Sponsor: REPRESENTATIVE STEPHENS

Printer's No. 3344

Amend Bill, page 1, lines 1 through 7, by striking out all of 1 said lines and inserting

- 3 Amending Titles 18 (Crimes and Offenses) and 42 (Judiciary and 4 Judicial Procedure) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated 5 Statutes, in firearms and other dangerous articles, further providing for persons not to possess, use, manufacture, 6 7 control, sell or transfer firearms; in community and municipal courts, further providing for masters; and adding 8
- 9 provisions relating to extreme risk protection orders.
- 10 Amend Bill, page 1, lines 10 through 19; pages 2 through 19,
- 11 lines 1 through 30; page 20, lines 1 through 14; by striking out
- all of said lines on said pages and inserting 12
- 13 Section 1. Section 6105(a)(2), (a.1) and (f)(4)(i) of Title 14 18 of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes are amended and 15 subsection (c) is amended by adding paragraphs to read: 16 § 6105. Persons not to possess, use, manufacture, control, sell
- 17 or transfer firearms.
 - (a) Offense defined. --* * *

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- (2) (i) A person who is prohibited from possessing, using, controlling, selling, transferring or manufacturing a firearm under paragraph (1) or subsection (b) or (c) shall have a reasonable period of time, not to exceed 60 days from the date of the imposition of the disability under this subsection, in which to sell or transfer that person's firearms to another eligible person who is not a member of the prohibited person's household.
- (ii) This paragraph shall not apply to any person whose disability is imposed pursuant to subsection (c)(6) or (10).
- (a.1) Penalty.--
- 33 (1) Except as provided under paragraph (1.1), a person 34 convicted of a felony enumerated under subsection (b) or a 35 felony under the act of April 14, 1972 (P.L.233, No.64),

known as The Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act, or any equivalent Federal statute or equivalent statute of any other state, who violates subsection (a) commits a felony of the second degree.

(1.1) The following shall apply:

- (i) A person convicted of a felony enumerated under subsection (b) or a felony under The Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act, or any equivalent Federal statute or equivalent statute of any other state, who violates subsection (a) commits a felony of the first degree if:
 - (A) at the time of the commission of a violation of subsection (a), the person has previously been convicted of an offense under subsection (a); or
 - (B) at the time of the commission of a violation of subsection (a), the person was in physical possession or control of a firearm, whether visible, concealed about the person or within the person's reach.
- (ii) The Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing, under 42 Pa.C.S. § 2154 (relating to adoption of guidelines for sentencing), shall provide for a sentencing enhancement for a sentence imposed pursuant to this paragraph.
- (2) A person who is the subject of an active protection from abuse order issued pursuant to 23 Pa.C.S. § 6108 (relating to relief), which order provided for the relinquishment of firearms, other weapons or ammunition during the period of time the order is in effect, commits a misdemeanor of the [first] second degree if he intentionally or knowingly fails to relinquish a firearm, other weapon or ammunition to the sheriff as required by the order unless, in lieu of relinquishment, he provides an affidavit which lists the firearms, other weapons or ammunition to the sheriff in accordance with either 23 Pa.C.S. § 6108(a)(7)(i)(B), 6108.2 (relating to relinquishment for consignment sale, lawful transfer or safekeeping) or 6108.3 (relating to relinquishment to third party for safekeeping).
- (2.1) A person who is the subject of an extreme risk protection order issued pursuant to 42 Pa.C.S. Ch. 64A (relating to extreme risk protection orders) commits a misdemeanor of the second degree if he intentionally or knowingly fails to relinquish a firearm or firearms license as required by the order.
 - (3) (i) A person commits a misdemeanor of the third degree if he intentionally or knowingly accepts possession of a firearm, other weapon or ammunition from a person he knows is the subject of an active protection from abuse order issued pursuant to 23 Pa.C.S. § 6108, which order provided for the relinquishment of the firearm, other weapon or ammunition during the period of

time the order is in effect[.], or intentionally or knowingly accepts possession of a firearm or firearms license from a person he knows is the subject of an extreme risk protection order issued pursuant to 42 Pa.C.S. Ch. 64A.

- (ii) This paragraph shall not apply to:
- (A) a third party who accepts possession of a firearm, other weapon or ammunition relinquished pursuant to 23 Pa.C.S. § 6108.3; or
- (B) a dealer licensed pursuant to section 6113 (relating to licensing of dealers) or subsequent purchaser from a dealer licensed pursuant to section 6113, who accepts possession of a firearm, other weapon or ammunition relinquished pursuant to 23 Pa.C.S. § 6108.2 or 42 Pa.C.S. Ch. 64A.
- (4) It shall be an affirmative defense to any prosecution under paragraph (3) that the person accepting possession of a firearm, other weapon or ammunition in violation of paragraph (3):
 - (i) notified the sheriff as soon as practicable that he has taken possession; and
 - (ii) relinquished possession of any firearm, other weapon or ammunition possessed in violation of paragraph (3) as directed by the sheriff.
- (5) A person who has accepted possession of a firearm, other weapon or ammunition pursuant to 23 Pa.C.S. § 6108.3 or a firearm or firearms license pursuant to 42 Pa.C.S. Ch. 64A commits a misdemeanor of the [first] second degree if he intentionally or knowingly returns a firearm, other weapon or ammunition to a defendant or respondent or intentionally or knowingly allows a defendant or respondent to have access to the firearm, other weapon or ammunition prior to [either] any of the following:
 - (i) The sheriff accepts return of the safekeeping permit issued to the party pursuant to 23 Pa.C.S. § 6108.3(d)(1)(i).
 - (ii) The issuance of a court order pursuant to subsection (f)(2) or 23 Pa.C.S. § 6108.1(b) (relating to return of relinquished firearms, other weapons and ammunition and additional relief) which modifies a valid protection from abuse order issued pursuant to 23 Pa.C.S. § 6108, which order provided for the relinquishment of the firearm, other weapon or ammunition by allowing the defendant to take possession of the firearm, other weapon or ammunition that had previously been ordered relinquished.
 - (iii) The expiration of an extreme risk protection order or the issuance of a court order that vacates or terminates an extreme risk protection order under 42

 Pa.C.S. Ch. 64A.

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(c) Other persons. -- In addition to any person who has been convicted of any offense listed under subsection (b), the following persons shall be subject to the prohibition of subsection (a):

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- (10) A person who is the subject of an active extreme risk protection order issued pursuant to 42 Pa.C.S. Ch. 64A. This prohibition shall terminate upon the vacation, expiration or termination of an active extreme risk protection order.
- (11) A person who has been convicted of an offense under subsection (a.1)(2.1) or (5). This prohibition shall terminate five years after the date of conviction, final release from confinement or final release from supervision, whichever is later.

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(f) Other exemptions and proceedings.--

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(4) (i) The owner of any seized or confiscated firearms or of any firearms ordered relinquished under 23 Pa.C.S. § 6108 or 42 Pa.C.S. Ch. 64A shall be provided with a signed and dated written receipt by the appropriate law enforcement agency. This receipt shall include, but not limited to, a detailed identifying description indicating the serial number and condition of the firearm. In addition, the appropriate law enforcement agency shall be liable to the lawful owner of said confiscated, seized or relinquished firearm for any loss, damage or substantial decrease in value of said firearm that is a direct result of a lack of reasonable care by the appropriate law enforcement agency.

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Section 2. Section 1126 of Title 42 is amended to read: \$ 1126. Masters.

The President Judge of the Philadelphia Municipal Court may appoint attorneys who are members of the Pennsylvania Bar to serve as masters in proceedings under 23 Pa.C.S. Ch. 61 (relating to protection from abuse) or 42 Pa.C.S. Ch. 64A (relating to extreme risk protection orders).

EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDERS

43 <u>Sec.</u>

- 44 64A01. Scope of chapter.
- 45 64A02. Definitions.
- 46 64A03. Preliminary matters.
- 47 64A04. Petition for extreme risk protection order.
- 48 <u>64A05</u>. <u>Interim extreme risk protection order</u>.
- 49 64A06. Hearing on petition.
- 50 <u>64A07</u>. Notice to law enforcement.
- 51 <u>64A08</u>. Service.

- 1 <u>64A09. Order after hearing.</u>
- 2 <u>64A10. Termination hearing.</u>
- 3 <u>64A11. Renewal of order.</u>
- 4 <u>64A12. Relinquishment of firearms.</u>
- 5 <u>64A13. Return of firearms.</u>
- 6 64A14. Abuse of process.
- 7 <u>64A15. Mental health and chemical dependency services.</u>
- 8 <u>§ 64A01</u>. Scope of chapter.
- 9 This chapter relates to extreme risk protection orders.
- 10 § 64A02. Definitions.

The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

"Court." A Court of Common Pleas in this Commonwealth.

"Extreme risk protection order." A court order prohibiting a person from having in the person's possession or control, purchasing or receiving or attempting to purchase or receive, a firearm, based upon a finding that the person presents a risk of suicide or of causing the death of, or serious bodily injury to, another person.

"Family or household member." Spouses or persons who have been spouses, persons living as spouses or who lived as spouses, parents and children, other persons related by consanguinity or affinity, current or former sexual or intimate partners or persons who share biological parenthood.

"Firearm." A weapon designed to or that may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or the frame or receiver of such weapon.

"Firearms dealer" or "dealer." A person licensed to sell firearms under 18 Pa.C.S. § 6113 (relating to licensing of dealers).

"Firearms license" or "license." A concealed carry license issued under 18 Pa.C.S. § 6109 (relating to licenses), safekeeping license issued under 23 Pa.C.S. § 6108.3 (relating to relinquishment to third party for safekeeping), hunting license required under 34 Pa.C.S. § 2701 (relating to license requirements) or any similar license issued pursuant to the laws of another state.

"Hearing officer." A magisterial district judge, judge of the Philadelphia Municipal Court, arraignment court magistrate appointed under section 1123 (relating to jurisdiction and venue), master appointed under section 1126 (relating to masters) and master for emergency relief.

"Law enforcement officer." An officer of the United States, of another state or political subdivision thereof or of the Commonwealth or political subdivision thereof, who is empowered by law to conduct investigations of or to make an arrest for an offense enumerated in this chapter or an equivalent crime in another jurisdiction and an attorney authorized by law to prosecute or participate in the prosecution of such offense.

"Serious bodily injury." Bodily injury that creates a

substantial risk of death or causes serious, permanent disfigurement or protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member or organ.

§ 64A03. Preliminary matters.

- (a) Standing.--A law enforcement officer or a family or household member of a person believed to present a risk of suicide or of causing the death of, or extreme bodily injury to, another person may file a petition requesting that the court issue an extreme risk protection order or renew an existing extreme risk protection order.
- (b) Filing fee. -- No filing fee may be charged for a petition under this chapter.
- (c) Effect of service. -- An extreme risk protection order is effective at the time of service.
- (d) Right to counsel.--A respondent under this chapter shall have the right to be represented by counsel. If the respondent cannot afford an attorney and meets the income guidelines applicable to representation by a public defender in a criminal case, the court shall appoint counsel upon the request of the respondent.
- § 64A04. Petition for extreme risk protection order.
- (a) Petition.--A petition for an extreme risk protection order shall set forth facts that demonstrate the risk presented by the respondent's ability to purchase firearms or have possession or control of firearms, and shall describe the number, types and locations of any firearms known or believed to be owned by the respondent or known or believed to be in the respondent's possession or control. If the court is closed or is unavailable during the business day, a petition may be filed with a hearing officer.
- (b) Evidence of risk.--The court or hearing officer may consider all relevant evidence, but in no case shall an order be issued under this chapter absent a demonstration of risk due to behaviors or events occurring in the preceding 24 months.
- (c) Factors.--In determining whether grounds exist to issue an extreme risk protection order, the court or hearing officer shall consider evidence of the following and the recency of any behaviors or events:
 - (1) Suicide threats or attempts.
 - (2) Threats or acts of violence or attempted acts of violence.
 - (3) Domestic abuse, including any violation of a protection from abuse order, under 23 Pa.C.S. Ch. 61 (relating to protection from abuse) or a similar law in another state.
 - (4) Cruelty to animals under 18 Pa.C.S. Ch. 55 Subch. B (relating to cruelty to animals) or a similar law in another state.
 - (5) Abuse of controlled substances or alcohol, or any criminal offense that involves controlled substances or alcohol.

interim extreme risk protection order under subsection (a), the

- court shall schedule a hearing on the petition to be held no more than 10 days from the date of the order.
- (e) Request for continuance. -- The respondent may request a continuance on a hearing scheduled to take place after the issuance of an interim order, which the court shall grant. No hearing shall be continued except with the consent of the respondent.
- § 64A06. Hearing on petition.

- (a) Rule.--Upon reviewing a petition filed under section 64A04 (relating to petition for extreme risk protection order), the court may issue an order for a hearing on the petition, which shall be scheduled to be held no more than 10 days from the date of the petition.
- (b) Request for continuance.--If the hearing is scheduled to take place fewer than three business days after service of the order, the court shall grant a continuance until at least three business days after service, if requested by the respondent. The court shall notify the respondent of the respondent's right to a continuance under this subsection.
- (c) Failure to appear.--If the respondent waives the right to be present at a hearing or fails to appear for a hearing on a petition scheduled under this section, the court may proceed with the hearing and may issue an extreme risk protection order in the respondent's absence.
- § 64A07. Notice to law enforcement.
- (a) Notice.--The court or hearing officer issuing an extreme risk protection order, an order for a hearing, or an order renewing, vacating or terminating an extreme risk protection order shall cause a copy of the order to be delivered to the sheriff, the local law enforcement agency and the Pennsylvania State Police.
- (b) Entry into database. -- Upon receipt of an extreme risk protection order or an order renewing, vacating or terminating an extreme risk protection order, the Pennsylvania State Police shall cause the order to be entered into the appropriate database so that notice of the order is provided through the Pennsylvania Instant Check System and the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Instant Criminal Background Check System. § 64A08. Service.
- (a) Service.--Service of an extreme risk protection order or an order for a hearing shall be made in person by the sheriff or a law enforcement officer, as directed by the court or hearing officer issuing the order. At the time of service, the sheriff or law enforcement officer shall provide the respondent with a copy of the petition.
- (b) Return.--Immediately upon completion of service of an
 extreme risk protection order, the sheriff or law enforcement
 officer completing service shall make a return of service to the
 court and shall provide a copy of the return of service to the
 petitioner.
- 51 § 64A09. Order after hearing.

- (a) Hearing and order.--The court shall issue an extreme risk protection order after conducting a hearing ordered under section 64A05 (relating to interim extreme risk protection order) or 64A06 (relating to hearing on petition), or after the respondent waives the right to a hearing under section 64A05, if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the respondent presents a risk of suicide or of causing the death of, or serious bodily injury to, another person.
- (b) Duration. -- An extreme risk protection order issued after a hearing shall be made effective for no less than three months nor more than one year.
 - (c) Contents of order. -- The order shall include:
 - (1) The date and time the order was issued.
 - (2) The time frame and manner in which the respondent may request a termination hearing.
 - (3) Instructions for relinquishment of any firearm that the respondent owns or that is in the respondent's possession or control, and any firearms license that is issued to the respondent.
 - (4) Notification of the penalties for violating the order.
- § 64A10. Termination hearing.

- (a) General rule. -- A respondent subject to an extreme risk protection order may submit one written request at any time during the effective period of the order for a hearing to determine whether the order should be terminated.
- (b) Notice.--Upon receipt of a request for a termination hearing, the court shall set a date for the hearing and shall provide notice of the hearing to the petitioner, the local law enforcement agency and the Pennsylvania State Police.
- (c) Burden of proof.--At a termination hearing, the respondent seeking termination of the order shall have the burden of proving, by clear and convincing evidence, that the respondent does not present a risk of suicide or of causing the death of, or serious bodily injury to, another person.

 § 64A11. Renewal of order.
- (a) Petition.--A petition to renew an extreme risk protection order shall set forth facts that support a renewal of the order. The court may deny the petition based on the information set forth in the petition or may schedule a hearing. The court shall provide notice of the hearing to the petitioner, the respondent, the local law enforcement agency and the Pennsylvania State Police.
- (b) Renewal of order. -- If the court finds by clear and convincing evidence, based on factors set forth under section 64A04 (relating to petition for extreme risk protection order), that the respondent continues to present a risk of suicide or of causing the death of, or serious bodily injury to, another person, the court may renew the extreme risk protection order for a duration of no fewer than three months and no more than one year from the date of the order.

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(c) Limitations. -- The following shall apply:
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- (1) A petition under this section must be filed at least 60 days prior to the expiration of the order.
- (2) A renewal hearing shall take place no later than 30 days prior to the expiration date set in an existing order.
- (3) No extreme risk protection order may be renewed more than twice under this section.
- § 64A12. Relinquishment of firearms.

- (a) Rule.--An extreme risk protection order issued under section 64A05 (relating to interim extreme risk protection order) or section 64A09 (relating to order after hearing) shall require the relinquishment of all firearms owned by the respondent or in the respondent's possession or control within 24 hours following service of the order, except for cause shown, in which case the court or hearing officer issuing the order shall specify the time for relinquishment of any or all of the respondent's firearms.
- (b) Relinquishment upon service. -- A law enforcement officer or sheriff serving an extreme risk protection order shall request that all firearms and any firearms license in the respondent's possession or control be immediately relinquished into the custody of the law enforcement officer or sheriff. A law enforcement officer taking custody of a firearm or firearms license under this subsection shall transfer the firearm or firearms license to the sheriff or to a firearms dealer for safekeeping.
- (c) Subsequent relinquishment.--A respondent shall, within the time frame specified in the order, relinquish to the sheriff or a firearms dealer any firearm or license remaining in the respondent's possession or control after the time of service. A respondent relinquishing a firearm directly to a dealer shall, within the time frame specified in the order, provide to the law enforcement agency or sheriff a copy of the affidavit described in subsection (f) in lieu of the firearm listed in the affidavit. A sheriff accepting an affidavit in lieu of a firearm shall file a copy with the court.
- (d) Receipt.--A sheriff or law enforcement officer taking custody of a firearm or license from a respondent shall provide the respondent with a copy of a signed and dated receipt. The receipt shall include a detailed description of each firearm and its condition and notification that firearms will be deemed abandoned when the conditions under 18 Pa.C.S. § 6128(a) (relating to abandonment of firearm, weapon or ammunition) are satisfied, and may then be disposed of in accordance with 18 Pa.C.S. § 6128. The sheriff or law enforcement officer issuing the receipt shall file the original with the court.
- (e) Transfer to firearms dealer. -- A respondent whose firearm is in the custody of a sheriff may request that the firearm be transferred to a firearms dealer for consignment sale, lawful transfer or safekeeping. Upon receiving the request, the sheriff shall transport the firearm to a dealer at no cost to the

respondent or the dealer.

(f) Affidavit.--A firearms dealer accepting custody of a firearm under this chapter shall provide the respondent, sheriff or law enforcement officer from which the dealer accepts custody with an affidavit on a form prescribed by the Pennsylvania State Police. A sheriff or law enforcement officer delivering custody of a firearm to a dealer shall file a copy of the affidavit with the court.

- (g) Contents of affidavit.--The affidavit shall include the following:
 - (1) The caption of the case in which the extreme risk protection order was issued.
 - (2) The name, address, date of birth and Social Security number of the respondent.
 - (3) A list of all firearms relinquished to the dealer and a detailed description of each firearm, including its condition and, if applicable, the manufacturer, model and serial number.
 - (4) The name and license number of the dealer and the address of the licensed premises.
 - (5) An acknowledgment that the dealer will not return a firearm to the respondent while the respondent is subject to an extreme risk protection order.
 - (6) An acknowledgment that the firearm, if sold or transferred, will be sold or transferred in compliance with 18 Pa.C.S. Ch. 61 (relating to firearms and other dangerous articles), and that no firearm will be returned to a respondent or any third party until the dealer has independently confirmed that the person requesting return of the firearm is legally eligible to possess firearms under Federal and State law.
- § 64A13. Return of firearms.
- (a) Return to respondent.--Subject to subsection (c), if, following a hearing, a court vacates an interim extreme risk protection order, the court shall order the immediate return of all relinquished firearms and licenses to the respondent. Upon termination or expiration of an extreme risk protection order, the respondent may request that the sheriff or firearms dealer in possession of a relinquished firearm or license return the firearm or license. Subject to subsection (c), the sheriff or dealer shall return the firearm or license to the respondent as soon as possible but not later than the end of the next business day after the day on which the respondent makes the request.
- (b) Third party claims. -- A third party may request the return of a relinquished firearm at any time by providing proof of ownership and a sworn affidavit. Proof of ownership may consist of a statement in the affidavit. The affidavit shall affirm the following:
 - (1) The third party will not intentionally or knowingly return a firearm to a person subject to an extreme risk protection order nor intentionally or knowingly allow a

person subject to an extreme risk protection order to have access to a firearm.

- (2) The third party understands that intentionally or knowingly allowing a person subject to an extreme risk protection order to have access to a firearm constitutes a misdemeanor of the second degree under 18 Pa.C.S. § 6105(a.1) (relating to persons not to possess, use, manufacture, control, sell or transfer firearms), punishable by up to two years' imprisonment and up to a \$5,000 fine and resulting in a five-year prohibition on firearm acquisition or possession.
- (3) If the third party is a member of the household of a person who is subject to an extreme risk protection order, that any firearm returned to the third party will be stored either in a gun safe to which the person does not have and will not be permitted to access, or in a location outside the home to which the person does not have access.
- (c) Background check.--Prior to returning a firearm to any person, the sheriff or firearms dealer in possession of the firearm shall independently confirm that the person requesting return of the firearm is legally eligible to possess firearms under Federal and State law. The sheriff or dealer receiving a request under subsection (a) shall conduct the required background check as soon as possible, but not later than the end of the next business day after the day on which the respondent makes the request.
- 26 § 64A14. Abuse of process.

- (a) False reporting. -- A person who gives information to a law enforcement officer knowing the information to be materially false, or with the intent to harass another, commits an offense under 18 Pa.C.S. § 4906 (relating to false reports to law enforcement authorities).
- (b) False swearing. -- A person who files a petition for an extreme risk protection order knowing the information in the petition to be materially false, or with the intent to harass another, commits an offense under 18 Pa.C.S. § 4903 (relating to false swearing).
- (c) Penalty.--A person convicted of false reporting or false swearing under this section or determined by the court to have acted in bad faith for the purpose of harassing the respondent shall be ordered to pay full restitution to the respondent. For purposes of this section, restitution shall include, but not be limited to, reasonable attorney fees, costs of storage and other expenses incurred by the respondent as a result of the false reporting or false swearing.
- (d) Grading. -- An offense under this section shall be graded as a misdemeanor of the second degree.
- 46 <u>as a misdemeanor of the second degree.</u>
 47 § 64A15. Mental health and chemical dependency services.
 48 <u>During any proceeding under this chapter, the court shall</u>
 49 <u>consider whether a mental health or chemical dependency</u>
 50 evaluation or any proceeding under the act of July 9, 1976
- 51 (P.L.817, No.143), known as the Mental Health Procedures Act, is

- 1 <u>necessary</u>, and may order an evaluation or proceeding as it deems
- 2 <u>necessary.</u>
- 3 Section 4. This act shall take effect on September 1, 2018, 4 or immediately, whichever is later.