

FINAL BILL REPORT

SHB 1687

C 453 L 05

Synopsis as Enacted

Brief Description: Revising provisions concerning possession of firearms by persons found not guilty by reason of insanity.

Sponsors: By House Committee on Judiciary (originally sponsored by Representatives Moeller, Talcott, O'Brien, Ericks, Lovick, Tom, Roberts, Appleton, Kagi, Hunter and Chase).

House Committee on Judiciary
Senate Committee on Judiciary

Background:

Conviction of any felony and certain non-felonies results in the loss of a person's right to possess a firearm. Involuntary commitment for mental health treatment also results in the loss of the right to possess a firearm. The right to possess may only be restored by a court order after the person has met certain eligibility requirements.

For certain serious offenses, the right can never be restored. For other crimes, a period of crime-free time must pass after completion of the sentence before a person may apply for restoration of the right to possess.

A person who has been involuntarily committed for mental health treatment may apply for restoration of the right to possess a firearm upon discharge from the commitment. The person must show that he or she is no longer required to participate in inpatient treatment or to take medication and must show by a preponderance of the evidence that the reasons for the commitment no longer exist and are not likely to recur.

A person who has been found not guilty by reason of insanity may or may not be involuntarily committed for mental health treatment, depending on whether the person is found to be a danger to others.

Law enforcement agencies are given limited access to mental health records in order to enforce these provisions.

Summary:

A verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity is to be considered the same as a verdict of guilty for purposes of a person's right to possess a firearm or to obtain a concealed pistol permit. For restoration of these rights, such a person must meet the eligibility requirements that would have applied had he or she been convicted of the crime.

An additional requirement is placed on a person who has been involuntarily committed for mental health treatment and is applying for restoration of his or her right to possess a firearm.

If the record shows by a preponderance of the evidence that the person has been violent and is likely to be violent again, the person must show by clear, cogent, and convincing evidence that he or she does not present a substantial danger to the safety of others.

Law enforcement agencies are given explicit access to limited mental health records in order to enforce these provisions.

Votes on Final Passage:

House	96	0	
Senate	47	0	(Senate amended)
House	98	0	(House concurred)

Effective: July 24, 2005