

- 1 SB32
- 2 EN1B92C-2
- 3 By Senator Smitherman
- 4 RFD: Judiciary
- 5 First Read: 04-Feb-25
- 6 PFD: 31-Dec-24



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5	A BILL
6	TO BE ENTITLED
7	AN ACT
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9	Relating to crimes and offenses; to amend Sections
10	13A-6-1, 13A-6-2, 13A-6-3, as last amended by Act 2024-103,
11	2024 Regular Session, 13A-6-20, and 13A-6-21, as last amended
12	by Act 2024-91, 2024 Regular Session, Code of Alabama 1975, to
13	create the definition of machinegun; and to provide for
14	mandatory enhanced sentences for a person who causes the death
15	of another by means of a machinegun or causes an injury by
16	means of a machinegun.
17	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
18	Section 1. Sections 13A-6-1, 13A-6-2, 13A-6-3, as last
19	amended by Act 2024-103, 2024 Regular Session, 13A-6-20, and
20	13A-6-21, as last amended by Act 2024-91, 2024 Regular
21	Session, Code of Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows:
22	"\$13A-6-1
23	(a) As used in Article 1 and Article 2, the following
24	terms shall have the <u>following</u> meanings ascribed to them by
25	this section:
26	(1) CRIMINAL HOMICIDE. Murder, manslaughter, or
27	criminally negligent homicide.
28	(2) HOMICIDE. A person commits criminal homicide if he

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29	or she intentionally, knowingly, recklessly or with criminal
30	negligence causes the death of another person.
31	(3) MACHINEGUN. a. Any of the following:
32	1. Any firearm that shoots, is designed to shoot, or
33	can be readily restored to shoot, more than one shot
34	automatically without manual reloading and by a single
35	function of the trigger.
36	2. Any part or combination of parts intended solely for
37	use in converting a firearm into a machinegun.
38	3. Any combination of parts from which a machinegun can
39	be assembled if the parts are in the possession or control of
40	a person.
41	b. The term does not include the following: Any part,
42	combination of parts, or device that is designed or intended
43	to increase a firearm's rate of fire but that does not enable
44	a semiautomatic firearm to fire more than two shots, without
45	manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger.
46	$\frac{(3)}{(4)}$ PERSON. The term, when referring to the victim
47	of a criminal homicide or assault, means a human being,
48	including an unborn child in utero at any stage of
49	development, regardless of viability.
50	(b) <u>(1)</u> Article 1 or Article 2 shall not apply to the
51	death or injury to an unborn child alleged to be caused by
52	medication or medical care or treatment provided to a pregnant
53	woman when performed by a <u>licensed</u> physician or other licensed

54 health care provider.

55 (2) Mistake, or unintentional error on the part of a 56 licensed physician or other licensed health care provider or



57 his or her employee or agent or any person acting on behalf of 58 the patient shall not subject the licensed physician or other 59 licensed health care provider or person acting on behalf of 50 the patient to any criminal liability under this section.

61 <u>(3) "Medical care" or "treatment" includes</u>, but is not
62 limited to, ordering, dispensation, or administration of
63 prescribed medications and medical procedures.

64 (c) A victim of domestic violence or sexual assault may
65 not be charged under Article 1 or Article 2 for the injury or
66 death of an unborn child caused by a crime of domestic
67 violence or rape perpetrated upon her.

(d) Nothing in Article 1 or Article 2 shall permit the
prosecution of (1): (i) any person for conduct relating to an
abortion for which the consent of the pregnant woman or a
person authorized by law to act on her behalf has been
obtained or for which consent is implied by law; or (2)(ii)
any woman with respect to her unborn child.

(e) Nothing in this section shall make it a crime to perform or obtain an abortion that is otherwise legal. Nothing in this section shall be construed to make an abortion legal which is not otherwise authorized by law."

78 "\$13A-6-2

(a) A person commits the crime of murder if he or shedoes any of the following:

81 (1) With intent to cause the death of another person,
82 he or she causes the death of that person or of another
83 person.

84

(2) Under circumstances manifesting extreme



indifference to human life, he or she recklessly engages in conduct which that creates a grave risk of death to a person other than himself or herself, and thereby causes the death of another person.

89 (3) He or she commits Commits or attempts to commit 90 arson in the first degree, burglary in the first or second 91 degree, escape in the first degree, kidnapping in the first 92 degree, rape in the first degree, robbery in any degree, 93 sodomy in the first degree, aggravated child abuse under Section 26-15-3.1, or any other felony clearly dangerous to 94 95 human life and, in the course of and in furtherance of the crime that he or she is committing or attempting to commit, or 96 97 in immediate flight therefrom, he or she, or another 98 participant if there be any, causes the death of any person.

99 (4) <u>He or she commits Commits the crime of arson and a</u> 100 qualified governmental or volunteer firefighter or other 101 public safety officer dies while performing his or her duty 102 resulting from the arson.

103 (b) A person does not commit murder under subdivisions 104 subdivision (a) (1) or (a) (2) of this section if he or she was 105 moved to act by a sudden heat of passion caused by provocation 106 recognized by law_{τ} and before there had been a reasonable time 107 for the passion to cool and for reason to reassert itself. The 108 burden of injecting the issue of killing under legal 109 provocation is on the defendant $\overline{\tau}$ but this does not shift the 110 burden of proof. This subsection does not apply to a prosecution for, or preclude a conviction of, manslaughter or 111 112 other crime.



113	(c) <u>(1)a.</u> Murder is a Class A felony ; provided, that the
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115	b. The punishment for murder or any offense committed
116	under aggravated circumstances by a person 18 years of age or
117	older, as provided by Article 2 of Chapter 5 of this title, is
118	death or life imprisonment without parole, which punishment
119	shall be determined and fixed as provided by Article 2 of
120	Chapter 5-of this title or any amendments thereto. The
121	punishment for murder or any offense committed under
122	aggravated circumstances by a person under the age of 18 years
123	of age, as provided by Article 2 of Chapter 5, is either life
124	imprisonment without parole, or life, which punishment shall
125	be determined and fixed as provided by Article 2 of Chapter 5
126	of this title or any amendments thereto and the applicable
127	Alabama Rules of Criminal Procedure.
128	c. The punishment for murder where the death was caused
129	by a machinegun committed by a person 18 years of age or older
130	is life imprisonment without the possibility of parole. The
131	punishment for murder where the death was caused by a
132	machinegun committed by a person under 18 years of age is
133	either life imprisonment without parole or life imprisonment.
134	(2) If the defendant is sentenced to life on a capital
135	offense, the defendant must serve a minimum of 30 years, day
136	for day, prior to first consideration of parole."
137	"§13A-6-3
138	(a) A person commits the crime of manslaughter if he or
139	she does any of the following:
140	(1) Recklessly causes the death of another person.



141 (2) Causes the death of another person under 142 circumstances that would constitute murder under Section 143 13A-6-2; except, that he or she causes the death due to a 144 sudden heat of passion caused by provocation recognized by 145 law_{τ} and before a reasonable time for the passion to cool and 146 for reason to reassert itself.

147 (3)a. Knowingly sells, furnishes, gives away, delivers, 148 or distributes a controlled substance in violation of Section 13A-12-211, which contains fentanyl, any mixture containing 149 fentanyl, any synthetic controlled substance fentanyl, or any 150 151 synthetic controlled substance fentanyl analogue as described in Sections 20-2-23 and 20-2-25, and the person to whom the 152 153 controlled substance is sold, furnished, given, delivered, or 154 distributed dies as a proximate result of the use of the 155 controlled substance; provided, nothing in this subdivision 156 shall be construed to apply to a licensed physician engaged in 157 the practice of medicine, a licensed pharmacist engaged in the 158 practice of pharmacy, or a licensed dentist engaged in the 159 practice of dentistry.

160 b. It is not a defense to this subdivision that the 161 person who sold, furnished, gave away, delivered, or 162 distributed the controlled substance had no knowledge that the 163 controlled substance contained fentanyl, any mixture 164 containing fentanyl, any synthetic controlled substance 165 fentanyl, or any synthetic controlled substance fentanyl analogue as described in SectionSections 20-2-23 and 20-2-25. 166 (b) (1) Manslaughter Except as provided in subdivision 167

168 (2), manslaughter is a Class B felony.



169	(2) Manslaughter is a Class A felony if the death was
170	caused by a machinegun, and on a conviction, the defendant
171	shall be sentenced to life imprisonment without the
172	possibility of parole."
173	"§13A-6-20
174	(a) A person commits the crime of assault in the first
175	degree if he or she does any of the following:
176	(1) With intent to cause serious physical injury to
177	another person, he or she c auses serious physical injury to
178	any person by means of a deadly weapon or a dangerous
179	instrument ; or .
180	(2) With intent to disfigure another person seriously
181	and permanently, or to destroy, amputate, or disable
182	permanently a member or organ of the body of another person,
183	he or she causes such an injury to any person ; or<u>.</u>
184	(3) Under circumstances manifesting extreme
185	indifference to the value of human life, he or she recklessly
186	engages in conduct which that creates a grave risk of death to
187	another person, and thereby causes serious physical injury to
188	any person ; or .
189	(4) In the course of and in furtherance of the
190	commission or attempted commission of arson in the first
191	degree, burglary in the first or second degree, escape in the
192	first degree, kidnapping in the first degree, rape in the
193	first degree, robbery in any degree, sodomy in the first
194	degree or any other felony clearly dangerous to human life, or

195 of immediate flight therefrom, he or she causes a serious
196 physical injury to another person; or.



197 (5) While driving under the influence of alcohol or a 198 controlled substance or any combination thereof in violation 199 of Section 32-5A-191 or 32-5A-191.3, he or she causes serious 200 physical injury to the person of another with a vehicle or 201 vessel. 202 (b) (1) Assault Except as provided in subdivision (2), 203 assault in the first degree is a Class B felony. 204 (2) Assault in the first degree is a Class A felony if 205 the injury was caused by a machinegun, and on a conviction, 206 the defendant shall be sentenced to life imprisonment." "§13A-6-21 207 (a) A person commits the crime of assault in the second 208 209 degree if the person he or she does any of the following: 210 (1) With intent to cause serious physical injury to 211 another person, he or she causes serious physical injury to 212 any person. 213 (2) With intent to cause physical injury to another 214 person, he or she causes physical injury to any person by 215 means of a deadly weapon or a dangerous instrument. 216 (3) He or she recklessly Recklessly causes serious 217 physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon 218 or a dangerous instrument. 219 (4) a. With intent to prevent a peace officer, as 220 defined in Section 36-21-60, a detention or correctional 221 officer at any municipal or county jail or state penitentiary, emergency medical personnel, a utility worker, or a 222 firefighter from performing a lawful duty, he or she intends 223

224 to cause physical injury and he or she causes physical injury



225 to any person.

226 b. For the purpose of this subdivision, a person who is 227 a peace officer who is employed or under contract while off 228 duty by a private or public entity is a peace officer 229 performing a lawful duty when the person is working in his or 230 her approved uniform while off duty with the approval of his 231 or her employing law enforcement agency. Provided, however, 232 that nothing contained in this subdivision shall be deemed or 233 construed as amending, modifying, or extending the 234 classification of a peace officer as off-duty for workers' 235 compensation purposes or any other benefits to which a peace officer may otherwise be entitled to under law when considered 236 237 on-duty. Additionally, nothing contained in this subdivision 238 shall be deemed or construed as amending, modifying, or 239 extending the tort liability of any municipality as a result 240 of any action or inaction on the part of an off-duty police 241 officer.

(5) With intent to cause physical injury to a teacher or to an employee of a public educational institution during or as a result of the performance of his or her duty, he or she causes physical injury to any person.

(6) With intent to cause physical injury to a health care worker, including a nurse, physician, technician, or any other person employed by or practicing at a hospital as defined in Section 22-21-20; a county or district health department; a long-term care facility; a physician's office, clinic, or outpatient treatment facility during the course of or as a result of the performance of the duties of the health



253 care worker or other person employed by or practicing at the 254 hospital; the county or district health department; any health 255 care facility owned or operated by the State of Alabama; the 256 long-term care facility; the physician's office, clinic, or 257 outpatient treatment facility; or a pharmacist, pharmacy technician, pharmacy intern, pharmacy extern, or pharmacy 258 259 cashier; he or she causes physical injury to any person. This 260 subdivision shall apply to assaults on home health care 261 workers while they are in a private residence. This 262 subdivision shall not apply to assaults by patients who are 263 impaired by medication.

(7) For a purpose other than lawful medical or
therapeutic treatment, he or she intentionally causes stupor,
unconsciousness, or other physical or mental impairment or
injury to another person by administering to him or her,
without his or her consent, a drug, substance or preparation
capable of producing the intended harm.

(8) With intent to cause physical injury to a
Department of Human Resources employee or any employee
performing social work, as defined in Section 34-30-1, during
or as a result of the performance of his or her duty, he or
she-causes physical injury to any person.

(9) With intent to cause physical injury to a letter carrier, as defined in Section 32-6-380, during or as a result of the performance of his or her duty, he or she causes physical injury to any person.

(b) (1) Assault Except as provided in subdivision (2),
assault in the second degree is a Class C felony.



281 (2) Assault in the second degree is a Class A felony if 282 the injury was caused by a machinegun, and on a conviction, 283 the defendant shall be sentenced to life imprisonment. 284 (c) For the purposes of this section, "utility worker" 285 means any person who is employed by an entity that owns, 286 operates, leases, or controls any plant, property, or facility 287 for the generation, transmission, manufacture, production, 288 supply, distribution, sale, storage, conveyance, delivery, or 289 furnishing to or for the public of electricity, natural or manufactured gas, water, steam, sewage, or telephone service, 290 291 including two or more utilities rendering joint service." 292 Section 2. This act shall become effective on October 293 1, 2025.



296 Senate

to the Senate committee on Judiciary on the calendar: 0 amendments as amended Yeas 30 Nays 1 Abstains 0 Patrick Harris, Secretary.