### HOUSE BILL No. 1651

### DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 5-2-6-18; IC 35-31.5-2-81.5; IC 35-47.

Synopsis: Seizure of firearms from dangerous individuals. Requires the Indiana criminal justice institute to track and record the following: (1) The name of the law enforcement agency responsible for each confiscation of a firearm from a person adjudicated or believed to be dangerous. (2) The number of: (A) warrant based; and (B) warrantless; firearm confiscations from dangerous persons by a law enforcement agency. (3) The county, court of origin, and judge responsible for each written court order finding a person to be dangerous. (4) The total number of: (A) handguns; (B) long guns; and (C) NFA regulated firearms; confiscated from persons adjudicated or believed to be dangerous each year. (5) Each: (A) appeal of; or (B) reversal of; a written court order that finds a person to be dangerous. Provides that a dangerous person is not a proper person for the purpose of: (1) applying for; or (2) receiving; a license to carry a handgun. Provides that a dangerous person who knowingly or intentionally: (1) rents; (2) purchases; (3) receives transfer of; (4) owns; or (5) possesses; a firearm commits dangerous possession of a firearm, a Level 6 felony. Provides that a person who knowingly or intentionally: (1) rents; (2) transfers; (3) sells; or (4) offers for sale; a firearm to a person that a court has found to be dangerous or prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm commits dangerous transfer of a firearm, a Level 5 felony. Requires a law enforcement officer (officer) who seizes a firearm from a person believed to be dangerous without a warrant to provide an affidavit to a court with jurisdiction over the person at issue: (1) not later than 48 hours after the seizure or attempted seizure of the firearm; and (2) for each seizure or attempted seizure of a firearm from the (Continued next page)

Effective: Upon passage; July 1, 2020.

# Schaibley

January 24, 2019, read first time and referred to Committee on Courts and Criminal Code.



### Digest Continued

person. Requires a court to review the affidavit of an officer as soon as possible. Requires a court to order the retention of a seized firearm by a law enforcement agency if the court: (1) finds; or (2) has previously found; the person to be dangerous. Requires a court to determine if a person is dangerous by conducting a hearing after: (1) the receipt of an officer's affidavit; or (2) authorizing a search warrant mandating the seizure of a firearm from a person believed to be dangerous. Requires a court to issue a written court order prohibiting a person from: (1) renting; (2) buying; (3) receiving transfer of; (4) owning; or (5) possessing a firearm; after finding a person to be dangerous. Requires a court to provide certain information to the office of judicial administration after issuing a finding concerning a person's dangerousness. Requires a court to issue a written order finding that a person is: (1) not dangerous; or (2) no longer dangerous; in certain instances. Provides that a dangerous person may petition a court for a court order vacating the person's designation as a dangerous individual 180 days after being found dangerous by a circuit or superior court. Specifies the process that a dangerous individual must follow when petitioning a court for the dissolution of a dangerous person designation. Provides that the authorized disposal or authorized sale of a firearm retained by a law enforcement agency does not: (1) alter or terminate a person's designation as a dangerous individual; or (2) constitute prima facie evidence that a person is not dangerous. Allows the rightful owner of a firearm to petition a court for an order mandating the: (1) disposal; or (2) sale; of a seized or retained firearm. Defines certain terms. Makes conforming amendments.



#### Introduced

First Regular Session of the 121st General Assembly (2019)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2018 Regular and Special Session of the General Assembly.

# HOUSE BILL No. 1651

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning criminal law and procedure.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

1	SECTION 1. IC 5-2-6-18.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
2	AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
3	1, 2020]: Sec. 18.5. (a) The following terms are defined for this
4	section:
5	(1) "Dangerous" has the meaning set forth in IC 35-47-14-1.
6	(2) "Firearm" has the meaning set forth in IC 35-47-1-5.
7	(3) "Institute" means the Indiana criminal justice institute
8	established by section 3 of this chapter.
9	(4) "NFA regulated firearm" means any firearm described
10	under 26 U.S.C. 5845(a) through 26 U.S.C. 5845(f).
11	(b) The institute shall track and record the following
12	information:
13	(1) The name of the law enforcement agency responsible for
14	each confiscation of a firearm under IC 35-47-14-2 and
15	IC 35-47-14-3.



Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

1	(2) The number of:
2	(A) warrant based firearm confiscations under
$\frac{1}{3}$	IC 35-47-14-2; and
4	(B) warrantless firearm confiscations under IC 35-47-14-3;
5	for each county, as applicable, each year.
6	(3) The total number of:
7	(A) handguns;
8	(B) long guns; and
9	(C) NFA regulated firearms;
10	confiscated under IC 35-47-14 for each county, as applicable,
11	each year.
12	(4) The:
13	(A) county;
14	(B) court of origin; and
15	(C) judge;
16	responsible for each written court order that finds an
17	individual to be dangerous under IC 35-47-14-5.
18	(5) The:
19	(A) county;
20	(B) court of origin; and
21	(C) judge;
22	for each appeal of or reversal of a written court order that
23	finds an individual to be dangerous under IC 35-47-14-5.
24	(6) The:
25	(A) county;
26	(B) court of origin; and
27	(C) judge;
28	responsible for enacting or enforcing an agreed entry.
29	(c) The institute shall, not later than January 1 of each year,
30	submit a report to the general assembly in an electronic format
31	under IC 5-14-6 that consolidates and presents the information
32	described in subsection (b).
33	(d) Notwithstanding subsections (b) and (c), the institute shall
34	not collect, store, disclose, distribute, transfer, or provide the
35	following information to any assembly, person, entity, agency, or
36	department:
37	(1) The:
38	(A) name;
39 40	(B) date of birth;
40	(C) Social Security number;
41	(D) address; or (E) address; identified
42	(E) other unique identifier;



1 belonging to or associated with an individual alleged to be 2 dangerous by a law enforcement officer or found to be 3 dangerous by a circuit or superior court. 4 (2) The make, model, or serial number of any handgun, long 5 gun, firearm, or NFA regulated firearm seized, confiscated, 6 retained, disposed of, or sold under IC 35-47-14. 7 (e) Information: 8 (1) collected by the institute; or 9 (2) used by the institute; to prepare the report described in subsection (c) is confidential and 10 not subject to public inspection or copying under IC 5-14-3-3. 11 12 (f) The office of judicial administration may provide 13 information relevant to the report described in subsection (c) to the 14 institute. 15 (g) The institute shall make the report described in subsection 16 (c) available to the public. 17 SECTION 2. IC 35-31.5-2-81.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA 18 CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS 19 [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 81.5. "Dangerous", for 20 purposes of IC 35-47-4-6.5, IC 35-47-4-6.7, and IC 35-47-14 has the 21 meaning set forth in IC 35-47-14-1. 22 SECTION 3. IC 35-47-1-7, AS AMENDED BY P.L.126-2012, 23 SECTION 57, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE 24 UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 7. "Proper person" means a person who: 25 (1) does not have a conviction for resisting law enforcement 26 under IC 35-44.1-3-1 within five (5) years before the person 27 applies for a license or permit under this chapter; 28 (2) does not have a conviction for a crime for which the person 29 could have been sentenced for more than one (1) year; 30 (3) does not have a conviction for a crime of domestic violence 31 (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-78), unless a court has restored the 32 person's right to possess a firearm under IC 35-47-4-7; 33 (4) is not prohibited by a court order from possessing a handgun; 34 (5) does not have a record of being an alcohol or drug abuser as 35 defined in this chapter; 36 (6) does not have documented evidence which would give rise to 37 a reasonable belief that the person has a propensity for violent or 38 emotionally unstable conduct; 39 (7) does not make a false statement of material fact on the 40 person's application; 41 (8) does not have a conviction for any crime involving an inability 42 to safely handle a handgun;



1	(9) does not have a conviction for violation of the provisions of
2	this article within five (5) years of the person's application;
3	(10) does not have an adjudication as a delinquent child for an act
4	that would be a felony if committed by an adult, if the person
5	applying for a license or permit under this chapter is less than
6	twenty-three (23) years of age;
7	(11) has not been involuntarily committed, other than a temporary
8	commitment for observation or evaluation, to a mental institution
9	by a court, board, commission, or other lawful authority;
10	(12) has not been the subject of a:
11	(A) ninety (90) day commitment as a result of proceeding
12	under IC 12-26-6; or
13	(B) regular commitment under IC 12-26-7; or
14	(13) has not been found by a court to be mentally incompetent,
15	including being found:
16	(A) not guilty by reason of insanity;
17	(B) guilty but mentally ill; or
18	(C) incompetent to stand trial;
19	(14) is not currently designated as dangerous (as defined in
20	IC 35-47-14-1) by a court; and
21	(15) is not currently the subject of an injunction issued under
22	IC 35-47-14-5.
23	SECTION 4. IC 35-47-4-6.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
24	AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
25	UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 6.5. (a) As used in this section, "dangerous"
26	has the meaning set forth in IC 35-47-14-1.
27	(b) A person who:
28	(1) has been found to be dangerous by a circuit or superior
29	court having jurisdiction over the person; and
30	(2) knowingly or intentionally:
31	(A) rents;
32	(B) purchases;
33	(C) receives transfer of;
34	(D) owns; or
35	(E) possesses;
36	a firearm, commits unlawful possession of a firearm by a
37	dangerous person, a Level 6 felony.
38	SECTION 5. IC 35-47-4-6.7 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
39	AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
40	UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 6.7. (a) As used in this section, "dangerous"
41	has the meaning set forth in IC 35-47-14-1.
42	(b) A person who knowing or intentionally rents, transfers, sells,



1 or offers for sale a firearm to another person who the person 2 knows to be: 3 (1) found dangerous by a circuit or superior court; or 4 (2) subject to a written court order issued under 5 IC 35-47-14-2; 6 commits unlawful transfer of a firearm to a dangerous person, a 7 Level 5 felony. 8 SECTION 6. IC 35-47-14-1, AS ADDED BY P.L.1-2006, 9 SECTION 537, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS 10 [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 1. (a) For the purposes of this 11 chapter, an individual is "dangerous" if: 12 (1) the individual presents an imminent risk of personal injury to 13 the individual or to another individual; or 14 (2) It is probable that the individual may will present a risk of 15 personal injury to the individual or to another individual in the future and the individual: 16 17 (A) has a mental illness (as defined in IC 12-7-2-130) that may 18 be controlled by medication, and has not demonstrated a 19 pattern of voluntarily and consistently taking the individual's 20 medication while not under supervision; or 21 (B) is the subject of documented evidence that would give rise 22 to a reasonable belief that the individual has a propensity for 23 violent or emotionally unstable suicidal conduct. 24 (b) The fact that an individual has been released from a mental 25 health facility or has a mental illness that is currently controlled by 26 medication does not establish that the individual is dangerous for the 27 purposes of this chapter. 28 SECTION 7. IC 35-47-14-2, AS ADDED BY P.L.1-2006, 29 SECTION 537, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS 30 [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 2. (a) A circuit or superior 31 court may issue a warrant to search for and seize a firearm in the 32 possession of an individual who is dangerous if: 33 (1) a law enforcement officer provides the court a sworn affidavit 34 that: 35 (A) states why the law enforcement officer believes that the 36 individual is dangerous and in possession of a firearm; and 37 (B) describes the law enforcement officer's interactions and 38 conversations with: 39 (i) the individual who is alleged to be dangerous; or 40 (ii) another individual, if the law enforcement officer 41 believes that information obtained from this individual is 42 credible and reliable;



1	that have led the law enforcement officer to believe that the
2	individual is dangerous and in possession of a firearm;
3	(2) the affidavit specifically describes the location of the firearm;
4	and
5	(3) the circuit or superior court determines that probable cause
6	exists to believe that the individual is:
7	(A) dangerous; and
8	(B) in possession of a firearm.
9	(b) A law enforcement agency responsible for the seizure of the
10	firearm under this section shall provide the court with the:
11	(1) quantity; and
12	(2) type;
13	of each firearm seized from an individual under this section.
14	Information described under this subsection shall be provided to
15	the office of judicial administration by the court.
16	SECTION 8. IC 35-47-14-3, AS ADDED BY P.L.1-2006,
17	SECTION 537, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
18	[EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 3. (a) If a law enforcement
19	officer seizes a firearm from an individual whom the law enforcement
20	officer believes to be dangerous without obtaining a warrant, the law
21	enforcement officer shall submit to the circuit or superior court having
22	jurisdiction over the individual believed to be dangerous a written
23	statement an affidavit under oath or affirmation describing the basis
24	for the law enforcement officer's belief that the individual is dangerous.
25	(b) An affidavit described in subsection (a) shall be submitted to
26	a circuit or superior court having jurisdiction over the individual
27	believed to be dangerous:
28	(1) not later than forty eight (48) hours after the seizure of the
29	firearm; and
30	(2) for each incident involving the seizure of a firearm.
31	A law enforcement officer's obligation to provide the affidavit
32	described in subsection (a) is not contingent upon the confiscation,
33	recovery, seizure, or retention of a firearm.
34	(b) (c) The court shall review the written statement submitted under
35	subsection affidavit described in subsections (a) and (b) as soon as
36	possible.
37	(d) If the court finds, or has previously found under section 2 of
38	this chapter, that probable cause exists to believe that the individual
39	is dangerous, the court shall order the law enforcement agency having
40	custody of the firearm to retain the firearm.
41	(e) A law enforcement agency responsible for the seizure of the
42	firearm under this section shall provide the court with the:
	A.



1 (1) quantity; and 2 (2) type; 3 of each firearm seized from an individual under this section. 4 Information described under this subsection shall be provided to 5 the office of judicial administration by the court. 6 (f) If the court finds that there is no probable cause to believe that 7 the individual is dangerous, the court shall order the law enforcement 8 agency having custody of the firearm to return the firearm to the 9 individual. 10 (c) This section does not authorize a law enforcement officer to 11 perform a warrantless search or seizure if a warrant would otherwise be 12 required. 13 SECTION 9. IC 35-47-14-5, AS ADDED BY P.L.1-2006, 14 SECTION 537, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS 15 [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 5. (a) Not later than fourteen (14) days after a After the filing of a search warrant return is filed 16 17 under section 4 of this chapter or a the receipt of an affidavit written 18 statement is submitted under section 3 of this chapter, the court shall 19 conduct a hearing to determine whether: 20 (1) the individual at issue is dangerous; and 21 (2) whether the any seized firearm should be: 22 (1) (A) returned to the individual from whom the firearm was 23 seized; or 24 (2) (B) retained by the law enforcement agency having custody 25 of the firearm. 26 (b) The court shall make a good faith effort to set conduct the hearing date as soon as possible not later than fourteen (14) days 27 28 after the receipt of a search warrant return is filed submitted under 29 section 4 of this chapter or an affidavit submitted under section 3 of 30 this chapter. If the hearing cannot be conducted within fourteen 31 (14) days of receiving a search warrant return submitted under 32 section 4 of this chapter or an affidavit submitted under section 3 33 of this chapter, the court shall conduct the hearing as soon as 34 possible. However, a request for a continuance of the hearing 35 described under this subsection for a period of not more than sixty 36 (60) days from the individual alleged to be dangerous shall be 37 liberally granted. The court shall inform: 38 (1) the prosecuting attorney; and 39 (2) the individual from whom the firearm was seized;

40 of the date, time, and location of the hearing. The court may conduct
41 the hearing at a facility or other suitable place not likely to have a
42 harmful effect upon the individual's health or well-being.



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1 (c) If a court finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that an 2 individual is dangerous at the conclusion of a hearing performed 3 under this section, the court shall issue an injunction prohibiting 4 the individual from: 5 (1) renting; 6 (2) receiving transfer of; 7 (3) owning; or 8 (4) possessing; 9 a firearm. 10 (d) A hearing described in subsection (a) is not contingent upon 11 the confiscation, recovery, seizure, or retention of a firearm by a 12 law enforcement officer. 13 (e) A law enforcement officer's inability to confiscate, locate, 14 recover, or seize a firearm from the individual or premises of the 15 individual believed to be dangerous shall not constitute prima facie 16 evidence that the individual is not dangerous. 17 (f) If the court: 18 (1) finds that a person is dangerous; and 19 (2) issues an injunction described in subsection (c); 20 the court shall transmit any information required by the office of 21 judicial administration to the office of judicial administration for 22 transmission to the NICS (as defined in IC 35-47-2.5-2.5) in 23 accordance with IC 33-24-6-3. SECTION 10. IC 35-47-14-6, AS ADDED BY P.L.1-2006, 24 25 SECTION 537, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS 26 [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 6. (a) In a hearing conducted 27 under section 5 of this chapter, the state has the burden of proving all 28 material facts by clear and convincing evidence. 29 (b) If the court, in a hearing under section 5 of this chapter, 30 determines that the state has proved by clear and convincing evidence 31 that the individual is dangerous, the court: 32 (1) may order that the law enforcement agency having custody of 33 the seized firearm to retain the firearm: 34 (2) In addition, if the individual has received a license to carry a 35 handgun, the court shall suspend the individual's license to carry a handgun if applicable; and 36 (3) shall issue an injunction prohibiting the individual from: 37 38 (A) renting; 39 (B) receiving transfer of; 40 (C) owning; or 41 (D) possessing; 42 a firearm.



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1 If the court determines that the state has failed to prove that the 2 individual is dangerous, the court shall order the law enforcement 3 agency having custody of the firearm to return the firearm to the 4 individual from whom it was seized. 5 (c) If the court, in a hearing under section 5 of this chapter, orders 6 a law enforcement agency to retain a firearm, the law enforcement 7 agency shall retain the firearm until the court orders the firearm 8 returned or otherwise disposed of. 9 (d) If the court, in a hearing conducted under section 5 of this 10 chapter: 11 (1) makes a finding that an individual is dangerous; and 12 (2) issues an injunction described in subsection (b); 13 the court shall transmit any information required by the office of 14 judicial administration to the office of judicial administration for 15 transmission to the NICS (as defined in IC 35-47-2.5-2.5) in 16 accordance with IC 33-24-6-3. 17 (e) If the court, in a hearing conducted under section 5 of this 18 chapter, makes a finding that an individual is not dangerous, the 19 court shall: 20 (1) issue a written order finding that the individual is: 21 (A) not dangerous: or 22 (B) no longer dangerous; 23 as applicable: and 24 (2) transmit, as quickly as practicable, the court's finding on 25 the issue of dangerousness to the office of judicial 26 administration for transmission to the NICS (as defined in 27 IC 35-47-2.5-2.5) in accordance with IC 33-24-6-3. 28 SECTION 11. IC 35-47-14-8, AS ADDED BY P.L.1-2006, 29 SECTION 537, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS 30 [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 8. (a) At least one hundred 31 eighty (180) days after the date on which a court orders a law 32 enforcement agency to retain an individual's firearm under section 6(b) 33 of this chapter, the individual may petition the court for one (1) or 34 more of the following: 35 (1) The return of the any firearm belonging to the individual. 36 (2) A court order that: 37 (A) finds that the individual is: 38 (i) not dangerous; or 39 (ii) no longer dangerous; 40 as applicable; and 41 (B) terminates any injunction issued under section 5 of this 42 chapter.



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1	(b) Upon receipt of a petition described in subsection (a), the court
2	shall:
3	(1) enter an order setting a date for a hearing on the petition; and
4	(2) inform the prosecuting attorney of the date, time, and location
5	of the hearing.
6	(c) The prosecuting attorney shall represent the state at the hearing
7	on a petition under this section.
8	(d) In a hearing on a petition under this section, the individual:
9	(1) may be represented by an attorney; and
10	(2) must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the
11	individual is not dangerous.
12	(e) If, upon the completion of the hearing and consideration of the
13	record, the court finds that the individual is not dangerous, the court
14	shall:
15	(1) issue a court order that finds that the individual is:
16	(A) not dangerous; or
17	(B) no longer dangerous;
18	as applicable;
19	(2) order the law enforcement agency having custody of the any
20	firearm confiscated, recovered, or seized from the individual
20	to return the firearm to the individual; and
22	(3) terminate any injunction issued under section 5 of this
$\frac{22}{23}$	chapter;
24	as applicable.
25	(f) If the court denies an individual's petition under this section, the
26	individual may not file a subsequent petition until at least one hundred
27	eighty (180) days after the date on which the court denied the petition.
$\frac{27}{28}$	(g) A court order described under subsection (a)(2) or (e)(1)
29	shall be transmitted, as soon as practicable, to the office of judicial
30	administration for transmission to the NICS (as defined in
31	IC 35-47-2.5-2.5) in accordance with IC 33-24-6-3.
32	SECTION 12. IC 35-47-14-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.157-2014,
33	SECTION 6, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
34	UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 9. (a) If at least five (5) years have passed
35	since a court conducted the first hearing to retain a firearm under this
36	chapter, the court, after giving notice to the parties and conducting a
37	hearing, may order the law enforcement agency having custody of the
38	firearm to dispose of the firearm in accordance with IC 35-47-3.
39	(b) The dispose of the meaninin accordance with 10 55-47-5.
40	not:
41	(1) alter or terminate an individual's designation as a
42	dangerous person by a court; or
14	aniger ous person by a courty of

1 (2) constitute prima facie evidence that an individual is no 2 longer dangerous. 3 SECTION 13. IC 35-47-14-10, AS ADDED BY P.L.157-2014, 4 SECTION 7, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE 5 UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 10. (a) If a court has ordered a law 6 enforcement agency to retain an individual's firearm under section 6 of 7 this chapter, the individual or the rightful owner of the firearm, as 8 applicable, may request the court to order the law enforcement agency 9 to sell the firearm at auction under IC 35-47-3-2 and return the 10 proceeds to the individual or the rightful owner of the firearm, as 11 applicable. 12 (b) An individual or rightful owner of the firearm may make the 13 request described in subsection (a): 14 (1) at the retention hearing described in section 9 of this chapter; 15 16 (2) at any time before the retention hearing described in section 17 9 of this chapter is held. 18 (c) If an individual or rightful owner timely requests a sale of a 19 firearm under subsection (a), the court shall order the law enforcement 20 agency having custody of the firearm to sell the firearm at auction 21 under IC 35-47-3-2, unless the serial number of the firearm has been 22 obliterated. 23 (d) If the court issues an order under subsection (c), the court's order 24 must require: 25 (1) that the firearm be sold not more than one (1) year after 26 receipt of the order; and 27 (2) that the proceeds of the sale be returned to the individual who 28 owns or rightful owner of the firearm. 29 (e) However, the A law enforcement agency may retain not more 30 than eight percent (8%) of the sale price to pay the costs of the sale, 31 including administrative costs and the auctioneer's fee. 32 (f) The sale of a firearm retained under this chapter does not: 33 (1) alter or terminate an individual's designation as a 34 dangerous person by a court; or (2) constitute prima facie evidence that an individual is no 35 36 longer dangerous. 37 SECTION 14. IC 35-47-14-11 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA 38 CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS 39 [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 11. Nothing in this chapter 40 may be construed to authorize a warrantless search or seizure by 41 a law enforcement officer if a warrant would otherwise be 42 required.



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SECTION 15. An emergency is declared for this act.

