FIRST EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE FIRST REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE BILL NO. 3

100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE GREEN.

2540H.02I

DANA RADEMAN MILLER, Chief Clerk

AN ACT

To repeal section 571.070, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof ten new sections relating to the extreme risk protection order act, with penalty provisions.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Section 571.070, RSMo, is repealed and ten new sections enacted in lieu

- 2 thereof, to be known as sections 571.070, 571.750, 571.752, 571.754, 571.756, 571.758,
- 3 571.760, 571.762, 571.764, and 571.766, to read as follows:
 - 571.070. 1. A person commits the offense of unlawful possession of a firearm if such
- 2 person knowingly has any firearm in his or her possession and:
- 3 (1) Such person has been convicted of a felony under the laws of this state, or of a crime
- 4 under the laws of any state or of the United States which, if committed within this state, would
- be a felony; or

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- 6 (2) Such person is a fugitive from justice, is habitually in an intoxicated or drugged
- 7 condition, is subject to an extreme risk protection order issued under the provisions of
- 8 **sections** 571.750 to 571.766, or is currently adjudged mentally incompetent.
 - 2. Unlawful possession of a firearm is a class D felony.
- 3. The provisions of subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to the possession of an antique firearm.
 - 571.750. 1. Sections 571.750 to 571.766 shall be known and may be cited as the
- 2 "Extreme Risk Protection Order Act".
- 2. For purposes of sections 571.750 to 571.766, the following terms mean:

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

- 4 "Dating relationship", a relationship that consists of frequent, intimate 5 associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional involvement. "Dating relationship" shall not include a casual relationship or an ordinary fraternization between two persons in a business or social context; 7 8 (2) "Eligible petitioner", any of the following: 9 (a) The spouse of the respondent; 10 (b) A former spouse of the respondent; 11 (c) A person who has a child in common with the respondent; 12 (d) A person who has or has had a dating relationship with the respondent; (e) A person who resides or has resided in the same household as the respondent; 13 14 (f) A family member of the respondent; or 15 (g) Any other person who has a close relationship with the respondent; 16 (3) "Extreme risk protection order", an order issued by a court under section 17 571.754: (4) "Family member", a person who is related to the respondent as: 18 19 (a) A parent; 20 (b) A son or daughter; 21 (c) A sibling; 22 (d) A grandparent; 23 (e) A grandchild; 24 (f) An aunt or uncle; or 25 (g) A first cousin: 26 (5) "Federal law enforcement officer", an officer or agent employed by a law 27 enforcement agency of the United States government whose primary responsibility is the 28 enforcement of laws of the United States; 29 (6) "Law enforcement officer", a person who is either: 30 (a) A peace officer certified by the Missouri peace officer standards and training 31 commission; 32 (b) A sheriff; 33 (c) A deputy sheriff; 34 (d) A member of the Missouri state highway patrol; or 35 (e) A federal law enforcement officer;
 - (8) "MULES", the Missouri uniform law enforcement system;

(7) "Petitioner", an eligible petitioner whose requested extreme risk protection

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order was issued by a court;

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39 (9) "Respondent", the person against whom an extreme risk protection order is 40 requested in a petition or, if the order is issued, the person against whom an extreme risk 41 protection order has been issued and is in effect.

- 571.752. 1. An eligible petitioner may file a petition with the circuit court requesting the court to enter an extreme risk protection order. The court may prescribe the manner and form of the petition.
- 2. The petition shall state sufficient facts to determine whether the eligible petitioner has a close relationship with the respondent and shall state sufficient facts to indicate that the respondent poses a significant risk of personal injury to himself, herself, or others by possessing a firearm.
- 3. The eligible petitioner shall sign and file an affidavit with the petition attesting that the facts alleged in the petition are true.
- 4. The petition shall state whether the respondent is licensed to carry a concealed weapon and whether the respondent is a law enforcement officer, local corrections officer, or employee of the department of corrections or is otherwise required to carry a weapon as a condition of his or her employment.
- 5. The petition shall identify the firearms the eligible petitioner knows the respondent possesses.
 - 571.754. 1. In an action brought under section 571.752, the court may issue an extreme risk protection order if it determines there is reasonable cause to believe the respondent poses a significant risk of personal injury to himself, herself, or others by possessing a firearm. In determining whether reasonable cause exists, the court shall consider:
 - (1) Testimony, documents, or other evidence offered in support of the request for the extreme risk protection order;
 - (2) Whether the respondent has previously inflicted or threatened to inflict personal injury on himself, herself, or others; and
 - (3) Any other relevant facts.
 - 2. If the eligible petitioner's relationship only qualifies under paragraph (g) of subdivision (2) of subsection 2 of section 571.750, the court shall issue an extreme risk protection order only if it determines the eligible petitioner and respondent have a sufficiently close relationship to justify the issuance of an order.
 - 3. The court may issue an extreme risk protection order without written or oral notice to the respondent if the court determines irreparable injury may occur before notice can be given or determines such notice may precipitate adverse action before an extreme risk protection order can be issued.

4. If an extreme risk protection order is issued, the respondent may file a motion to modify or rescind the order and request a hearing under the rules of the Missouri supreme court. The motion to modify or rescind the order shall be filed no later than fourteen days after the order is served on the respondent or after the respondent receives actual notice of the order. However, a motion to modify or rescind may be filed after fourteen days if good cause is shown.

5. The court shall conduct a hearing on a motion described under subsection 4 of this section no later than fourteen days after the date the motion is filed. If the petitioner's relationship only qualifies under paragraph (g) of subdivision (2) of subsection 2 of section 571.750, the court shall conduct a hearing on a motion under subsection 4 of this section no later than five days after the date the motion is filed.

571.756. 1. If the court issues an extreme risk protection order under section 571.754, the court order shall state:

- (1) That the respondent shall not purchase or possess a firearm;
- (2) If the order is issued under subsection 3 of section 571.754, that the respondent may file a motion to modify or rescind the order and request a hearing no later than fourteen days after the date the respondent is served with or receives actual notice of the order and that forms and filing instructions are available from the clerk of the court;
- (3) A designation of the law enforcement agency responsible for entering the order into MULES:
- (4) That a violation of the order shall subject the respondent to immediate arrest and to the civil and criminal contempt powers of the court and that, if found guilty of criminal contempt, the respondent may be imprisoned for no more than one hundred eighty days and may be fined no more than one thousand dollars; and
- (5) The date the order shall expire, which shall be no later than one year from the date of issuance.
- 2. An extreme risk protection order is effective and enforceable immediately upon service to the respondent or when the respondent receives actual notice of the order. The order may be enforced anywhere in this state by a law enforcement agency that receives a true copy of the order, is shown a copy of the order, or has verified the order's existence on MULES.
- 571.758. The clerk of a court that issues an extreme risk protection order shall perform the following acts immediately after the order is issued and without requiring a proof of service on the respondent:
- (1) Provide a true copy of the order to the law enforcement agency designated under subdivision (3) of subsection 1 of section 571.756;

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- 6 (2) Provide the petitioner with a minimum of two true copies of the order;
- (3) If the respondent is identified in the petition as a member of the Missouri state 8 highway patrol, notify the respondent's employer, if known, of the existence of the order; and 9
 - (4) Inform the petitioner that the petitioner may take a true copy of the order to the law enforcement agency designated under subdivision (3) of subsection 1 of section 571.756 to be immediately entered into MULES.
- 571.760. 1. An extreme risk protection order shall be served on the respondent by any method allowed under Missouri court rules. If the respondent has not been served, a law enforcement officer or clerk of the court who knows that the order exists may, at any time, serve the respondent with a true copy of the order or advise the respondent of the 5 existence of the order, the specific conduct enjoined, the penalties for violating the order, and the places where the respondent may obtain a copy of the order.
 - 2. The person who serves an extreme risk protection order or gives oral notice of the order shall file proof of service or proof of oral notice with the clerk of the court that issued the order. The clerk of the court shall immediately notify the law enforcement agency designated in the order if either:
 - (1) The clerk of the court receives proof that the respondent was served; or
 - (2) The order is rescinded, modified, or extended.
 - 571.762. 1. A law enforcement agency designated in an extreme risk protection order that receives a true copy of the order shall immediately and without requiring proof of service enter the order into MULES.
 - 2. A law enforcement agency that receives information under subsection 2 of section 571.760 shall enter the information into MULES.
 - 3. If an extreme risk protection order has not been served on the respondent, a law enforcement agency or officer responding to a call alleging a violation of the order shall serve the respondent with a true copy of the order or advise the respondent of the existence of the order, the specific conduct enjoined, the penalties for violating the order, and the places where the respondent may obtain a copy of the order. Subject to subsection 4 of this section, the law enforcement officer shall enforce the order and immediately enter or cause to be entered into MULES that the respondent has actual notice of the order. The law enforcement officer also shall comply with subsection 2 of section 571.760.
 - 4. If the respondent is first notified under subsection 3 of this section, the law enforcement officer shall give the respondent an opportunity to comply with the extreme risk protection order before the law enforcement officer makes a custodial arrest for

violation of the order. The respondent's failure to immediately comply with the order shall be grounds for an immediate custodial arrest.

- 5. The law enforcement agency ordered to seize a firearm pursuant to an extreme risk protection order may seize a firearm identified in the order from any place or from any person who has possession of the firearm. The law enforcement agency may also seize any other firearms discovered that are owned by or in the possession of the respondent if so provided in the extreme risk protection order or if allowed under other applicable law.
- 6. A law enforcement officer who seizes a firearm under subsection 5 of this section shall give a receipt for the firearm to the person from whom it was taken, which shall identify the firearm in detail. If no person is present at the time of seizure, the officer shall leave the receipt in the place where the officer found the firearm.
- 7. The law enforcement agency that seizes a firearm pursuant to an extreme risk protection order shall retain the firearm subject to such order.
- 8. In addition to any other order that the court determines is appropriate, the court shall order that the firearm be returned to the respondent when the respondent is no longer prohibited from owning a firearm or that the firearm be transferred to a licensed firearm dealer if the respondent sells or transfers ownership of the firearm to the dealer.
- 9. If a firearm is found in a location jointly occupied by multiple persons and such firearm is owned by a person other than the respondent, the law enforcement agency shall not seize the firearm if:
- (1) The firearm is stored so that the respondent does not have access to or control of the firearm; and
 - (2) There is no evidence of unlawful possession of the firearm by the owner.
- 10. If a gun safe is located in a location jointly-occupied by multiple persons and the gun safe is owned by a person other than the respondent, a law enforcement agency shall not search the gun safe except with a valid search warrant, in the owner's presence, or with the absent owner's consent.
- 11. If any person other than the respondent claims title to a firearm seized under subsection 5 of this section, the firearm shall be returned to the claimant if the court determines that the claimant is the lawful owner.
- 571.764. In response to a petitioner's motion or sua sponte, the court may extend an extreme risk protection order. Such extension may remain in effect for up to one year after the order's preceding expiration date. The court shall only issue an extension if probable cause that the respondent continues to pose a significant risk of personal injury to himself, herself, or others by possessing a firearm exists. The petitioner or the court, as

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6 applicable, shall give the respondent written notice of a hearing on a motion to extend the 7 order.

571.766. 1. A person who refuses or fails to comply with an extreme risk protection order is subject to the criminal contempt powers of the court and, if found guilty, may be imprisoned for no more than one hundred eighty days or may be fined no more than one thousand dollars, or both. The criminal penalty provided under this section may be imposed in addition to a penalty imposed for another criminal offense arising from the same conduct.

- 2. An extreme risk protection order may also be enforced under chapter 455.
- 3. An eligible petitioner or petitioner who knowingly and intentionally makes a false statement to the court in a petition, in support of a petition, or in support of an extension is subject to the contempt powers of the court.

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