Removes the provision establishing that an individual, including a law enforcement officer, who attempts to enforce a federally implemented extreme risk protection order against a resident of this state commits a Class A misdemeanor.

House Status: 04/10/24 - Set for House Criminal Justice Committee 04/16/24.

Executive Status:

Public Chapter:

Caption: AN ACT to amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 36; Title 38 and Title 39, relative to extreme risk protection orders.

AG Opinion:

Cosponsors: Rep. Bricken, Rush; Rep. Butler, Ed; Rep. Capley, Kip; Rep. Cochran, Mark; Rep. Crawford, John; Rep. Darby, Tandy; Rep. Doggett, Clay; Rep. Faison, Jeremy; Rep. Fritts, Monty; Rep. Grills, Rusty; Rep. Hill, Timothy; Rep. Keisling, Kelly; Rep. Martin, Brock; Rep. McCalmon, Jake; Rep. Moon, Jerome; Rep. Richey, Bryan; Rep. Rudd, Tim ; Rep. Todd, Chris; Rep. Vital, Greg; Rep. Zachary, Jason;

Position:
Priority:
Comment:

SB2770/HB1872 CRIMINAL LAW: Enhancement of criminal penalties upon conviction of violent crimes by illegal aliens.

●●●●○○○○○○○ Sen. Bowling, Janice
●●○○○○○○○○○ Rep. Fritts, Monty

Summary: Allows for a court to enhance the statutory penalty up to imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole when an illegal alien commits a violent crime, an illegal alien is using or displaying a deadly weapon when convicted, or there is a conviction for a violent crime which occurred on the property of a school. Also requires that any arrest and conviction that the enhancement factors would apply to is reported to the Tennessee bureau of investigation’s human trafficking advisory council. Broadly captioned.

Amendment Summary: Senate Judiciary Committee amendment 1, House Criminal Justice Committee amendment 1 (016123) authorizes a court to enhance the statutory penalty up to imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole for a conviction under the following circumstances: (1) the conviction is for the commission of a violent crime that is a felony offense and the defendant was an illegal alien at the time the offense was committed; (2) the conviction involves the use or display of a deadly weapon and the defendant was an illegal alien at the time the offense was committed; or (3) the conviction is for the commission of a violent crime that was a felony offense, committed by an adult and the offense occurred on the property of a school while students or other children were present. Specifies that a judge may consider whether a defendant is lawfully present in the state when making a determination as to: (1) whether or not a defendant should be released on bail; and (2) the amount of bail necessary to reasonably assure the appearance of the defendant while at the same time protecting the safety of the public. Requires an arrest and subsequent conviction to which certain enhancement factors apply to be reported to the Department of Safety (DOS).

Subcommittee Amendments: CriminalSubAmendmentPacket03.12.24.pdf

CriminalSubAmendmentPacket03.05.24.pdf
03.12.24CrimSubAdoptedAmendments.pdf

Fiscal Note: (Dated February 24, 2024) NOT SIGNIFICANT

Intro Dates: H: 01/24/24

Senate Status: 04/10/24 - Senate Finance, Ways & Means Committee deferred to the next calendar.

House Status: 03/27/24 - House Finance Subcommittee placed behind the budget.

Executive Status:

Public Chapter:

Caption: AN ACT to amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 16; Title 33; Title 39; Title 40 and Title 49, relative to criminal offenses.

AG Opinion:

Cosponsors:

Position:
Priority:
Comment:

SB2797/HB2809 CRIMINAL LAW: Carrying of a firearm by a retired law enforcement officer.



Sen. Rose, Paul

Rep. Hulsey, Bud

Summary: Expands the definition of law enforcement officer as it relates to carrying firearms to include retired law enforcement officers. Broadly captioned.

Amendment Summary: House Civil Justice Committee amendment 1 (014209) expands the definition of a law enforcement officer for the purposes of lawful carrying of a firearm to include a retired law enforcement officer who is carrying pursuant to other state laws. Deletes an exception to the authorities granted to law enforcement officers regarding the officers' lawful carrying of firearms. Deletes a provision that stipulated that, within certain counties, the broad authorities granted to law enforcement officers to lawfully carry firearms apply only to the officers who are officers for those counties or for municipalities located therein.

Subcommittee: Civil_Justice_Sub_Amendments_04.02.2024.pdf

Amendments:

Fiscal Note: (Dated February 24, 2024) NOT SIGNIFICANT

Intro Dates: H: 02/01/24

Senate Status: 04/11/24 - Senate deferred to 04/18/24.

House Status: 04/09/24 - House Civil Justice Committee recommended with amendment 1 (014209), which expands the definition of a law enforcement officer for the purposes of lawful carrying of a firearm to include a retired law enforcement officer who is carrying pursuant to other state laws. Deletes an exception to the authorities granted to law enforcement officers regarding the officers' lawful carrying of firearms. Deletes a provision that stipulated that, within certain counties, the broad authorities granted to law enforcement officers to lawfully carry firearms apply only to the officers who are officers for those counties or for municipalities located therein. Sent to House Calendar & Rules.

Executive Status:

Public Chapter:

Caption: AN ACT to amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 38 and Title 39, relative to firearms.

AG Opinion:

Cosponsors:

Position:
Priority:
Comment:

SB2911/HB1600 **CRIMINAL LAW: Juvenile offenders - prohibits purchase or possession of a firearm.**



Sen. Bailey, Paul
Rep. Williams, Ryan

Summary: Prohibits the purchase or possession of a firearm by a person under 25 years of age if the person was previously adjudicated delinquent for an act that, if committed by an adult, would have constituted one or more certain offenses. Allows TBI access to juvenile court records for the limited purpose of performing a background check prior to the purchase or transfer of a firearm to determine whether a person has been adjudicated as a mental defective or committed to a mental health institution at 16 years of age or older, as required by federal law, or is prohibited from purchasing a firearm because of an adjudication as delinquent.

Amendment Summary: Senate Judiciary Committee amendment 1, House Criminal Justice Subcommittee amendment 1 (015098) prohibits the purchase or possession of a firearm until the age of 25 for any juvenile who, at the age of 14 years or older, was adjudicated delinquent for conduct that, if committed by an adult, would constitute one of the following offenses: (1) aggravated assault; (2) aggravated assault against a first responder or nurse; (3) criminal homicide; (4) robbery; (5) aggravated robbery; (6) especially aggravated robbery; (7) carjacking; (8) burglary; (9) aggravated burglary; (10) especially aggravated burglary; (11) aggravated cruelty to animals; (12) a threat of mass violence, or; (13) any other criminal offense that involves the use or display of a firearm. Establishes that a person under 25 years of age who was adjudicated as such on or after July 1, 2024, is ineligible to obtain an enhanced or concealed handgun carry permit. Requires the Department of Safety (DOS) to suspend or revoke a handgun permit issued to an adult under 25 years of age upon a showing by its records or other sufficient evidence that the permit holder was adjudicated as such on or after July 1, 2024. Requires, as soon as practicable, but not later than three business days after final disposition of the delinquency proceedings, the juvenile court clerk to electronically submit to the instant check unit of the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI) of final disposition of the proceedings against a juvenile adjudicated delinquent for such an act. Creates a Class A misdemeanor offense for a person under 25 years of age who was adjudicated delinquent for such an act on or after July 1, 2024, to possess a firearm. Prohibits a federally licensed gun dealer from selling a firearm to such a person until the person is 25 years of age. Opens the files and records of a juvenile court proceeding to inspection by the TBI for the limited purpose of performing a background check prior to the transfer of a firearm in accordance with current law. Prohibits the expunction of court files and juvenile records related to an individual's delinquency adjudication while that individual is under a prohibition of firearm purchase or possession in accordance with this legislation. Enhances the requirements that must be met by clear and convincing evidence to authorize a court to order the expunction of records related to an adjudication of a juvenile as delinquent or unruly. House Criminal Justice Committee amendment 2 (018173) rewrites the bill and makes changes focusing on juvenile delinquency and firearm possession regulations. Effective July 1, 2024, juveniles aged fourteen or older, adjudicated delinquent for serious offenses such as aggravated assault, cruelty to animals, and threats of mass violence, face a firearm possession ban until the age of twenty-five. Mandates notification of these consequences before accepting guilty pleas, outlines a reinstatement process for firearm rights, and imposes criminal penalties for violations. Firearm sales are restricted to those under twenty-five who haven't had their rights reinstated. Authorizes The Tennessee Bureau of Investigation to do background checks, and an appeal process allows for review of court determinations on firearm possession restrictions.

Subcommittee: CriminalSubAmendmentPacket02.13.24.pdf

Amendments: CriminalSubAmendmentPacketRegCal03.19.24.pdf

Fiscal Note: (Dated February 10, 2024) Increase Local Expenditures - \$9,700/FY25-26* Exceeds \$9,700/FY26-27 and Subsequent Years* HB 1600 SB 2911

Intro Dates: S: 02/01/24, H: 01/09/24

Senate Status: 04/02/24 - Senate Judiciary Committee recommended with amendment 1 (015098). Sent to Senate Calendar Committee.

House Status: 04/10/24 - Set for House Finance, Ways & Means Subcommittee 04/16/24.

Executive Status:

Public Chapter:

Caption: AN ACT to amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 18; Title 37 and Title 39, relative to juvenile offenders.

AG Opinion:

Cosponsors:

Position:	Oppose
Priority:	
Comment:	This proposed legislation appears to be likely unconstitutional under the United States Supreme Court's decision in <i>New York State Rifle and Pistol Association v. Bruen</i> , No. 20-843. The legislation fails the TFA's "Bruen Basis" test. For the "Bruen Basis" test, please see TFA's website at https://tennesseefirearms.com/2023/12/gun-owners-need-to-be-prepared-to-demand-that-legislators-demonstrate-a-bruen-basis-for-their-legislative-proposals/

SB2912/HB2032 CRIMINAL LAW: Removal of penalties for possessing a weapon in a building that prohibits weapons.

Sen. Bailey, Paul
Rep. Barrett, Jody

Summary: Removes the offense of possessing a weapon in a building that prohibits or restricts weapons. Allows a person with an enhanced handgun carry permit to carry a handgun into a business that prohibits or restricts weapons. Removes penalties for violations of certain firearms provisions.

Amendment Summary: House Civil Justice Subcommittee amendment 1 (013759) deletes the offense of unlawfully possessing a weapon on property that is posted to prohibit such possession in accordance with the law. Authorizes a person who possesses a valid enhanced handgun permit to lawfully carry a weapon on property for which such possession has been prohibited. Removes the penalty of revocation of a handgun carry permit for a violation of unlawfully possessing a weapon on posted property or failing to notify the Department of Safety (DOS) within 60 days of any change in a permit holders principal place of residence. Deletes the offense of a handgun permit holder failing to notify the DOS within 60 days of any change in the permit holders principal place of residence.

Subcommittee Amendments: Civil_Justice_Sub_Amendments_04.02.2024.pdf

Fiscal Note: (Dated February 17, 2024) NOT SIGNIFICANT

Intro Dates: S: 02/01/24, H: 01/24/24

Senate Status: 04/02/24 - Taken off notice in Senate Judiciary Committee.

House Status: 04/09/24 - Taken off notice in House Civil Justice Committee.

Executive Status:

Public Chapter:

Caption: AN ACT to amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 39, Chapter 17, Part 13, relative to firearms.

AG Opinion:

Cosponsors: Rep. Bricken, Rush; Rep. Bulso, Gino; Rep. Butler, Ed; Rep. Capley, Kip; Rep. Cochran, Mark; Rep. Doggett, Clay; Rep. Eldridge, Rick; Rep. Fritts, Monty; Rep. Grills, Rusty; Rep. Keisling, Kelly; Rep. Martin, Brock; Rep. Richey, Bryan; Rep. Todd, Chris; Rep. Vital, Greg; Rep. Zachary, Jason;

Position: Support

Priority:

Comment:

SB2931/HB2487 EDUCATION: Threats of mass violence made by a student.

●●●●●●○○○ Sen. Powers, Bill
●●●○○○○○○○ Rep. Hurt, Chris

Summary: Conditions the expulsion of a student for committing the zero-tolerance offense of threatening mass violence on school property or at a school-related activity to threats of mass violence determined to be valid based on the results of a threat assessment. Requires directors of schools and heads of public charter schools to report threats of mass violence on school property or at a school-related activity made by a student that are determined, based on the results of a threat assessment, to be valid. Broadly captioned.

Amendment

Summary:

Subcommittee

Amendments:

Fiscal Note: (Dated March 10, 2024) NOT SIGNIFICANT

Intro Dates: S: 02/01/24, H: 01/31/24

Senate Status: 03/25/24 - Senate passed.

House Status: 04/11/24 - Set for House Floor on 04/16/24.

Executive Status:

Public Chapter:

Caption: AN ACT to amend Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 39 and Title 49, Chapter 6, relative to threats of mass violence made by a student.

AG Opinion:

Cosponsors:

<p><i>Position:</i></p> <p><i>Priority:</i></p> <p><i>Comment:</i></p>
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SJR904 JUDICIARY: Constitutional amendment - wearing of arms.



Sen. Stevens, John

Summary: Proposes an amendment to Article I, Section 26 of the Constitution of Tennessee to remove the provision that authorizes the legislature to regulate the wearing of arms with a view to prevent crime and to state that citizens have a right to keep, bear, and wear arms for their defense, and not just for common defense.

Amendment

Summary:

Subcommittee

Amendments:

Fiscal Note:

Intro Dates: S: 01/31/24

Senate Status: 04/09/24 - Senate adopted after the third reading.

House Status:

Executive Status:

Public Chapter:

Caption:

AG Opinion:

Cosponsors: Sen. Bailey, Paul; Sen. Bowling, Janice; Sen. Hensley, Joey;

Position:

Priority:

Comment:

HJR38 CRIMINAL LAW: Constitutional amendment - citizen's right to bear arms.



Rep. Reedy, Jay

Summary: Proposes an amendment to Article I, Section 26 of the Constitution of Tennessee to remove the provision that authorizes the legislature to regulate the wearing of arms with a view to prevent crime and to clarify that citizens have a right to keep and bear arms for their defense, and not just for common defense.

Amendment Summary: House Civil Justice Committee amendment 1 (003864) proposes amending Article I, Section 26 of the Constitution of Tennessee by removing the provision that the Legislature has the power to regulate the wearing of arms with a view to prevent crime and by clarifying that the citizens of this State have a right to keep, bear, and wear arms.

Subcommittee Amendments: Civil_Justice_Sub_Amendment_02.21.2023.pdf

Fiscal Note:

Intro Dates:

Senate Status:

House Status: 04/10/24 - Taken off notice in House Finance, Ways & Means Subcommittee.

Executive Status:

Public Chapter:

Caption:

AG Opinion:

Cosponsors: Rep. Sparks, Mike; Rep. Todd, Chris;

Position: Support

Priority:

Comment: TFA is expecting an amendment to this bill and if amended TFA supports the amendment that would say simply that citizens have a right to keep, bear and wear arms.

HJR131 CRIMINAL LAW: Right of the citizens to keep, bear, and wear arms.



Rep. Garrett, Johnny

Summary: Addresses and establishes the declared public policy of the State of Tennessee relative to the right of the citizens and those within the boundaries of this State to keep, bear, and wear arms.

Amendment

Summary:

Subcommittee

Amendments:

Fiscal Note:

Intro Dates:

Senate Status: 04/11/24 - Senate concurred.

House Status: 03/06/23 - House adopted.

Executive Status: 04/11/24 - Sent to the speakers for signatures.

Public Chapter:

Caption:

AG Opinion:

Cosponsors: Rep. Faison, Jeremy; Rep. Lamberth, William; Rep. Reedy, Jay; Sen. Stevens, John; Rep. Todd, Chris;

Position: Neutral

Priority:

Comment: This is a House Joint Resolution. It would not create a new law that would have legal, enforceable effect.