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| BILL ANALYSIS |

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| H.B. 1126 |
| By: Bell, Cecil |
| Judiciary & Civil Jurisprudence |
| Committee Report (Unamended) |

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| **BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE** It has been suggested that there is ambiguity in state law regarding the liability of certain businesses that allow a handgun license holder with a concealed handgun on the business' premises. H.B. 1126 seeks to provide clarity regarding this issue by granting immunity from civil liability to these businesses under certain circumstances.  |
| **CRIMINAL JUSTICE IMPACT**It is the committee's opinion that this bill does not expressly create a criminal offense, increase the punishment for an existing criminal offense or category of offenses, or change the eligibility of a person for community supervision, parole, or mandatory supervision. |
| **RULEMAKING AUTHORITY** It is the committee's opinion that this bill does not expressly grant any additional rulemaking authority to a state officer, department, agency, or institution. |
| **ANALYSIS** H.B. 1126 amends the Civil Practice and Remedies Code to exempt a person with control over the premises of a business who allows entry on the premises by a handgun license holder with a concealed handgun from liability based solely on that permission for damages arising from the lawful carrying of a concealed handgun on the premises. For the purposes of this exemption, the lack of an oral or written communication that constitutes notice that entry on the property by a license holder with a concealed handgun is forbidden is sufficient to constitute allowing entry on the premises by a license holder with a concealed handgun.  |
| **EFFECTIVE DATE** September 1, 2019. |