8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

1	BILL
2	54TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2019
3	INTRODUCED BY
4	
5	
6	DISCUSSION DRAFT
7	
8	
9	
10	AN ACT
11	RELATING TO DOMESTIC AFFAIRS; CREATING THE EXTREME RISK
12	PROTECTION ORDER ACT; PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE OF COURT
13	ORDERS TO REQUIRE THE RELINQUISHMENT OF FIREARMS FOR SOME
14	PERIOD UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES; PROVIDING PENALTIES;
15	AMENDING AND ENACTING SECTIONS OF THE NMSA 1978.
16	
17	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

SECTION 1. [NEW MATERIAL] SHORT TITLE.--Sections 1 through 16 of this act may be cited as the "Extreme Risk Protection Order Act".

**SECTION 2.** [NEW MATERIAL] DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Extreme Risk Protection Order Act:

A. "extreme risk protection order" means an order issued by a court pursuant to Section 5, 6 or 7 of the Extreme Risk Protection Order Act;

- B. "firearm" means any weapon that will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosion; the frame or receiver of any such weapon; or any firearm muffler or firearm silencer.

  "Firearm" includes any handgun, rifle or shotgun;
- C. "household member" means a spouse, former spouse, parent, present or former stepparent, present or former parent-in-law, grandparent, grandparent-in-law, child, stepchild, grandchild, a person who has a child in common with another person, regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time, or a person with whom the petitioner has been in a dating or intimate relationship.

  Cohabitation is not necessary to be deemed a household member for purposes of this section;
- D. "law enforcement officer" means a public official or public officer vested by law with a duty to maintain public order or to make arrests for crime, whether that duty extends to all crimes or is limited to specific crimes;
- E. "petitioner" means a household member as defined in Subsection C of this section or law enforcement officer as defined in Subsection D of this section;
- F. "respondent" means the person identified in an extreme risk protection order petition, or subject to an extreme risk protection order, issued pursuant to Section 5, 6
  .210975.1

or 7 of the Extreme Risk Protection Order Act;

- G. "safety device" means a device that, when installed on a firearm, is designed to prevent the firearm from being operated without first deactivating the device; and
- H. "secure gun storage" means a safe, gun safe, gun case, lock box or other device that is designed to, or can be used to, store a firearm and that is designed to be unlocked only by means of a key, a combination or other similar means.
- SECTION 3. [NEW MATERIAL] PETITION FOR EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDER--CONTENTS--STANDARD FORMS.--
- A. A petitioner may seek an extreme risk protection order by filing a petition in the district court of the judicial district where either the petitioner or respondent resides or is sheltered. Law enforcement agencies and the clerk of the court shall make available upon request standard simplified petition forms with instructions for completion approved by the administrative office of the courts.
- B. A petition for an extreme risk protection order shall be made under oath and shall be accompanied by a sworn affidavit setting out specific facts demonstrating the grounds for the order.
- C. A petition for an extreme risk protection order shall contain:
- (1) the name and address of the petitioner; provided that upon the request of the petitioner, the address .210975.1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

shall not be listed on the petition but shall be disclosed to the court for purposes of service. Whether or not the court issues an extreme risk protection order, an address not listed on a petition shall not be disclosed except as ordered by the court:

- the respondent's name and address, if known;
- a description of the number, types and (3) locations of firearms or ammunition that the petitioner believes the respondent has custody of, controls, owns or possesses;
- a description of the relationship between the parties;
- notice of whether there has been issued an (5) extreme risk protection order pursuant to the Extreme Risk Protection Order Act, an order of protection pursuant to the Family Violence Protection Act, a civil restraining order pursuant to Rule 1-066 NMRA or a similar order under the laws of another state between the parties or against the respondent; and
- notice of whether there is a pending lawsuit, complaint, petition or other action between the parties under the laws of this state.
- The court administrator shall verify the terms of any order disclosed pursuant to Subsection C of this .210975.1

section. The court shall not delay granting relief because of the existence of an order or legal action between the parties or the requirement to verify the terms of an existing order.

- E. If a law enforcement officer alleges in a petition that a respondent poses an immediate and present danger of causing personal injury to a household member, or alleges that a household member is or has been the target of a threat or act of violence by the respondent, the law enforcement officer shall make a good faith effort to notify each adult household member of the respondent:
- (1) that the law enforcement officer intends to petition, or has petitioned, a court for an extreme risk protection order; and
- (2) of the availability of relevant domestic violence or stalking advocacy or counseling resources, as appropriate.
- F. The requirement to provide notice to household members of the respondent pursuant to Subsection E of this section shall not delay the issuance of an emergency or temporary extreme risk protection order.
- G. Health records and other health information provided in a petition or considered as evidence in a proceeding under the Extreme Risk Protection Order Act shall not be disclosed to the extent that they identify a respondent or petitioner; provided that the information shall be provided .210975.1

to a law enforcement agency as necessary to fulfill the
requirements of the Extreme Risk Protection Order Act.
Aggregate statistical data indicating the number of extreme
risk protection orders issued, renewed, denied, dissolved or
terminated shall be available to the public upon request.
H. Remedies granted pursuant to the Extreme Risk
Protection Order Act are in addition to and shall not limit
other civil or criminal remedies available to the parties.
SECTION 4. [NEW MATERIAL] FORBEARANCE OF COSTS ASSOCIATED
WITH EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDERS
A. Except as provided in Subsection B of this
section, a petitioner for an extreme risk protection order
shall not be required to bear the cost of:
(1) the filing, issuance or service of a
petition for an extreme risk protection order;
(2) the filing, issuance or service of a
warrant;
(3) the filing, issuance or service of a
witness subpoena;
(4) service of an extreme risk protection

- (4) service of an extreme risk protection order issued pursuant to Section 5, 6, 7 or 8 of the Extreme Risk Protection Order Act;
- (5) obtaining law enforcement reports or photographs or copies of photographs relating to the allegations in the petition; or

.210975.1

- (6) any cost associated with the confiscation, storage or destruction of a firearm confiscated pursuant to the Extreme Risk Protection Order Act.
- B. The court may impose the costs described in Subsection A of this section against the petitioner if the court determines that the petitioner filed the petition in bad faith or with malicious purpose.

# SECTION 5. [NEW MATERIAL] EMERGENCY EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDERS.--

- A. A district court may issue an emergency extreme risk protection order when a law enforcement officer states to the court in person or by telephone, facsimile, electronic mail or other reliable electronic means the need for an emergency extreme risk protection order if the court finds reasonable grounds to believe that the respondent poses an immediate danger of causing personal injury to self or others by having custody, control or possession of a firearm or ammunition. The statement shall include the location and telephone number of the respondent, if known.
- B. A law enforcement officer who receives an emergency extreme risk protection order from the court, whether in writing, by telephone or by facsimile transmission, shall:
- (1) if necessary, pursuant to the judge's oral approval, write and sign the order on an approved form;
  - (2) if possible, immediately serve a signed

copy of the order on the respondent and complete the appropriate affidavit of service; and

- (3) after service, provide the original order to the court by the close of business on the next business day.
- C. A district judge shall be available as determined by each judicial district to hear petitions for an emergency extreme risk protection order when the court is closed.
- D. An emergency extreme risk protection order shall expire ten days after issuance. The court shall conduct a hearing within ten days of the issuance of an emergency extreme risk protection order to determine if a one-year extreme risk protection order shall be issued pursuant to Section 7 of the Extreme Risk Protection Order Act; provided that if notice of hearing cannot be served within seventy-two hours of issuance, the emergency extreme risk protection order shall be automatically extended for ten days. A respondent may seek an extension of the hearing date at any time before the hearing; provided that the emergency extreme risk protection order shall automatically be extended for any extension of time granted the respondent.
- E. An emergency extreme risk protection order shall include:
- (1) a statement that the respondent shall not have custody or control of, purchase, possess or receive or .210975.1

attempt to purchase or receive a firearm or ammunition while the order is in effect:

- (2) a description of the requirements for relinquishment of firearms and ammunition under Section 10 of the Extreme Risk Protection Order Act;
- (3) a statement of the grounds asserted for the order;
- (4) a notice of the hearing required under Section 7 of the Extreme Risk Protection Order Act to determine whether the court shall issue a one-year extreme risk protection order, including the address of the court and the date and time when the hearing is scheduled;
- (5) a statement that at the hearing the court may extend the order for one year;
- (6) a statement that the respondent may seek the advice of an attorney as to any matter connected with the order and that the attorney should be consulted promptly so that the attorney may assist the person in any matter connected with the order; and
- (7) a statement that violation of a provision of the order is a misdemeanor punishable pursuant to Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.
- F. An emergency extreme risk protection order shall be personally served on the respondent by a law enforcement officer in accordance with Rule 1-004(f) NMRA. If personal .210975.1

service by a law enforcement officer is not possible, service may be effected in any manner directed by the court issuing the order in accordance with Rule 1-004 NMRA.

# SECTION 6. [NEW MATERIAL] TEMPORARY EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDERS.--

- A. A petitioner may request that a temporary extreme risk protection order be issued ex parte prior to a hearing for a one-year extreme risk protection order by including in the petition detailed allegations based on personal knowledge that the respondent poses an immediate danger of causing personal injury to self or others by having custody, control or possession of a firearm or ammunition.
- B. Upon the filing of a petition for a temporary extreme risk protection order, which shall expire ten days after issuance, the court shall:
- (1) grant a temporary extreme risk protection order if the court finds reasonable grounds to believe that the respondent poses an immediate danger of causing personal injury to self or others by having custody, control or possession of a firearm or ammunition;
- (2) issue or deny a temporary extreme risk protection order on the same day that the petition is submitted to the court unless the petition is filed too late in the day to permit effective review, in which case the order shall be issued or denied on the next business day;

2

3

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

- cause the temporary extreme risk (3) protection order together with notice of hearing to be served immediately on the respondent;
- conduct a hearing within ten days of the (4) issuance of a temporary extreme risk protection order to determine if a one-year extreme risk protection order shall be issued pursuant to Section 7 of the Extreme Risk Protection Order Act; provided that if notice of hearing cannot be served within seventy-two hours, the temporary extreme risk protection order shall be automatically extended for ten days. A respondent may seek an extension of the hearing date at any time before the hearing; provided that the temporary extreme risk protection order shall automatically be extended for any extension of time granted the respondent; and
- if a temporary extreme risk protection order is not granted, serve notice to appear upon the parties and hold a hearing on the petition for a one-year extreme risk protection order pursuant to Section 7 of the Extreme Risk Protection Order Act within ten days of the denial of the temporary extreme risk protection order petition. A petitioner may seek an extension of time before the hearing.
- C. Prior to issuing a temporary extreme risk protection order, the court should ensure that a reasonable search is conducted for:
- criminal history records related to the (1) .210975.1

11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24

respondent; and
-----------------

1

2

3

4

5

7

8

9

10

- (2) civil orders of protection or restraining orders related to the respondent.
- D. In determining whether grounds for a temporary extreme risk protection order exist, the judge may consider all relevant evidence presented by the petitioner and other relevant evidence regarding the respondent, including evidence of facts relating to any:
- (1) act or threat of violence against self or another, whether or not involving a firearm;
- (2) unlawful, reckless or negligent use, display, storage, possession or brandishing of a firearm;
- (3) violation of an order of protection issued pursuant to the Family Violence Protection Act, a civil harassment restraining order issued pursuant to Rule 1-066 NMRA or a similar law in another state;
- (4) misuse of controlled substances or alcohol or any arrest for a criminal offense that involves controlled substances or alcohol; or
- (5) the recent acquisition of a firearm, ammunition or other deadly weapon.
- E. The court may also consider the time that has elapsed since an event described in Subsection D of this section.
- F. A temporary extreme risk protection order shall .210975.1

include

- (1) a statement that the respondent may not have custody or control of, purchase, possess, or receive or attempt to purchase or receive a firearm or ammunition while the order is in effect:
- (2) a description of the requirements for relinquishment of firearms and ammunition under Section 10 of the Extreme Risk Protection Order Act;
- (3) a statement of the grounds asserted for the order;
- (4) a notice of the hearing required under Section 7 of the Extreme Risk Protection Order Act to determine whether the court shall issue a one-year extreme risk protection order, including the address of the court and the date and time when the hearing is scheduled;
- (5) a statement that at the hearing the court may extend the order for one year;
- (6) a statement that the respondent may seek the advice of an attorney as to any matter connected with the order and that the respondent should consult an attorney promptly so that the attorney may assist the respondent in any matter connected with the order; and
- (7) a statement that violation of any provision of the order is a misdemeanor punishable pursuant to Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.

G. A temporary extreme risk protection order shall be personally served on the respondent by a law enforcement officer in accordance with Rule 1-004(f) NMRA. If personal service by a law enforcement officer is not possible, service may be effected in any manner directed by the court issuing the order in accordance with Rule 1-004 NMRA.

# SECTION 7. [NEW MATERIAL] ONE-YEAR EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDERS.--

- A. A petitioner requesting a one-year extreme risk protection order shall include in the petition detailed allegations based on personal knowledge that the respondent poses a significant danger of causing personal injury to self or others by having in the respondent's custody or control, purchasing, possessing or receiving a firearm or ammunition.
- B. Before issuing a one-year extreme risk protection order, the court shall examine under oath the petitioner and any witness the petitioner may produce. The court shall also ensure that a reasonable search has been conducted for:
- (1) criminal history records related to the respondent; and
- (2) civil orders of protection or restraining orders related to the respondent.
- C. In determining whether to issue a one-year extreme risk protection order under this section, the court .210975.1

25

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23

shall consider all relevant evidence presented by the petitioner and shall also consider other relevant evidence, including evidence of the facts identified in Subsection D of Section 6 of the Extreme Risk Protection Order Act.

- D. If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence at the hearing that the respondent poses a significant danger of personal injury to self or others by having custody or control, purchasing, possessing or receiving a firearm or ammunition, the court shall issue a one-year extreme risk protection order.
- E. The court shall dissolve any emergency or temporary extreme risk protection order in effect against the respondent when the court grants or denies a one-year extreme risk protection order.
- F. A one-year extreme risk protection order shall include:
- (1) a statement that the respondent shall not have custody or control of, purchase, possess or receive or attempt to purchase or receive a firearm or ammunition while the order is in effect;
- (2) a description of the requirements for relinquishment of firearms and ammunition under Section 10 of the Extreme Risk Protection Order Act;
  - (3) a statement of the grounds for the order;
  - (4) the date and time the order expires;

•		

- (5) the address of the court that issued the order;
- (6) a statement that the respondent shall have the right to request one hearing to terminate the order at any time during its effective period;
- (7) a statement that the respondent may seek the advice of an attorney as to any matter connected with the order; and
- (8) a statement that violation of any provision of the order is a misdemeanor punishable pursuant to Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.
- G. If the respondent fails to appear at the hearing, a one-year extreme risk protection order issued pursuant to this section shall be personally served on the respondent by a law enforcement officer in accordance with Rule 1-004(f) NMRA. If personal service by a law enforcement officer is not possible, service may be effected in any manner directed by the court issuing the order in accordance with Rule 1-004 NMRA.
- SECTION 8. [NEW MATERIAL] TERMINATION OF ONE-YEAR EXTREME
  RISK PROTECTION ORDERS.--
- A. A respondent to a one-year extreme risk protection order issued under Section 7 of the Extreme Risk Protection Order Act may submit one written request for a hearing to terminate the order at any time during the effective .210975.1

period of the order.

- B. Upon receipt of the request for termination, the court shall set a date for a hearing. Notice of the request shall be served on the petitioner in accordance with Rule 1-004 NMRA. The hearing shall occur no sooner than fourteen days and no later than thirty days from the date of service of the request upon the petitioner.
- C. The respondent seeking termination of the oneyear extreme risk protection order shall have the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the respondent does not pose a significant danger of causing personal injury to self or others by having custody or control of, purchasing, possessing or receiving a firearm or ammunition.
- D. If the court finds after the hearing that the respondent has met the burden of proof, the court shall terminate the order.
- SECTION 9. [NEW MATERIAL] EXTENSION OF ONE-YEAR EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDERS.--
- A. A petitioner may request extension of a one-year extreme risk protection order at any time within the three months before the expiration of the order.
- B. Upon receipt of the request for extension, the court shall set a date for a hearing. Notice of the request shall be served on the respondent in accordance with Rule 1-004 NMRA. If a petition to extend an order is filed within .210975.1

fourteen days prior to the expiration of a one-year extreme risk protection order, the court shall set a hearing to occur as soon as is practicable. If the court is unable to set a hearing on the petition to extend the extreme risk protection order before the expiration of the one-year order, the court may extend the one-year order for thirty days or until the date of the hearing, whichever occurs first.

- C. A court may, after notice and hearing, extend a one-year extreme risk protection order if the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the respondent continues to pose a significant danger of causing personal injury to self or another by having in custody or control, purchasing, possessing or receiving a firearm or ammunition.
- D. In determining whether to extend a one-year extreme risk protection order issued under this section, the court shall consider all relevant evidence presented by the petitioner and may also consider other relevant evidence, including evidence of the facts identified in Subsection D of Section 6 of the Extreme Risk Protection Order Act.
- E. A one-year extreme risk protection order extended pursuant to this section shall expire one year from the date of the order granting the extension, subject to termination by further order of the court at a hearing held pursuant to Subsection B of this section.

SECTION 10. [NEW MATERIAL] RELINQUISHMENT OF FIREARMS AND .210975.1

#### AMMUNITION. --

A. Upon issuance of an emergency or temporary extreme risk protection order and a finding of probable cause that the respondent has custody or control of, owns or possesses a firearm or ammunition, the court shall issue, and there shall be executed, a search warrant pursuant to Rule 5-211 NMRA describing the firearm or ammunition and authorizing a search of the location where the firearm or ammunition is reasonably believed to be and authorizing the seizure of any firearm or ammunition discovered pursuant to the search.

- B. Upon issuance of a one-year extreme risk protection order, the court shall order the respondent to surrender to the local law enforcement agency all firearms and ammunition in the respondent's custody or control or that the respondent possesses or owns.
- extreme risk protection order shall request that all firearms and ammunition in the respondent's custody or control or that the respondent possesses or owns be immediately surrendered. The officer shall take possession of all firearms and ammunition that are surrendered, in plain sight or discovered pursuant to a lawful search. If a respondent does not surrender to a law enforcement officer a firearm or ammunition in the respondent's custody or control or that the respondent possesses or owns at the time of service of a one-year extreme

2

5

7

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

risk protection order because the respondent was not present when service was effected, was served at the hearing on the one-year extreme risk protection order or because the firearm or ammunition was at another location at the time of service or lawful search, the respondent shall surrender the firearm and ammunition in a safe manner to the local law enforcement official within twenty-four hours of being served with the order.

- A law enforcement officer taking possession of firearms or ammunition pursuant to a one-year extreme risk protection order shall give to the respondent a copy of the inventory of firearms and ammunition taken. Within seventy-two hours of serving the respondent with the order, the law enforcement officer serving the order shall file the original inventory with the court that issued the one-year extreme risk protection order and shall ensure that the law enforcement agency retains a copy of the inventory.
- A court that has probable cause to believe a respondent has custody or control of, owns or possesses firearms or ammunition that the respondent failed to surrender pursuant to this section, or who has received or purchased a firearm or ammunition while subject to an extreme risk protection order, shall issue, and there shall be executed, a search warrant pursuant to Rule 5-211 NMRA describing the firearm or ammunition and authorizing a search of the location

bracketed material] = delete

1

2

3

5

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

where the firearm or ammunition is reasonably believed to be and authorizing the seizure of any firearm or ammunition discovered pursuant to the search.

- A law enforcement agency may charge the respondent a reasonable fee not to exceed the actual cost incurred by the law enforcement agency for storing a firearm or ammunition surrendered pursuant to this section for the duration of the extreme risk protection order and any additional periods necessary to comply with the requirements of the Extreme Risk Protection Order Act or as directed by the The law enforcement agency may retain the firearm and ammunition until the fee is paid.
- Evidence establishing ownership or possession of a firearm or ammunition pursuant to this section shall not be admissible as evidence in any unrelated criminal proceeding.

## [NEW MATERIAL] RETURN AND DISPOSAL OF SECTION 11. FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION. --

- Thirty days prior to the expiration of a oneyear extreme risk protection order, the law enforcement agency holding a firearm or ammunition relinquished pursuant to the order shall notify the petitioner of the date that the order The notice shall advise the petitioner of the will expire. procedures for seeking an extension of the order pursuant to Section 9 of the Extreme Risk Protection Order Act.
- The law enforcement agency shall make a .210975.1

<del>bracketed material</del>] = delete

firearm available within thirty days of receipt of a request from a respondent who is then currently eligible to own and possess a firearm.

- C. A respondent who has relinquished a firearm or ammunition to a law enforcement agency pursuant to the Extreme Risk Protection Order Act and who does not wish the firearm or ammunition returned or who is no longer eligible to own or possess a firearm or ammunition may sell or transfer the firearm or ammunition to a licensed firearms dealer. The law enforcement agency shall not release the firearm or ammunition to a licensed firearms dealer until:
- (1) the licensed firearms dealer has displayed proof that the respondent has transferred the firearm or ammunition to the dealer; and
- (2) the law enforcement agency has verified the transfer with the respondent.
- D. If a person other than the respondent claims ownership of a firearm or ammunition relinquished pursuant to the Extreme Risk Protection Order Act and the law enforcement agency determines that the person is the lawful owner of the firearm or ammunition, the firearm or ammunition shall be released to that person.
- E. A law enforcement agency holding a firearm or ammunition relinquished pursuant to the Extreme Risk Protection Order Act may dispose of the firearm or ammunition six months

  .210975.1

from the date of proper notice to the respondent of the intent to dispose of the firearm or ammunition unless the firearm or ammunition is claimed by the lawful owner. If the firearm or ammunition remains unclaimed after six months from the date of notice, no party may assert ownership and the law enforcement agency may dispose of the firearm or ammunition.

- F. For the purposes of this section:
- (1) "dispose" means to destroy a firearm or ammunition or to sell or transfer the firearm or ammunition to a licensed firearms dealer; and
- (2) "licensed firearms dealer" means a person licensed pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 921, et seq.

SECTION 12. [NEW MATERIAL] REPORTING OF EXTREME RISK
PROTECTION ORDERS.--No later than one business day after a
court issues, extends, dissolves or terminates an emergency,
temporary or one-year extreme risk protection order relating to
an adult respondent, the administrative office of the courts
shall obtain and electronically transmit information from the
court proceedings relating to the respondent's eligibility to
receive or possess a firearm or ammunition to the federal
bureau of investigation's national instant criminal background
check system.

## SECTION 13. [NEW MATERIAL] PENALTIES.--

A. A person who files a petition, provides information or otherwise participates in proceedings authorized .210975.1

by the Extreme Risk Protection Order Act is presumed to be acting in good faith and shall be immune from civil or criminal liability unless the person acted in bad faith or with malicious purpose.

B. A person who has custody or control of, owns, purchases, possesses or receives a firearm or ammunition in violation of an extreme risk protection order is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable pursuant to Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978 and upon conviction shall be prohibited from having custody or control of, owning, purchasing, possessing or receiving or attempting to purchase or receive a firearm or ammunition for a period of five years from the date of conviction.

SECTION 14. [NEW MATERIAL] LAW ENFORCEMENT TO RETAIN

OTHER AUTHORITY.--The Extreme Risk Protection Order Act shall

not affect the authority of a law enforcement officer to remove
a firearm or ammunition from a person pursuant to other lawful
authority.

SECTION 15. [NEW MATERIAL] LACK OF LIABILITY FOR FAILURE TO SEEK ORDER.--The Extreme Risk Protection Order Act shall not be construed to impose criminal or civil liability on a person who does not seek an extreme risk protection order pursuant to that act.

## SECTION 16. [NEW MATERIAL] SAFE STORAGE OF FIREARMS.--

A. A person who has custody of, controls or possesses a firearm and who resides with a respondent subject .210975.1

2	Risk Protection Order Act or the laws of another state shall
3	safely secure the firearm by:
4	(1) locking the firearm in a secure gun
5	storage or rendering the firearm inoperable by the use of a
6	safety device; or
7	(2) having the firearm on the person or in
8	close proximity so that the firearm is readily accessible for
9	use by the person and is not readily accessible by the
10	respondent.
11	B. A person who violates this section is guilty of:
12	(1) a misdemeanor; or
13	(2) a felony if the violation results in the
14	respondent using the firearm to cause bodily injury to the
15	respondent or another.
16	SECTION 17. Section 29-19-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003,
17	Chapter 255, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:
18	"29-19-4. APPLICANT QUALIFICATIONS
19	A. The department shall issue a concealed handgun
20	license to an applicant who:
21	(1) is a citizen of the United States;
22	(2) is a resident of New Mexico or is a member
23	of the armed forces whose permanent duty station is located in
24	New Mexico or is a dependent of such a member;
25	(3) is twenty-one years of age or older;
	.210975.1

to an extreme risk protection order issued under the Extreme

1	(4) is not a fugitive from justice;
2	(5) has not been convicted of a felony in New
3	Mexico or any other state or pursuant to the laws of the United
4	States or any other jurisdiction;
5	(6) is not currently under indictment for a
6	felony criminal offense in New Mexico or any other state or
7	pursuant to the laws of the United States or any other
8	jurisdiction;
9	(7) is not otherwise prohibited by federal law
10	or the law of any other jurisdiction from purchasing or
11	possessing a firearm;
12	(8) has not been adjudicated mentally
13	incompetent or committed to a mental institution;
14	(9) is not addicted to alcohol or controlled
15	substances; [ <del>and</del> ]
16	(10) has satisfactorily completed a firearms
17	training course approved by the department for the category and
18	the largest caliber of handgun that the applicant wants to be
19	licensed to carry as a concealed handgun; and
20	(ll) is not subject to an extreme risk
21	protection order issued pursuant to the Extreme Risk Protection
22	Order Act.
23	B. The department shall deny a concealed handgun
24	license to an applicant who has:
25	(1) received a conditional discharge, a
	.210975.1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

diversion or a deferment or has been convicted of, pled guilty to or entered a plea of nolo contendere to a misdemeanor offense involving a crime of violence within ten years immediately preceding the application;

- (2) been convicted of a misdemeanor offense involving driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs within five years immediately preceding the application for a concealed handgun license;
- (3) been convicted of a misdemeanor offense involving the possession or abuse of a controlled substance within ten years immediately preceding the application; or
- (4) been convicted of a misdemeanor offense involving assault, battery or battery against a household member.
- Firearms training course instructors who are approved by the department shall not be required to complete a firearms training course pursuant to Paragraph (10) of Subsection A of this section."

SECTION 18. EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2019.

- 27 -