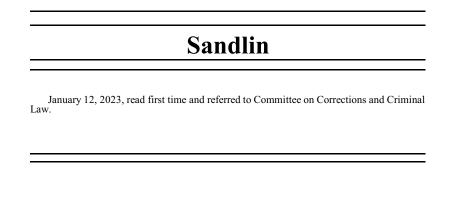
SENATE BILL No. 295

DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 16-39-3; IC 35-47-14.

Synopsis: Red flag laws. Specifies a process for the state to request, and a court to order, release of mental health records of an individual who is alleged to be dangerous. Provides that a court that: (1) issues a warrant to search for and seize a firearm in the possession of an individual who is dangerous; or (2) finds probable cause that an individual is dangerous; may issue an order enjoining the individual from possessing a firearm until a hearing may be held. Requires the prosecuting attorney for the judicial district to represent the state at a hearing concerning an individual alleged to be dangerous. Requires a court in certain circumstances to issue an order prohibiting the owner of a firearm from providing access to or possession of a firearm to an individual found to be dangerous. Allows the state to request a court order requiring a mental health evaluation of an individual alleged to be dangerous.

Effective: July 1, 2023.





Introduced

First Regular Session of the 123rd General Assembly (2023)

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.

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.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2022 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

SENATE BILL No. 295

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 16-39-3-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.156-2020,
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2	SECTION 70, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
3	JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 3. A person:
4	(1) seeking access to a patient's mental health record without the
5	patient's written consent in an investigation or prosecution
6	resulting from a report filed under IC 16-39-2-6(a)(10); or
7	(2) who has filed or is a party to a legal proceeding, including a
8	proceeding under IC 35-47-14, and who seeks access to a
9	patient's mental health record without the patient's written
10	consent;
11	may file a petition in a circuit or superior court requesting a release of
12	the patient's mental health record.
13	SECTION 2. IC 16-39-3-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
14	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 4. Except as provided
15	in section sections 8 and 8.5 of this chapter, notice of a hearing to be
16	conducted under this chapter shall be served at least fifteen (15) days
17	in advance on the following:



1	(1) The patient.
2	(2) The guardian, guardian ad litem or court appointed special
3	advocate appointed for a minor, parent, or custodian of a patient
4	who is incompetent.
5	(3) The provider that maintains the record or the attorney general
6	if the provider is a state institution.
7	SECTION 3. IC 16-39-3-8.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
8	AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
9	1, 2023]: Sec. 8.5. (a) If a proceeding under IC 35-47-14-5 is filed
10	and the state files a petition for release of the mental health records
11	of the individual who is the subject of the action, the court shall
12	conduct a hearing.
13	(b) Notice of a hearing to be conducted under this section shall
14	be served at least twenty-four (24) hours before the hearing to all
15	persons entitled to receive notice.
16	(c) If actual notice cannot be given, the state shall file with the
17	court an affidavit stating that verbal notice or written notice left at
18	the last known address of the individual was attempted at least
19	twenty-four (24) hours before the hearing.
20	(d) A hearing under this section shall be held not later than
21	forty-eight (48) hours after the petition for release of mental health
22	records is filed.
23	(e) The court shall order the release of mental health records if
24	the court finds the following by a preponderance of the evidence:
25	(1) Other reasonable methods for obtaining the information
26	sought are not available or would not be effective.
27	(2) The need for disclosure outweighs the potential harm to
28	the patient caused by a necessary disclosure. In weighing the
29	potential harm to the patient, the court shall consider the
30	impact of disclosure on the provider-patient relationship and
31	the patient's rehabilitative process.
32	(f) An order releasing mental health records under subsection
33	(e) shall require the mental health provider to produce copies of
34	the records within three (3) business days.
35	SECTION 4. IC 35-47-14-1.3 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA
36	CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS
37	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 1.3. For the purposes of this
38	chapter, "mental health assessor" means:
39	(1) a physician licensed under IC 25-22.5; or
40	(2) a psychologist licensed under IC 25-33;
41	who has experience in conducting mental health evaluations.
42	SECTION 5. IC 35-47-14-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.142-2020,



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1 2 3 4 5	SECTION 76, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 2. (a) A circuit or superior court may issue a warrant to search for and seize a firearm in the possession of an individual who is dangerous if: (1) a law enforcement officer provides the court a sworn affidavit
6	that:
7	(A) states why the law enforcement officer believes that the
8	individual is dangerous and in possession of a firearm; and
9	(B) describes the law enforcement officer's interactions and
10	conversations with:
11 12	(i) the individual who is alleged to be dangerous; or
12	(ii) another individual, if the law enforcement officer believes that information obtained from this individual is
13	credible and reliable;
15	that have led the law enforcement officer to believe that the
16	individual is dangerous and in possession of a firearm;
17	(2) the affidavit specifically describes the location of the firearm;
18	and
19	(3) the circuit or superior court determines that probable cause
20	exists to believe that the individual is:
21	(A) dangerous; and
22	(B) in possession of a firearm.
23	(b) A law enforcement agency responsible for the seizure of the
24	firearm under this section shall file a search warrant return with the
25	court setting forth the:
26	(1) quantity; and
27	(2) type;
28	of each firearm seized from an individual under this section. Beginning
29	July 1, 2021, the court shall provide information described under this
30	subsection to the office of judicial administration in a manner required
31	by the office.
32	(c) A court issuing a warrant under this section may also issue
33 34	a court order enjoining the individual from possessing a firearm
	until a hearing may be held under section 6 of this chapter. An
35 36	order under this subsection shall be personally served on the
30 37	individual by an officer executing the seizure order at, or as soon as possible following, the execution of the order.
38	SECTION 6. IC 35-47-14-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.142-2020,
39	SECTION 77, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
40	JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 3. (a) If a law enforcement officer seizes a firearm
41	from an individual whom the law enforcement officer believes to be
42	dangerous without obtaining a warrant, the law enforcement officer



1 shall submit to the circuit or superior court having jurisdiction over the 2 individual believed to be dangerous an affidavit describing the basis for 3 the law enforcement officer's belief that the individual is dangerous. 4 (b) An affidavit described in subsection (a) shall: 5 (1) set forth the quantity and type of each firearm seized from the 6 individual under this section; and 7 (2) be submitted to a circuit or superior court having jurisdiction 8 over the individual believed to be dangerous not later than 9 forty-eight (48) hours after the seizure of the firearm. 10 (c) The court shall review the affidavit described in subsection (a) as soon as possible. 11 (d) If the court finds that probable cause exists to believe that the 12 13 individual is dangerous, the court shall order the law enforcement 14 agency having custody of the firearm to retain the firearm. The court's order may enjoin the individual from possessing a firearm until a 15 16 hearing is held under section 6 of this chapter. An order under this 17 subsection shall be personally served on the individual. Beginning 18 July 1, 2021, the court shall provide information described under this 19 subsection and subsection (b)(1) to the office of judicial administration 20 in a manner required by the office. 21 (e) If the court finds that there is no probable cause to believe that 22 the individual is dangerous, the court shall order the law enforcement 23 agency having custody of the firearm to return the firearm to the 24 individual as quickly as practicable, but not later than five (5) days 25 after the date of the order. 26 SECTION 7. IC 35-47-14-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.289-2019, 27 SECTION 10, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE 28 JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 5. (a) After the filing of a search warrant return 29 under section 2 of this chapter or the filing of an affidavit under section 30 3 of this chapter, the court shall conduct a hearing. The prosecuting 31 attorney for the judicial district shall represent the state at the 32 hearing. 33 (b) The court shall make a good faith effort to conduct the hearing 34 not later than fourteen (14) days after the filing of a search warrant 35 return under section 2 of this chapter or the filing of an affidavit under section 3 of this chapter. If the hearing cannot be conducted within 36 37 fourteen (14) days after the filing of the search warrant return or 38 affidavit, the court shall conduct the hearing as soon as possible. 39 However, a request for a continuance of the hearing described in this 40 subsection for a period of not more than sixty (60) days from the 41 individual from whom the firearm was seized shall be liberally granted. 42 (c) The court shall inform:



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1	(1) the prosecuting attorney; and
2	(2) the individual from whom the firearm was seized;
$\frac{2}{3}$	of the date, time, and location of the hearing. The court may conduct
4	the hearing at a facility or other suitable place not likely to have a
5	harmful effect upon the individual's health or well-being.
6	(d) A court may grant a continuance, however the hearing
7	conducted under subsection (b) must be held within sixty (60) days.
8	(e) The state may petition for the production of mental health
9	records in the manner permitted by IC 16-39-3-8.5.
10	(f) The state may petition for a court order requiring a mental
11	health evaluation of the individual to be completed by a mental
12	health assessor to determine if the person is dangerous.
13	(g) Evidence:
14	(1) obtained in; or
15	(2) derived directly from;
16	an evaluation conducted under subsection (f) is not admissible in
17	any criminal proceeding against the individual to prove guilt.
18	(h) Upon request by the individual, the state shall deliver to the
19	individual a copy of a detailed written report of the mental health
20	assessor who completes an evaluation under subsection (f),
21	including:
22	(1) the findings of the evaluation;
23	(2) the results of all tests made;
24	(3) any diagnoses and conclusions; and
25	(4) reports of all earlier evaluations of the same condition.
26	SECTION 8. IC 35-47-14-7, AS ADDED BY P.L.1-2006,
27	SECTION 537, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
28	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 7. If the court, in a hearing
29	conducted under section 5 of this chapter, determines that:
30	(1) the individual from whom a firearm was seized is dangerous;
31	and
32	(2) the firearm seized from the individual is owned by another
33	individual;
34	the court may order the law enforcement agency having custody of the
35	firearm to return the firearm to the owner of the firearm. The court
36	shall issue an order prohibiting the owner from providing access
37	to or possession of the firearm to the individual found to be
38	dangerous in a hearing under section 6 of this chapter.
39	SECTION 9. IC 35-47-14-8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.142-2020,
40	SECTION 79, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
41	JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 8. (a) At least one hundred eighty (180) days after
42	the date on which a court orders a law enforcement agency to retain an



1	individual's firearm under section 6(c) of this chapter, the individual
2	may petition the court for a finding that the individual is no longer
3	dangerous.
4	(b) Upon receipt of a petition described in subsection (a), the court
5	shall:
6	(1) enter an order setting a date for a hearing on the petition; and
7	(2) inform the prosecuting attorney of the date, time, and location
8	of the hearing.
9	(c) The prosecuting attorney shall represent the state at the hearing
10	on a petition under this section.
11	(d) The state may petition for the production of mental health
12	records in the manner permitted by IC 16-39-3-8.5.
13	(e) The state may petition for a court order requiring a mental
14	health evaluation of the individual by a mental health assessor to
15	determine if the person is dangerous.
16	(f) Evidence:
17	(1) obtained in; or
18	(2) derived directly from;
19	an evaluation conducted under subsection (e) is not admissible in
20	any criminal proceeding against the individual to prove guilt.
21	(g) Upon request by the individual, the state shall deliver to the
22	individual a copy of a detailed written report of the mental health
23	assessor who completes an evaluation under subsection (e),
24	including:
25	(1) the findings of the evaluation;
26	(2) the results of all tests made;
27	(3) any diagnoses and conclusions; and
28	(4) reports of all earlier evaluations of the same condition.
29	(d) (h) In a hearing on a petition under this section, the individual
30	may be represented by an attorney.
31	(e) (i) In a hearing on a petition under this section filed:
32	(1) not later than one (1) year after the date of the order issued
33	under section $6(c)$ of this chapter, the individual must prove by a
34	preponderance of the evidence that the individual is no longer
35	dangerous; and
36	(2) later than one (1) year after the date of the order issued under
37	section 6(c) of this chapter, the state must prove by clear and
38	convincing evidence that the individual is still dangerous.
39	(f) (j) If, upon the completion of the hearing and consideration of
40	the record, the court finds that the individual is no longer dangerous,
41	the court shall:
42	(1) issue a court order that finds that the individual is no longer



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1	dangerous;
2	(2) order the law enforcement agency having custody of any
3	firearm to return the firearm as quickly as practicable, but not
4	later than five (5) days after the date of the order, to the
5	individual;
6	(3) terminate any injunction issued under section 6 of this
7	chapter; and
8	(4) terminate the suspension of the individual's license to carry a
9	handgun so that the individual may reapply for a license.
10	(g) (k) If the court denies an individual's petition under this section,
11	the individual may not file a subsequent petition until at least one
12	hundred eighty (180) days after the date on which the court denied the
13	petition.
14	(h) (l) If a court issues an order described under subsection (f), (j),
15	the court's order shall be transmitted, as soon as practicable, to the
16	office of judicial administration for transmission to the NICS (as
17	defined in IC 35-47-2.5-2.5) and, beginning July 1, 2021, for the
18	collection of certain data related to the confiscation and retention of
19	firearms taken from dangerous individuals in accordance with
20	IC 33-24-6-3.
21	(m) A hearing on a petition filed under this section must be held
22	not later than sixty (60) days after the individual files the petition.

