



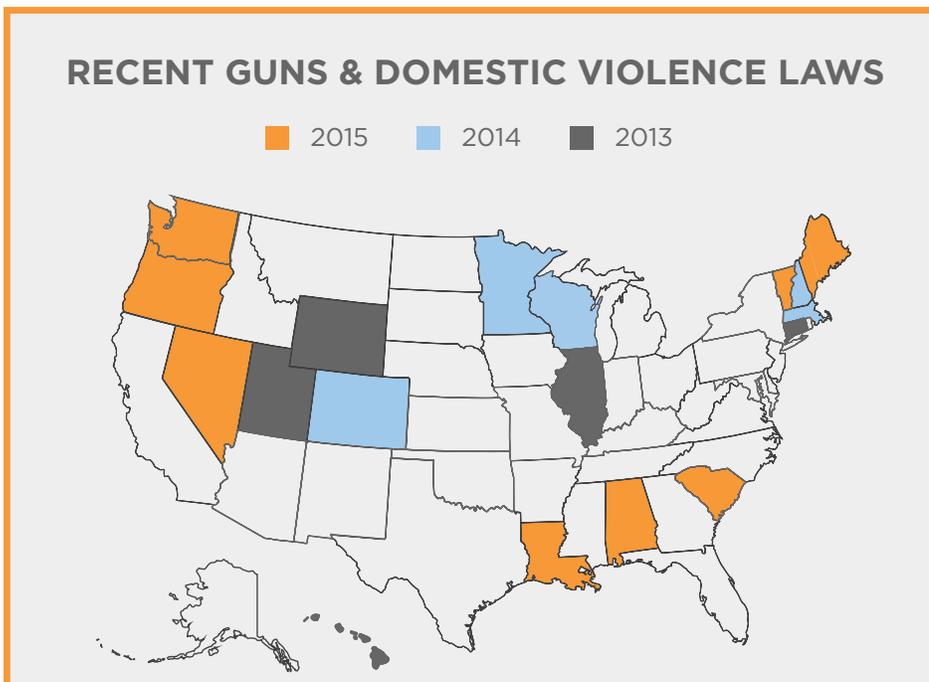
THE DEADLY INTERSECTION OF GUNS & DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Guns and domestic violence make for an extremely dangerous combination in America:

- **Domestic abuse situations are five times more likely to be fatal if the abuser has access to a gun.**
- **Domestic violence assaults involving a gun are 12 times more likely to result in death than those involving other weapons or bodily force.**
- **Women in the US are 11 times more likely to be murdered with a gun than women in other high-income countries.**

Despite these alarming facts, federal law contains many loopholes that allow domestic abusers to purchase and possess firearms. However, a growing number of states are taking action: since 2013, 18 states have enacted new laws that restrict domestic abusers from obtaining guns or make it easier for law enforcement to remove guns from abusers who own them. Even states with strong gun cultures, such as Louisiana and Utah, have enacted these important laws.

This remarkable momentum shows no sign of slowing down. But more needs to be done—we must continue to demand that our state legislators take a stand for victims of domestic violence by passing laws that keep guns out of the hands of their abusers.



18

states have passed domestic violence gun laws since 2013

1/2

of all women murdered by intimate partners are killed with a gun

2015

Alabama. HB 47 prohibits domestic violence misdemeanants and the subjects of domestic violence restraining orders from possessing firearms.

Delaware. SB 83 establishes procedures for domestic abusers to relinquish guns and broadens the category of prohibited people.

Louisiana. HB 842 expands domestic violence restraining order parameters and prohibits gun possession by stalkers subject to protective orders.

Maine. HB 413 prohibits domestic abusers convicted of a misdemeanor from possessing firearms.

Nevada. SB 175 prohibits domestic violence misdemeanants from possessing a firearm.

Oregon. SB 525 prohibits domestic violence misdemeanants and the subjects of domestic violence restraining orders from possessing firearms.

South Carolina. SB 3 restricts access to firearms by domestic abusers for varying lengths of time depending on the severity of the crimes committed.

Vermont. Vermont SB 141 expands gun possession prohibitions for abusers and improves NICS mental health reporting.

Washington. SB 5381 enacts a process for notifying victims before a gun is returned to a domestic abuser.

2014

Louisiana. HB 753 prohibits possession of a firearm or carrying of a concealed weapon by a domestic violence misdemeanant for 10 years.

Massachusetts. HB 4376 prohibits domestic violence misdemeanants from possessing firearms.

Minnesota. HB 3238 prohibits the subject of a domestic child abuse, domestic violence, or a

stalking restraining order, and persons convicted of domestic violence, from possessing weapons. The law also strengthens the requirements for disarming domestic abusers.

New Hampshire. SB 318 makes domestic violence a distinct criminal violation.

Washington. HB 1840 prohibits domestic abusers who are subject to restraining orders from possessing firearms and concealed carry licenses and requires them to surrender those already in their possession if they present a credible threat to an intimate partner or child.

Wisconsin. AB 464 provides notice of a firearm prohibition and a process for surrendering firearms following the granting of certain domestic violence injunctions.

Wyoming. HB 6 makes domestic violence a distinct criminal violation.

2013

Colorado. SB 197 provides mechanisms to help disarm domestic violence perpetrators.

Connecticut. HB 6702 strengthens laws requiring subjects of restraining orders to surrender firearms.

Illinois. HB 183 prohibits firearm possession by the subject of an ex parte order of protection.

Utah. HB 50 allows a court to prohibit the subject of a dating relationship protective order from possessing firearms.

6410

American women were murdered by an intimate partner using a gun between 2001 and 2012, more than the total number of US troops killed in Iraq and Afghanistan combined.

ABOUT THE LAW CENTER TO PREVENT GUN VIOLENCE

Founded in the wake of the July 1, 1993, assault weapon massacre at 101 California Street in San Francisco that left eight dead and six wounded, the Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence is now the premier resource for legal expertise and information regarding state and federal firearms laws. We track and analyze gun laws in all 50 states, file amicus briefs in Second Amendment cases across the country, and work with lawmakers and advocates to craft and promote legislation that will reduce gun violence and save lives. We regularly partner with law firms and nonprofit organizations dedicated to combating the epidemic of gun violence in our country, and we invite you to learn more about our work by visiting our website or connecting with us on social media.