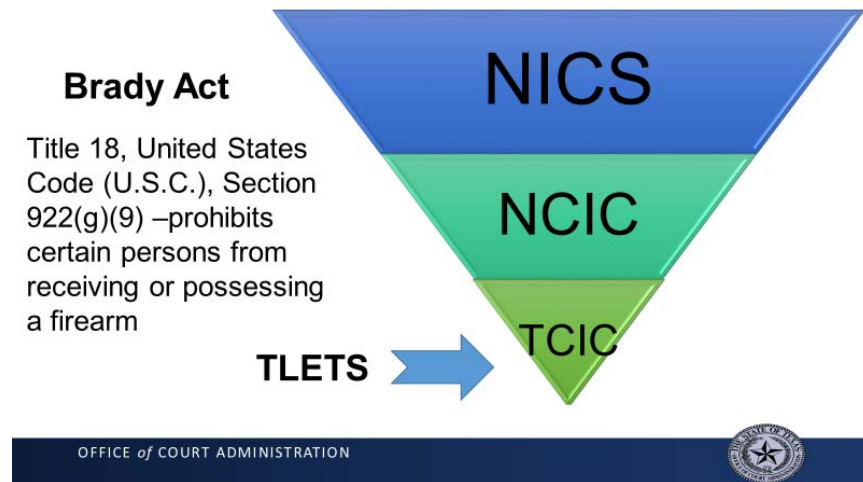


Current databases

Protective orders are received by law enforcement, which enters the order into:

- TCIC—Texas Crime Information Center, which feeds into
- NCIC—National Crime Information Center, which feeds into
- NICS—National Instant Criminal Background Check System



National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS)

Brady Act: (1993) provided for the development of NICS

- computerized system established to provide information on whether a prospective gun purchaser is eligible to receive or possess gun
- Searches criminal, mental health, protective order, and other records (i.e. “Brady disqualifiers”)
- FBI makes follow-up requests (if needed) to police, prosecutors, or courts for additional information demonstrating whether or not the person is prohibited from buying a gun

NICS Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP)

Requires states to report all Brady disqualifiers (from purchasing or receiving a firearm) to the federal criminal databases.

Per 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1-9), disqualifiers include:

- Felony convictions
- Misdemeanor convictions of domestic violence
- Mental health commitments
- Protective orders against intimate partner or his/her child

According to the Government Accountability Office, of the 20,738 Texas protective orders in the National Crime Information Center Protection Order File in 2015, only 2,169 protective orders had a Brady indicator.

Note: New Protective Order Registry will not replace the above process.