

119TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 7599

To authorize the issuance of extreme risk protection orders.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 17, 2026

Mrs. MCBATH (for herself, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. ANSARI, Mr. STANTON, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. SIMON, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. CHU, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mr. MIN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. CROW, Ms. PETTERSEN, Mr. COURTNEY, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. NORTON, Mr. FROST, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. TOKUDA, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. CARSON, Mr. MCGARVEY, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. MCCLAIN DELANEY, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. SCHOLTEN, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. OMAR, Mr. CLEAVER, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. TITUS, Ms. MENG, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. NADLER, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. LATIMER, Mr. TONKO, Mr. KENNEDY of New York, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. BROWN, Mrs. SYKES, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. SALINAS, Mr. EVANS of Pennsylvania, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. DELUZIO, Mr. AMO, Mr. MAGAZINER, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. MCCLELLAN, Mr. BEYER, Mr. SUBRAMANYAM, Mr. WALKINSHAW, Ms. BALINT, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. POCAN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. CORREA, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. HIMES, Mr. SOTO, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. MORRISON, Mr. BELL, Mr. RYAN, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, and Mr. MFUME) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To authorize the issuance of extreme risk protection orders.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Federal Extreme Risk Protection Order Act of 2026”.

SEC. 2. FEDERAL EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 935. Extreme risk protection orders

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

“(1) the term ‘court’ means a district court of the United States;

“(2) the term ‘designated law enforcement officer’ means a law enforcement officer, designated by a United States marshal, who agrees to receive firearms, ammunition, and permits, as applicable, surrendered under subsection (f);

“(3) the term ‘Director’ means the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts;

“(4) the term ‘ex parte Federal extreme risk protection order’ or ‘ex parte Federal order’ means

1 a Federal extreme risk protection order issued under
2 subsection (c);

3 “(5) the term ‘Federal extreme risk protection
4 order’ means an order issued by a Federal court
5 that enjoins an individual from purchasing, pos-
6 sessing, or receiving, in or affecting interstate and
7 foreign commerce, a firearm or ammunition;

8 “(6) the term ‘family or household member’,
9 with respect to a Federal order respondent, means
10 any—

11 “(A) parent, spouse, sibling, or child re-
12 lated by blood, marriage, or adoption to the re-
13 spondent;

14 “(B) dating partner of the respondent;

15 “(C) individual who has a child in common
16 with the respondent, regardless of whether the
17 individual has—

18 “(i) been married to the respondent;

19 or

20 “(ii) lived together with the respond-
21 ent at any time;

22 “(D) individual who resides or has resided
23 with the respondent during the past year;

24 “(E) domestic partner of the respondent;

1 “(F) individual who has a legal parent-
2 child relationship with the respondent, including
3 a stepparent-stepchild and grandparent-grand-
4 child relationship; and

5 “(G) individual who is acting or has acted
6 as the legal guardian of the respondent;

7 “(7) the term ‘Federal order petitioner’ means
8 an individual authorized to petition for an ex parte
9 or long-term Federal extreme risk protection order
10 under subsection (b)(1);

11 “(8) the term ‘Federal order respondent’ means
12 an individual named in the petition for an ex parte
13 or long-term Federal extreme risk protection order
14 or subject to an ex parte or long-term Federal ex-
15 treme risk protection order;

16 “(9) the term ‘long-term Federal extreme risk
17 protection order’ or ‘long-term Federal order’ means
18 a Federal extreme risk protection order issued under
19 subsection (d);

20 “(10) the term ‘mental health agency’ means
21 an agency of a State, Tribal, or local government or
22 its contracted agency that is responsible for mental
23 health services or co-occurring mental health and
24 substance abuse services; and

1 “(11) the term ‘national instant criminal back-
2 ground check system’ means the national instant
3 criminal background check system established under
4 section 103 of the Brady Handgun Violence Preven-
5 tion Act (34 U.S.C. 40901).

6 “(b) PETITION.—

7 “(1) IN GENERAL.—A family or household
8 member of the applicable individual, or a law en-
9 forcement officer, may submit to an appropriate dis-
10 trict court of the United States a petition requesting
11 that the court issue an ex parte Federal extreme
12 risk protection order or long-term Federal extreme
13 risk protection order with respect to an individual.

14 “(2) NO FEES.—A court or law enforcement
15 agency may not charge a petitioner or respondent
16 any fee for—

17 “(A) filing, issuing, serving, or reporting
18 an extreme risk protection order;

19 “(B) a petition for an extreme risk protec-
20 tion order or any pleading, subpoena, warrant,
21 or motion in connection with an extreme risk
22 protection order; or

23 “(C) any order or order to show cause nec-
24 essary to obtain or give effect to this section.

1 “(3) CONFIDENTIALITY.—A Federal order peti-
2 tioner who is a law enforcement officer may provide
3 the identity of the petitioner’s sources, and any iden-
4 tifying information, to the court under seal.

5 “(c) EX PARTE ORDERS.—

6 “(1) TIMING.—

7 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in
8 subparagraph (B), a court that receives a peti-
9 tion for an ex parte Federal order under sub-
10 section (b) shall grant or deny the petition on
11 the date on which the petition is submitted.

12 “(B) LATE PETITIONS.—If a court receives
13 a petition for an ex parte Federal order sub-
14 mitted under subsection (b) too late in the day
15 to permit effective review, the court shall grant
16 or deny the petition on the next day of judicial
17 business at a time early enough to permit the
18 court to file an order with the clerk of the court
19 during that day.

20 “(2) EVIDENCE REQUIRED.—Before issuing an
21 ex parte Federal order, a court shall require that the
22 petitioner for such order submit a signed affidavit,
23 sworn to before the court, that—

24 “(A) explains why such petitioner believes
25 that the Federal order respondent poses a risk

1 of imminent personal injury to self or another
2 individual, by purchasing, possessing, or receiv-
3 ing a firearm or ammunition; and

4 “(B) describes the interactions and con-
5 versations of the petitioner with—

6 “(i) the respondent; or

7 “(ii) another individual, if such peti-
8 tioner believes that information obtained
9 from that individual is credible and reli-
10 able.

11 “(3) STANDARD FOR ISSUANCE OF ORDER.—A
12 court may issue an ex parte Federal order only upon
13 a finding of probable cause to believe that—

14 “(A) the Federal order respondent poses a
15 risk of imminent personal injury to self or an-
16 other individual, by purchasing, possessing, or
17 receiving a firearm or ammunition; and

18 “(B) the order is necessary to prevent the
19 injury described in subparagraph (A).

20 “(4) DURATION.—An ex parte Federal order
21 shall expire on the earlier of—

22 “(A) the date that is 14 days after the
23 date of issuance; or

1 “(B) the date on which the court deter-
2 mines whether to issue a long-term Federal
3 order with respect to the respondent.

4 “(d) LONG-TERM FEDERAL ORDERS.—

5 “(1) HEARING REQUIRED.—If a court receives
6 a petition for a long-term Federal extreme risk pro-
7 tection order for a respondent under subsection (b),
8 the court shall hold a hearing to determine whether
9 to issue a long-term Federal order with respect to
10 the respondent either—

11 “(A)(i) if the court issues an ex parte
12 order with respect to the respondent, not later
13 than 72 hours after the ex parte order is served
14 on the respondent; or

15 “(ii) if the respondent waives the right to
16 a hearing within the 72-hour period under
17 clause (i), or the court does not issue an ex
18 parte order, within 14 days after the date on
19 which the court receives the petition; or

20 “(B) in no event later than 14 days after
21 the date on which the court receives the peti-
22 tion.

23 “(2) NOTICE AND OPPORTUNITY TO BE
24 HEARD.—

1 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The court shall pro-
2 vide the Federal order respondent with notice
3 and the opportunity to be heard at a hearing
4 under this subsection, sufficient to protect the
5 due process rights of the respondent.

6 “(B) RIGHT TO COUNSEL.—

7 “(i) IN GENERAL.—At a hearing
8 under this subsection, the Federal order
9 respondent may be represented by counsel
10 who is—

11 “(I) chosen by the respondent;

12 and

13 “(II) authorized to practice at
14 such a hearing.

15 “(ii) COURT-PROVIDED COUNSEL.—If
16 the Federal order respondent is financially
17 unable to obtain representation by counsel,
18 the court, at the request of the respondent,
19 shall ensure, to the extent practicable, that
20 the respondent is represented by an attor-
21 ney with respect to the petition.

22 “(3) BURDEN OF PROOF; STANDARD.—At a
23 hearing under this subsection, the Federal order pe-
24 titioner—

1 “(A) shall have the burden of proving all
2 material facts; and

3 “(B) shall be required to demonstrate, by
4 clear and convincing evidence, that—

5 “(i) the respondent to such order
6 poses a risk of personal injury to self or
7 another individual, during the period to be
8 covered by the proposed Federal extreme
9 risk protection order, by purchasing, pos-
10 sessing, or receiving a firearm or ammuni-
11 tion; and

12 “(ii) the order is necessary to prevent
13 the injury described in clause (i).

14 “(4) ISSUANCE.—Upon a showing of clear and
15 convincing evidence under paragraph (3), the court
16 shall issue a long-term Federal order with respect to
17 the respondent that shall be in effect for a period of
18 not more than 180 days.

19 “(5) DENIAL.—If the court finds that there is
20 not clear and convincing evidence to support the
21 issuance of a long-term Federal order, the court
22 shall dissolve any ex parte Federal order then in ef-
23 fect with respect to the respondent.

24 “(6) RENEWAL.—

1 “(A) NOTICE OF SCHEDULED EXPIRA-
2 TION.—Thirty days before the date on which a
3 long-term Federal order is scheduled to expire,
4 the court that issued the order shall—

5 “(i) notify the petitioner and the re-
6 spondent to such order that the order is
7 scheduled to expire; and

8 “(ii) advise the petitioner and the re-
9 spondent of the procedures for seeking a
10 renewal of the order under this paragraph.

11 “(B) PETITION.—If a family or household
12 member of the Federal order respondent, or a
13 law enforcement officer, believes that the condi-
14 tions under paragraph (3)(B) continue to apply
15 with respect to a respondent who is subject to
16 a long-term Federal order, the family or house-
17 hold member or law enforcement officer may
18 submit to the court that issued the order a peti-
19 tion for a renewal of the order.

20 “(C) HEARING.—A court that receives a
21 petition submitted under subparagraph (B)
22 shall hold a hearing to determine whether to
23 issue a renewed long-term Federal order with
24 respect to the respondent.

1 “(D) APPLICABLE PROCEDURES.—The re-
2 quirements under paragraphs (2) through (5)
3 shall apply to the consideration of a petition for
4 a renewed long-term Federal order submitted
5 under subparagraph (B) of this paragraph.

6 “(E) ISSUANCE.—Upon a showing by clear
7 and convincing evidence that the conditions
8 under paragraph (3)(B) continue to apply with
9 respect to the respondent, the court shall issue
10 a renewed long-term Federal order with respect
11 to the respondent.

12 “(e) FACTORS TO CONSIDER.—In determining
13 whether to issue a Federal extreme risk protection order,
14 a court—

15 “(1) shall consider factors including—

16 “(A) a recent threat or act of violence by
17 the respondent directed toward another indi-
18 vidual;

19 “(B) a recent threat or act of violence by
20 the respondent directed toward self;

21 “(C) a recent act of cruelty to an animal
22 by the respondent; and

23 “(D) evidence of ongoing abuse of a con-
24 trolled substance or alcohol by the respondent

1 that has led to a threat or act of violence di-
2 rected to self or another individual; and

3 “(2) may consider other factors, including—

4 “(A) the reckless use, display, or bran-
5 dishing of a firearm by the respondent;

6 “(B) a history of violence or attempted vio-
7 lence by the respondent against another indi-
8 vidual; and

9 “(C) evidence of an explicit or implicit
10 threat made by the person through any medium
11 that demonstrate that the person poses a risk
12 of personal injury to self or another individual.

13 “(f) RELINQUISHMENT OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNI-
14 TION.—

15 “(1) ORDER OF SURRENDER.—Upon issuance
16 of an ex parte Federal order or long-term Federal
17 order, the court shall order the respondent to such
18 order to surrender all firearms and ammunition that
19 the respondent possesses or owns, in or affecting
20 interstate commerce, as well as any permit author-
21 izing the respondent to purchase or possess firearms
22 (including a concealed carry permit), to—

23 “(A) the United States Marshals Service;
24 or

25 “(B) a designated law enforcement officer.

1 “(2) SURRENDER AND REMOVAL.—

2 “(A) MANNER OF SERVICE.—

3 “(i) PERSONAL SERVICE.—Except as
4 provided in clause (ii), a United States
5 marshal or designated law enforcement of-
6 ficer shall serve a Federal extreme risk
7 protection order on a respondent by hand-
8 ing the order to the respondent to such
9 order.

10 “(ii) ALTERNATIVE SERVICE.—If the
11 respondent cannot reasonably be located
12 for service as described in clause (i), a
13 Federal extreme risk protection order may
14 be served on the respondent in any manner
15 authorized under the Federal Rules of
16 Civil Procedure.

17 “(B) REMOVAL.—Except as provided in
18 subparagraph (C), a United States marshal or
19 designated law enforcement officer serving a
20 Federal extreme risk protection order personally
21 on the respondent shall—

22 “(i) request that all firearms and am-
23 munition, in or affecting interstate com-
24 merce, as well as any permit authorizing
25 the respondent to purchase or possess fire-

1 arms (including a concealed carry permit),
2 that the respondent possesses or owns—

3 “(I) be immediately surrendered
4 to the United States marshal or des-
5 ignated law enforcement officer; or

6 “(II) at the option of the re-
7 spondent, be immediately surrendered
8 and sold to a federally licensed fire-
9 arms dealer; and

10 “(ii) take possession of all firearms
11 and ammunition described in clause (i)
12 that are not sold under subclause (II) of
13 that clause, as well as any permit de-
14 scribed in that clause, that are—

15 “(I) surrendered;

16 “(II) in plain sight; or

17 “(III) discovered pursuant to a
18 lawful search.

19 “(C) ALTERNATIVE SURRENDER.—If a
20 United States marshal or designated law en-
21 forcement officer is not able to personally serve
22 a Federal extreme risk protection order under
23 subparagraph (A)(i), or is not reasonably able
24 to take custody of the firearms, ammunition,
25 and permits under subparagraph (B), the re-

1 spondent shall surrender the firearms, ammuni-
2 tion, and permits in a safe manner to the con-
3 trol of a United States marshal or designated
4 law enforcement officer not later than 48 hours
5 after being served with the order.

6 “(3) RECEIPT.—

7 “(A) ISSUANCE.—At the time of surrender
8 or removal under paragraph (2), a United
9 States marshal or designated law enforcement
10 officer taking possession of a firearm, ammuni-
11 tion, or a permit pursuant to a Federal extreme
12 risk protection order shall—

13 “(i) issue a receipt identifying all fire-
14 arms, ammunition, and permits that have
15 been surrendered or removed; and

16 “(ii) provide a copy of the receipt
17 issued under clause (i) to the respondent
18 to such order.

19 “(B) FILING.—Not later than 72 hours
20 after issuance of a receipt under subparagraph
21 (A), the United States marshal who issued the
22 receipt or designated another law enforcement
23 officer to do so shall—

24 “(i) file the original receipt issued
25 under subparagraph (A) of this paragraph

1 with the court that issued the Federal ex-
2 treme risk protection order; and

3 “(ii) ensure that the United States
4 Marshals Service retains a copy of the re-
5 ceipt.

6 “(C) DESIGNATED LAW ENFORCEMENT
7 OFFICER.—If a designated law enforcement of-
8 ficer issues a receipt under subparagraph (A),
9 the officer shall submit the original receipt and
10 a copy of the receipt to the appropriate United
11 States marshal to enable the United States
12 marshal to comply with subparagraph (B).

13 “(4) FORFEITURE.—If a respondent knowingly
14 attempts, in violation of a Federal extreme risk pro-
15 tection order, to access a firearm, ammunition, or a
16 permit that was surrendered or removed under this
17 subsection, the firearm, ammunition, or permit shall
18 be subject to seizure and forfeiture under section
19 924(d).

20 “(g) RETURN OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION.—

21 “(1) NOTICE.—If a Federal extreme risk pro-
22 tection order is dissolved, or expires and is not re-
23 newed, the court that issued the order shall order
24 the United States Marshals Service to—

1 “(A) confirm, through the national instant
2 criminal background check system and any
3 other relevant law enforcement databases, that
4 the respondent to such order may lawfully own
5 and possess firearms and ammunition; and

6 “(B)(i) if the respondent may lawfully own
7 and possess firearms and ammunition, notify
8 the respondent that the respondent may re-
9 trieve each firearm, ammunition, or permit sur-
10 rendered by or removed from the respondent
11 under subsection (f); or

12 “(ii) if the respondent may not lawfully
13 own or possess firearms and ammunition, notify
14 the respondent that each firearm, ammunition,
15 or permit surrendered by or removed from the
16 respondent under subsection (f) will be returned
17 only when the respondent demonstrates to the
18 United States Marshals Service that the re-
19 spondent may lawfully own and possess fire-
20 arms and ammunition.

21 “(2) RETURN.—If a Federal extreme risk pro-
22 tection order is dissolved, or expires and is not re-
23 newed, and the United States Marshals Service con-
24 firms under paragraph (1)(A) that the respondent
25 may lawfully own and possess firearms and ammuni-

1 tion, the court that issued the order shall order the
2 entity that possesses each firearm, ammunition, or
3 permit surrendered by or removed from the respond-
4 ent under subsection (f) to return those items to the
5 respondent.

6 “(h) RETURN OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION IM-
7 PROPERLY RECEIVED.—If a court, in a hearing under
8 subsection (d), determines that a firearm or ammunition
9 surrendered by or removed from a respondent under sub-
10 section (f) is owned by an individual other than the re-
11 spondent, the court may order the United States marshal
12 or designated law enforcement officer in possession of the
13 firearm or ammunition to transfer the firearm or ammuni-
14 tion to that individual if—

15 “(1) the individual may lawfully own and pos-
16 sess firearms and ammunition; and

17 “(2) the individual will not provide the respond-
18 ent with access to the firearm or ammunition.

19 “(i) PENALTY FOR FALSE REPORTING OR FRIVO-
20 LOUS PETITIONS.—An individual who knowingly submits
21 materially false information to the court in a petition for
22 a Federal extreme risk protection order under this section,
23 or who knowingly files such a petition that is frivolous,
24 unreasonable, or without foundation, shall be fined not
25 more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than 5 years,

1 or both, except to the extent that a greater sentence is
2 otherwise provided by any other provision of law, as the
3 court deems necessary to deter such abuse of process.

4 “(j) MODEL POLICY.—

5 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall draft a
6 model policy to maximize the accessibility of Federal
7 extreme risk protection orders.

8 “(2) CONTENTS.—In drafting the model policy
9 under paragraph (1), the Director shall—

10 “(A) ensure that State, Tribal, and local
11 law enforcement officers and members of the
12 public without legal training are able to easily
13 file petitions for Federal extreme risk protection
14 orders;

15 “(B) prescribe outreach efforts by employ-
16 ees of the district courts of the United States
17 to familiarize relevant law enforcement officers
18 and the public with the procedures for filing pe-
19 titions, either—

20 “(i) through direct outreach; or

21 “(ii) in coordination with—

22 “(I) relevant officials in the exec-
23 utive or legislative branch of the Fed-
24 eral Government; or

1 “(II) with relevant State, Tribal,
2 and local officials;

3 “(C) prescribe policies for allowing the fil-
4 ing of petitions and prompt adjudication of pe-
5 titions on weekends and outside of normal court
6 hours;

7 “(D) prescribe policies for coordinating
8 with law enforcement agencies to ensure the
9 safe, timely, and effective service of Federal ex-
10 treme risk protection orders and relinquishment
11 of firearms, ammunition, and permits, as appli-
12 cable; and

13 “(E) identify governmental and non-gov-
14 ernmental resources and partners to help offi-
15 cials of the district courts of the United States
16 coordinate with civil society organizations to en-
17 sure the safe and effective implementation of
18 this section.

19 “(k) REPORTING.—

20 “(1) INDIVIDUAL REPORTS.—

21 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 court
22 days after the date on which a court issues or
23 dissolves a Federal extreme risk protection
24 order under this section or a Federal extreme

1 risk protection order expires without being re-
2 newed, the court shall notify—

3 “(i) the Attorney General;

4 “(ii) each relevant mental health
5 agency in the State in which the order is
6 issued; and

7 “(iii) State and local law enforcement
8 officials in the jurisdiction in which the
9 order is issued, including the national in-
10 stant criminal background check system
11 single point of contact for the State of res-
12 idence of the respondent, where applicable.

13 “(B) FORMAT.—A court shall submit a no-
14 tice under subparagraph (A) in an electronic
15 format, in a manner prescribed by the Attorney
16 General.

17 “(C) UPDATE OF DATABASES.—As soon as
18 practicable and not later than 5 days after re-
19 ceiving a notice under subparagraph (A), the
20 Attorney General shall update the background
21 check databases of the Attorney General to re-
22 flect the prohibitions articulated in the applica-
23 ble Federal extreme risk protection order.

24 “(2) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 1 year
25 after the date of enactment of the Federal Extreme

1 Risk Protection Order Act of 2026, and annually
2 thereafter, the Director shall submit to the Com-
3 mittee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Com-
4 mittee on the Judiciary of the House of Representa-
5 tives a report that includes, with respect to the pre-
6 ceding year—

7 “(A) the number of petitions for ex parte
8 Federal orders filed, as well as the number of
9 such orders issued and the number denied,
10 disaggregated by—

11 “(i) the jurisdiction;

12 “(ii) whether the individual authorized
13 under subsection (b) to petition for a Fed-
14 eral extreme risk protection order is a law
15 enforcement officer, or a family or house-
16 hold member, and in the case of a family
17 or household member, which of subpara-
18 graphs (A) through (G) of subsection
19 (a)(6) describes the relationship; and

20 “(iii) the alleged danger posed by the
21 Federal order respondent, including wheth-
22 er the danger involved a risk of suicide,
23 unintentional injury, domestic violence, or
24 other interpersonal violence;

1 “(B) the number of petitions for long-term
2 Federal orders filed, as well as the number of
3 such orders issued and the number denied,
4 disaggregated by—

5 “(i) the jurisdiction;

6 “(ii) whether the individual authorized
7 under subsection (b) to petition for a Fed-
8 eral extreme risk protection order is a law
9 enforcement officer, or a family or house-
10 hold member, and in the case of a family
11 or household member, which of subpara-
12 graphs (A) through (G) of subsection
13 (a)(6) describes the relationship; and

14 “(iii) the alleged danger posed by the
15 Federal order respondent, including wheth-
16 er the danger involved a risk of suicide,
17 unintentional injury, domestic violence, or
18 other interpersonal violence;

19 “(C) the number of petitions for renewals
20 of long-term Federal orders filed, as well as the
21 number of such orders issued and the number
22 denied;

23 “(D) the number of cases in which a court
24 has issued a penalty for false reporting or frivo-
25 lous petitions;

1 “(E) demographic data of Federal order
2 petitioners, including race, ethnicity, national
3 origin, sex, gender, age, disability, average an-
4 nual income, and English language proficiency,
5 if available;

6 “(F) demographic data of Federal order
7 respondents, including race, ethnicity, national
8 origin, sex, gender, age, disability, average an-
9 nual income, and English language proficiency,
10 if available; and

11 “(G) the total number of firearms removed
12 pursuant to Federal extreme risk protection or-
13 ders, and, if available, the number of firearms
14 removed pursuant to each such order.

15 “(I) TRAINING FOR FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT
16 OFFICERS.—

17 “(1) TRAINING REQUIREMENTS.—The head of
18 each Federal law enforcement agency shall require
19 each Federal law enforcement officer employed by
20 the agency to complete training in the safe, impar-
21 tial, effective, and equitable use and administration
22 of Federal extreme risk protection orders, including
23 training to address—

24 “(A) bias based on race and racism, eth-
25 nicity, gender, sexual orientation, gender iden-

1 tity, religion, language proficiency, mental
2 health condition, disability, and classism in the
3 use and administration of Federal extreme risk
4 protection orders;

5 “(B) the appropriate use of Federal ex-
6 treme risk protection orders in cases of domes-
7 tic violence, including the applicability of other
8 policies and protocols to address domestic vio-
9 lence in situations that may also involve Fed-
10 eral extreme risk protection orders and the ne-
11 cessity of safety planning with the victim before
12 law enforcement petitions for and executes a
13 Federal extreme risk protection order, if appli-
14 cable;

15 “(C) interacting with persons with mental,
16 behavioral, or physical disabilities, or emotional
17 distress, including de-escalation techniques and
18 crisis intervention;

19 “(D) techniques for outreach to historically
20 marginalized cultural communities and the de-
21 velopment of linguistic proficiencies for law en-
22 forcement;

23 “(E) community relations; and

24 “(F) best practices for referring persons
25 subject to Federal extreme risk protection or-

1 ders and associated victims of violence to social
2 service providers that may be available in the
3 jurisdiction and appropriate for those individ-
4 uals, including health care, mental health, sub-
5 stance abuse, and legal services, employment
6 and vocational services, housing assistance, case
7 management, and veterans and disability bene-
8 fits.

9 “(2) TRAINING DEVELOPMENT.—Federal law
10 enforcement agencies developing law enforcement
11 training required under this section shall seek advice
12 from domestic violence service providers (including
13 culturally specific (as defined in section 40002 of the
14 Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C.
15 12291)) providers), social service providers, suicide
16 prevention advocates, violence intervention special-
17 ists, law enforcement agencies, mental health dis-
18 ability experts, and other community groups working
19 to reduce suicides and violence, including domestic
20 violence, within the State.

21 “(m) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this sec-
22 tion shall be construed to alter the requirements of sub-
23 section (d)(8) or (g)(8) of section 922, related to domestic
24 violence protective orders.

1 “(n) PREEMPTION.—Nothing in this section may be
2 construed to preempt any State law or policy.”.

3 (b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

4 (1) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections
5 for chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is
6 amended by adding at the end the following:

“935. Extreme risk protection orders.”.

7 (2) FORFEITURE.—Section 924(d)(3) of title
8 18, United States Code, is amended—

9 (A) in subparagraph (F), by striking
10 “and” at the end;

11 (B) in subparagraph (G), by striking the
12 period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

13 (C) by adding at the end the following:

14 “(H) any attempt to violate a Federal extreme
15 risk protection order issued under section 935.”.

16 **SEC. 3. FEDERAL FIREARMS PROHIBITION.**

17 Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, is
18 amended—

19 (1) in subsection (d)—

20 (A) in paragraph (10), by striking “or” at
21 the end;

22 (B) in paragraph (11), by striking the pe-
23 riod at the end and inserting “; or”; and

24 (C) by inserting after paragraph (11) the
25 following:

1 “(12) is subject to a court order—

2 “(A) issued under section 935; or

3 “(B) that is an extreme risk protection
4 order (as defined in section 4(a) of the Federal
5 Extreme Risk Protection Order Act of 2026).”;

6 and

7 (2) in subsection (g)—

8 (A) in paragraph (8)(C)(ii), by striking
9 “or” at the end;

10 (B) in paragraph (9), by striking the
11 comma at the end and inserting “; or”; and

12 (C) by inserting after paragraph (9) the
13 following:

14 “(10) is subject to a court order—

15 “(A) issued under section 935; or

16 “(B) that is an extreme risk protection
17 order (as defined in section 4(a) of the Federal
18 Extreme Risk Protection Order Act of 2026).”.

19 **SEC. 4. EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDER GRANT PRO-**
20 **GRAM.**

21 (a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

22 (1) **ELIGIBLE ENTITY.**—The term “eligible enti-
23 ty” means—

24 (A) a State or Indian Tribe—

1 (i) that enacts legislation described in
2 subsection (c);

3 (ii) with respect to which the Attorney
4 General determines that the legislation de-
5 scribed in clause (i) complies with the re-
6 quirements under subsection (c)(1); and

7 (iii) that certifies to the Attorney
8 General that the State or Indian Tribe
9 shall—

10 (I) use the grant for the purposes
11 described in subsection (b)(2); and

12 (II) allocate not less than 25 per-
13 cent and not more than 70 percent of
14 the amount received under a grant
15 under subsection (b) for the develop-
16 ment and dissemination of training
17 for law enforcement officers in accord-
18 ance with subsection (b)(4); or

19 (B) a unit of local government or other
20 public or private entity that—

21 (i) is located in a State or in the terri-
22 tory under the jurisdiction of an Indian
23 Tribe that meets the requirements de-
24 scribed in clauses (i) and (ii) of subpara-
25 graph (A); and

1 (ii) certifies to the Attorney General
2 that the unit of local government or entity
3 shall—

4 (I) use the grant for the purposes
5 described in subsection (b)(2); and

6 (II) allocate not less than 25 per-
7 cent and not more than 70 percent of
8 the amount received under a grant
9 under this section for the development
10 and dissemination of training for law
11 enforcement officers in accordance
12 with subsection (b)(4).

13 (2) EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDER.—The
14 term “extreme risk protection order” means a writ-
15 ten order or warrant, issued by a State or Tribal
16 court or signed by a magistrate (or other com-
17 parable judicial officer), the primary purpose of
18 which is to reduce the risk of firearm-related death
19 or injury by doing 1 or more of the following:

20 (A) Prohibiting a named individual from
21 having under the custody or control of the indi-
22 vidual, owning, purchasing, possessing, or re-
23 ceiving a firearm.

1 (B) Having a firearm removed or requiring
2 the surrender of firearms from a named indi-
3 vidual.

4 (3) FIREARM.—The term “firearm” has the
5 meaning given the term in section 921 of title 18,
6 United States Code.

7 (4) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “Indian Tribe”
8 has the meaning given the term “Indian tribe” in
9 section 1709 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control
10 and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10389).

11 (5) LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.—The term
12 “law enforcement officer” means a public servant
13 authorized by Federal, State, local, or Tribal law or
14 by a Federal, State, local, or Tribal government
15 agency to—

16 (A) engage in or supervise the prevention,
17 detection, investigation, or prosecution of an of-
18 fense; or

19 (B) supervise sentenced criminal offenders.

20 (6) PETITIONER.—The term “petitioner”
21 means an individual authorized under State or Trib-
22 al law to petition for an extreme risk protection
23 order.

24 (7) RESPONDENT.—The term “respondent”
25 means an individual named in the petition for an ex-

1 treme risk protection order or subject to an extreme
2 risk protection order.

3 (8) STATE.—The term “State” means—

4 (A) a State;

5 (B) the District of Columbia;

6 (C) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

7 and

8 (D) any other territory or possession of the

9 United States.

10 (9) UNIT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The term
11 “unit of local government” has the meaning given
12 the term in section 901 of title I of the Omnibus
13 Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34
14 U.S.C. 10251).

15 (b) GRANT PROGRAM ESTABLISHED.—

16 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Office of
17 Community Oriented Policing Services of the De-
18 partment of Justice shall establish a program under
19 which, from amounts made available to carry out
20 this section, the Director may make grants to eligi-
21 ble entities to assist in carrying out the provisions
22 of the legislation described in subsection (c).

23 (2) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds awarded under
24 this subsection may be used by an applicant to—

1 (A) enhance the capacity of law enforce-
2 ment agencies and the courts of a State, unit
3 of local government, or Indian Tribe by pro-
4 viding personnel, training, technical assistance,
5 data collection, and other resources to carry out
6 enacted legislation described in subsection (c);

7 (B) train judges, court personnel, health
8 care and legal professionals, and law enforce-
9 ment officers to more accurately identify indi-
10 viduals whose access to firearms poses a danger
11 of causing harm to themselves or others by in-
12 creasing the risk of firearms suicide or inter-
13 personal violence;

14 (C) develop and implement law enforce-
15 ment and court protocols, forms, and orders so
16 that law enforcement agencies and the courts
17 may carry out the provisions of the enacted leg-
18 islation described in subsection (c) in a safe, eq-
19 uitable, and effective manner, including through
20 the removal and storage of firearms pursuant to
21 extreme risk protection orders under the en-
22 acted legislation; and

23 (D) raise public awareness and under-
24 standing of the enacted legislation described in
25 subsection (c), including through subgrants to

1 community-based organizations for the training
2 of community members, so that extreme risk
3 protection orders may be issued in appropriate
4 situations to reduce the risk of firearms-related
5 death and injury.

6 (3) APPLICATION.—An eligible entity desiring a
7 grant under this subsection shall submit to the At-
8 torney General an application at such time, in such
9 manner, and containing or accompanied by such in-
10 formation as the Attorney General may reasonably
11 require.

12 (4) TRAINING.—

13 (A) IN GENERAL.—A recipient of a grant
14 under this subsection shall provide training to
15 law enforcement officers, including officers of
16 relevant Federal, State, local, and Tribal law
17 enforcement agencies, in the safe, impartial, ef-
18 fective, and equitable use and administration of
19 extreme risk protection orders, including train-
20 ing to address—

21 (i) bias based on race and racism, eth-
22 nicity, gender, sexual orientation, gender
23 identity, religion, language proficiency,
24 mental health condition, disability, and

1 classism in the use and administration of
2 extreme risk protection orders;

3 (ii) the appropriate use of extreme
4 risk protection orders in cases of domestic
5 violence, including the applicability of other
6 policies and protocols to address domestic
7 violence in situations that may also involve
8 extreme risk protection orders and the ne-
9 cessity of safety planning with the victim
10 before a law enforcement officer petitions
11 for and executes an extreme risk protection
12 order, if applicable;

13 (iii) interacting with persons with
14 mental, behavioral, or physical disabilities,
15 or emotional distress, including de-esca-
16 lation techniques and crisis intervention;

17 (iv) techniques for outreach to histori-
18 cally marginalized cultural communities
19 and the development of linguistic proficien-
20 cies for law enforcement;

21 (v) community relations; and

22 (vi) best practices for referring per-
23 sons subject to extreme risk protection or-
24 ders and associated victims of violence to
25 social service providers that may be avail-

1 able in the jurisdiction and appropriate for
2 those individuals, including health care,
3 mental health, substance abuse, and legal
4 services, employment and vocational serv-
5 ices, housing assistance, case management,
6 and veterans and disability benefits.

7 (B) CONSULTATION WITH EXPERTS.—A
8 recipient of a grant under this subsection, in
9 developing law enforcement training required
10 under subparagraph (A), shall seek advice from
11 domestic violence service providers (including
12 culturally specific (as defined in section 40002
13 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34
14 U.S.C. 12291)) providers), social service pro-
15 viders, suicide prevention advocates, violence
16 intervention specialists, law enforcement agen-
17 cies, mental health disability experts, and other
18 community groups working to reduce suicides
19 and violence, including domestic violence, within
20 the State or the territory under the jurisdiction
21 of the Indian Tribe, as applicable, that enacted
22 the legislation described in subsection (c) that
23 enabled the grant recipient to be an eligible en-
24 tity.

1 (5) INCENTIVES.—For each of fiscal years 2026
2 through 2030, the Attorney General shall give af-
3 firmative preference in awarding any discretionary
4 grant awarded by the Office of Community Oriented
5 Policing Services to a State or Indian Tribe that has
6 enacted legislation described in subsection (c) or to
7 a unit of local government or other public or private
8 entity located in such a State or in the territory
9 under the jurisdiction of such an Indian Tribe.

10 (6) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—
11 There are authorized to be appropriated such sums
12 as are necessary to carry out this section.

13 (c) ELIGIBILITY FOR EXTREME RISK PROTECTION
14 ORDER GRANT PROGRAM.—

15 (1) REQUIREMENTS.—Legislation described in
16 this subsection is legislation that establishes require-
17 ments that are substantially similar to the following:

18 (A) APPLICATION FOR EXTREME RISK
19 PROTECTION ORDER.—A petitioner, including a
20 law enforcement officer, may submit an applica-
21 tion to a State or Tribal court, on a form de-
22 signed by the court or a State or Tribal agency,
23 that—

24 (i) describes the facts and cir-
25 cumstances justifying that an extreme risk

1 protection order be issued against the
2 named individual; and

3 (ii) is signed by the applicant, under
4 oath.

5 (B) NOTICE AND DUE PROCESS.—The in-
6 dividual named in an application for an extreme
7 risk protection order as described in subpara-
8 graph (A) shall be given written notice of the
9 application and an opportunity to be heard on
10 the matter in accordance with this paragraph.

11 (C) ISSUANCE OF EXTREME RISK PROTEC-
12 TION ORDERS.—

13 (i) HEARING.—

14 (I) IN GENERAL.—Upon receipt
15 of an application described in sub-
16 paragraph (A) or request of an indi-
17 vidual named in such an application,
18 the court shall order a hearing to be
19 held within a reasonable time, and not
20 later than 30 days after the date of
21 the application or request.

22 (II) DETERMINATION.—If the
23 court finds at the hearing ordered
24 under subclause (I), by a preponder-
25 ance of the evidence or according to a

1 higher evidentiary standard estab-
2 lished by the State or Indian Tribe,
3 that the respondent poses a danger of
4 causing harm to self or others by hav-
5 ing access to a firearm, the court may
6 issue an extreme risk protection order.

7 (ii) DURATION OF EXTREME RISK
8 PROTECTION ORDER.—An extreme risk
9 protection order shall be in effect—

10 (I) until an order terminating or
11 superseding the extreme risk protec-
12 tion order is issued; or

13 (II) for a set period of time.

14 (D) EX PARTE EXTREME RISK PROTEC-
15 TION ORDERS.—

16 (i) IN GENERAL.—Upon receipt of an
17 application described in subparagraph (A),
18 the court may issue an ex parte extreme
19 risk protection order, if—

20 (I) the application for an extreme
21 risk protection order alleges that the
22 respondent poses a danger of causing
23 harm to self or others by having ac-
24 cess to a firearm; and

1 (II) the court finds there is rea-
2 sonable cause to believe, or makes a
3 finding according to a higher evi-
4 dentiary standard established by the
5 State or Indian Tribe, that the re-
6 spondent poses a danger of causing
7 harm to self or others by having ac-
8 cess to a firearm.

9 (ii) DURATION OF EX PARTE EX-
10 TREME RISK PROTECTION ORDER.—An ex
11 parte extreme risk protection order shall
12 remain in effect only until the hearing re-
13 quired under subparagraph (C)(i).

14 (E) STORAGE OF REMOVED FIREARMS.—

15 (i) AVAILABILITY FOR RETURN.—All
16 firearms removed or surrendered pursuant
17 to an extreme risk protection order shall
18 only be available for return to the named
19 individual when the individual has regained
20 eligibility under Federal and State law,
21 and, where applicable, Tribal law to pos-
22 sess firearms.

23 (ii) CONSENT REQUIRED FOR DIS-
24 POSAL OR DESTRUCTION.—Firearms
25 owned by a named individual may not be

1 disposed of or destroyed during the period
2 of the extreme risk protection order with-
3 out the consent of the named individual.

4 (F) NOTIFICATION.—

5 (i) IN GENERAL.—

6 (I) REQUIREMENT.—A State or
7 Tribal court that issues an extreme
8 risk protection order shall notify the
9 Attorney General or the comparable
10 State or Tribal agency, as applicable,
11 of the order as soon as practicable or
12 within a designated period of time.

13 (II) FORM AND MANNER.—A
14 State or Tribal court shall submit a
15 notification under subclause (I) in an
16 electronic format, in a manner pre-
17 scribed by the Attorney General or the
18 comparable State or Tribal agency.

19 (ii) UPDATE OF DATABASES.—As
20 soon as practicable or within the time pe-
21 riod designated by State or Tribal law
22 after receiving a notification under clause
23 (i), the Attorney General or the com-
24 parable State or Tribal agency shall ensure
25 that the extreme risk protection order is

1 reflected in the National Instant Criminal
2 Background Check System.

3 (2) ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.—Legislation de-
4 scribed in this subsection may—

5 (A) provide procedures for the termination
6 of an extreme risk protection order;

7 (B) provide procedures for the renewal of
8 an extreme risk protection order;

9 (C) establish burdens and standards of
10 proof for issuance of orders described in para-
11 graph (1) that are substantially similar to or
12 higher than the burdens and standards of proof
13 set forth in that paragraph;

14 (D) limit the individuals who may submit
15 an application described in paragraph (1), pro-
16 vided that, at a minimum, law enforcement offi-
17 cers are authorized to do so; and

18 (E) include any other authorizations or re-
19 quirements that the State or Tribal authorities
20 determine appropriate.

21 (3) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 1 year
22 after the date on which an eligible entity receives a
23 grant under subsection (b), and annually thereafter
24 for the duration of the grant period, the entity shall

1 submit to the Attorney General a report that in-
2 cludes, with respect to the preceding year—

3 (A) the number of petitions for ex parte
4 extreme risk protection orders filed, as well as
5 the number of such orders issued and the num-
6 ber denied, disaggregated by—

7 (i) the jurisdiction;

8 (ii) the individual authorized under
9 State or Tribal law to petition for an ex-
10 treme risk protection order, including the
11 relationship of the individual to the re-
12 spondent; and

13 (iii) the alleged danger posed by the
14 respondent, including whether the danger
15 involved a risk of suicide, unintentional in-
16 jury, domestic violence, or other inter-
17 personal violence;

18 (B) the number of petitions for extreme
19 risk protection orders filed, as well as the num-
20 ber of such orders issued and the number de-
21 nied, disaggregated by—

22 (i) the jurisdiction;

23 (ii) the individual authorized under
24 State or Tribal law to petition for an ex-
25 treme risk protection order, including the

1 relationship of the individual to the re-
2 spondent; and

3 (iii) the alleged danger posed by the
4 respondent, including whether the danger
5 involved a risk of suicide, unintentional in-
6 jury, domestic violence, or other inter-
7 personal violence;

8 (C) the number of petitions for renewals of
9 extreme risk protection orders filed, as well as
10 the number of such orders issued and the num-
11 ber denied;

12 (D) the number of cases in which a court
13 imposed a penalty for false reporting or frivo-
14 lous petitions;

15 (E) demographic data of petitioners, in-
16 cluding race, ethnicity, national origin, sex, gen-
17 der, age, disability, average annual income, and
18 English language proficiency, if available;

19 (F) demographic data of respondents, in-
20 cluding race, ethnicity, national origin, sex, gen-
21 der, age, disability, average annual income, and
22 English language proficiency, if available; and

23 (G) the total number of firearms removed
24 pursuant to extreme risk protection orders, and,

1 if available, the number of firearms removed
2 pursuant to each such order.

3 **SEC. 5. IDENTIFICATION RECORDS.**

4 Section 534 of title 28, United States Code, is
5 amended—

6 (1) in subsection (a)—

7 (A) in paragraph (4), by striking “and” at
8 the end;

9 (B) by redesignating paragraph (5) as
10 paragraph (6); and

11 (C) by inserting after paragraph (4) the
12 following:

13 “(5)(A) subject to subparagraph (B), acquire,
14 collect, classify, and preserve records from Federal,
15 Tribal, and State courts and other agencies identi-
16 fying individuals subject to extreme risk protection
17 orders, as defined in section 4(a) of the Federal Ex-
18 treme Risk Protection Order Act of 2026; and

19 “(B) destroy each record acquired or collected
20 under subparagraph (A) when the applicable ex-
21 treme risk protection order expires or is terminated
22 or dissolved; and”;

23 (2) in subsection (b), by striking “(a)(5)” and
24 inserting “(a)(6)”; and

25 (3) by adding at the end the following:

1 “(g) EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDERS IN NA-
2 TIONAL CRIME INFORMATION DATABASES.—A Federal,
3 Tribal, or State criminal justice agency or criminal or civil
4 court may—

5 “(1) include extreme risk protection orders, as
6 defined in section 4 of the Federal Extreme Risk
7 Protection Order Act of 2026, and Federal extreme
8 risk protection orders, as defined in section 935 of
9 title 18, in national crime information databases, as
10 that term is defined in subsection (f)(3) of this sec-
11 tion; and

12 “(2) have access to information regarding ex-
13 treme risk protection orders and Federal extreme
14 risk protection orders through the national crime in-
15 formation databases.”.

16 **SEC. 6. FULL FAITH AND CREDIT.**

17 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms “ex-
18 treme risk protection order”, “Indian Tribe”, and “State”
19 have the meanings given those terms in section 4(a).

20 (b) FULL FAITH AND CREDIT REQUIRED.—Any ex-
21 treme risk protection order issued under a State or Tribal
22 law enacted in accordance with this Act shall be accorded
23 the same full faith and credit by the court of another State
24 or Indian Tribe (referred to in this subsection as the “en-
25 forcing State or Indian Tribe”) and enforced by the court

1 and law enforcement personnel of the other State or Tribal
2 government as if it were the order of the enforcing State
3 or Indian Tribe.

4 (c) APPLICABILITY TO PROTECTION ORDERS.—

5 (1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (b) shall apply to
6 a protection order issued by a State or Tribal court
7 if—

8 (A) the court has jurisdiction over the par-
9 ties and matter under the law of the State or
10 Indian Tribe; and

11 (B) reasonable notice and opportunity to
12 be heard is given to the person against whom
13 the order is sought sufficient to protect that
14 person's right to due process.

15 (2) EX PARTE PROTECTION ORDERS.—For pur-
16 poses of paragraph (1)(B), in the case of an ex parte
17 protection order, notice and opportunity to be heard
18 shall be provided within the time required by State
19 or Tribal law, and in any event within a reasonable
20 time after the order is issued, sufficient to protect
21 the due process rights of the respondent.

22 (d) TRIBAL COURT JURISDICTION.—For purposes of
23 this section, a court of an Indian Tribe shall have full civil
24 jurisdiction to issue and enforce a protection order involv-
25 ing any person, including the authority to enforce any

1 order through civil contempt proceedings, to exclude viola-
2 tors from Indian land, and to use other appropriate mech-
3 anisms, in matters arising anywhere in the Indian country
4 (as defined in section 1151 of title 18, United States
5 Code) of the Indian Tribe or otherwise within the author-
6 ity of the Indian Tribe.

7 **SEC. 7. CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**

8 Section 3(1) of the NICS Improvement Amendments
9 Act of 2007 (34 U.S.C. 40903(1)) is amended by striking
10 “section 922(g)(8)” and inserting “paragraph (8) or (10)
11 of section 922(g)”.

12 **SEC. 8. SEVERABILITY.**

13 If any provision of this Act, or an amendment made
14 by this Act, or the application of such provision to any
15 person or circumstance, is held to be invalid, the remain-
16 der of this Act, or an amendment made by this Act, or
17 the application of such provision to other persons or cir-
18 cumstances, shall not be affected.

19 **SEC. 9. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

20 This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall
21 take effect on the date that is 180 days after the date
22 of enactment of this Act.

○