## **WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE**

## **2020 REGULAR SESSION**

**Committee Substitute** 

for

**Committee Substitute** 

for

**Senate Bill 96** 

SENATORS TRUMP, CLINE, RUCKER, AZINGER, MAYNARD,
ROBERTS, SYPOLT, SMITH, ROMANO, AND FACEMIRE,
original sponsors

[Originating in the Committee on the Judiciary; reported on February 5, 2020]

A BILL to amend and reenact §8-12-5a of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, relating to prohibiting municipalities from limiting in any manner inconsistent with or in conflict with state law, the rights of persons to purchase, possess, transfer, own, carry, transport, sell, or store deadly weapons, firearms, or pepper spray; defining terms; extending restrictions on municipal regulation of firearms to pepper spray and deadly weapons; removing authority of municipalities to prohibit possession of deadly weapons or pepper spray in areas where temporary events are held; and limiting award of attorney's fees and costs to petitioners prevailing in certain actions.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

ARTICLE 12. GENERAL AND SPECIFIC POWERS, DUTIES, AND ALLIED RELATIONS OF MUNICIPALITIES, GOVERNING BODIES, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES; SUITS AGAINST MUNICIPALITIES.

- §8-12-5a. Limitations upon municipalities' power to restrict the purchase, possession, transfer, ownership, carrying, transport, sale, and storage of certain weapons and ammunition.
- (a) Except as provided by the provisions of this section and the provisions of §8-12-5 of this code, neither Neither a municipality nor the governing body of any municipality may, by ordinance or otherwise, limit the right of any person to purchase, possess, transfer, own, carry, transport, sell, or store any revolver, pistol, rifle or shotgun deadly weapon, firearm, or pepper spray, or any ammunition or ammunition components to be used therewith nor to so regulate the keeping of gunpowder so as to directly or indirectly prohibit the ownership of the ammunition in any manner inconsistent with or in conflict with state law.
- (b) For the purposes of this section:
- 9 (1) "Deadly weapon" has the meaning provided in §61-7-2 of this code.
  - (2) "Firearm" has the meaning provided in §61-7-2 of this code.

- (1) (3) "Municipally owned or operated building" means any building that is used for the business of the municipality, such as a courthouse, city hall, convention center, administrative building, or other similar municipal building used for a municipal purpose permitted by state law: *Provided*, That "municipally owned or operated building" does not include a building owned by a municipality that is leased to a private entity where the municipality primarily serves as a property owner receiving rental payments.
- (2) (4) "Municipally owned recreation facility" means any municipal swimming pool, recreation center, sports facility, facility housing an after-school program, or other similar facility where children are regularly present.
- (5) "Pepper spray" means a temporarily disabling aerosol that is composed partly of capsicum oleoresin and causes irritation, blinding of the eyes, and inflammation of the nose, throat, and skin that is intended for self-defense use.
- (c)(1) A municipality may enact and enforce an ordinance or ordinances that prohibit or regulate the carrying or possessing of a firearm deadly weapon, firearm, or pepper spray in municipally owned or operated buildings.
- (2) A municipality may enact and enforce an ordinance or ordinances that prohibit a person from carrying or possessing a firearm deadly weapon, firearm, or pepper spray openly or that is not lawfully concealed in a municipally owned recreation facility: *Provided*, That a municipality may not prohibit a person with a valid concealed handgun permit license from carrying an otherwise lawfully possessed firearm into a municipally owned recreation facility and securely storing the firearm out of view and access to others during their time at the municipally owned recreation facility.
- (3) A person may keep an otherwise lawfully possessed firearm deadly weapon, firearm, or pepper spray in a motor vehicle in municipal public parking facilities if the vehicle is locked and the firearm deadly weapon, firearm, or pepper spray is out of view.

- (4) A municipality may not prohibit or regulate the carrying or possessing of a firearm deadly weapon, firearm, or pepper spray on municipally owned or operated property other than municipally owned or operated buildings and municipally owned recreation facilities pursuant to subdivisions (1) and (2) of this section: *Provided*, That a municipality may prohibit persons who do not have a valid concealed handgun license from carrying or possessing a firearm on municipally owned or operated property.
- (d) It shall be an absolute defense to an action for an alleged violation of an ordinance authorized by this section prohibiting or regulating the possession of a firearm deadly weapon, firearm, or pepper spray that the person: (1) Upon being requested to do so, left the premises with the firearm deadly weapon, firearm, or pepper spray or temporarily relinquished the firearm deadly weapon, firearm, or pepper spray in response to being informed that his or her possession of the firearm deadly weapon, firearm, or pepper spray was contrary to municipal ordinance; and (2) but for the municipal ordinance the person was lawfully in possession of the firearm deadly weapon, firearm, or pepper spray.
- (e) Any municipality that enacts an ordinance regulating or prohibiting the carrying or possessing of a firearm deadly weapon, firearm, or pepper spray pursuant to subsection (c) of this section shall prominently post a clear statement at each entrance to all applicable municipally owned or operated buildings or municipally owned recreation facilities setting forth the terms of the regulation or prohibition.
- (f) Redress for an alleged violation of this section may be sought through the provisions of §53-1-1 *et seq.* of this code, which may include the awarding of reasonable attorney's fees and costs, if the petitioner prevails.
- (g) Upon the effective date of this section, §61-7-14 of this code is inapplicable to municipalities. For the purposes of §61-7-14 of this code, municipalities may not be considered a person charged with the care, custody, and control of real property.
  - (h) This section does not:

(1) Impair the authority of any municipality, or the governing body thereof, to enact an
ordinance or resolution respecting the power to arrest, convict and punish any individual under
the provisions of §8-12-5(16) of this code or from enforcing any such ordinance or resolution;

- (2) (1) Authorize municipalities to restrict the carrying or possessing of firearms deadly weapons, firearm, or pepper spray, which are otherwise lawfully possessed, on public streets and sidewalks of the municipality; *Provided*, That whenever pedestrian or vehicular traffic is prohibited in an area of a municipality for the purpose of a temporary event of limited duration, not to exceed fourteen days, which is authorized by a municipality, a municipality may prohibit persons who do not have a valid concealed handgun license from possessing a firearm in the area where the event is held or
- (3) (2) Limit the authority of a municipality to restrict the commercial use of real estate in designated areas through planning or zoning ordinances.