Representatives Grad of Moretown and LaLonde of South Burlington move that the bill be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

* * * Firearms Transfer Background Checks * * *

Sec. 1. 13 V.S.A. § 4019 is amended to read:

§ 4019. FIREARMS TRANSFERS; BACKGROUND CHECKS

(a) As used in this section:

* * *

(4) “Licensed dealer” means a person issued a license as a dealer in firearms pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 923(a).

(5) “Proposed transferee” means an unlicensed person to whom a proposed transferor intends to transfer a firearm.

(6) “Proposed transferor” means an unlicensed person who intends to transfer a firearm to another unlicensed person.

(7) “Transfer” means to transfer ownership of a firearm by means of sale, trade, or gift.

(8) “Unlicensed person” means a person who has not been issued a license as a dealer, importer, or manufacturer in firearms pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 923(a).
(b)(1) Except as provided in subsection (e) of this section, an unlicensed person shall not transfer a firearm to another unlicensed person unless:

(A) the proposed transferor and the proposed transferee physically appear together with the firearm before a licensed dealer and request that the licensed dealer facilitate the transfer; and

(B) the licensed dealer agrees to facilitate the transfer.

(2) A person shall not, in connection with the transfer or attempted transfer of a firearm pursuant to this section, knowingly make a false statement or exhibit a false identification intended to deceive a licensed dealer with respect to any fact material to the transfer.

* * *

(d) A person shall not transfer a firearm to another person if:

(1) the transfer requires a background check under this section or under Federal law; and

(2) the licensed dealer facilitating the transfer has not been provided with a unique identification number for the transfer by the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, provided that if the identification number has not been provided within 90 days then the transfer may proceed.

(e)(1) An unlicensed person who transfers a firearm to another unlicensed person in violation of subdivision (b)(1) of this section shall be imprisoned not more than one year or fined not more than $500.00, or both.
A person who violates subdivision (b)(2) or subsection (d) of this section shall be imprisoned not more than one year or fined not more than $500.00, or both.

\( (e)(f) \) This section shall not apply to:

1. the transfer of a firearm by or to a law enforcement agency;
2. the transfer of a firearm by or to a law enforcement officer or member of the U.S. Armed Forces acting within the course of his or her official duties;
3. the transfer of a firearm from one immediate family member to another immediate family member; or
4. a person who transfers the firearm to another person in order to prevent imminent harm to any person, provided that this subdivision shall only apply while the risk of imminent harm exists.

\( (f)(g) \) A licensed dealer who facilitates a firearm transfer pursuant to this section shall be immune from any civil or criminal liability for any actions taken or omissions made when facilitating the transfer in reliance on the provisions of this section. This subsection shall not apply to reckless or intentional misconduct by a licensed dealer.

** Relief from Abuse Orders **

Sec. 3. 13 V.S.A. § 3001 is amended to read:

§ 3001. IMPEDEING PUBLIC OFFICERS
(a) A person who hinders an executive, judicial, law enforcement, civil, or military officer acting under the authority of this State or any subdivision thereof, or who removes a weapon from the person of a law enforcement officer, or who deprives a law enforcement officer of the use of a weapon, shall be imprisoned not more than three years or fined not more than $500.00, or both. For purposes of this section, law enforcement officer is defined under section 3019 of this title.

(b) A person present at a location during the lawful search for or seizure or removal of firearm pursuant to an order issued under 15 V.S.A. § 1103 or 1104 who refuses to obey instructions from a law enforcement officer to ensure the safe removal of firearms or to protect the safety of the officer or other persons present, shall be imprisoned not more than two years or fined not more than $500.00, or both.

(c) As used in this section:

(1) “weapon” means any device, instrument, material, or substance, whether animate or inanimate, excluding a firearm as defined in section 3019 of this title, which, in the manner it is used or is intended to be used, is known to be capable of producing death, serious bodily injury, or temporary disability.

(2) “Ensure the safe removal of firearms or to protect the safety of the officer or other persons present” includes instructions requiring a person to
temporarily vacate a location until a law enforcement officer determines that firearms have been removed from the premises.

Sec. 2. 15 V.S.A. § 1103 is amended to read:

§ 1103. REQUESTS FOR RELIEF

(a) Any family or household member may seek relief from abuse by another family or household member on behalf of himself or herself or his or her children by filing a complaint under this chapter. A minor 16 years of age or older, or a minor of any age who is in a dating relationship as defined in subdivision 1101(2) of this chapter, may file a complaint under this chapter seeking relief on his or her own behalf. The plaintiff shall submit an affidavit in support of the order.

* * *

(c)(1) The court shall make such orders as it deems necessary to protect the plaintiff or the children, or both, if the court finds that the defendant has abused the plaintiff, and:

(A) there is a danger of further abuse; or

(B) the defendant is currently incarcerated and has been convicted of one of the following: murder, attempted murder, kidnapping, domestic assault, aggravated domestic assault, sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault, stalking, aggravated stalking, lewd or lascivious conduct with a child, use of a child in a sexual performance, or consenting to a sexual performance.
(3)(A) The court order shall:

(i) **if there is evidence that the defendant is in possession of or has access to firearms, require the immediate relinquishment, until the expiration of the order, of all firearms that are in the defendant’s possession, ownership, or control or that another person possesses, owns, or controls on behalf of the defendant, unless the court makes a written finding by clear and convincing evidence relinquishment is not required to protect the safety of the victim or the public;**

(ii) **if the order includes a requirement to vacate, prohibit the defendant from residing at a residence where firearms can be accessed by the defendant, unless the court makes a written finding by clear and convincing evidence relinquishment is not required to protect the safety of the victim or the public;**

(iii) inform the defendant that he or she is prohibited from possessing firearms until the expiration of the order; and

(iv) **if the order requires relinquishment of firearms:**

(I) include all available information available to the court regarding the type, number, and location of firearms subject to the order;

(II) inform the defendant of the provisions of 20 V.S.A. § 2307(b)(1) regarding where the defendant is permitted to relinquish firearms.
including notice that third party storage of firearms is not permitted unless the

court has made the findings required by 20 V.S.A. § 2307(b)(2):

(III) require the defendant to relinquish the firearms pursuant to

the instructions of a law enforcement officer; and

(IV) require the defendant to provide the law enforcement

officer with:

(aa) the location of firearms, production or location of keys,

and combinations to locks for firearms, safes, and doors, unless firearms are

turned over without requiring law enforcement access to such locations; and

(bb) any other information that will assist the officer in the

expedited access, retrieval, or delivery of firearms subject to relinquishment.

* * *

(h)(1) Form complaints and form orders shall be provided by the Court

Administrator and shall be maintained by the clerks of the courts.

(2) The Complaint for Relief from Abuse and the Affidavit in Support

of Relief From Abuse Complaint shall include specific provisions collecting

information about the defendant’s firearms, including questions that permit the

plaintiff to state with particularity the type and location of any firearm in the

defendant’s possession, ownership, or control or that another person possesses,

owns, or controls on behalf of the defendant.

* * *
Sec 3. 15 V.S.A. § 1104 is amended to read:

§ 1104. EMERGENCY RELIEF

(a) In accordance with the Vermont Rules of Civil Procedure, temporary orders under this chapter may be issued ex parte, without notice to the defendant, upon motion and findings by the court that the defendant has abused the plaintiff or the plaintiff’s children, or both. The plaintiff shall submit an affidavit in support of the order. A minor 16 years of age or older, or a minor of any age who is in a dating relationship as defined in subdivision 1101(2) of this chapter, may seek relief on his or her own behalf. Relief under this section shall be limited as follows:

* * *

(4)(A) An order issued under this section shall:

(i) if the plaintiff’s complaint or affidavit indicates includes information that the defendant is in possession of or has access to possesses, owns, or controls firearms, require the immediate relinquishment, until the expiration of the order, of all firearms that are in the defendant’s possession, ownership, or control or that another person possesses, owns, or controls on behalf of the defendant, unless the court makes a written finding by clear and convincing evidence relinquishment is not required to protect the safety of the victim or the public.
(ii) if the order includes a requirement to vacate, prohibit the defendant from residing at a residence where firearms are present can be accessed by the defendant, unless the court makes a written finding by clear and convincing evidence relinquishment is not required to protect the safety of the victim or the public;

(iii) inform the defendant that he or she is prohibited from possessing firearms until the expiration of the order; and

(iv) if the order requires relinquishment of firearms:

   (I) include all available information available to the court regarding the type, number, and location of firearms subject to the order;

   (II) inform the defendant of the provisions of 20 V.S.A. § 2307(b)(1) regarding where the defendant is permitted to relinquish firearms, including notice that third party storage of firearms is not permitted unless the court has made the findings required by 20 V.S.A. § 2307(b)(2);

   (III) require the defendant to relinquish the firearms pursuant to the instructions of a law enforcement officer; and

   (IV) require the defendant to provide the law enforcement officer with:

   (aa) the location of firearms, production or location of keys, and combinations to locks for firearms, safes, and doors, unless firearms are turned over without requiring law enforcement access to such locations; and
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(bb) any other information that will assist the officer in the 
expedited access, retrieval, or delivery of firearms subject to relinquishment.

(v) notify the defendant that after having been served with a 
temporary order issued pursuant to this section, the defendant shall be required 
to adhere to the provisions of any subsequent order immediately upon issuance 
of the subsequent order.

(vi) notify the defendant that subsequent orders may be served by 
first class mail; and

(v) inform the defendant that third party storage of firearms is not 
permitted unless the court has made the findings required by 20 V.S.A. 
§ 2307(b)(2).

* * *

(c)(1) Form complaints, and form orders, and return of service forms shall 
be provided by the Court Administrator and shall be maintained by the clerks 
of the courts.

(2)(A) The Complaint for Relief from Abuse and the Affidavit in 
Support of Relief From Abuse Complaint shall include specific provisions 
collecting information about the defendant’s firearms, including questions that 
permit the plaintiff to state with particularity the type and location of any 
firearm in the defendant’s possession, ownership, or control or that another 
person possesses, owns, or controls on behalf of the defendant.
(B) The Return of Service shall include provisions permitting the law enforcement officer to make the indications required by subdivision 1105(e)(1)(A) of this title.

* * *

Sec. 4. 13 V.S.A. § 4017a is added to read:

§ 4017a. PERSONS SUBJECT TO RELIEF FROM ABUSE ORDERS; PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF FIREARMS

(a) A person shall not possess, ship, transport, or receive a firearm if the person is the subject of an emergency relief from abuse order issued pursuant to 15 V.S.A. § 1103 or a final relief from abuse order issued pursuant to 15 V.S.A. § 1104.

(b) A person who violates this section shall be imprisoned not more than two years or fined not more than $1,000.00, or both.

Sec. 5. 15 V.S.A. § 1105 is amended to read:

§ 1105. SERVICE; WARRANTS

(a) A complaint or ex parte temporary order or final order issued under this chapter shall be served in accordance with the Vermont Rules of Civil Procedure and may be served by any law enforcement officer. A court that issues an order under this chapter during court hours shall promptly transmit the order electronically or by other means to a law enforcement agency for service.
(b) A defendant who attends a hearing held under section 1103 or 1104 of this title at which a temporary or final order under this chapter is issued and who receives notice from the court on the record that the order has been issued shall be deemed to have been served. A defendant notified by the court on the record shall be required to adhere immediately to the provisions of the order. However, even when the court has previously notified the defendant of the order, the court shall transmit the order for additional personal service by a law enforcement agency or serve the order by first class mail to the defendant’s last known address.

(2) A defendant who has been served with a temporary order issued under section 1103 of this title may be served with all subsequent orders in the case by first class mail to the defendant’s last known address. The defendant shall inform the court of any changes to the defendant’s address. The subsequent order, including any changes made to the temporary order, shall be effective when the subsequent order is issued.

(2) An ex parte temporary order issued under this chapter shall remain in effect until it is either dismissed by the court or the petition is denied at the final hearing. If a final order is issued, the temporary order shall remain in effect until personal service of the final order.

(c) Abuse orders shall be served by the law enforcement agency at the earliest possible time and shall take precedence over other summonses and
orders. Orders shall be served in a manner calculated to ensure the safety of the plaintiff. Methods of service that include advance notification to the defendant shall not be used. The person making service shall file a return of service with the court stating the date, time, and place at which the order was delivered personally to the defendant.

(d) If service of a notice of hearing issued under section 1103 or 1104 of this title cannot be made before the scheduled hearing, the court shall continue the hearing and extend the terms of the order upon request of the plaintiff for such additional time as it deems necessary to achieve service on the defendant.

(e)(1)(A) A complaint or ex parte temporary order or final order requiring relinquishment of firearms that is served pursuant to this section shall be accompanied by a return of service form on which the law enforcement officer shall indicate with specificity:

(i) whether and how many firearms were relinquished by the defendant at the time of service; and

(ii) whether a warrant is being sought; and

(ii) if obtainable with reasonable effort, the defendant’s mailing address for service of future orders.

(ii) whether a law enforcement officer has attempted to contact the plaintiff after service of the order and prior to the return of service being filed with the court.
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(B) The court shall provide a copy of the return of service to the
plaintiff.

(C) After the law enforcement officer has made the indications
required by subdivision (1)(A) of this subsection, the return of service and the
affidavit shall be filed with the court at the earliest possible time and shall take
precedence over other summonses and orders. Failure to properly make or
complete the indications required by subdivision (1)(A) of this subsection
shall not affect the validity of the service.

(2) If the defendant does not relinquish firearms upon service of the
order in a timely manner, and the law enforcement officer has probable cause
to believe the defendant possesses, owns, or controls firearms, the officer shall
unless a judicially recognized exception to the warrant requirement applies,
submit the return of service form to the court along with file with the court an
affidavit and an application for requesting that a warrant for seizure of the
firearms be issued pursuant to Vermont Rule of Criminal Procedure 41.

(3) If the defendant does not relinquish firearms upon service of the
order, and the law enforcement officer has a reasonable suspicion that the
defendant possesses, owns, or controls firearms, the officer shall investigate
the matter within 48 hours, or as soon as practicable. If the officer determines
that there is probable cause to believe the defendant possesses, owns, or
controls firearms, the officer shall submit the return of service form pursuant to
subdivision (2) of this subsection. If the officer does not determine that probable cause exists, the return of service shall include a statement describing the efforts that were made to establish probable cause during the investigation.

(2) The court may issue a warrant under this subsection for seizure of firearms from the defendant if the court finds, in response to an application for a warrant filed by a law enforcement officer pursuant to Rule 41 of the Vermont Rules of Criminal Procedure, that there is probable cause to believe:

(i) there are firearms in the defendant’s possession, ownership, or control while the an order with a firearms relinquishment condition is in effect; and

(ii) a search for and seizure of the firearms is necessary to protect the life, health, or well-being of a victim on whose behalf the relief is sought.

(B) This subdivision shall not be construed to prevent the court from issuing a warrant for search and seizure related to a different abuse prevention order violation.

(3) A law enforcement officer acting on behalf of the law enforcement agency that served the order shall attempt to contact the plaintiff after firearms are relinquished by or seized from the defendant in connection with an order served pursuant to this section.

(3) (A) Law enforcement agencies and law enforcement officers shall be immune from civil or criminal liability for any act undertaken or omission.
made in good faith reliance on the provisions of this section of this subchapter, including:

(i) failing to search for, learn of, or locate, or seize a firearm while executing a warrant issued pursuant to this subsection, or for;

(ii) returning a seized or relinquished weapon to its owner if the owner is not prohibited from owning or possessing firearms under state or Federal law;

(iii) causing damage to any property, including a safe damaged while accessing or removing firearms;

(iv) enforcing a court order or search warrant; or

(v) conducting a search or seizure pursuant to a judicially recognized exception to the warrant requirement.

(B) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to create a legal duty for a law enforcement officer or agency to a plaintiff or any other person, and no action may be filed against a law enforcement agency or officer based upon a claim for which there is no liability under this subdivision (3).

(4) Non-evidentiary firearms relinquished or seized pursuant to this subsection or subsections 1103(c) or 1104(a) of this title shall be relinquished, transported, and stored pursuant to 20 V.S.A. § 2307.

(B) A law enforcement agency shall be immune from civil or criminal liability for any damage or deterioration of firearms relinquished or
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seized pursuant to this subsection or subsections 1103(c) or 1104(a) of this

title. This subdivision (B) shall not apply if the damage or deterioration

occurred as a result of recklessness, gross negligence, or intentional

misconduct by the law enforcement agency:

(f)(1) On or before January 1 of each year, any law enforcement agency

that has within the previous year served a temporary or final order pursuant to

this chapter shall report to the Department of Public Safety:

(A) the total number of temporary orders the agency served during

the previous year;

(B) the total number of final orders the agency served during the

previous year; and

(C) the number of nonevidentiary firearms the agency collected

during the previous year while serving a temporary or final order pursuant to

this chapter.

(2) On or before January 31 of each year, the Department of Public

Safety shall report the data it has received pursuant to this subsection to the

House and Senate Committees on Judiciary.

* * *

Sec. 6. 15 V.S.A. § 1101 is amended to read:

§ 1101. DEFINITIONS
The following words as used in this chapter shall have the following meanings:

(7) “Relinquishment of a firearm” means to give up, pursuant to the instructions of a law enforcement officer, possession or control of a firearm to a cooperating law enforcement agency, an approved federally licensed firearms dealer, or a third party approved by the court pursuant to 20 V.S.A. § 2307(b)(2).

(8) “Instructions of a law enforcement officer” includes instructions related to:

(A) the location of firearms, production or location of keys, and combinations to locks for firearms, safes, and doors;

(B) the time, place, manner and conditions of relinquishment; and

(C) any other information that will assist the officer in the expedited access, retrieval, or delivery of firearms subject to relinquishment.

Sec. 7. 15 V.S.A. § 1116 is added to read:

§ 1116. EXISTING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER AUTHORITY UNAFFECTED

Nothing in this subchapter shall be construed to in any way limit or affect the authority of law enforcement officers under existing law or procedure.
including any lawful authority to control the movement of individuals at a
scene in the interest of protecting safety.

*** Extreme Risk Protection Orders ***

Sec. 8. 13 V.S.A. § 4051 is amended to read:

§ 4051. DEFINITIONS

As used in this subchapter:

(7) “Household member” has the same meaning as in 15 V.S.A. § 1101.

Sec. 9. 13 V.S.A. § 4052 is amended to read:

§ 4052. JURISDICTION AND VENUE; FILING

(c) Proceedings under this chapter shall be commenced in the county where
the law enforcement agency is located, the county where the family or
household member or the respondent resides, or the county where the events
giving rise to the petition occur.

(d) A petition or motion filed by a family or household member pursuant to
subsection 4053(a) or 4054(a) of this title shall be filed during the court’s
regular business hours only.

Sec. 10. 13 V.S.A. § 4053 is amended to read:

§ 4053. PETITION FOR EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDER
(a) A State’s Attorney or, the Office of the Attorney General, or a family or household member may file a petition requesting that the court issue an extreme risk protection order prohibiting a person from purchasing, possessing, or receiving a dangerous weapon or having a dangerous weapon within the person’s custody or control. The petitioner shall submit an affidavit in support of the petition.

* * *

Sec. 11. 13 V.S.A. § 4054 is amended to read:

§ 4054. EMERGENCY RELIEF: TEMPORARY EX PARTE ORDER

(a)(1) A State’s Attorney or, the Office of the Attorney General, or a family or household member may file a motion requesting that the court issue an extreme risk protection order ex parte, without notice to the respondent. A law enforcement officer may notify the court that an ex parte extreme risk protection order is being requested pursuant to this section, but the court shall not issue the order until after the motion is submitted.

(B) A motion filed under this section by a family or household member may only be based on an allegation that the petitioner poses an imminent and extreme risk of causing harm to another person, and shall not be based on an allegation that the respondent poses an imminent and extreme risk of causing harm to himself or herself.

* * *
Sec. 12. 13 V.S.A. § 4055 is amended to read:

§ 4055. TERMINATION AND RENEWAL MOTIONS

(b)(1) A State’s Attorney or the Office of the Attorney General, or a family or household member may file a motion requesting that the court renew an extreme risk protection order issued under this section or section 4053 of this title for an additional period of up to six months. The motion shall be accompanied by an affidavit and shall be filed not more than 30 days and not less than 14 days before the expiration date of the order. The motion and affidavit shall comply with the requirements of subsection 4053(c) of this title, and the moving party shall have the burden of proof by clear and convincing evidence.

Sec. 8. 13 V.S.A. § 4057 is amended to read:

§ 4057. PROCEDURE

(a) Except as otherwise specified, proceedings commenced under this subchapter shall be in accordance with the Vermont Rules for Family Proceedings and shall be in addition to any other available civil or criminal remedies.
(d)(1) For purposes of a petition filed pursuant to this subchapter, a health care provider may notify a law enforcement officer when the provider believes in good faith that disclosure of the information is necessary to prevent or lessen a serious and imminent threat to the health or safety of a person or the public.

(2) As used in this subsection:

(A) “Health care provider” has the same meaning as in 18 V.S.A. § 9432.

(B) “Necessary to prevent or lessen a serious and imminent threat to the health or safety of a person or the public” includes circumstances when the health care provider reasonably believes that the patient poses an extreme risk of causing harm to himself or herself or another person by purchasing, possessing, or receiving a dangerous weapon or by having a dangerous weapon within his or her custody or control.

*** Conditions of Release Prior to Trial ***

Sec. 9. 13 V.S.A. § 7554 is amended to read:

§ 7554. RELEASE PRIOR TO TRIAL

(a) Release; conditions of release. Any person charged with an offense, other than a person held without bail under section 7553 or 7553a of this title, shall at his or her appearance before a judicial officer be ordered released pending trial in accordance with this section.

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(2) If the judicial officer determines that conditions of release imposed to ensure appearance will not reasonably protect the public, the judicial officer may impose in addition the least restrictive of the following conditions or the least restrictive combination of the following conditions that will reasonably ensure protection of the public:

* * *

(G) Require a defendant not to possess firearms or other weapons.

* * *

*** Reports ***

Sec. 10. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY REPORT

On or before December 15, 2020, 2021, the Department of Public Safety shall report to inform the House and Senate Committees on Judiciary on the progress of its modernization reform program, including data collection and reporting, and the steps it has taken to provide assistance to local law enforcement agencies in seizing and storing relinquished firearms.

Sec. 11. ATTORNEY GENERAL REPORT

On or before December 15, 2020, 2021, the Attorney General’s Office shall report to the House and Senate Committees on Judiciary on the progress of the Firearms Technical Assistance Project in implementing this Act, including any remaining barriers to implementation implementing this Act.

* * * Effective Date * * *
Sec. 12. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on passage July 1, 2020.