- 1 HB47
- 2 169742-4
- 3 By Representative England
- 4 RFD: Public Safety and Homeland Security
- 5 First Read: 03-MAR-15
- 6 PFD: 02/23/2015

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2 ENROLLED, An Act,

Relating to firearms; to amend Sections 13A-11-57, 13A-11-61.2, 13A-11-72, 13A-11-76, 13A-11-79, 22-52-10.8, 40-12-143, Code of Alabama 1975, to allow a person under the age of 18 to receive or possess a pistol under certain conditions; provide that a minor may receive title to a pistol, bowie knife, or other knife of like kind by inheritance; to specify that a person may possess a firearm or ammunition in an employee's privately owned vehicle while parked or operated in a public or private parking area at a secure building where firearms are otherwise prohibited; to further provide for the entry of certain mental health information into the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS); to allow a person who has been found insane, mentally incompetent, or not quilty by reason of mental disease or defect to petition for the removal of applicable firearm prohibitions; to eliminate certain record-keeping and administrative requirements relating to firearm sales; to require that certain firearm sales records be permanently removed and destroyed within a certain timeframe; to provide an exception; and in connection therewith would have as its purpose or effect the requirement of a new or increased expenditure of local funds within the meaning of Amendment 621 of the Constitution of Alabama of

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1	1901, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the Official
2	Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as
3	amended.
4	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
5	Section 1. Sections 13A-11-57, 13A-11-61.2,
6	13A-11-72, 13A-11-76, 13A-11-79, 13A-11-84, 22-52-10.8, and
7	40-12-143, are amended to read as follows:
8	"\$13A-11-57.
9	" <u>(a)</u> Any person who sells, gives or lends to any
10	minor any pistol or, except under the circumstances provided
11	in Section 13A-11-72, bowie knife, or other knife of like kind
12	or description, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than
13	\$50.00 fifty dollars (\$50) nor more than \$500.00 five hundred
14	<u>dollars (\$500)</u> .
15	"(b) This section does not apply to a transfer by
16	inheritance of title to, but not possession of, a pistol,
17	bowie knife, or other knife of like kind or description to a
18	minor.
19	"§13A-11-61.2.
20	"(a) In addition to any other place limited or
21	prohibited by state or federal law, a person, including a
22	person with a permit issued under Section 13A-11-75(a)(1) or

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recognized under Section 13A-11-85, may not knowingly possess

or carry a firearm in any of the following places without the

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L	express p	ermission	of	a	person	or	entity	with	authority	over
2	the premi	.ses:								

"(1) Inside the building of a police, sheriff, or
highway patrol station.

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- "(2) Inside or on the premises of a prison, jail, halfway house, community corrections facility, or other detention facility for those who have been charged with or convicted of a criminal or juvenile offense.
- "(3) Inside or on the premises of a facility which provides inpatient or custodial care of those with psychiatric, mental, or emotional disorders.
- "(4) Inside a courthouse, courthouse annex, a building in which a District Attorney's office is located, or a building in which a county commission or city council is currently having a regularly scheduled or specially called meeting.
- "(5) Inside any facility hosting an athletic event not related to or involving firearms which is sponsored by a private or public elementary or secondary school or any private or public institution of postsecondary education, unless the person has a permit issued under Section 13A-11-85.
- "(6) Inside any facility hosting a professional athletic event not related to or involving firearms, unless

the person has a permit issued under Section 13A-11-75(a)(1)
or recognized under Section 13A-11-85.

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"(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a), a person, including a person with a permit issued under Section 13A-11-75(a)(1) or recognized under Section 13A-11-85, may not, without the express permission of a person or entity with authority over the premises, knowingly possess or carry a firearm inside any building or facility to which access of unauthorized persons and prohibited articles is limited during normal hours of operation by the continuous posting of guards and the use of other security features, including, but not limited to, magnetometers, key cards, biometric screening devices, or turnstiles or other physical barriers. Nothing in this subsection otherwise restricts the possession, transportation, or storage of a lawfully possessed firearm or ammunition in an employee's privately-owned motor vehicle while parked or operated in a public or private parking area provided the employee complies with the requirements of Section 13A-11-90.

"(c) The person or entity with authority over the premises set forth in subsections (a)(1)-(6) and subsection (b) shall place a notice at the public entrances of such premises or buildings alerting those entering that firearms are prohibited.

1	"(d) Except as provided in subsections (a)(5) and
2	(a)(6), any firearm on the premises of any facility set forth
3	in subsection (a) (1), or subsections (a) (4) - (6) , or subsection
4	(b) must be kept from ordinary observation and locked within a
5	compartment or in the interior of the person's motor vehicle
6	or in a compartment or container securely affixed to the motor
7	vehicle.

- "(e) A violation of subsections (a), (b), or (d) is a Class C misdemeanor.
- "(f) This section shall not prohibit any person from possessing a firearm within the person's residence or during ingress or egress thereto.
- "(g) Prohibitions regarding the carrying of a firearm under this section shall not apply to law enforcement officers engaged in the lawful execution of their official duties.
- "(h) Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the carrying or possession of a firearm where prohibited by federal law.

"\$13A-11-72.

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"(a) No person who has been convicted in this state or elsewhere of committing or attempting to commit a crime of violence, misdemeanor offense of domestic violence, violent offense as listed in Section 12-25-32(14), anyone who is subject to a valid protection order for domestic abuse, or

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- "(b) No person who is a minor, except under the circumstances provided in this section, a drug addict, or an habitual drunkard shall own a pistol or have one in his or her possession or under his or her control.
- "(c) Subject to the exceptions provided by Section 13A-11-74, no person shall knowingly with intent to do bodily harm carry or possess a deadly weapon on the premises of a public school.
- "(d) Possession of a deadly weapon with the intent to do bodily harm on the premises of a public school in violation of subsection (c) of this section is a Class C felony.
- "(e) School security personnel and school resource officers qualified under subsection (a) of Section 16-1-44.1, employed by a local board of education, and authorized by the employing local board of education to carry a deadly weapon while on duty are exempt from subsection (c) of this section. Law enforcement officers are exempt from this section, and persons with pistol permits issued pursuant to Section 13A-11-75, are exempt from subsection (c) of this section.
- "(f) A person shall not be in violation of Section

 13A-11-57 or 13A-11-76 and a minor shall not be in violation

 of this section if the minor has permission to possess a

1	pistol from a parent or legal quardian who is not prohibited
2	from possessing a firearm under state or federal law, and any
3	of the following are satisfied:
4	"(1) The minor is attending a hunter education
5	course or a firearms safety course under the supervision of an
6	adult who is not prohibited from possessing a firearm under
7	state or federal law.
8	"(2) The minor is engaging in practice in the use of
9	a firearm or target shooting at an established range under the
10	supervision of an adult who is not prohibited from possessing
11	a firearm under state or federal law.
12	"(3) The minor is engaging in an organized
13	competition involving the use of a firearm or participating in
14	or practicing for a performance by an organized group under 26
15	U.S.C. § 501(c)(3) which uses firearms as part of the
16	performance.
17	"(4) The minor is hunting or fishing pursuant to a
18	valid license, if required, and the person has the license in
19	his or her possession; has written permission of the owner or
20	legal possessor of the land on which the activities are being
21	conducted; and the pistol, when loaded, is carried only in a
22	manner discernible by ordinary observation.
23	"(5) The minor is on real property under the control

of the minor's parent, legal quardian, or grandparent.

1	"(6) The minor is a member of the armed services or
2	National Guard and the minor is acting in the line of duty.
3	"(7) The minor is traveling by motor vehicle to any
4	of the locations or activities listed in subdivisions (1)
5	through (6), has written permission to possess the pistol by
6	his or her parent or legal guardian, and the pistol is
7	unloaded, locked in a compartment or container that is in or
8	affixed securely to the motor vehicle and is out of reach of
9	the driver and any passenger in the motor vehicle.
10	"(g) This section does not apply to a minor who uses
11	a pistol while acting in self-defense of himself or herself or
12	other persons against an intruder into the residence of the
13	minor or a residence in which the minor is an invited quest.
14	"(f) (h) The term "school resource officer" as used
15	in this section means an Alabama Peace Officers' Standards and
16	Training Commissioner-certified law enforcement officer
17	employed by a law enforcement agency who is specifically
18	selected and specially trained for the school setting.
19	" (g) <u>(i)</u> The term "public school" as used in this
20	section applies only to a school composed of grades K-12 and
21	shall include a school bus used for grades K-12.
22	" (h) <u>(j)</u> The term "deadly weapon" as used in this
23	section means a firearm or anything manifestly designed, made,
24	or adapted for the purposes of inflicting death or serious
25	physical injury, and such term includes, but is not limited

1	to, a bazooka, hand grenade, missile, or explosive or
2	incendiary device; a pistol, rifle, or shotgun; or a
3	switch-blade knife, gravity knife, stiletto, sword, or dagger;
4	or any club, baton, billy, black-jack, bludgeon, or metal
5	knuckles.

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"(k) (1) The term "convicted" as used in this section requires that the person was represented by counsel in the case, or knowingly and intelligently waived the right to counsel in the case if required by law, and either the case was tried before a judge, tried by a jury, or the person knowingly and intelligently waived the right to have the case tried, by guilty plea or otherwise.

"(2) A person may not be considered to have been convicted for the purposes of this section if the person is not considered to have been convicted in the jurisdiction in which the proceedings were held or the conviction has been expunged, set aside, or is of an offense for which the person has been pardoned or has had civil rights restored, unless the pardon, expungement, or restoration of civil rights expressly provides that the person may not ship, transport, possess, or receive firearms.

"(1) The term "misdemeanor offense of domestic
violence" as used in this section means a misdemeanor offense
that has, as its elements, the use or attempted use of
physical force or the threatened use of a dangerous instrument

1	or deadly weapon, and the victim is a current or former
2	spouse, parent, child, person with whom the defendant has a
3	child in common, or a present or former household member.
4	"(m) The term "valid protection order" as used in
5	this section means an order issued after a hearing of which
6	the person received actual notice, and at which the person had
7	an opportunity to participate, that does any of the following:
8	"(1) Restrains the person from harassing, stalking,
9	or threatening a qualified individual or child of the
10	qualified individual or person or engaging in other conduct
11	that would place a qualified individual in reasonable fear of
12	bodily injury to the individual or child and that includes a
13	finding that the person represents a credible threat to the
14	physical safety of the qualified individual or child.
15	"(2) By its terms, explicitly prohibits the use,
16	attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the
17	qualified individual or child that would reasonably be
18	expected to cause bodily injury.
19	"(n) The term "qualified individual" as used in
20	subsection (k), means a spouse or former spouse of the person,
21	an individual who is a parent of a child of the person, or an
22	individual who cohabitates or has cohabited with the person.
23	"(o) The term "unsound mind" as used in this section
24	includes any person who is subject to any of the findings

1	listed below, and who has not had his or her rights to possess
2	a firearm reinstated by operation of law or legal process:
3	"(1) Found by a court, board, commission, or other
4	lawful authority that, as a result of marked subnormal
5	intelligence, mental illness, incompetency, condition, or
6	disease, is a danger to himself or herself or others or lacks
7	the mental capacity to contract or manage his or her own
8	affairs.
9	"(2) Found to be insane, not quilty by reason of
10	mental disease or defect, found mentally incompetent to stand
11	trial, or found not quilty by a reason of lack of mental
12	responsibility by a court in a criminal case, to include
13	state, federal and military courts.
14	"(3) Involuntarily committed for a final commitment
15	for inpatient treatment to the Department of Mental Health or
16	a Veterans' Administration hospital by a court after a
17	<pre>hearing.</pre>
18	"§13A-11-76.
19	" $\underline{\text{(a)}}$ No Except as provided in subsection $\underline{\text{(b)}}$, no
20	person shall deliver a pistol to any person under the age of
21	18 or to one who he or she has reasonable cause to believe has
22	been convicted of a crime of violence or is a minor, except
23	under the circumstances provided in Section 13A-11-72, a drug
24	addict, an habitual drunkard, or a person of unsound mind, has
25	been convicted in this state or elsewhere of committing or

L	attempting to commit a crime of violence, misdemeanor offense
2	of domestic violence, a violent offense as listed in Section
3	12-25-32(14), or anyone who is subject to a valid protection
1	order for domestic abuse or anyone of unsound mind

"(b) A person may deliver a pistol to a person
otherwise prohibited from receiving a pistol under subsection
(a), if the person has had his or her firearm rights restored
by operation of law or legal process.

"(c) For the purposes of this subsection, the terms
"convicted," "misdemeanor offense of domestic violence,"

"valid protection order," and "unsound mind" shall have the
same meanings as provided in Section 13A-11-72.

"\$13A-11-79.

"(a) The duly constituted licensing authorities of any city, town or political subdivision of this state may grant licenses in forms prescribed by the secretary of state, effective for not more than one year from date of issue, permitting the licensee to sell pistols at retail within this state subject to the following conditions, in addition to those specified in Section 13A-11-77, for breach of any of which the license shall be forfeited and the licensee subject to punishment as provided in this division. The business shall be carried on only in the building designated in the license. The license or a copy thereof, certified by the issuing authority, shall be displayed on the premises where it can

easily be read. No pistol shall be sold in violation of any
provisions of this division, nor shall a pistol be sold under
any circumstances unless the purchaser is personally known to
the seller or shall present clear evidence of his identity. A
true record in triplicate shall be made of every pistol sold,
in a book kept for the purpose, the form of which may be
prescribed by the Secretary of State and shall be personally
signed by the purchaser and by the person effecting the sale,
the caliber, make, model and manufacturer's number of the
weapon, the name, address, occupation, color and place of
birth of purchaser and a statement signed by the purchaser
that he has never been convicted in this state or elsewhere of
a crime of violence. One copy shall be sent within six hours
by registered or certified mail to the chief of police of the
municipality or the sheriff of the county of which the dealer
is a resident; the dealer shall within seven days send the
duplicate to the Secretary of State; and the dealer shall
retain the triplicate for six years. No pistol or imitation
thereof or placard advertising the sale thereof shall be
displayed in any part of any premises where it can readily be
seen from the outside. The fee for issuing said the license
shall be \$.50, which fee shall be paid into the State
Treasury.

"(b) All records of pistol, revolver, or maxim silencer sales that are maintained or in the custody of

dealers, the chief of police, the sheriff, or the Secretary of State pursuant to Section 13A-11-79 or Section 40-12-143, including any records or databases compiled as a result of or based on the records or information so maintained or received, shall be permanently removed and destroyed without reproduction of the removed documents no later than 180 days of the effective date of the act adding this subsection. This section does not apply to any record necessary for an active investigation or ongoing prosecution.

"\$13A-11-84.

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- "(a) Every violation of subsection (a) of Section 13A-11-72 or of Sections Section 13A-11-81 or 13A-11-82 shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than five years a Class C felony. Every violation of subsection (b) of Section 13A-11-72 or of Sections 13A-11-73, 13A-11-74, 13A-11-76, and 13A-11-77 through 13A-11-80 shall be punishable by imprisonment for any term less than one year or by a fine of not more than \$500.00, or both a Class A misdemeanor. The punishment for violating Section 13A-11-78 or 13A-11-79 may include revocation of license.
- (b) It shall be the duty of any sheriff, policeman, or other peace officer of the State of Alabama, arresting any person charged with violating Sections 13A-11-71 through 13A-11-73, or any one or more of said those sections, to seize the pistol or pistols in the possession or under the control

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of the person or persons charged with violating said the section or sections, and to deliver said the pistol or pistols to one of the following named persons: if a municipal officer makes the arrest, to the city clerk or custodian of stolen property of the municipality employing the arresting officer; if a county, state, or other peace officer makes the arrest, to the sheriff of the county in which the arrest is made. The person receiving the pistol or pistols from the arresting officer shall keep it in a safe place in as good condition as received until disposed of as hereinafter provided. Within five days after the final conviction of any person arrested for violating any of the above-numbered sections, the person receiving possession of the pistol or pistols, seized as aforesaid provided in this section, shall report the seizure and detention of said the pistol or pistols to the district attorney within the county where the pistol or pistols are seized, giving a full description thereof, the number, make and model thereof, the name of the person in whose possession it was found when seized, the person making claim to same or any interest therein, if the name can be ascertained or is known, and the date of the seizure. Upon receipt of the report from the person receiving possession of the pistol or pistols as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the district attorney within the county wherein the pistol or pistols were seized to forthwith file a complaint in the circuit court of the proper

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county, praying that such the seized pistol or pistols be declared contraband, be forfeited to the state and be destroyed. Any person, firm or corporation or association of persons in whose possession said pistol or pistols may be seized or who claim to own the same or any interest therein shall be made a party defendant to said the complaint, and thereupon such the matter shall proceed and be determined in the circuit court of the proper county in the same form and manner, as near as may be, as in the forfeiture and destruction of gaming devices, except as herein otherwise provided. When any judgment of condemnation and forfeiture is made in any case filed under the provisions of this section, the judge making such the judgment shall direct therein the destruction of the pistol or pistols by the person receiving possession of said the pistol or pistols from the arresting officer in the presence of the clerk or register of the court, unless the judge is of the opinion that the nondestruction thereof is necessary or proper in the ends of justice, in which event and upon recommendation of the district attorney, the judge shall award the pistol or pistols to the sheriff of the county or to the chief of police of the municipality to be used exclusively by the sheriff or the chief of police in the enforcement of law, and the sheriff of the county and the chiefs of police of the municipalities shall keep a permanent record of all pistols awarded to them as provided for $\frac{\mbox{\scriptsize herein}}{\mbox{\scriptsize them}}$

in this section, to be accounted for as other public property, and said the order, in the event that no appeal is taken within 15 days from the rendition thereof, shall be carried out and executed before the expiration of 20 days from the date of the judgment. The court, at its discretion, shall may direct in said the judgment that the costs of the proceedings be paid by the person in whose possession said the pistol or pistols were found when seized, or by any party or parties who claim to own said the pistol or pistols, or any interest therein, and who contested the condemnation and forfeiture thereof.

"\$22-52-10.8.

"(a) When the judge of probate of a county enters an order for the involuntary commitment of a person pursuant to Section 22-52-10.1, and the order is for a final commitment for inpatient treatment to the Department of Mental Health or a Veterans' Administration hospital, or as otherwise provided by law, and the order is based on evidence produced in court that the committed person has shown a history of the inappropriate use of firearms or other dangerous instrument or deadly weapons as defined in Section 13A-1-2 or has threatened to use firearms or other dangerous weapons or poses a threat to use firearms or other dangerous weapons inappropriately, the judge shall immediately forward the order to the Criminal Justice Information Center Alabama Law Enforcement Agency and

the order shall be entered in its information systems. The 1 order shall be forwarded to the Criminal Justice Information 2 3 Center Alabama Law Enforcement Agency in the manner as the Criminal Justice Information Center Commission shall provide. 5 The Criminal Justice Information Center Alabama Law Enforcement Agency shall as soon as possible thereafter enter 6 the order in the National Instant Criminal Background Check 7 System (NICS) and the information shall be entered into the NICS Index Denied Persons File. The records maintained 9 10 pursuant to this section shall only be used for purposes of determining eligibility to purchase or transfer a firearm. 11 12 Information furnished shall not include confidential medical 13 or treatment records, confidential tax or financial data, 14 library records, or other personal information.

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"(b) Any person who has been adjudicated mentally deficient or committed to a mental institution and who is subject to the firearm disabilities of 18 U.S.C. Section 922 (d) (4) and (g) (4), and who is subject to the firearm disabilities of Sections 13A-11-72 and 13A-11-75, because he or she has been determined by law or legal process to be of unsound mind, may petition the district court for a civil review of the person's mental capacity to purchase a firearm. The petitioner may present evidence and witnesses at the hearing on the petition. The district court shall make written findings of fact and conclusions of law on the issues before

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it and issue a final order. The district court shall grant the relief requested in the petition if the judge finds, based on a preponderance of the evidence presented with respect to the petitioner's reputation, the petitioner's mental health record and, if applicable, certified criminal history record from the Alabama Law Enforcement Agency, the circumstances surrounding the petitioner's firearm disability, and any other evidence in the record, that the petitioner will not be likely to act in a manner that is dangerous to public safety and that granting the relief would not be contrary to the public interest. If the final order grants relief, a copy of the order shall be forwarded to the Criminal Justice Information Center Alabama Law Enforcement Agency directing that the prior order be removed from its information systems. Thereafter, the Criminal Justice Information Center Alabama Law Enforcement Agency shall, as soon as possible, redact the prior order from the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) or shall request that the redaction be done and shall notify the United States Attorney General that the basis for the record being made available no longer applies. The petitioner may appeal a final order denying relief within 42 days of the order to the circuit court for the county in which the commitment or adjudication was entered. The circuit court's review shall be conducted de novo.

"(c) For purposes of this section, inappropriate
means unlawful or with reckless disregard for human life.

"(d) (c) To the extent allowed by the Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center Commission, ACJIC may provide a judge of probate access to ACJIC information systems for the purpose of involuntary commitment hearings, petitions to change names, and other official functions of the judge of probate.

"\$40-12-143.

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"Persons dealing in pistols, revolvers, maxim silencers, bowie knives, dirk knives, brass knucks or knucks of like kind, whether principal stock in trade or not shall pay the following license tax: In cities and towns of 35,000 inhabitants and over, \$150; and in all other places, \$100. The required license amounts shall be paid for each place of business from which sales of such items are made. In addition to any other required licenses, a person may organize and conduct a gun and knife show of no more than seven days, by paying the maximum license tax prescribed in this section, as well as the maximum license taxes provided in Sections 40-12-158 and 40-12-174(d), for each such show. Participants shall not be required to pay the license taxes provided in this section, nor in Section 40-12-158 or 40-12-174 for participating in such shows, provided the organizer has paid the license taxes prescribed in this section prior to the

commencement of the event. It shall be the duty of the
organizer of such show to determine if each participant is
licensed under the sales tax laws of this state as well as the
particular county and municipality in which the show is
conducted. The organizer shall be responsible for providing a
list of participants to the county and municipality in which
the gun show is held and for collecting and remitting all
state and local sales taxes for any participant not licensed
under state or local sales tax laws. In the event the
organizer does not provide the information required herein or
pay the license taxes prescribed in this section, prior to the
commencement of the event, each participant shall be
responsible for his or her applicable licenses. The organizer
and all participants shall abide by applicable federal, state,
and local laws and regulations. All persons dealing in
pistols, revolvers, and maxim silencers shall be required to
keep a permanent record of the sale of every pistol, revolver,
or maxim silencer, showing the date of sale, serial number, or
other identification marks, manufacturer's name, caliber and
type, and also the name and address of the purchaser. The
records shall always be open for inspection by any peace
officer of the State of Alabama or any municipality thereof.
The failure to keep such record shall subject such person to
having his or her license revoked by the probate judge of the

county where such license was issued on motion of any district
attorney of the State of Alabama".

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Section 2. (a) (1) Upon any finding that a defendant is insane, mentally incompetent, or not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect pursuant to Chapter 16, Title 15, Code of Alabama 1975, or the Alabama Rules of Criminal Procedure, the judge shall immediately forward the order of the finding to the Alabama Law Enforcement Agency and the order shall be entered in its information systems. The order shall be forwarded to the Alabama Law Enforcement Agency in the manner as the Criminal Justice Information Center Commission shall provide.

- (2) The Alabama Law Enforcement Agency, as soon as possible thereafter, shall enter the order in the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) and the information shall be entered into the NICS Index Denied Persons File.
- (3) The records maintained pursuant to this section shall only be used for purposes of determining eligibility to receive, ship, transport, or possess a firearm. Information furnished shall not include confidential medical or treatment records.
- (b) (1) Any person who is subject to the firearm disabilities of 18 U.S.C. Section 922(d)(4) and (g)(4), and who is subject to the firearm disabilities of Sections

1 13A-11-72 and 13A-11-75, Code of Alabama 1975, because he or
2 she has been determined by law or legal process to be of
3 unsound mind, may petition the district court in the
4 jurisdiction where such a finding was made, for a civil review
5 of the person's mental capacity to receive, ship, transport,
6 or possess a firearm.

- (2) The district attorney or the Attorney General, whoever prosecuted the underlying case, and victim or victim representative, if applicable, shall be served a copy of the petition by certified mail. The petitioner may present evidence and witnesses at the hearing on the petition. The district attorney or Attorney General shall be allowed to speak and make recommendations to the court. The victim or victim representative, if applicable, shall be allowed to speak to the court. The district court shall make written findings of fact and conclusions of law on the issues before it and issue a final order.
- (3) The district court shall grant the relief requested in the petition if the judge finds, based on a preponderance of the evidence presented with respect to the petitioner's reputation, the petitioner's mental health record and, if applicable, certified criminal history record obtained from the Alabama Law Enforcement Agency, the circumstances surrounding the petitioner's firearm disability, and any other evidence in the record, that the petitioner will not be likely

to act in a manner that is dangerous to public safety and that granting the relief would not be contrary to the public interest.

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- (4) If the final order grants relief, a copy of the order shall be forwarded to the Alabama Law Enforcement Agency directing that the prior order be removed from its information systems. Thereafter, the Alabama Law Enforcement Agency, as soon as possible, shall redact the prior order from the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) or shall request that the redaction be done and shall notify the United States Attorney General that the basis for the record being made available no longer applies.
- (5) The petitioner may appeal a final order denying relief within 42 days of the order to the circuit court for the county in which the commitment or adjudication was entered. The circuit court's review shall be conducted de novo.

Section 3. Although this bill would have as its purpose or effect the requirement of a new or increased expenditure of local funds, the bill is excluded from further requirements and application under Amendment 621, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the Official Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended, because the bill defines a new crime or amends the definition of an existing crime.

НВ47

1	Section 4. The provisions of this act are severable			
2	If any part of this act is declared invalid or			
3	unconstitutional, that declaration shall not affect the part			
4	which remains.			
5	Section 5. This act shall become effective on the			
6	first day of the third month following its passage and			
7	approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.			

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4	Speaker of the House of Representatives			
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6	I	President and Presiding Office	r of the Senate	
7		House of Representative	9	
	I hereby certify that the within Act originated in			
8 9	and was passed by the House 12-MAY-15.			
10 11	Jeff Woodard			
12		Clerk		
13				
1.4				
14		0.4 7777 4.5	-	
15	Senate	04-JUN-15	_ Amended and Passed	
16	House	04-JUN-15	Concurred in Sen- ate Amendment	