

- 1 HB51
- 2 7BN79EE-1
- 3 By Representative Givens
- 4 RFD: Judiciary
- 5 First Read: 13-Jan-26
- 6 PFD: 05-Nov-25



SYNOPSIS:

Under existing law, a person commits the crime of assault in the third degree if he or she, with intent to cause physical injury to another individual, causes physical injury to another individual.

This bill would provide that a person commits the crime of assault in the second degree if he or she, with intent to cause physical injury to a current or former public official, causes physical injury to an individual.

Under existing law, a person commits the crime of harassment if he or she touches another individual or directs obscene or abusive language or gestures toward another individual with intent to harass, annoy, or alarm.

Under existing law, a person commits the crime of harassing communications if he or she communicates in a manner likely to harass or cause alarm, makes a telephone call with no legitimate purpose, or telephones another individual and uses lewd or obscene language with intent to harass or alarm.

This bill would provide that a person who commits harassment or harassing communications where the victim is a public official commits a Class B misdemeanor.



29	This bill would provide penalties for
30	violations.
31	This bill would also make nonsubstantive,
32	technical revisions to update the existing code
33	language to current style.
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36	A BILL
37	TO BE ENTITLED
38	AN ACT
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40	Relating to crimes and offenses; to amend Sections
41	13A-6-21 and 13A-11-8, Code of Alabama 1975; to further
42	provide for the crimes of assault in the second degree,
43	harassment, and harassing communications; to provide penalties
44	for violations; and to make nonsubstantive, technical
45	revisions to update the existing code language to current
46	style.
47	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
48	Section 1. Sections 13A-6-21 and 13A-11-8, Code of
49	Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows:
50	"\$13A-6-21
51	(a) A person commits the crime of assault in the second
52	degree if the person does any of the following:
53	(1) With intent to cause serious physical injury to
54	another <pre>person</pre> individual, he or she causes serious physical
55	injury to any person individual.
56	(2) With intent to cause physical injury to another





57 personindividual, he or she causes physical injury to any 58 person individual by means of a deadly weapon or a dangerous instrument. 59 60 (3) He or she recklessly causes serious physical injury to another person individual by means of a deadly weapon or a 61 dangerous instrument. 62 (4) a. With intent to prevent a peace officer, as 63 defined in Section 36-21-60, a detention or correctional 64 officer at any municipal or county jail or state penitentiary, 65 emergency medical personnel, a utility worker, or a 66 67 firefighter any of the following from performing a lawful duty, he or she intends to cause physical injury and he or she 68 causes physical injury to any person.individual: 69 a. A peace officer, as defined in Section 36-21-60. 70 71 b. A detention or correctional officer at any municipal or county jail or state penitentiary. 72 73 c. An emergency medical service personnel. 74 d. A utility worker. 75 e. A firefighter. 76 b. For the purpose of this subdivision, a person who is 77 a peace officer who is employed or under contract while off duty by a private or public entity is a peace officer 78 79 performing a lawful duty when the person is working in his or her approved uniform while off duty with the approval of his 80 81 or her employing law enforcement agency. Provided, however,

classification of a peace officer as off-duty for workers'

construed as amending, modifying, or extending the

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that nothing contained in this subdivision shall be deemed or

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- compensation purposes or any other benefits to which a peace officer may otherwise be entitled to under law when considered on-duty. Additionally, nothing contained in this subdivision shall be deemed or construed as amending, modifying, or extending the tort liability of any municipality as a result of any action or inaction on the part of an off-duty police 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 the teacher's or employee's duty, he or she causes physical injury to any personindividual.
- (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 care worker or other person employed by or practicing at the hospital; the county or district health department; any health care facility owned or operated by the State of Alabama; the long-term care facility; the physician's office, clinic, or outpatient treatment facility; or a pharmacist, pharmacy technician, pharmacy intern, pharmacy extern, or pharmacy cashier;, he or she causes physical injury to any personindividual. This subdivision shall apply to assaults on home health care workers while they are in a private



residence. This subdivision shall not apply to assaults by

patients who are 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_individual 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 the employee's duty, he or she causes physical injury to any personindividual.
- (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 the letter carrier's duty, he or she causes physical injury to any personindividual.
- or former public official, as defined in Section 36-25-1,
 during or as a result of the performance of the current or
 former public official's duty, he or she causes physical
 injury to any individual.
 - (b) Assault in the second degree is a Class C felony.
- 137 (c) (1) a. For the purposes of this section, a peace

 138 officer who is employed or under contract while off duty by a

 139 private or public entity is a peace officer performing a

 140 lawful duty while off duty with the approval of his or her



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- b. Nothing in this section may be construed to amend, modify, or extend the classification of a peace officer as off duty for workers' compensation purposes or any other benefits to which a peace officer may otherwise be entitled under law when considered off duty.
- c. Nothing in this section may be construed to amend,

 modify, or extend the tort liability of any county or

 municipality related to any action or inaction by an off-duty

 peace officer.
 - (2) For the purposes of this section, "utility worker" means any person individual who is employed by an entity that owns, operates, leases, or controls any plant, property, or facility for the generation, transmission, manufacture, production, supply, distribution, sale, storage, conveyance, delivery, or furnishing to or for the public of electricity, natural or manufactured gas, water, steam, sewage, or telephone service, including two or more utilities rendering joint service.
- a. A hospital as defined in Section 22-21-20.
- b. A county or district health department.
- 165 c. A long-term care facility.
- d. A physician's office, clinic, or outpatient
- 167 treatment facility.
- (d) (1) Subdivision (a) (6) shall apply to assaults on



- home health care workers while they are in a private residence.
- 171 (2) Subdivision (a) (6) shall not apply to assaults by
 172 patients who are impaired by medication."
- 173 "\$13A-11-8
- 174 (a) (1) HARASSMENT. A person commits the crime of
 175 harassment if, with intent to harass, annoy, or alarm another
 176 personindividual, he or she either does either of the
 177 following:
- a. Strikes, shoves, kicks, or otherwise touches a

 person any individual or subjects him or her any individual to

 physical contact.
- b. Directs abusive or obscene language or makes an
 obscene gesture toward another personindividual.
- 183 (2) For purposes of this section, harassment shall
 184 include a threat, verbal or nonverbal, made with the intent to
 185 carry out the threat, that would cause a reasonable person
 186 individual who is the target of the threat to fear for his or
 187 her safety.
- 188 (3) Harassment is a Class C misdemeanor.
- (b) (1) HARASSING COMMUNICATIONS. A person commits the crime of harassing communications if, with intent to harass or alarm another personindividual, he or she does any of the following:
- a. Communicates with a personany individual,

 anonymously or otherwise, by telephone, telegraph, mail, or

 any other form of written or electronic communication, in a

 manner likely to harass or cause alarm.



198 conversation ensues, with no purpose of legitimate				
199 communication.				
200 c. Telephones another person individual and ad	dresses			
201 to or about <u>such_the_</u> other <u>person_individual_any_lewd</u>	l or			
obscene words or language.				
Nothing in this section shall apply to legitime	ate			
204 business telephone communications.				
205 (2) Harassing communications is a Class C misd	emeanor			
206 (c) If a person commits a violation of subsect	ion (a)			
or (b), and the victim is a public official, as defin	ed in			
208 Section 36-25-1, the person is guilty of a Class B				
misdemeanor.				
210 (d) Nothing in this section shall apply to leg	itimate			
business telephone communications."				
212 Section 2. This act shall become effective on	October			

213 1, 2026.