

FINAL BILL REPORT

SSB 5381

C 130 L 15

Synopsis as Enacted

Brief Description: Creating a protocol for the return of firearms in the possession of law enforcement agencies.

Sponsors: Senate Committee on Law & Justice (originally sponsored by Senators Billig, Frockt, Pedersen, Kohl-Welles, Rolfes, Liias, Nelson, Fraser, Cleveland, McCoy and McAuliffe).

Senate Committee on Law & Justice
House Committee on Judiciary

Background: Superior courts and courts of limited jurisdiction can order forfeiture of a pistol found concealed on a person not authorized to carry a concealed pistol. The weapon may be returned if the person possessed a valid concealed pistol license (CPL) within the preceding two years and has not become ineligible for a CPL in the interim.

Other circumstances under which the court may order forfeiture of a firearm are when the firearm:

- was commercially sold to any person without an application;
- is in the possession of a person prohibited from possessing the firearm;
- is in the possession or under the control of a person at the time the person committed or was arrested for committing a felony or committing a non-felony crime in which a firearm was used or displayed;
- is in the possession of a person who is in any place in which a CPL is required, and who is under the influence of any drug or under the influence of intoxicating liquor;
- is in the possession of a person free on bail or personal recognizance pending trial, appeal, or sentencing for a felony or for a non-felony crime in which a firearm was used or displayed;
- is in the possession of a person found to have been mentally incompetent while in possession of a firearm when apprehended or who is thereafter committed;
- is used or displayed by a person in the violation of a proper written order of a court of general jurisdiction; or
- is used in the commission of a felony or of a non-felony crime in which a firearm was used or displayed.

The firearm may be returned to the owner if the court finds that there was no probable cause to believe that one of these circumstances existed or the firearm was stolen from the true

This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not a part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.

owner or the owner had no knowledge of nor consented to the act that resulted in the forfeiture.

A law enforcement officer may confiscate a firearm found to be in the possession of a person under the same circumstances. After confiscation, the firearm must not be surrendered except to the prosecuting attorney for use in subsequent legal proceedings, for disposition according to an order of a court; or to the owner if the proceedings are dismissed.

Summary: Law enforcement agencies must develop notification protocols that allow family or household members to request notification before a firearm is returned to the person from whom it was obtained or to an authorized representative. Notification can be by telephone, email, text message, or other methods that avoid unnecessary delay. Once notification can be given if the law enforcement agency is returning more than one firearm to the same individual. An individual who makes a request for notification based on false information may be held criminally liable for making a false or misleading statement to a public servant, a gross misdemeanor.

Information must not be released other than to a family or household member who has an incident or case number and who has requested to be notified or to other law enforcement agencies. The information provided by the family or household member in the request, including the existence of the request, is not subject to the Public Records Act. Public and government agencies, officials, and employees are immune from civil liability for the release or the failure to release information related to the notification system as long as the release was without gross negligence.

A law enforcement agency must provide written notice to the individual from whom it was obtained specifying the reason for the hold within five business days of the individual requesting return of the firearm. Before a law enforcement agency returns a privately owned firearm, the agency must:

- confirm that the firearm is returned to the person from whom it was obtained or to an authorized representative;
- confirm that the person to whom the firearm is returned is eligible to possess it;
- provide notice, within one business day of an individual requesting return of a firearm, to family or household members who have requested notification of the firearm return;
- if notification has been requested, ensure that 72 hours have elapsed from the time notification was provided; or, if no notification was requested, ensure that 24 hours have elapsed from the time the firearm was obtained by law enforcement and
- ensure that the firearm is not required to be held in custody or otherwise prohibited from being released.

The firearm must be released without unnecessary delay once these requirements have been met. Notification to a family or household member must occur within one business day of verifying that all requirements for return of the firearm have been met.

The provisions do not apply to circumstances where a law enforcement officer has momentarily obtained a firearm from an individual and would otherwise immediately return the firearm to the individual during the same interaction.

Votes on Final Passage:

Senate	49	0	
House	97	0	(House amended)
Senate	47	0	(Senate concurred)

Effective: July 24, 2015