APPENDIX

STATE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LAWS
### SUMMARY OF STATE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LAWS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Prohibits domestic violence misdemeanants from buying or owning firearms</th>
<th>Prohibits subjects of domestic violence restraining orders from buying or owning firearms*</th>
<th>Requires domestic violence misdemeanants to dispose of firearms in their possession</th>
<th>Requires subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to dispose of firearms in their possession**</th>
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### Prohibits Domestic Violence Misdemeanants from Buying or Owning Firearms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Prohibits Domestic Violence Misdemeanants from Buying or Owning Firearms</th>
<th>Prohibits Subjects of Domestic Violence Restraining Orders from Buying or Owning Firearms</th>
<th>Requires Domestic Violence Misdemeanants to Dispose of Firearms in Their Possession</th>
<th>Requires Subjects of Domestic Violence Restraining Orders to Dispose of Firearms in Their Possession</th>
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**TOTAL 19 states + DC**  **23 states + DC**  **10 states**  **15 states**

* The following states do not prohibit all subjects of domestic violence restraining orders from buying or owning firearms, but they do explicitly authorize courts issuing restraining orders to prohibit firearm ownership under certain circumstances: Alaska, Arizona, Indiana, Nebraska, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Utah. In addition, Michigan prohibits all subjects of restraining orders from buying handguns, and authorizes courts issuing restraining orders to prohibit subjects of such orders from all firearm purchase or possession.

** The following states do not require all subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender firearms in their possession, but they do explicitly authorize courts issuing restraining orders to require surrender of firearms in possession of persons subject to restraining orders: Alaska, Arizona, Delaware, DC, Florida, Indiana, Maine, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Vermont.
**Arizona**

**Misdemeanor Domestic Violence Convictions**
Arizona law does not prohibit all individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors from purchasing or possessing firearms.

**Domestic Violence Restraining Orders**
Arizona law provides that restraining orders may prohibit the purchase or possession of a firearm if the court deems the respondent to be a physical threat to another person, including “romantic or sexual” partners. (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3602(G)(4))

Arizona law also authorizes temporary, emergency orders of protection that prohibits the purchase or possession of a firearm if a peace officer reports an imminent physical threat against a victim by a domestic abuser. (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3624)

**Disposal of Firearms by Prohibited Domestic Violence Misdemeanants**
Arizona law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

**Disposal of Firearms by Prohibited Subjects of Domestic Violence Restraining Orders**
Arizona law requires subjects of restraining orders that prohibit them from possessing a firearm to surrender their firearm within 24 hours to the appropriate law enforcement agency. (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-3602(G)(4))

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**Alabama**

**Misdemeanor Domestic Violence Convictions**
Alabama law does not prohibit individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors from purchasing or possessing firearms.

**Domestic Violence Restraining Orders**
Alabama law does not prohibit individuals subject to domestic violence restraining orders from purchasing or possessing firearms.

**Disposal of Firearms by Prohibited Domestic Violence Misdemeanants**
Alabama law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

**Disposal of Firearms by Prohibited Subjects of Domestic Violence Restraining Orders**
Alabama law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their firearms.

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**Alaska**

**Misdemeanor Domestic Violence Convictions**
Alaska law does not prohibit individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors from purchasing or possessing firearms.

**Domestic Violence Restraining Orders**
Alaska law provides that restraining orders against “household members” (including former and current dating partners) may prohibit the use or possession of firearms if the subject of the restraining order possessed a firearm at the time of an incident giving rise to the restraining order. (Alaska Stat. § 18.66.100(c)(6))

**Disposal of Firearms by Prohibited Domestic Violence Misdemeanants**
Alaska law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

**Disposal of Firearms by Prohibited Subjects of Domestic Violence Restraining Orders**
Alaska law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their firearms, but it does provide that restraining orders against “household members” may direct individuals to surrender firearm(s) if they possessed or used firearm while committing domestic violence. (Alaska Stat. § 18.66.100(c)(7))
ARKANSAS

MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS
Arkansas law does not prohibit individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors from purchasing or possessing firearms.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
Arkansas law does not prohibit individuals subject to domestic violence restraining orders from possessing firearms.

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS
Arkansas law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
Arkansas law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders abusers to surrender their firearms.

CALIFORNIA

MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS
California law prohibits the purchase and possession of firearms for 10 years after a person is convicted of numerous violent misdemeanors, including assault, battery, or stalking, whether the crime occurs in a domestic violence context or not. (Cal. Penal Code § 29805)

California also authorizes courts to prohibit the purchase or possession of firearms by persons arrested for domestic violence misdemeanors while charges are pending before trial. (Cal. Penal Code § 136.2(a)(7)(B), (d), (e))

California law prohibits individuals subject to a variety of restraining orders (including those applying to current or former dating partners) from purchasing or possessing firearms. (Cal. Penal Code § 29801(a))

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS
California law requires prohibited misdemeanants, upon becoming prohibited, to immediately designate a third party (who is not prohibited) to dispose of any firearms owned by the prohibited person; the designated person must dispose of all firearms within 30 days or is subject to criminal prosecution. (Cal Penal Code §§ 29801, 29805)

California authorizes courts to require surrender of firearms by persons arrested for domestic violence misdemeanors while charges are pending before trial. (Cal. Penal Code § 136.2(a)(7)(B), (d), (e))

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
California law requires that a person subject to a domestic violence restraining order must surrender any firearms immediately upon request of any law enforcement officer, or within 24 hours if no request is made. (Cal. Fam. Code § 6388)

California law authorizes a court to issue search warrant for the seizure of any firearms that a subject of a restraining order has failed to surrender as required. (Cal. Penal Code § 1524(a)(11))

COLORADO

MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS
Colorado law prohibits possession or use of a firearm by someone who has been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence that prohibits them from possession under federal law. (Co. Stat. § 18-12-108(5)(c))

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
Colorado law prohibits firearm ownership by persons who are subject to a restraining order that prohibits them from gun ownership under federal law. (Co. Stat. § 13-14-102)

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS
Colorado law requires that, when a person is arrested for a domestic violence crime, a court shall issue a protective order requiring surrender of firearms by the person. (Co. Stat. § 18-1-1001)

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
Colorado law requires that persons subject to a restraining order that prohibits them from gun ownership under federal law must relinquish firearms in their possession. (Co. Stat. § 13-14-102)
CONNECTICUT

**Misdemeanor Domestic Violence Convictions**

**Domestic Violence Restraining Orders**
Connecticut law prohibits firearm purchase or possession by the subject of a domestic violence restraining order. (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 29-36(f)(6))

**Disposal of Firearms by Prohibited Domestic Violence Misdeemants**
Connecticut law requires domestic violence misdemeanants to transfer their firearms to another person or law enforcement within two business days of their ineligibility. (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 29-36(k))

**Disposal of Firearms by Prohibited Subjects of Domestic Violence Restraining Orders**
Connecticut law requires subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to transfer their firearms to another person or law enforcement within two business days of their ineligibility. (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 29-36(k))

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DELWARE

**Misdemeanor Domestic Violence Convictions**
Delaware law prohibits any person convicted of a domestic violence misdemeanor from purchasing or possessing a firearm for five years following conviction. This prohibition does not cover dating partners. (Del. Code Ann. tit. 11, § 1448(a)(7), Del. Code Ann. tit. 11, § 1448(d))

**Domestic Violence Restraining Orders**
Delaware law prohibits a person subject to a domestic violence restraining order from purchase or possession of a firearm for the duration of the order. For the purposes of a restraining order, “domestic violence” includes abuse against “persons in a current or former substantive dating relationship.” (Del. Code Ann. tit. 11, § 1448(a)(6))

**Disposal of Firearms by Prohibited Domestic Violence Misdeemants**
Delaware law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

**Disposal of Firearms by Prohibited Subjects of Domestic Violence Restraining Orders**
Delaware law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their firearms, but it does provide that a court issuing a restraining order may direct the abuser to surrender all firearms to law enforcement; if the subject of the restraining order does not comply, the court may issue a warrant authorizing seizure of guns. (Del. Code Ann. tit. 10, § 1045(a)(8), Del. Code Ann. tit. 10, § 1045(a)(11))

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

**Misdemeanor Domestic Violence Convictions**
DC law prohibits purchase or possession of a firearm by any person convicted within the previous five years of an “intra-family offense punishable as a misdemeanor,” which includes offenses involving persons in romantic, dating, or sexual relationships. (D.C. Code Ann. §§ 7-2502.03(a)(4)(D), 7-2506.01, 16-1001(7)(c))

**Domestic Violence Restraining Orders**
DC law prohibits individuals who are or have been under a domestic violence restraining order within the previous five years from possessing firearms. This includes restraining orders involving persons in romantic, dating, or sexual relationships. (D.C. Code Ann. §§ 7-2502.03(a)(12), 16-1001(7)(c))

**Disposal of Firearms by Prohibited Domestic Violence Misdeemants**
DC law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

**Disposal of Firearms by Prohibited Subjects of Domestic Violence Restraining Orders**
DC law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their firearms but it does provide that a court issuing a restraining order may order a person subject to a domestic violence restraining order to surrender firearms. (D.C. Code Ann. § 16-1005(c)(10))
**FLORIDA**

### MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS

Florida law does not prohibit domestic violence misdemeanants from purchasing or possessing firearms, although it does direct the state agency that performs background checks to enforce the federal domestic violence misdemeanor prohibition. ( Fla. Stat. § 790.065(2)(a)(2))

### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS

Florida law prohibits the purchase or possession of a firearm by any person who is subject to a domestic violence, stalking, or cyberstalking restraining order that remains in force. (Fla. Stat. §§ 790.233, 741.31(4)(b)(1))

### DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS

Florida law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms. (Fla. Stat. § 790.065(2)(a)(2))

### DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS

Florida law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their firearms but it does provide that a court issuing a restraining order may order the subject of a domestic violence or stalking restraining order to surrender firearms, and considers it a violation of the order to refuse to do so. (Fla. Stat. §§ 741.31(4)(a)(8), 784.047(8), 784.0487(4)(g))

**GEORGIA**

### MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS

Georgia law does not prohibit individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors from purchasing or possessing firearms.

### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS

Georgia law does not prohibit individuals subject to domestic violence restraining orders from possessing firearms.

### DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS

Georgia law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

### DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS

Georgia law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders abusers to surrender their firearms.

**HAWAII**

### MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS

Hawaii law prohibits any person who commits “any crime that involves injury or threat of injury to the person of another” from purchasing or possessing firearms; this applies to (but is not limited to) domestic violence misdemeanors. (Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 134-1, 134-7)

### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS


### DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS

Hawaii law requires domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms to law enforcement otherwise dispose of them; if the person fails to dispose of all guns and ammunition within thirty days of becoming prohibited, law enforcement may seize them. (Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 134-7(g), 134-7.3(b))

### DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS

Hawaii law requires subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their guns to law enforcement otherwise dispose of them; if the person fails to dispose of all guns and ammunition within thirty days of becoming prohibited, law enforcement may seize them. (Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 134-7(g), 134-7.3(b))
IDAHO

MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS
Idaho law does not prohibit individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors from purchasing or possessing firearms.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
Idaho law does not prohibit individuals subject to domestic violence restraining orders from possessing firearms.

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS
Idaho law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
Idaho law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their firearms.

ILLINOIS

MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS
Illinois law prohibits the purchase or possession of firearms by persons convicted of domestic battery in Illinois or another jurisdiction. Domestic battery under Illinois law includes incidents involving dating partners, family members, and cohabitants. (430 Ill. Comp. Stat. 65/4(a)(2) (ix); id. 65/8(b); 725 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/112A-3(3))

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
Illinois law prohibits individuals that are under domestic violence restraining orders from purchasing or possessing firearms, for as long as the order is in force; this applies to orders involving dating partners. (750 Ill. Comp. Stat. 60/214(b)(14.5); 430 Ill. Comp. Stat. 65/8.2)

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS
Illinois law requires prohibited domestic violence misdemeanants who receive probation to surrender their firearms at a time and in a location specified by the court. (730 ILCS 5/5-6-3(a)(9))

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
Illinois law requires individuals under domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their weapons to law enforcement for the duration of the order. (725 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/112A-14(a) (14.5)(a); 750 Ill. Comp. Stat. 60/214(b)(14.5)(a))

INDIANA

MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS
Indiana law prohibits persons convicted of domestic battery from possessing or carrying a handgun unless the person’s right to possess a firearm has been restored. (Ind. Code Ann. § 35-47-2-1(c), 35-47-4-6)

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
Under Indiana law a court may prohibit a person subject to a domestic violence restraining order from using or possessing a firearm. This includes restraining orders involving people in dating relationships. (Ind. Code Ann. § 34-26-5-9(c)(4), (f))

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS
Indiana law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
Indiana law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their firearms, but it does provide that a court issuing a domestic violence restraining order may require the subject of the order to surrender all firearms in their possession to law enforcement, for the duration of the order. (Ind. Code Ann. § 34-26-5-9(c)(4), (f))
**IOWA**

**MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS**
Iowa law prohibits a person who has been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence from purchasing or possessing a firearm. (Iowa Code § 724.26(2)(a))

Iowa law requires courts to inform a person convicted of domestic violence that he or she is prohibited from purchasing or possessing a firearm unless the conviction is vacated or the person's rights are restored under state law. (Iowa Code § 724.26(3))

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS**
Iowa law prohibits a person subject to a domestic violence restraining order from purchasing or possessing firearms. (Iowa Code § 724.26(2)(a))

**DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS**
Iowa law requires courts to order a domestic violence misdemeanant to sell any firearms they possess, transfer them to a qualified third person, or surrender them to law enforcement by a specified date. (Iowa Code § 724.26(4))

**DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS**
Iowa law requires courts to order subjects of a domestic violence restraining order to surrender any firearms they possess, transfer them to a qualified third person, or surrender them to law enforcement by a specified date. (Iowa Code § 724.26(4))

**KANSAS**

**MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS**
Kansas law does not prohibit individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors from purchasing or possessing firearms.

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS**
Kansas law does not prohibit individuals subject to domestic violence restraining orders from possessing firearms.

**DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS**
Kansas law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

**DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS**
Kansas law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their firearms.

**KENTUCKY**

**MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS**
Kentucky law does not prohibit individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors from purchasing or possessing firearms.

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS**
Kentucky law does not prohibit individuals subject to domestic violence restraining orders from possessing firearms.

**DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS**
Kentucky law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

**DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS**
Kentucky law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their firearms.
### LOUISIANA

**MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS**
Louisiana prohibits individuals convicted of misdemeanor domestic abuse battery from purchasing or possessing firearms for a period of ten years following conviction. (La. Rev. Stat. § 14:95.1(A), (C))

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS**
Louisiana prohibits individuals subject to domestic violence restraining orders from possessing firearms (La. Rev. Stat. § 46:2136.3)

**DISPOSAL OF Firearms BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS**
Louisiana law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

**DISPOSAL OF Firearms BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS**
Louisiana law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their firearms.

### MAINE

**MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS**
Maine law does not prohibit individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors from purchasing or possessing firearms or ammunition.

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS**
Maine law prohibits individuals subject to domestic violence restraining orders from possessing firearms. (19 Maine Rev. Stat. § 4007(1)(A); 15 Maine Rev. Stat. § 393(1)(D))

**DISPOSAL OF Firearms BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS**
Maine law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

**DISPOSAL OF Firearms BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS**
Maine law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their firearms, but it does provide that courts issuing restraining orders may require subjects of such orders to surrender their firearms. Maine law provides that a person subject to a domestic violence restraining order that prohibits the person from possessing a firearm must, within 24 hours, turn over any firearms in his or her possession to law enforcement or another eligible possessor; if the person turns firearms over to a person other than law enforcement, he or she must inform law enforcement of the name and address of the individual who received the firearms. The court issuing the restraining order may issue a warrant for seizure of the firearms if they are not turned over. (19 Maine Rev. Stat. § 4007(1-A))
<table>
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<th>Disposal of Firearms by Prohibited Subjects of Domestic Violence Restraining Orders</th>
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<td>Maryland</td>
<td>While Maryland law does not explicitly prohibit firearm purchases or possession by individuals convicted of misdemeanor domestic violence crime, it does prohibit purchase and possession by persons convicted of a crime of violence in Maryland or another state (or a Maryland misdemeanor that carries a statutory penalty of more than two years), which prohibits some domestic violence misdemeanants. (Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety §§ 5-133(b)(1), (c), 5-134(b)(2))</td>
<td>Maryland law prohibits persons subject to a domestic violence restraining order from purchasing or possessing a handgun or assault weapon. (Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety § 5-133(b)(6), Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety § 5-134(b)(10))</td>
<td>Maryland law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.</td>
<td>Maryland law requires persons subject to domestic violence restraining orders to surrender any firearms in their possession to law enforcement, and to refrain from possession of any firearm for the duration of the order. (Md. Code Ann., Fam. Law § 4-504(f))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Massachusetts law does not prohibit individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors from purchasing or possessing firearms.</td>
<td>Massachusetts law provides that subjects of restraining orders protecting “family or household members” (including former and current dating partners) may not purchase or possess firearms. (Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 140, § 129C)</td>
<td>Massachusetts law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.</td>
<td>Massachusetts law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender any firearms in their possession to law enforcement, although it does permit courts issuing orders to protect abused children to order an abuser to surrender firearms. (Mich. Comp. Laws 712A.13a(8)(b))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Michigan law does not prohibit individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors from purchasing or possessing firearms.</td>
<td>Michigan law authorizes, but does not require, courts issuing domestic violence restraining orders (including orders involving dating partners) to prohibit subjects of restraining orders from purchasing or possessing any firearms. (Mich. Comp. Laws §§ 600.2950(1)(e), 600.2950(2), (3)(c), (26))</td>
<td>Michigan law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.</td>
<td>Michigan law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their firearms, although it does permit courts issuing orders to protect abused children to order an abuser to surrender firearms. (Mich. Comp. Laws 712A.13a(8)(b))</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MINNESOTA

**MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS**
Minnesota law prohibits domestic violence misdemeanants, including persons convicted of stalking crimes, from possessing firearms; this prohibition includes convictions for crimes involving dating partners. (Minn. Stat. § 609.749, subd. 8; Minn. Stat. § 609.2242, subd. (3))

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS**
Minnesota law prohibits persons subject to a domestic violence restraining order from purchasing or possessing firearms; this prohibition includes orders arising from incidents involving dating partners. If the court issuing such an order determines that the subject of the order “poses an imminent risk of causing another person substantial bodily harm,” it is required to direct local law enforcement to take immediate possession of all firearms in the abuser’s possession. (Minn. Stat. § 518B.01, subd. (6)(g))

**DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS**
Minnesota law requires individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors, including stalking crimes, to transfer any firearms they possess to a federally licensed gun dealer; a law enforcement agency; or a third party legally entitled to own guns. The person must file proof of the transfer with the court and, if the guns have been transferred to a third party, that third party must sign an affidavit under oath agreeing to maintain custody of the guns. (Minn. Stat. § 609.2242, subd. 3(f), (g); Minn. Stat. § 609.749, subd. 8(d))

**DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS**
Minnesota law requires any person subject to a domestic violence restraining order to transfer any firearms to a federally licensed gun dealer; a law enforcement agency; or a third party legally entitled to own guns. The person must file proof of the transfer with the court and, if the guns have been transferred to a third party, that third party must sign an affidavit under oath agreeing to maintain custody of the guns. (Minn. Stat. § 518B.01, subd. (6)(g), (h))

MISSISSIPPI

**MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS**
Mississippi law does not prohibit individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors from purchasing or possessing firearms.

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS**
Mississippi law does not prohibit individuals subject to domestic violence restraining orders from possessing firearms.

**DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS**
Mississippi law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

**DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS**
Mississippi law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their firearms.

MISSOURI

**MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS**
Missouri law does not prohibit individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors from purchasing or possessing firearms.

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS**
Missouri law does not prohibit individuals subject to domestic violence restraining orders from possessing firearms.

**DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS**
Missouri law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

**DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS**
Missouri law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their firearms.
MONTANA

MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS
Montana law does not prohibit individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors from purchasing or possessing firearms, although a convicting court in Montana may prohibit an abuser from possessing or using a firearm if it was used in the incident giving rise to the conviction. (Mont. Code Ann. § 45-5-206(7))

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
Montana law does not prohibit subjects of domestic violence restraining orders from purchasing or possessing firearms, although a court issuing a restraining order may prohibit the subject of the order from possessing or using a firearm if it was used in an assault that gave rise to the restraining order. (Mont. Code Ann. §§ 40-15-201(1), (2)(f), (3).)

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS
Montana law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
Montana law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their firearms.

NEBRASKA

MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS
Nebraska law prohibits a person convicted of a domestic violence misdemeanor crime (including crimes involving dating partners) from purchasing or possessing firearms for seven years after the conviction. (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 28-1206(1)(b), (4))

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
Nebraska law authorizes but does not require a court issuing a domestic violence restraining order to prohibit the subject of the order from purchasing or possessing firearms. This includes orders arising from incidents involving dating partners. (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 42-924(1)(g)).

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS
Nebraska law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
Nebraska law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their firearms.

NEVADA

MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS
Nevada law does not prohibit individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors from purchasing or possessing firearms.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
Nevada law authorizes but does not require a court issuing a domestic violence restraining order to prohibit the subject of the order from possessing any firearm for the duration of the order. This includes orders arising from incidents involving dating partners. (Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 33.031(1)(a))

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS
Nevada law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
Nevada law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their firearms but it does provide that a court issuing a domestic violence restraining order may include a requirement that, within 24 hours, the subject of the order transfer any firearms to a federally licensed gun dealer or a person designated by the court, or surrender them to law enforcement. If the subject of the order does not comply within 24 hours, the court may issue a warrant for seizure of the firearms. (Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 33.031(1)).
NEW HAMPSHIRE

MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS

New Hampshire law does not prohibit individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors from purchasing or possessing firearms.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS

New Hampshire law prohibits the subject of a domestic violence restraining order from purchasing or possessing all firearms for the duration of the order. (N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 173-B:5(II))

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS

New Hampshire law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS


NEW JERSEY

MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS


DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS

New Jersey law prohibits individuals subject to a domestic violence restraining order to possess or purchase any firearm; this includes orders arising from incidents involving dating partners. (N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:58-3.c(6))

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS

New Jersey law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS

New Jersey law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their firearms but it does provide that courts issuing such orders may order the removal of firearms by law enforcement officers; the state also authorizes courts issuing domestic violence restraining orders to issue a warrant for seizure of any firearms not surrendered. (N.J. Stat. Ann. §§ 2C:25-28, 2C:25-29.b(16))

NEW MEXICO

MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS

New Mexico law does not prohibit individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors from purchasing or possessing firearms.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS

New Mexico law does not prohibit individuals subject to domestic violence restraining orders from possessing firearm.

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS

New Mexico law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS

New Mexico law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders abusers to surrender their firearms.
**NEW YORK**

**MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS**
New York law prohibits persons convicted of specific domestic violence-related misdemeanors from obtaining a license to purchase or possess firearms. (N.Y. Penal Law § 400.00(1), 265.00(17))

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS**
New York law prohibits a person subject to a domestic violence restraining order from purchasing or possessing firearms if the circumstances giving rise to the restraining order meet certain criteria (e.g., the abuser used or threatened to use a firearm, or inflicted physical injury on the victim. (N.Y. Fam. Ct. Act § 842-a(1), (2), § 828(1)(a), (3); N.Y. Crim. Proc. Law §§ 530.12(1), 530.14(1)(a), (2))

**DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS**
New York law requires courts to order persons convicted of or charged with (but not yet convicted of) certain domestic violence misdemeanors to immediately surrender firearms if there is a substantial risk the person may use or threaten to use a firearm against an abuse victim. (N.Y. Crim. Proc. Law §§ 530.12(1), 530.14(1)(b), (2)(b))

**DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS**
New York law requires the immediate surrender of firearms by persons subject to domestic violence restraining orders. (N.Y. Crim. Proc. Law §§ 530.14(5)(a), (b), (6)(a); N.Y. Fam. Ct. Act § 842-a(5)(a), (b) (6)(a); N.Y. Penal Law § 400.05(6))

**NORTH CAROLINA**

**MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS**
North Carolina law does not prohibit individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors from purchasing or possessing firearms or ammunition.

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS**
North Carolina law prohibits the subject of a domestic violence restraining order from purchasing or possessing firearms; this includes orders arising from incidents involving opposite-sex dating relationships. (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-269.8)

**DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS**
North Carolina law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

**DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS**
North Carolina law requires persons subject to temporary or emergency restraining orders to surrender all firearms to law enforcement if they pose a threat to themselves or others. (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 50B-3.1)

**NORTH DAKOTA**

**MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS**
North Dakota law does not prohibit individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors from purchasing or possessing firearms.

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS**
North Dakota law does not prohibit individuals subject to domestic violence restraining orders from possessing firearms.

**DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS**
North Dakota law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms but it does authorize courts to order surrender of firearms by a person charged with — but not convicted of — stalking, harassment, a sex offense, or a crime or threat of violence who is released before trial, if the court has probable cause to believe that the person is likely to use, display, or threaten to use a firearm in an act of violence. (N.D. Cent. Code § 12.1-31.2-02)

**DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS**
North Dakota law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their firearms but it provides that courts issuing such orders may order subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender firearms if there is reasonable cause to believe that the firearm will be used in future violence; this includes orders arising from incidents involving dating partners. (N.D. Cent. Code § 14-07-1-02(4)(g), N.D. Cent. Code § 14-07-1-01(4))
OHIO

**MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS**
Ohio law does not prohibit individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors from purchasing or possessing firearms.

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS**
Ohio law does not prohibit individuals subject to domestic violence restraining orders from possessing firearms or ammunition.

**DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS**
Ohio law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

**DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS**
Ohio law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their firearms.

OKLAHOMA

**MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS**
Oklahoma law does not prohibit individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors from purchasing or possessing firearms.

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS**
Oklahoma law does not prohibit individuals subject to domestic violence restraining orders from possessing firearms.

**DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS**
Oklahoma law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

**DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS**
Oklahoma law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their firearms.

OREGON

**MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS**
Oregon law does not prohibit all individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors from purchasing or possessing firearms.

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS**
Oregon law does not prohibit individuals subject to domestic violence restraining orders from possessing firearms.

**DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS**
Oregon law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

**DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS**
Oregon law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their firearms.

PENNSYLVANIA

**MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS**
Pennsylvania law prohibits individuals from purchasing or possessing firearms if they are federally prohibited as a result of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence under 18 U.S.C. 922(g)(9). (18 Pa. C.S. § 6105(a)(9))

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS**
Pennsylvania law authorizes but does not require courts issuing domestic violence restraining orders to prohibit the subjects of the order from possessing firearms; this includes orders arising from incidents involving current or former sexual or intimate partners. (23 Pa. C.S. § 6102(a), 6105(a.1), 6108(a)(7))

**DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS**
Pennsylvania law requires any person prohibited from possessing firearms because of a misdemeanor domestic violence conviction to transfer their firearms to a non-prohibited person (who may not be a member of the person's household) within “a reasonable period of time, not to exceed 60 days.” (18 Pa. C.S. § 6105(a)(1)(i))

**DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS**
Pennsylvania law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their firearms but it provides that courts may require surrender and orders individuals required to relinquish firearms or ammunition to surrender them to law enforcement, a licensed dealer, or a third party who has received a special “safekeeping permit” from law enforcement. (23 Pa. C.S. § 6108-6108.3)
RHODE ISLAND

MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS
Rhode Island law does not prohibit individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors from purchasing or possessing firearms or ammunition.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS
Rhode Island law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
Rhode Island law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their firearms but it provides that courts may require persons prohibited from firearm ownership by domestic violence restraining orders to surrender firearms to a licensed dealer, law enforcement, or a third party that is not prohibited. Firearms must be disposed of within 24 hours of when a restraining order was issued if the subject was at the court hearing where the final order was issued, or within 48 hours if the order was issued at a hearing the subject did not attend. (R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 8-8.1-3(d); 15-15-3(d))

SOUTH CAROLINA

MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS
South Carolina law does not prohibit individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors from purchasing or possessing firearms or ammunition.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
South Carolina law does not prohibit individuals subject to domestic violence restraining orders from possessing firearms or ammunition.

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS
South Carolina law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
South Carolina law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their firearms.

SOUTH DAKOTA

MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS
South Dakota law prohibits any person who has been convicted of a misdemeanor domestic violence crime from possessing a firearm for one year after the conviction. (S.D. Codified Laws § 22-14-15.2)

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
South Dakota law does not prohibit subjects of domestic violence restraining orders from purchasing or possessing firearms.

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS
South Dakota law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender firearms they own but does require that a firearm used by a domestic violence misdemeanant must be “delivered to the arresting agency or, at the direction of the attorney general, to the South Dakota Forensic Laboratory.” (S.D. Codified Laws § 23K-37-13)

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
South Dakota law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their firearms, but it provides that courts issuing a domestic violence restraining order may require the subject of the order to “surrender any dangerous weapon in his possession to local law enforcement.” (S.D. Codified Laws § 25-10-24)
TENNESSEE

MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS
Tennessee law prohibits individuals from possessing firearms if they have been convicted of domestic violence. (Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-17-1307(f)(1)(A))

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
Tennessee law prohibits possession of firearms by persons who are subject to a domestic violence restraining order. (Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-17-1307(f)(1)(B))

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS
Tennessee law requires that any person convicted of domestic assault must “terminate” possession of all firearms the person owns or possesses. (Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-13-111)

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
Tennessee law provides that, upon issuance of a domestic violence restraining order, the subject of the order must “dispossess” himself of all firearms in his possession within 48 hours. (Tenn. Code Ann. § 36-3-625(a))

TEXAS

MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS
Texas law prohibits firearm possession by domestic violence misdemeanants for five years following their release from confinement or supervision. (Tex. Penal Code § 46.04(b), Tex. Fam. Code §§ 71.0021, 71.003, 71.005, 71.006)

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
Texas law prohibits the subject of a domestic violence restraining order to possess firearms; sworn, full-time, paid law enforcement officers are exempted from this prohibition. (Tex. Penal Code § 46.04(c))

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS
Texas law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
Texas law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their firearms.

UTAH

MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS
Utah law does not prohibit individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors from purchasing or possessing firearms.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
Utah law authorizes but does not require courts issuing domestic violence restraining orders to prohibit individuals from purchasing or possessing firearms. (Utah Code Ann. § 78B-7-106(2) (d), 78B-7-107(2))

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS
Utah law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
Utah law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their firearms.
VERMONT

MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS
Vermont law does not prohibit individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors from purchasing or possessing firearms.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
Vermont law does not prohibit individuals subject to domestic violence restraining orders from possessing firearms, although the general restraining order statute allows courts to issue any provisions they deem “necessary to protect” an abuse victim, and the Vermont Supreme Court has recognized this power as sufficiently broad to allow courts to prohibit subjects of restraining orders from possessing firearms. (15 V.S.A. § 1103(c); see Benson v. Muscari, 172 Vt. 1 (Vt. 2001))

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS
Vermont law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
Vermont law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their firearms but it does provide that courts issuing a domestic violence restraining order may require the subject of the order to surrender firearms if “necessary to protect” an abuse victim, and a law passed in 2014 establishes a procedure by which a prohibited person is required to turn over firearms to law enforcement or a third party. (15 V.S.A. § 1103(c); Vermont H.B. 735 (2014))

VIRGINIA

MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS
Virginia law does not prohibit individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors from purchasing or possessing firearms.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
Virginia law does not prohibit individuals subject to domestic violence restraining orders from possessing firearms, although it does prohibit such persons from purchasing or carrying firearms, and requires holders of concealed handgun permits to surrender their permits for the duration of the protective order. (Va. Code Ann. § 18.2-308.1:4)

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS
Virginia law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
Virginia law requires that any person subject to a domestic violence restraining order who carries a firearm must forfeit the firearm, but it does not require that persons subject to such orders surrender firearms they possess. (Va. Code Ann. § 19.2-386.28)

WASHINGTON

MISDEMEANOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONVICTIONS

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
Washington law prohibits firearm possession by subjects of domestic violence restraining orders; this includes orders arising from incidents involving dating partners. (Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 9.41.040)

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANANTS
Washington law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms, but it does provide that courts may order domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms. (Wash. Rev. Code Ann. §§ 9.41.098(1)(c), 9.41.040)

DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS BY PROHIBITED SUBJECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS
Washington law requires courts to order subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their firearms. (Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 9.41.800(3))
### West Virginia

#### Misdemeanor Domestic Violence Convictions
West Virginia law prohibits a person convicted of a misdemeanor domestic violence crime from purchasing or possessing firearms; this includes persons convicted of abusing a current or former dating partner. (W. Va. Code §§ 61-7-7(a), 61-2-9(b), (c))

#### Domestic Violence Restraining Orders

#### Disposal of Firearms by Prohibited Domestic Violence Misdemeanants
West Virginia law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

#### Disposal of Firearms by Prohibited Subjects of Domestic Violence Restraining Orders
West Virginia law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their firearms.

### Wisconsin

#### Misdemeanor Domestic Violence Convictions
Wisconsin law does not prohibit individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors from purchasing or possessing firearms.

#### Domestic Violence Restraining Orders
Wisconsin law prohibits subjects of domestic violence restraining orders from firearm possession. (Wis. Stat. §§ 813.12(4m), 941.29(1)(f), (g), (2)(d), (e))

#### Disposal of Firearms by Prohibited Domestic Violence Misdemeanants
Wisconsin law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

#### Disposal of Firearms by Prohibited Subjects of Domestic Violence Restraining Orders
Wisconsin law requires courts issuing domestic violence restraining orders to require subjects of those orders to surrender any firearms to law enforcement or to an approved, non-prohibited third party. (Wis. Stat. §§ 813.12(4m), 813.122(3m))

### Wyoming

#### Misdemeanor Domestic Violence Convictions
Wyoming law does not prohibit individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors from purchasing or possessing firearms.

#### Domestic Violence Restraining Orders
Wyoming law does not prohibit individuals subject to domestic violence restraining orders from possessing firearms.

#### Disposal of Firearms by Prohibited Domestic Violence Misdemeanants
Wyoming law does not require domestic violence misdemeanants to surrender their firearms.

#### Disposal of Firearms by Prohibited Subjects of Domestic Violence Restraining Orders
Wyoming law does not require subjects of domestic violence restraining orders to surrender their firearms.