H-4063.1			

## HOUSE BILL 2600

State of Washington 58th Legislature 2004 Regular Session

By Representatives Carrell, Lantz, Moeller, Flannigan, McMahan, Kirby, Newhouse and Lovick

Read first time 01/16/2004. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to firearms; amending RCW 9.41.047; creating a new 2 section; and declaring an emergency.
- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 4 **Sec. 1.** RCW 9.41.047 and 1996 c 295 s 3 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
- (1) At the time a person is convicted or found not guilty by reason 6 7 of insanity of an offense making the person ineligible to possess a 8 firearm, or at the time a person is committed by court order under RCW 9 71.05.320, 71.34.090, or chapter 10.77 RCW for mental health treatment, 10 the convicting or committing court shall notify the person, orally and in writing, that the person must immediately surrender any concealed 11 12 pistol license and that the person may not possess a firearm unless his 13 or her right to do so is restored by a court of record. For purposes of this section a convicting court includes a court in which a person 14 15 has been found not guilty by reason of insanity.
- The convicting or committing court also shall forward a copy of the person's driver's license or identicard, or comparable information, to the department of licensing, along with the date of conviction or commitment.

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(2) Upon receipt of the information provided for by subsection (1) of this section, the department of licensing shall determine if the convicted or committed person has a concealed pistol license. If the person does have a concealed pistol license, the department of licensing shall immediately notify the license-issuing authority which, upon receipt of such notification, shall immediately revoke the license.

- (3)(a) A person who is prohibited from possessing a firearm, by reason of having been involuntarily committed for mental health treatment under RCW 71.05.320, 71.34.090, chapter 10.77 RCW, or equivalent statutes of another jurisdiction may, upon discharge, petition a court of record to have his or her right to possess a firearm restored. At the time of commitment, the court shall specifically state to the person that he or she is barred from possession of firearms.
- (b) The secretary of social and health services shall develop appropriate rules to create an approval process under this subsection. The rules must provide for the restoration of the right to possess a firearm upon a showing in a court of competent jurisdiction that the person is no longer required to participate in an inpatient or outpatient treatment program, is no longer required to take medication to treat any condition related to the commitment, and does not present a substantial danger to himself or herself, others, or the public. Unlawful possession of a firearm under this subsection shall be punished as a class C felony under chapter 9A.20 RCW.
- (c) A person petitioning the court under this subsection (3) shall bear the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the circumstances resulting in the commitment no longer exist and are not reasonably likely to recur and by clear, cogent, and convincing evidence that he or she does not present a substantial danger to the safety of others.
- (4) No person who has been found not guilty by reason of insanity may petition a court for restoration of the right to possess a firearm unless the person meets the requirements for the restoration of the right to possess a firearm that would have applied under RCW 9.41.040(4) if the person had been found quilty of the crime.

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NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. If any part of this act is found to be in conflict with federal requirements, the conflicting part of this act is hereby declared to be inoperative solely to the extent of the conflict, and such finding or determination does not affect the operation of the remainder of this act. Rules adopted under this act must meet federal requirements.

<u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 3.** If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and takes effect immediately.

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