

<b>Gun Violence Protection Order</b>	<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>Indiana</b>	<b>Alaska Proposal</b>
Year enacted	1999	2005	HB 75
Who can file?	Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement & immediate family members
Length of time?	Up to one year.	6 months, petition court, if denied, 6 months	3 days to 6 months
Mental health language included in the legislation/law?	In determining probable cause for issuing a warrant, the judge must consider any recent threat or violent act the person directed at himself or herself, others, or animals. The judge may consider, among other things, if the person (1) recklessly used, displayed, or brandished a gun; (2) has a history of using, attempting, or threatening to use physical force against people; (3) was ever involuntarily confined to a psychiatric hospital; (4) abused alcohol; or (5) illegally used controlled substances. If satisfied that probable cause exists and there is no reasonable alternative to prevent the person from causing imminent harm, the judge must issue the warrant ( <a href="#">CGS § 29-38c</a> ).	States that “the fact that that individual has been released from a mental health facility or has a mental health illness that is currently controlled by medication does not establish that the individual is dangerous”  However, instructions to determine whether the individual is defined as “dangerous” includes but is not limited to whether the individual; (A) has a mental illness (as defined in IC 12-7-2-130) that may be controlled by medication, and has not demonstrated a pattern of voluntarily and consistently taking the individual's medication while not under supervision;	No.
Warrantless seizure?	No.	Yes. Allows warrantless seizure w/ probable cause	No.
Seizure of another person's guns?	No language included.	If court finds a firearm belonging to another person was taken they will return it.	No language included.
Research on success of policy:  Trends show success in suicide prevention and success in people seeking mental health/substance abuse treatment after guns are removed.	*Connecticut's ERPO law during the 1999-2013 period found that, for every ten to 11 gun removal cases, one suicide was averted – an estimated 72 averted suicides	*Data from 2008 to 2013 found the court retained firearms in 63% of cases & dismissed 29% of cases. Most individuals whose firearms were removed did not request return of their firearms.	N/A