

HOUSE RESEARCH

Bill Summary

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Authors: Schoen

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Analyst: Jeff Diebel

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Overview

This bill seeks to impose collateral firearm consequences on persons who are subject to certain orders for protection and persons who are convicted of misdemeanor domestic violence.

Section

- 1 Domestic child abuse.** Requires courts to order domestic child abusers to surrender their firearms if the court issues an order for protection after making certain findings. An abusing party must surrender their firearms to a law enforcement agency, a federally licensed firearms dealer, or a third party. An abusing party may transfer their firearms permanently or temporarily. The abusing party must provide proof to the court that his firearms were transferred. Proof of transfer must include the serial number, make and model of the transferred firearms. For temporary transfers, the bill requires return of the firearms once the abusing party is eligible to possess them. If a court so orders, a law enforcement agency must take immediate possession of an abusing party's firearms. An abusing party must also surrender any permits to purchase or carry firearms to the sheriff.
- 2 Domestic violence; relief by court.** Requires courts to order domestic abusers to surrender their firearms if the court issues an order for protection after making certain findings. An abusing party must surrender their firearms to a law enforcement agency, a federally licensed firearms dealer, or a third party. An abusing party may transfer their firearms permanently or temporarily. The abusing party must provide proof to the court that his firearms were transferred. Proof of transfer must include the serial number, make and model of the transferred firearms. For temporary transfers, the bill requires return of the firearms once the

Section

abusing party is eligible to possess them. If a court so orders, a law enforcement agency must take immediate possession of an abusing party's firearms. An abusing party must also surrender any permits to purchase or carry firearms to the sheriff.

- 3 Domestic assault; firearms.** Requires courts to order persons convicted of domestic assault to surrender their firearms. An abusing party must surrender their firearms to a law enforcement agency, a federally licensed firearms dealer, or a third party. An abusing party may transfer their firearms permanently or temporarily. The abusing party must provide proof to the court that his firearms were transferred. Proof of transfer must include the serial number, make and model of the transferred firearms. For temporary transfers, the bill requires return of the firearms once the abusing party is eligible to possess them. If a court so orders, a law enforcement agency must take immediate possession of an abusing party's firearms. An abusing party must also surrender any permits to purchase or carry firearms to the sheriff.
- 4 Stalking.** Requires courts to order persons convicted of stalking to surrender their firearms. An abusing party must surrender their firearms to a law enforcement agency, a federally licensed firearms dealer, or a third party. An abusing party may transfer their firearms permanently or temporarily. The abusing party must provide proof to the court that his firearms were transferred. Proof of transfer must include the serial number, make and model of the transferred firearms. For temporary transfers, the bill requires return of the firearms once the abusing party is eligible to possess them. If a court so orders, a law enforcement agency must take immediate possession of an abusing party's firearms. An abusing party must also surrender any permits to purchase or carry firearms to the sheriff.
- 5 Ineligible persons.** Adds cross-references to the Minnesota statute that lists persons who are ineligible to possess firearms. The first reference is to the firearm disability in section 2. The second reference incorporates federal law governing firearms disabilities for persons who are subject to orders for protection and offenders convicted of misdemeanor domestic violence.