1	AN ACI
2	RELATING TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE; PROHIBITING A PERSON SUBJECT
3	TO CERTAIN ORDERS OF PROTECTION FROM POSSESSING OR PURCHASING
4	FIREARMS; PROVIDING PROCEDURES FOR DELIVERY OF FIREARMS.
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6	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:
7	SECTION 1. Section 40-13-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1987,
8	Chapter 286, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:
9	"40-13-2. DEFINITIONSAs used in the Family Violence
10	Protection Act:
11	A. "continuing personal relationship" means a
12	dating or intimate relationship;
13	B. "co-parents" means persons who have a child in
14	common, regardless of whether they have been married or have
15	lived together at any time;
16	C. "court" means the district court of the
17	judicial district where an alleged victim of domestic abuse
18	resides or is found;
19	D. "domestic abuse":
20	(1) means an incident of stalking or sexual
21	assault whether committed by a household member or not;
22	(2) means an incident by a household member
23	against another household member consisting of or resulting
24	in:
25	(a) physical harm;

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1	(b) severe emotional distress;		
2	(c) bodily injury or assault;		
3	(d) a threat causing imminent fear of		
4	bodily injury by any household member;		
5	(e) criminal trespass;		
6	(f) criminal damage to property;		
7	(g) repeatedly driving by a residence		
8	or work place;		
9	(h) telephone harassment;		
10	(i) harassment; or		
11	(j) harm or threatened harm to children		
12	as set forth in this paragraph; and		
13	(3) does not mean the use of force in		
14	self-defense or the defense of another;		
15	E. "firearm" means any weapon that will or is		
16	designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile		
17	by action of an explosion and the frame or receiver of any		
18	such weapon;		
19	F. "household member" means a spouse, former		
20	spouse, parent, present or former stepparent, present or		
21	former parent in-law, grandparent, grandparent-in-law, child,		
22	stepchild, grandchild, co-parent of a child or a person with		
23	whom the petitioner has had a continuing personal		
24	relationship. Cohabitation is not necessary to be deemed a		
25	household member for purposes of this section;	SJC/SB Page 2	259

of the parties:

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(a) to deliver any firearm in the restrained party's possession, care, custody or control while the order of protection is in effect; and

(b) to refrain from purchasing, receiving, possessing or attempting to purchase, receive or possess any firearm while the order of protection is in effect.

- B. If the court finds that it is reasonably necessary for the restrained party to retain, purchase or possess a firearm as a condition of the restrained party's employment, the court may enter an order of protection that includes only the provision in Paragraph (1) of Subsection A of this section and may impose any restrictions reasonably calculated to protect the protected party.
- C. In an order of protection entered pursuant to Subsection A of this section, the court shall specifically describe the acts the court has ordered the restrained party to do or refrain from doing. As a part of any order of protection, the court may:
- or household to the protected party during the period the order of protection is effective or order the restrained party to provide temporary suitable alternative housing for the protected party and any children to whom the restrained party owes a legal obligation of support;

- (2) award temporary custody of any children involved when appropriate and provide for visitation rights, child support and temporary support for the protected party on a basis that gives primary consideration to the safety of the protected party and the children;
- (3) order that the restrained party shall not initiate contact with the protected party;
- (4) restrain a party from transferring, concealing, encumbering or otherwise disposing of the other party's property or the joint property of the parties except in the usual course of business or for the necessities of life and require the parties to account to the court for all such transferences, encumbrances and expenditures made after the order is served or communicated to the restrained party;
- (5) order the restrained party to reimburse the protected party or any other household member for expenses reasonably related to the occurrence of domestic abuse, including medical expenses, counseling expenses, the expense of seeking temporary shelter, expenses for the replacement or repair of damaged property or the expense of lost wages;
- (6) order the restrained party to participate in, at the restrained party's expense, professional counseling programs deemed appropriate by the court, including counseling programs for perpetrators of

- (7) order other injunctive relief as the court deems necessary for the protection of a party, including orders to law enforcement agencies as provided by this section.
- D. The order of protection shall contain a notice that violation of any provision of the order constitutes contempt of court and may result in a fine or imprisonment or both.
- E. If the order of protection supersedes or alters prior orders of the court pertaining to domestic matters between the parties, the order shall say so on its face. If an action relating to child custody or child support is pending or has concluded with entry of an order at the time the petition for an order of protection was filed, the court may enter an initial order of protection, but the portion of the order dealing with child custody or child support will then be transferred to the court that has or continues to have jurisdiction over the pending or prior custody or support action.
- F. A mutual order of protection shall be issued only in cases where both parties have petitioned the court and the court makes detailed findings of fact indicating that both parties acted primarily as aggressors and that neither

G. An order issued under the Family Violence
Protection Act shall not affect title to any property or
allow a party to transfer, conceal, encumber or otherwise
dispose of another party's property or the joint or community
property of the parties.

H. Either party may request a review hearing to amend an order of protection. An order of protection involving child custody or support may be modified without proof of a substantial or material change of circumstances.

I. An order of protection shall not be issued unless a petition or a counter petition has been filed."

SECTION 3. A new section of the Family Violence Protection Act is enacted to read:

"DELIVERY OF FIREARMS--PENALTY.--

A. A delivery of firearms ordered pursuant to Section 40-13-5 NMSA 1978 shall occur by the restrained party delivering any firearm in the restrained party's immediate possession, care, custody or control to a third party who is not prohibited from possessing a firearm by state or federal law on or before the business day following the day on which the restrained party is served with the order of protection. To deliver the firearm, the restrained party may:

(1) sell or deliver the firearm to a federally licensed firearms dealer;

(2) arrange for the storage of the firearm by a law enforcement agency; or

- (3) sell or otherwise deliver the firearm in accordance with federal and state law to a party who may legally possess the firearm and who does not reside in the same household as the restrained party.
- B. An individual or entity who receives a firearm pursuant to Subsection A of this section shall issue a receipt that indicates the date and time of the delivery to the person delivering the firearm at the time of delivery. A restrained party shall file a copy of a receipt issued pursuant to this subsection with the court that issued the order of protection within three business days of the day the receipt was issued to the restrained party. If the restrained party willfully fails to file the receipt, that failure shall constitute a violation of the order of protection.
- C. The provisions of Subsection A of this section shall not be interpreted to require a:
- (1) federally licensed firearms dealer to purchase or accept possession of a firearm from a restrained party; or
- (2) law enforcement agency to store a firearm or ammunition for a restrained party; provided that, if the agency elects to store a firearm for a restrained

party, the agency may charge a fee for storing the firearm.

D. A person who is prohibited by state or federal law from possessing a firearm and who, in good faith, delivers a firearm in accordance with this section shall not be arrested, charged, prosecuted or otherwise penalized for possessing a firearm if the evidence for the alleged violation of federal or state law for possessing the firearm was gained as a result of the person's delivery of the firearm in accordance with this section."

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