



C A L I F O R N I A

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Model Gun Violence Restraining Order Policy for California Law Enforcement

Office of Gun Violence Prevention

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Introduction

California law requires most law enforcement agencies—municipal police departments, sheriff’s departments, the Department of the California Highway Patrol, and the University of California and California State University Police Departments—to adopt, implement, and regularly update written agency policies and standards relating to Gun Violence Restraining Orders (GVROs). State law requires agency GVRO policies to provide comprehensive guidance about numerous aspects of the GVRO process to ensure officers are prepared to identify circumstances in which a GVRO may be an appropriate and necessary intervention, and to successfully request, serve, document, and enforce GVROs to prevent firearm violence, suicide, and other injury.

The California Department of Justice’s Office of Gun Violence Prevention, within the Division of Law Enforcement, published this Model GVRO Policy in March 2026 to assist law enforcement agencies with implementing new mandated updates to GVRO policies. This Model GVRO Policy includes information about topics mandated by Penal Code sections 18108 and 13667, including information about the types of circumstances in which officers should consider petitioning for a GVRO; the types of evidence courts consider in GVRO cases; and about additional or alternative interventions that may be available to address risk of firearm violence and injury, particularly when identifiable victims are in danger.

Use of this Model GVRO Policy is entirely optional. Law enforcement agencies that choose to use the Model Policy, are encouraged to adapt the Policy to provide more specific guidance tailored to their agency and community, such as:

- Information about responsibilities placed on specific personnel or units.
- Information about any local civil court rules, forms, and procedures the Superior Court may require in GVRO matters in the agency’s county.
- Locally relevant information about how and where individuals subject to GVROs and other firearm prohibiting court orders can lawfully relinquish custody of their firearms to local law enforcement or a licensed firearms dealer.
- If applicable, information about standards and procedures for officers to request approval to file GVRO petitions, and for contacting supervisors, designated GVRO coordinators, other agency partners, and/or legal counsel responsible for advising or representing the agency in GVRO matters.

Please note that the Department of Justice developed this Model GVRO Policy for informational and educational purposes only. The information contained herein should not be considered legal advice. For legal advice, please consult with designated counsel for your agency.



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1. Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance to law enforcement for requesting, serving, and enforcing Gun Violence Restraining Orders (GVROs) to prevent firearm violence, suicide, and other injury, in accordance with Sections 18108 and 13667 of the Penal Code.

Laws governing the GVRO process are codified in Division 3.2 of Title 2 of Part 6 of the Penal Code (Penal Code section 18100, *et seq.*).

2. Background and Terminology

- a) Gun Violence Restraining Order (GVRO):** A GVRO is a type of civil court restraining order that prohibits a named individual from owning, possessing, purchasing, receiving, or having custody or control of, firearms, firearm precursor parts, ammunition, ammunition magazines, and body armor for a temporary period.¹ To grant a petition requesting a GVRO, a court must receive sufficient evidence that the subject of the petition poses a significant danger of causing personal injury to themselves or others with firearms, and that a GVRO is necessary to address that danger under the circumstances.²
- i. Petitioner and Respondent:
- A. The person or agency that petitions a court to issue a GVRO is called the “**petitioner.**”
 - B. The person who is the subject of the petition is called the “**respondent.**”
 - C. If the court issues a GVRO against the respondent, the respondent may also be called the “**restrained person.**”
 - D. Law enforcement officers may petition for a GVRO on behalf of their law enforcement agency.³
 - E. Other individuals may petition for GVROs if they have a qualifying relationship with the respondent, including the respondent’s immediate family members, spouse, domestic partner, dating partner, or employer. Other individuals may also be eligible petitioners if they have had substantial and regular interactions with the respondent, including current or recent roommates or household members, co-workers, teachers or employees at a school the respondent attended, more distant family members, and a person who has a child in common with the respondent.⁴
- ii. GVROs prohibit both firearm possession and acquisition: The court may issue a GVRO against a respondent who does not currently possess or control any firearms in order to proactively prevent a dangerous individual from passing firearm-related background checks or otherwise acquiring firearms and related items.⁵
- A. A GVRO provides a standard process for court-ordered removal of any firearms and related items the respondent already owns, possesses, or controls.⁶
 - B. A GVRO prohibits the respondent from purchasing and receiving firearms and related items.⁷
 - C. Upon proper documentation of the GVRO, the GVRO prevents the respondent from passing firearm-related background checks while the order remains in effect.⁸
 - D. A GVRO also effectively prohibits other people, such as the respondent’s household members, from transferring firearms to the respondent, and requires them to securely store any firearms they own to prevent the respondent from gaining unlawful access.⁹
- iii. Firearm relinquishment:
- A. Upon receiving notice of the GVRO, the respondent must immediately transfer custody of any firearms and other prohibited items they own, possess, or control to any officer who requests relinquishment of those items.¹⁰

- B. If a law enforcement officer does not request relinquishment, the respondent must relinquish all firearms and other prohibited items within 24 hours of receiving notice of the GVRO, either to a law enforcement agency or to a licensed firearms dealer.¹¹
 - C. The respondent must also verify compliance with the GVRO within 48 hours of receiving notice by submitting relinquishment receipt forms to the court that issued the GVRO and to the law enforcement agency, if any, that served notice of the GVRO. These relinquishment forms must be signed by the law enforcement officer or firearms dealer that received the respondent's firearms and other prohibited items to verify that the respondent has complied with the GVRO.¹²
- iv. Search warrants: Courts may issue search warrants to seize firearms or ammunition from a person who has received notice of the GVRO and failed to relinquish all firearms and ammunition they own, possess, or control, as required by law.¹³
 - v. Criminal penalties: Though the GVRO is a civil court order, it is a crime to violate its requirements and prohibitions under Penal Code sections 18205 (criminal violation of GVRO) and 166 (criminal contempt of court).
 - vi. No protected person:
 - A. Unlike other firearm-prohibiting court protection and restraining orders, the GVRO is not issued to protect any specific person or people named as "protected parties" in the court order. A GVRO is issued to address dangerous firearm access only.¹⁴
 - B. As a result, the GVRO does not require the respondent to stay away from any protected person or location, does not provide individualized victim services or protections, and does not place any other restrictions on the respondent's conduct, movements, or communications.
 - vii. Unique strengths for preventing mass shootings, suicide, and other dangers to the public:
 - A. Unlike other firearm-prohibiting court protection and restraining orders, a GVRO may be issued against an individual who has demonstrated a significant danger to the public safety or to large groups of people but who has not necessarily harmed or threatened any specific identifiable victim.
 - B. GVROs may also be issued to address significant danger of firearm suicide or unintentional firearm injury, or to reduce risk to targeted victims who are unable to obtain other safety interventions.
 - C. See Section 3 of this GVRO policy for additional guidance regarding factors to consider in determining whether to request a GVRO or other intervention. See Section 4 of this GVRO policy for additional guidance regarding the types of evidence courts may consider in determining whether to issue a GVRO.
 - viii. The GVRO complements other law enforcement powers: The GVRO complements other law enforcement powers to temporarily remove firearms from individuals who are a significant danger to themselves or others, including but not limited to: when detaining an individual on an involuntary mental health hold; at the scene of a domestic violence incident, or incident to arrest; when serving and enforcing EPO-001 Emergency Protective Orders and other court protection and restraining orders that include firearm prohibitions; and in other dangerous and exigent circumstances.
- b) **Three types of GVROs**: California's court forms and statutes use inconsistent terminology to describe the three types of GVROs, but they may generally be described as: "**Emergency GVROs**," "**Temporary GVROs**," and longer-term "**GVROs After a Hearing or Consent**."¹⁵
 - c) **Two Pathways for Requesting GVROs**: Law enforcement officers have two pathways for requesting GVROs. Both pathways provide a mechanism for quickly obtaining short-term Emergency or

Temporary GVROs that generally last for up to 21 days before a court hearing in circumstances involving more imminent danger. Both pathways also lead to a hearing within 21 days to adjudicate a request for a longer-term GVRO After Hearing or Consent that lasts between one and five years, subject to subsequent court orders to modify, terminate, or renew the GVRO.¹⁶

- i. The Emergency GVRO pathway (law enforcement only): In circumstances involving **immediate and present danger**, officers can request an Emergency GVRO immediately by contacting on-duty judicial officers. This order generally lasts for 21 days and requests a hearing to issue a longer-term GVRO After a Hearing or Consent. The judicial officer may schedule the hearing when issuing the Emergency GVRO. Otherwise, the court will schedule the hearing after a copy of the Emergency GVRO is timely filed with the court.
- ii. The Standard Court Petition GVRO Pathway (law enforcement and other eligible petitioners): In other circumstances involving **significant danger**, law enforcement officers and other petitioners may request a GVRO by submitting a completed GV-100 petition form to the Superior Court, either in person or electronically through the court's website. Upon receiving this petition, the court schedules a hearing to occur within 21 days on a request for a longer-term GVRO After a Hearing or Consent. The petition form provides petitioners with the option of requesting a short-term Temporary GVRO to remain in effect until the court hearing based on evidence that the respondent is a **significant danger in the near future**.

d) Emergency GVRO:¹⁷ These CLETS-EGV orders are documented on the EPO-002 ("Gun Violence Emergency Protective Order") court form.

- i. Officers may request Emergency GVROs by contacting on-duty judicial officers pursuant to agency policy governing emergency orders. The officer requesting the Emergency GVRO utilizes the EPO-002 form to document copies of the order for the respondent, the court, and the law enforcement agency.
- ii. The process for requesting an EPO-002 Emergency GVRO is similar to the process for obtaining EPO-001 Emergency Protective Orders, except that the Emergency GVRO also requests a hearing to issue a longer-term GVRO After Hearing or Consent.
- iii. The on-duty judicial officer may grant the request for an Emergency GVRO if there is reasonable cause to believe that the respondent is an immediate and present danger of causing personal injury to themselves or others with firearms, and that a GVRO is necessary under the circumstances.¹⁸
- iv. When issuing the Emergency GVRO, the judicial officer may schedule the hearing immediately and provide the date, time, and location for the requesting law enforcement officer to document on the EPO-002 form in order to provide the respondent with notice of the GVRO hearing. If the judicial officer does not schedule the hearing when issuing the Emergency GVRO, the court will subsequently schedule the GVRO hearing and mail a notice informing all parties about the hearing date, time, and location for the hearing, if a copy of the EPO-002 is timely filed with the court within three court days of issuance.

e) Temporary GVRO:¹⁹ These CLETS-TGV orders are issued on the GV-110 ("Temporary Gun Violence Restraining Order") court form.

- i. Officers (and other eligible petitioners) may request Temporary GVROs when submitting a GV-100 petition form to the Superior Court, in person or electronically through the Superior Court's website.
- ii. The court must grant or deny the request for a Temporary GVRO within one business day.²⁰
- iii. The court may issue a Temporary GVRO if there is a substantial likelihood that the respondent is a significant danger of causing personal injury to themselves or others with firearms in the near future, and that a GVRO is necessary under the circumstances.²¹

- f) **GVRO After Hearing or Consent:**²² These longer-term GVROs are CLETS-HGV orders if they are obtained through the Emergency GVRO Pathway, or CLETS-OGV orders if they are obtained through the Standard GVRO Court Petition Pathway.
- i. Officers may request GVROs After a Hearing or Consent through any of the following:
 - A. The Emergency GVRO pathway, by submitting a copy of the EPO-002 Emergency GVRO Form to the court within three court days of issuance.
 - B. The Standard GVRO Court Petition Pathway, by submitting a GV-100 GVRO petition form to the Superior Court in paper or electronic form.
 - C. A request to renew a GVRO After a Hearing or Consent, if that order is currently in effect but will expire within the next 90 days, by submitting a GV-700 “Request to Renew a Gun Violence Restraining Order After a Hearing or Consent” form to the Superior Court.
 - ii. After notice and the opportunity for a court hearing, the court may issue a GVRO After a Hearing or Consent if there is clear and convincing evidence that the respondent poses a significant danger of causing personal injury to themselves or others with firearms, and that a GVRO is necessary under the circumstances.²³
 - iii. In lieu of a hearing, the respondent may consent to the GVRO After a Hearing or Consent by submitting a GV-125 “Consent to Gun Violence Restraining Order and Surrender of Firearms” form to the court.²⁴
- g) **“Significant Danger”:** Courts may issue GVROs to reduce risk of firearm violence, suicide, or other injury in a range of circumstances, including when an individual’s behaviors or communications demonstrate any one or more of the following types of “significant danger” involving firearms:²⁵
- i. Significant danger **to the public** (e.g., behaviors indicating significant risk of committing a mass shooting).
 - ii. Significant danger **to groups of people** (e.g., behaviors indicating significant risk of committing a hate-motivated shooting targeting members of a particular group).
 - iii. Significant danger **to specific identifiable victims** (e.g., significant risk of harming a family member, neighbor, intimate partner, or public figure, especially if the targeted victim does not want other protections from the respondent, or does not feel safe or capable of petitioning for other protection orders directly).
 - iv. Significant risk of harming themselves or others due to **diminished cognitive ability to safely possess and use firearms** (e.g., substance or alcohol abuse, or symptoms of conditions such as severe dementia, may make a person a significant danger of intentionally or unintentionally harming themselves or others with firearms).
 - v. Significant danger of **self-harm and suicide** (e.g., a person experiencing intrusive suicidal thoughts may be especially high risk for suicide if they possess firearms or have indicated intent to acquire firearms).
 - vi. Significant danger of **causing other people to injure themselves or others with firearms** (e.g., a person who unlawfully leaves unsecured firearms accessible to unsupervised children may be a significant danger of causing those children to injure themselves or others with firearms).
- h) **“Less Restrictive Alternatives”:** To issue a GVRO, the court must find that the GVRO is necessary under the circumstances because “less restrictive alternatives” have either been ineffective at addressing the respondent’s risk, *or* would be inadequate or inappropriate under the circumstances.²⁶ “Less restrictive alternatives” to the GVRO are interventions that do not include a comparable, legally enforceable prohibition on firearm possession and acquisition, and do not otherwise place more restrictive limitations on a person’s conduct, movements, or communications.
- i. Examples of “less restrictive alternatives” include:

- A. Connecting an individual with mental health or substance abuse services on a voluntary basis.
 - B. Encouraging an individual and their household members to voluntarily transfer firearms to a licensed firearms dealer or other authorized third-party for temporary safekeeping during a period of crisis, in accordance with Penal Code sections 26892, 27882, or 27883.
 - C. Taking an individual's firearms into law enforcement custody without obtaining other legally enforceable firearm prohibitions to prevent the individual from possessing or acquiring other firearms.
- ii. These "less restrictive alternatives" are often inadequate or inappropriate to address significant danger of firearm violence, suicide, or other injury because they would not prevent a dangerous individual from passing firearm-related background checks to purchase firearms, and do not authorize courts and law enforcement to enforce prohibitions on firearm possession and acquisition.
 - iii. Many alternative safety interventions are *more restrictive* than a GVRO, including:
 - A. Criminal proceedings and incarceration.
 - B. Involuntary mental health holds and treatment.
 - C. Other court protection and restraining orders that include legally enforceable firearm prohibitions and additional restrictions on a respondent's conduct, movements, and communications.

3. Considerations for Requesting a GVRO or Pursuing Other Safety Interventions

When an individual's behaviors or communications demonstrate a significant danger of causing firearm violence, suicide, or injury, officers should:

a) Evaluate all safety interventions available to reduce risk.

- i. Evaluate all safety interventions available under the circumstances to reduce risk of both imminent and future lethal injury, protect public safety, and protect any people or locations in danger.
- ii. Consider whether it may be necessary to pursue legally enforceable firearm prohibitions to prevent the individual from accessing firearms they already own, possess, or control; have expressed intent to acquire; or could otherwise access, purchase, or receive in the future.²⁷
- iii. If applicable, consider safety interventions that may address dangerous firearm access while also protecting identifiable victims in danger or addressing underlying risk factors such as mental health concerns.
- iv. Consider requesting GVROs in appropriate and necessary circumstances.

b) Consider requesting a GVRO.

- i. Officers should consider petitioning for a GVRO when they have cause to believe all of the following:
 - A. Significant Danger: An individual's behaviors or communications demonstrate that the individual poses a significant danger of committing firearm violence or suicide, or otherwise causing personal injury to themselves or others with firearms.
 - B. Firearm Eligibility Without a GVRO: Unless a GVRO is issued, the individual may be able to

lawfully possess and acquire firearms and pass firearm-related background checks, either presently or within the next five years (the maximum duration of a GVRO After Hearing or Consent).

- C. Less Restrictive Alternatives: Less restrictive alternatives to the GVRO that allow the individual to lawfully possess and acquire firearms and pass firearm-related background checks have been ineffective, or would be inadequate or inappropriate under the dangerous circumstances.
- D. More Restrictive Alternatives: More restrictive alternatives to the GVRO, such as other firearm-prohibiting court protection and restraining orders, are unavailable, inappropriate for the circumstances, or unlikely to adequately address the individual's dangerous access to firearms.
- E. Effectiveness: A GVRO would likely be effective at reducing the individual's risk of firearm violence, suicide, or other injury.

- ii. If a court issues an Emergency or Temporary GVRO, officers should consider these same factors in order to determine prior to the hearing whether to continue to request that the court issue a longer-term GVRO After a Hearing or Consent.²⁸
- iii. If a court issues a GVRO After a Hearing or Consent that will expire within 90 days, officers should consider these same factors in order to determine prior to expiration of the GVRO whether to petition the court to renew the GVRO After a Hearing or Consent.²⁹

c) Consider additional or alternative interventions, especially to protect identifiable victims in danger or address mental health concerns:

- i. Other firearm-prohibiting court protection and restraining orders: When identifiable victims are in danger of targeted firearm violence, officers should seek to refer them to victim advocates and service providers to develop safety plans, and inform them about all protection and restraining order options that may be available under the circumstances to reduce risk and address the dangerous individual's access to firearms:
 - A. Law enforcement may request firearm-prohibiting EPO-001 Emergency Protective Orders to protect specific protected parties, or may request GVROs to address dangerous firearm access only.
 - B. Victims of violence, threats, stalking, or other dangerous conduct may be able to petition for firearm-prohibiting Civil Harassment Restraining Orders, Domestic Violence Restraining Orders, Elder or Dependent Adult Abuse Restraining Orders, Gun Violence Restraining Orders, or Juvenile Restraining Orders.
 - C. Employers and collective bargaining representatives may be able to petition for firearm-prohibiting Workplace Violence Restraining Orders to protect their employees.
 - D. Officials at institutions of higher education may be able to petition for firearm-prohibiting Postsecondary School Violence Restraining Orders to protect their students.
 - E. Prosecutors may be able to request firearm-prohibiting Criminal Protective Orders to protect victims or witnesses from a defendant in a criminal case.
- ii. EPO-001 Emergency Protective Orders & GVROs:
 - A. If an officer has reasonable cause to believe there is an immediate and present danger of domestic violence, child abuse or abduction, elder or dependent adult abuse, or stalking, the officer should request an EPO-001 Emergency Protective Order, pursuant to agency policy, in order to protect victims in danger and obtain short-term firearm prohibitions.³⁰
 - B. If the officer has reasonable cause to believe the individual is also an immediate and present danger of causing personal injury with firearms, the officer may consider requesting that the judicial officer also consider issuing an EPO-002 Emergency GVRO concurrently.

Alternatively, the law enforcement officer may consider petitioning for a GVRO before the EPO-001 Emergency Protective Order expires.

- I. The EPO-001 Emergency Protective Order provides firearm prohibitions and other protections but expires within five business days or seven calendar days and does not request any hearing for a longer-term order or firearm prohibition.
- II. Obtaining a GVRO in addition to the EPO-001 Emergency Protective Order can provide for longer-term firearm prohibitions for up to 21 days before a GVRO hearing, and for up to five years if the court issues a GVRO After a Hearing or Consent.

iii. Mental health holds & GVROs:

- A. If there is probable cause to believe an individual is a danger to themselves or others as a result of a mental health disorder, or gravely disabled as a result of a mental health or substance use disorder, officers should consider detaining the person for a mental health hold and evaluation pursuant to agency policy.³¹ Pursuant to section 18108 of the Penal Code, officers are encouraged to provide information about available mental health services during a contact with a person exhibiting mental health issues.
- B. Pursuant to section 18108 of the Penal Code, officers should also seek to ensure that individuals who pose a significant danger to themselves or others due to mental health conditions are prevented from possessing and acquiring firearms, which may require consideration of GVROs and other interventions.³²
- C. In some circumstances, individuals detained on an involuntary mental health hold become prohibited from possessing and acquiring firearms without a GVRO:
 - I. Individuals are subject to very temporary firearm prohibitions while they are actively detained on a mental health hold. Welfare and Institutions Code section 8102 generally directs officers to temporarily seize for safekeeping any firearms or other deadly weapons the detained individual owns or is found to have in their possession or control, pursuant to a lawful search and seizure, until the individual is discharged and properly requests release of their firearms from law enforcement custody.³³
 - II. Some individuals detained on involuntary mental health holds become subject to five-year or lifetime firearm prohibitions. An involuntary mental health hold generally results in a five-year firearm prohibition if, after evaluation and assessment, the individual is involuntarily admitted to the mental health facility for dangerousness to themselves or others as a result of a mental health disorder.³⁴ A person who is involuntarily admitted for dangerousness twice within the same year, or who is certified for intensive involuntary treatment pursuant to a commitment hearing, generally becomes subject to lifetime firearm prohibitions.³⁵
- D. However, many individuals subject to mental health holds do not become subject to any firearm prohibitions following discharge from the mental health facility. GVROs may frequently be necessary to address dangerous firearm access in these circumstances.
 - I. Individuals detained on mental health holds generally do not become subject to firearm prohibitions following discharge if they sign as a voluntary patient; are discharged following evaluation, instead of involuntarily admitted; or are involuntarily admitted for grave disability and then discharged without being certified for intensive treatment.³⁶
 - II. The mental health facility has authority to involuntarily admit an individual for dangerousness only if that person is found to be a danger to themselves or others *as a result of a mental health disorder* and refuses voluntary treatment.³⁷ A person may be a significant danger of causing injury with firearms for many other reasons, including antisocial behavior, alcohol or substance abuse, in response to a sudden loss, or due to conspiratorial, terroristic, or hate-motivated objectives.

- E. Accordingly, officers should consider requesting a GVRO against an individual detained on a mental health hold if the individual poses a significant danger of causing injury to themselves or others with firearms.³⁸ Officers may consider requesting GVROs proactively when a person is being detained and evaluated, or after the person is discharged from the mental health facility if officers determine that the individual did not become subject to longer-term firearm prohibitions.
- F. Officers with CLETS access can query the Mental Health Firearms Prohibition System (MHFPS) via CLETS, if their agency has been granted access to MHFPS. Once reported by the mental health facility, the MHFPS provides information about the individual’s firearm prohibition, the prohibition date, duration of prohibition, and the reporting mental health facility.

4. Evidence in GVRO Cases

- a) The court evaluating a GVRO petition may consider any relevant evidence indicating that the respondent poses an “increased risk for violence” against themselves or others.³⁹
 - i. This evidence must include testimony provided under penalty of perjury by the law enforcement petitioner on GVRO petition forms, orally, and/or in other written declarations submitted in support of the GVRO petition.⁴⁰
 - ii. Other relevant evidence may include, but is not limited to:
 - A. Testimony from other witnesses provided under penalty of perjury orally and/or in written declarations.
 - B. Incident reports and other records documenting prior calls for service, witness statements, or statements by the respondent, including oral, written, or electronic communications through social media posts or messages, text messages, or emails.
 - C. Information about the respondent’s current access to firearms, or intent or attempts to acquire firearms, including information specifying the number, types, and locations of any firearms the petitioner believes the respondent presently possesses or controls.
 - D. The results of danger assessment or behavioral threat assessment screening tools.
 - E. Any supporting documents or information that establishes the risk of harm posed by the respondent, such as information about:
 - I. Any of the statutory factors listed in Penal Code section 18155 (described in subsection (b) below).
 - II. The respondent’s mental state or competency.
 - III. Motives for violence.
 - IV. Concerning interest in violence, mass shootings, hate or terroristic content, or extreme conspiracy theories.
 - V. Identification with mass shooters, hate or terror groups, or other perpetrators of violence.
 - VI. Concerning changes in demeanor or well-being, increased isolation, and loss of resilience.
 - VII. History of prior protection and restraining orders.
 - VIII. History of domestic abuse, stalking, or misogynistic behaviors.
 - IX. Patterns of intense anger, anger management issues, antisocial behaviors, or disregard for others’ safety.

- X. Delusional or paranoid behaviors, or mental instability.
 - XI. Extreme hopelessness, desperation, or “final act” communications and behaviors.
 - XII. Significant losses or personal stressors, or dates or events that may be potential triggers for violence or suicide.
- b) Penal Code section 18155 provides examples of criminal and non-criminal conduct that courts may, and in some cases must, consider when evaluating whether there are sufficient grounds to issue a GVRO.⁴¹ These statutory factors include, but are not limited to, evidence of the respondent’s:
- i. Acts or threats of violence directed toward another individual, group, or location. This may include specific recent incidents, or a pattern or history of violent or threatening acts or communications.
 - ii. Acts or threats of intentional self-injury, including suicide attempts.
 - iii. Hate-motivated conduct, including threats to commit violence against a person or group based on their actual or perceived identity.
 - iv. Threats of violence or property damage intended to intimidate or interfere with another person’s free exercise or enjoyment of constitutional rights.
 - v. Threats of violence intended to advance a political objective.
 - vi. Violations of court protection and restraining orders.
 - vii. Stalking.
 - viii. Malicious cruelty to animals.
 - ix. Conduct involving the unlawful and reckless use, display, or brandishing of firearms indicating an increased risk for violence or actual threat of violence, including through the use of electronic communications, such as social media postings or messages, text messages, or email.
 - x. Criminal history of felony arrests.
 - xi. Criminal history of misdemeanor convictions for crimes that generally result in 10-year firearm prohibitions under California law, including but not limited to: assault, battery, criminal threats, witness intimidation, stalking, hate crimes, violations of protection and restraining orders, animal cruelty, abuse or endangerment of a child or an elder or dependent adult, and weapon offenses.
 - xii. Recent criminal conduct related to controlled substances or alcohol in previous six months.
 - xiii. Ongoing abuse of controlled substances or alcohol.
 - xiv. Acquisition or attempted acquisition of firearms, ammunition, or body armor.
- c) A GVRO is a civil intervention designed to reduce risk of future harm, not to punish past conduct. Accordingly, GVRO petitioners are **not** required to prove that a respondent has engaged in any specific or criminal conduct. Instead, officers requesting GVROs should present any relevant evidence that demonstrates that, under the totality of the circumstances, the respondent poses a significant danger of causing personal injury to themselves or others with firearms.

5. Service of GVROs

- a) **Ensure respondents are promptly and safely served with GVROs, hearing notices, and other required forms.** When serving GVROs and responding to potentially dangerous incidents involving firearms, officers should employ de-escalatory practices consistent with agency policy to ensure officer and civilian safety.⁴²
- i. For Emergency GVROs: A law enforcement officer who requests an Emergency GVRO shall

personally serve the Emergency GVRO on the respondent as soon as practicable, if the respondent can reasonably be located.⁴³

- ii. For Temporary GVROs or GVROs After a Hearing or Consent: If the respondent did not receive notice of the GVRO from the court at a court hearing, officers should ensure that respondents are personally served with copies of GVROs, hearing notices, and other required documents, as soon as practicable, in accordance with agency policies developed pursuant to Penal Code section 13667 governing service and enforcement of all court protection and restraining orders that include firearm prohibitions.⁴⁴ The respondent must generally be served with a form notifying them of the GVRO court hearing at least five days prior to the hearing.

b) Inform the respondent about the GVRO and court hearing.⁴⁵ An officer serving any GVRO should inform the respondent:

- i. That they are temporarily prohibited from possessing, purchasing, receiving, or having custody or control of, any firearms, firearm precursor parts, ammunition, ammunition magazines, and body armor while the GVRO remains in effect.
- ii. That they are subject to fines, arrest, and criminal penalties if they possess or have custody or control of any firearms or other prohibited items, or if they acquire or attempt to acquire any firearms or other prohibited items, while the GVRO is in effect.
- iii. About any scheduled court hearing to adjudicate a request for a longer-term GVRO After Hearing or Consent that may remain in effect for up to five years.
- iv. That the respondent may present evidence and testimony to contest the GVRO at the court hearing, or may instead choose to submit a GV-125 form to the court to consent to the GVRO After Hearing or Consent without a court hearing.

c) Complete the appropriate proof-of-service form.⁴⁶

- i. For Emergency GVROs: Officers should complete the proof-of-service section on the EPO-002 form upon serving an Emergency GVRO.
- ii. For Temporary GVROs or GVROs After a Hearing or Consent: Officers should complete the GV-200 proof-of-service form upon serving a Temporary GVRO or GVRO After a Hearing or Consent.

d) Follow the steps described in Section 6 of this policy to facilitate relinquishment of the respondent's firearms and prohibited items.⁴⁷

e) Ensure information about issuance and service of the GVRO is properly filed with the Superior Court and entered into the California Restraining and Protective Order System (CARPOS).⁴⁸

- i. For Emergency GVROs:
 - A. Proof-of-service form must be filed with the court: Officers should ensure the EPO-002 is filed with the Superior Court as soon as practicable (no later than three court days after the order was issued, and no later than one business day after the order was served).⁴⁹
 - B. Order must be entered in CARPOS: Officers should ensure accurate information about issuance of the Emergency GVRO is entered into CARPOS through CLETS no later than one business day after the order was issued, pursuant to agency policies and procedures for entering emergency orders into CARPOS.⁵⁰
 - C. Service information must be entered in CARPOS: Officers should ensure information about service of the Emergency GVRO is promptly entered into CARPOS through CLETS no later than one business day after the order was served, pursuant to agency policies and procedures for entering service information into CARPOS.⁵¹

- ii. For Temporary GVROs and GVROs After Hearing or Consent:
 - A. Proof-of-service form must be filed with the court: Officers should ensure the GV-200 proof-of-service form is filed with the Superior Court no later than one business day after the order was served.⁵²
 - B. Verify that the court properly entered the GVRO into CARPOS: Officers should verify that the court or the court’s designee has properly reported all relevant information about issuance of the GVRO into CARPOS, including an accurate expiration date and GVRO type.
 - C. Service information must be entered in CARPOS: Officers should ensure information about service of the GVRO is promptly entered into CARPOS through CLETS no later than one business day after the order was served, pursuant to agency policies and procedures for entering service information into CARPOS.⁵³

6. Firearm Relinquishment

- a) **Facilitate firearm relinquishment.** Upon serving a GVRO, or otherwise enforcing the GVRO against a respondent who received notice of the GVRO in court, officers should:
 - i. Determine whether there is credible information from any source indicating that the respondent owns, possesses, or has custody or control of firearms or other prohibited items.⁵⁴ Officers should:
 - A. Query the Automated Firearms System (AFS) through CLETS to determine whether the respondent is recorded as owning any legally acquired firearms in that database.
 - B. Conduct a lawful search as necessary for the protection of the officer or other individuals present, and take custody of any firearms or other prohibited items in plain sight or discovered pursuant to the search.⁵⁵
 - C. Verbally ask the respondent if they own, possess, or have custody or control of any firearms or other prohibited items.⁵⁶
 - D. If it is safe to do so, ask other witnesses if they have reason to believe that the respondent owns, possesses, or controls any firearms or other prohibited items.
 - ii. Notify the respondent that:⁵⁷
 - A. They are required by law to immediately and safely transfer custody of all firearms, ammunition, firearm precursor parts, ammunition magazines, and body armor they own, possess, or control to the officer serving the order.
 - B. Any firearms and prohibited items they are unable to immediately relinquish to the officer must be relinquished to a law enforcement officer or licensed firearms dealer within 24 hours of receiving notice of the GVRO.
 - C. They are required by law, within 48 hours of receiving notice of the GVRO, to provide copies of a signed relinquishment receipt to the court that issued the GVRO, and to the law enforcement agency that served the order, to verify that they relinquished all firearms and other prohibited items that they own, possess, or control to a law enforcement officer or licensed dealer. (The Judicial Council’s GV-800 form may be used as the receipt).
 - D. They are subject to fines, arrest, and criminal penalties if they fail to comply with any of these requirements.
 - iii. Request that the respondent immediately and safely relinquish to the officer all firearms, ammunition, firearm precursor parts, ammunition magazines, and body armor.⁵⁸
 - iv. Complete a proof-of-relinquishment receipt form to document any relinquished items, and issue the signed receipt form to the respondent. (The Judicial Council’s GV-800 form may be used as the receipt).⁵⁹

- v. If the respondent credibly indicates that they cannot immediately relinquish their firearms or other prohibited items to the officer because those items are at another location, officers should seek to ensure all firearms and prohibited items are safely and lawfully relinquished as soon as possible and within 24 hours of the respondent receiving notice of the order.⁶⁰ Officers should seek to develop a relinquishment plan with the respondent to verify that any firearms and other prohibited items that could not be relinquished immediately will be transferred to a law enforcement officer or licensed dealer within 24 hours of service, as required, preferably in a manner that prevents the respondent from physically accessing firearms or other prohibited items without law enforcement supervision.⁶¹
- vi. If the respondent credibly asserts that they no longer own, possess, or control firearms identified through a CLETS check of the Automated Firearms System, but the CLETS check contradicts this credible assertion, officers should instruct the respondent to complete and submit to the California Department of Justice a “Notice of No Longer in Possession Form” for each firearm, with supporting documentation and a declaration under penalty of perjury that the respondent no longer possesses the firearm.⁶² This will help ensure that information in the Automated Firearms System is updated and accurate if, for example, the respondent already relinquished all firearms to a law enforcement agency that has not timely reported information about those relinquished firearms into the Automated Firearms System.⁶³
- vii. Officers should ensure the respondent cannot access firearms owned by another person, including in a location that is jointly occupied by the respondent and another person. If the respondent resides with other household members who lawfully own firearms, officers should advise those household members that:
 - A. The respondent is prohibited from accessing firearms, ammunition, and related items while the GVRO remains in effect, and is subject to fines, arrest, and criminal penalties if the respondent accesses firearms owned by any person.
 - B. The respondent’s household members may also be subject to fines, arrest, and criminal penalties if they provide the respondent with access to firearms or ammunition, or fail to lawfully securely store their firearms and ammunition to prevent access by the respondent.⁶⁴

b) Request search warrants when necessary.

- i. If a respondent who has received notice of the GVRO refuses or fails to relinquish firearms or other prohibited items as required, officers should consider requesting a search warrant pursuant to Penal Code section 1524.⁶⁵
- ii. Penal Code section 1542.5 requires special considerations when executing search warrants to recover firearms and ammunition from a GVRO respondent in a jointly occupied location:
 - A. Officers executing the warrant in a jointly occupied location should take custody of any firearm or other prohibited items discovered pursuant to a lawful search that the respondent owns or has in their possession, custody, or control.
 - B. If officers find a firearm or ammunition in the respondent’s possession, custody, or control that is owned by a person other than the respondent, the firearm or ammunition should not be seized if **both** of the following conditions are met:
 - I. The firearm or ammunition is removed from the respondent’s possession, custody, or control, and stored in a manner that will effectively prevent the respondent from gaining access or control.
 - II. There is no evidence that the owner unlawfully possesses the firearm or ammunition.
 - C. If a locked gun safe belonging to someone other than the respondent is discovered, officers should not search the contents of the safe unless the owner of the safe consents or there is a valid search warrant for the safe. A search of the safe should be conducted in the owner’s

presence. Officers should seek consent to access the safe or request a search warrant for the safe pursuant to agency policy if there is probable cause to believe the respondent owns, possesses, or controls firearms or ammunition in the safe, or is able to unlock the safe to access firearms or ammunition kept in the safe.

c) Document relinquished firearms and prohibited items.

- i. Officers must follow agency record reporting procedures to ensure the Automated Firearms System (AFS) is updated, through CLETS, as soon as possible and within seven calendar days, to record any firearms the law enforcement officer has taken into custody.⁶⁶
- ii. All firearms and other prohibited items taken into custody shall be handled and booked in accordance with agency policy.

d) Address relinquishment noncompliance.

- i. Knowing or willful violations of court orders mandating relinquishment of firearms, ammunition, and related items are a significant public safety concern, and may be an indicator of heightened risk. Pursuant to subdivision (g) of section 13667 of the Penal Code, officers should seek to proactively identify and respond to dangerous and unlawful violations of court orders mandating relinquishment of firearms.⁶⁷
- ii. If officers receive credible information indicating that a respondent has possession or control of firearms and other prohibited items in violation of a GVRO, officers should take one or more of the following steps, as appropriate for the circumstances, to ensure firearm relinquishment compliance and protect public safety:⁶⁸
 - A. Contact the respondent to facilitate and verify immediate firearm relinquishment compliance.
 - B. Seize firearms or other prohibited items at a location where there is probable cause to believe those items are located, including through a lawful search or by requesting a search warrant.
 - C. Notify appropriate stakeholders, such as court clerks, prosecutors, witnesses, or other individuals who may be in danger, that the respondent has violated the GVRO's firearm relinquishment requirements.
 - D. Present evidence of noncompliance to the court and participate in noncompliance review hearings, as necessary.
 - I. When relevant information is presented to the court at any noticed hearing indicating that a GVRO respondent has possession or control of firearms, the court is required to determine whether the respondent has violated the GVRO, including by scheduling a compliance review hearing if necessary.⁶⁹
 - II. Upon determining that a respondent has violated the GVRO, courts are also required to notify the prosecuting attorney in the jurisdiction where the order was issued and other "appropriate law enforcement officials."⁷⁰
 - E. Arrest the respondent for violating the GVRO and state law.⁷¹

7. Preparing for the GVRO Hearing

To successfully obtain a longer-term GVRO After a Hearing, officers must take prompt action to file required forms and evidence with the court, ensure the respondent received timely notice of the hearing, and ensure that all necessary witnesses will be available to attend and participate at the hearing.

a) Verify that the respondent received timely notice of the court hearing.

- i. For Emergency GVROs:
 - A. If the EPO-002 specified the date, time, and location of the GVRO court hearing, a copy of the EPO-002 must be filed with the court to provide proof that the respondent received timely notice of the hearing from the EPO-002.
 - B. If the EPO-002 did not specify the date, time, and location of the GVRO court hearing, a copy of the EPO-002 must be filed with the court within three court days after the Emergency GVRO was issued so the court has time to schedule the hearing and mail all parties a Notice of Court Hearing form.
- ii. For Temporary GVROs and GVROs After Hearing or Consent:
 - A. The respondent must generally be personally served with a Notice of Court Hearing form at least five days prior to the court hearing.
 - B. A completed GV-200 Proof-of-Service form must be filed with the court verifying that this occurred.

b) Submit a timely request to reschedule the court hearing if necessary.

- i. If notice of the court hearing has not been successfully served on the respondent in a timely manner prior to the court hearing, or there is otherwise good cause to reschedule the court hearing to ensure all necessary witnesses can testify, officers should timely request that the court grant a “continuance” that postpones the hearing to a later date. The GV-125 court form may be used to request a continuance in a GVRO case. The court may grant any party’s request for a continuance for “good cause.”⁷²
- ii. If the court grants the continuance, any existing GVRO shall remain in full force and effect until the date of the rescheduled hearing.⁷³ If the continuance is granted, officers should ensure that information extending the duration of any GVRO that is currently in effect has been properly reported by the court or the court’s designee into CARPOS.

c) Identify who will attend and testify at the court hearing.

- i. State law emphasizes officers’ responsibility to diligently participate in the evidence presentation process in GVRO cases, and to ensure the law enforcement agency’s representatives and necessary witnesses attend GVRO hearings (in person or remotely such as through videoconference).⁷⁴
- ii. Officers should ensure that those responsible for testifying at the court hearing will be available to appear and testify at the scheduled hearing.
- iii. If necessary, officers should timely request approval from the court to appear at the court hearing remotely, or notify the court if any other witnesses plan to appear remotely to provide testimony.⁷⁵ The Superior Court’s website includes information about how to request to participate in the GVRO hearing remotely.

d) Document firearm violations.

- i. Officers should document any relevant information indicating that the respondent has violated

any GVRO in effect prior to the hearing, or any other protective or restraining order, by failing to relinquish all firearms and other prohibited items. Penal Code sections 18120 and 18120.5 require the court to consider such information at any noticed hearing to inform a potential finding that the respondent is in noncompliance with the GVRO.

- ii. Evidence that a respondent has violated an existing or expired protection or restraining order, including by failing to relinquish firearms, may be relevant evidence in support of a GVRO petition.⁷⁶

8. Storing and Releasing Relinquished Items

- a) Firearms and other prohibited items taken into law enforcement custody or relinquished pursuant to a GVRO shall be retained by the law enforcement agency until expiration of the GVRO, in accordance with agency policy governing seized property and evidence, subject to the requirements and exceptions in section 18120 and 29830 of the Penal Code.⁷⁷
- b) Upon expiration of the GVRO, firearms and other prohibited items shall be returned to the owner, upon proper application and determination that the firearm owner is eligible to possess firearms under state and federal law.⁷⁸ To request return of relinquished firearms and related items, the individual must electronically submit a Law Enforcement Release application to the California Department of Justice via the California Firearms Application Reporting System. Upon receiving that application, the Department of Justice conducts an eligibility check to determine whether those items may be lawfully returned to the individual.⁷⁹

Endnotes

- 1 See Pen. Code, §§ 18100, 18108, 18120, 18125, subd. (b), 18175, 31360, subd. (b) (prohibitions on body armor). See also, Pen. Code, §§ 16288 (defining “body armor”), 18100, subd. (b) (defining “ammunition” to include an ammunition “magazine” for the purposes of the GVRO statutes), and 16890 (defining ammunition “magazine”). For these purposes, the term “firearm” is defined to include frames and receivers, including unfinished frame or receiver parts defined as “firearm precursor parts.” See Penal Code §§ 16520, subd. (b), (defining “firearm”) and 16531 (defining “firearm precursor part”).
- 2 Pen. Code, §§ 18125, 18150, 18175. See also, Pen. Code, § 18155.
- 3 See Pen. Code, §§ 18109, subd. (b); 18125, 18150, 18170, 18190.
- 4 Pen. Code, §§ 18150, 18170, 18190.
- 5 See Pen. Code, §§ 18150, 18155, 18175 (authorizing courts to issue a GVRO if the respondent poses a significant danger of causing personal injury by, among other things “purchasing” or “receiving” a firearm or ammunition). See also, Pen. Code, §§ 18108, subd. (b) (encouraging use of GVROs “to prevent future violence involving a firearm,” including but not limited to, circumstances in which a person who poses a significant danger has “expressed an intent to acquire a firearm”); 18155, subd. (b)(2)(G) (“While evidence of recent acquisitions is a factor the court may consider, the court may still issue a gun violence restraining order to temporarily prevent legal access to firearms even if the respondent does not own firearms, ammunition, or other deadly weapons at the time that the court is considering issuing a gun violence restraining order.”).
- 6 Pen. Code, § 18120.
- 7 See Pen. Code, §§ 18100, 18120, 18125, subd. (b), 18175, 31360, subd. (b) (prohibitions on body armor).
- 8 See Pen. Code, §§ 18115, 28220, 30370.
- 9 See Pen. Code, §§ 31 (aiding and abetting); 18205 (violations of GVRO); 25100 (secure firearm storage to prevent access by prohibited person), 25135 (secure firearm storage in residence with prohibited persons), and 27500 (giving possession or control of firearms to prohibited persons). See also, Pen. Code, § 1542.5 (considerations when executing search warrants to recover firearms and ammunition a GVRO respondent can possess or control in a jointly occupied location).
- 10 Pen. Code, § 18120.
- 11 Pen. Code, § 18120.
- 12 Pen. Code, § 18120.
- 13 Pen. Code, § 1524, subd. (a)(14). See also, Pen. Code, §§ 1542.5 (considerations when executing search warrants to recover firearms and ammunition a GVRO respondent can possess or control in a jointly occupied location); 18108, subd. (c)(5), (c)(6); 13667, subd. (g)(2)(B).
- 14 See Pen. Code, §§ 18100, 18108.
- 15 Chapters 2, 3, and 4 of Division 3.2 of Title 2 of Part 6 of the Penal Code, respectively, provide rules and requirements related to the three types of GVROs.
- 16 See Pen. Code, §§ 18108, 18125, 18145, 18148, 18150, 18165, 18175, 18190.
- 17 Statutes specific to Emergency GVROs (“Temporary Emergency Gun Violence Restraining Orders”) are codified in Chapter 2 of Division 3.2 of Title 2 of Part 6 of the Penal Code (section 18125, *et seq.*).
- 18 Pen. Code, § 18125.
- 19 Statutes specific to Temporary GVROs (“Ex Parte Gun Violence Restraining Orders”) are codified in Chapter 3 (section 18150, *et seq.*).
- 20 Pen. Code, § 18150, subd. (d) (A Temporary GVRO “shall be issued or denied on the same day that the petition is submitted to the court, unless the petition is filed too late in the day to permit effective review, in which case the order shall be issued or denied on the next day of judicial business in sufficient time for the order to be filed that day with the clerk of the court.”).
- 21 Pen. Code, § 18150.
- 22 Statutes specific to GVROs After a Hearing or Consent (“Gun Violence Restraining Order Issued After Notice and Hearing”) are codified in Chapter 4 (section 18170, *et seq.*).
- 23 Pen. Code, § 18175. See also, § 18190 (renewals).
- 24 Pen. Code, § 18175, subd. (d).
- 25 See Pen. Code, §§ 18108(b); 18155. See also, Pen. Code, §§ 18125, 18150, 18175, 18190 (courts may issue GVROs based on evidence that respondent poses a significant danger of causing personal injury to themselves or others with firearms and ammunition they already own, possess, or control, or with firearms and ammunition they could otherwise purchase or receive).
- 26 Pen. Code, §§ 18125, 18150, 18175, 18190. See also, Pen. Code, § 18155.
- 27 See Pen. Code, § 18108.
- 28 See Pen. Code, § 18108, subd. (c)(1) and (2).
- 29 See Pen. Code, §§ 18108, subd. (c)(8); 18190.
- 30 See Fam. Code, §§ 6240-6275, 6389; Pen. Code, § 646.91. see also, Pen. Code, § 18108, subd. (b)(3).
- 31 See Pen. Code, § 18108, subd. (b)(4).
- 32 See Pen. Code, § 18108, subd. (b)(4).
- 33 See Welf. and Inst. Code, § 8102, subd. (a), Pen. Code, § 1524. See also, Welf. and Inst. Code, § 8100, subd. (a) and (e); Pen. Code, § 16590 (defining “deadly weapon”).
- 34 Welf. and Inst. Code, § 8103, subd. (f); see also, §§ 8100, 8102.
- 35 Welf. and Inst. Code, § 8103, subd. (f)(1)(B).
- 36 See Welf. and Inst. Code §§ 8103, subd. (e) - (g). See also, Welf. and Inst. Code §§ 5008, 5151, 5152, 5250, 5260,

5270.15, 8100, 8102.

37 Welf. and Inst. Code § 8103(f). See also, Welf. and Inst. Code §§ 5008, 5151, 5152, 5250, 5260, 5270.15, 8100, 8102.
38 See Pen. Code, § 18108, subd. (b)(1).
39 Penal Code §§ 18155, 18175, 18190. See also, Penal Code §§ 18145, 18150, subd. (b) and (c); *San Diego Police Dept. v. Geoffrey S.*, 86 Cal. App. 5th 550, 570, 574 (Dec. 2022); *Mountain View Police Dept. v. Krepchin*, 106 Cal. App. 5th 480, 509 (Nov. 2024).

40 Penal Code §§ 18140, 18145, 18150, 18155, 18200.
41 Penal Code sections 18175 and 18190 also incorporate these same factors by cross-referencing section 18155.
42 See Pen. Code, § 18108, subd. (b)(1), (b)(4).
43 Pen. Code, § 18140. See also, Pen. Code, §§ 18108, subd. (c)(1).
44 Pen. Code, §§ 18160, subd. (b); 18197. See also, Pen. Code, §§ 18108, subd. (c)(2) and (c)(3).
45 See Pen. Code, §§ 13667; see also, §§ 18140, 18160, 18197.
46 See Pen. Code, §§ 13667, subd. (d); 18115, subd. (e).
47 See Pen. Code, §§ 13667; 18250; Fam. Code, § 6383, subd. (i)(3).
48 See Pen. Code, §§ 13667, subd. (d); 18115, subd. (e).
49 Pen. Code, §§ 18115, subd. (e)(1); 18140, subd. (c). See also, Pen. Code, § 13667, subd. (d).
50 Pen. Code, § 18140, subd. (d). See also, Pen. Code, § 13667, subd. (d).
51 Pen. Code, § 18115, subd. (e). See also, Pen. Code, § 13667, subd. (d).
52 Penal Code § 18115, subd. (e)(1). See also, Pen. Code, § 13667, subd. (d).
53 Penal Code § 18115, subd. (e)(1). See also, Pen. Code, § 13667, subd. (d).
54 Penal Code § 13667, subd. (e)(1).
55 See Fam. Code, 6383, subd. (i)(3); Pen. Code, §§ 18250, 13667, subd. (e)(3).
56 See Pen. Code, §§ 18135, subd. (b); 18160, subd. (b).
57 See Pen. Code, §§ 13667, subd. (e); 18120.
58 See Pen. Code, §§ 13667, subd. (e); 18120, subd. (b).
59 Pen. Code, §§ 13667, subd. (e)(4); 18120, subd. (b)(4).
60 See Pen. Code, §§ 13667, subd. (f); 18120.
61 See Pen. Code, § 13667, subd. (f).
62 See Pen. Code, § 13667, subd. (f). See also, Pen. Code, § 28000, subd. (h).
63 Penal Code section 11108.2 generally requires law enforcement agencies to enter or cause to be entered into the Department of Justice Automated Firearms System information about each firearm that has been relinquished to the agency, or seized or recovered for safekeeping by the agency, within seven calendar days.

64 See Pen. Code, §§ 25100 (requiring secure firearm storage to prevent access by prohibited person), 25135 (secure firearm storage in residence with prohibited persons), and 27500 (giving possession or control of firearms to prohibited persons). See also, Pen. Code, §§ 1542.5 (considerations when executing search warrants to recover firearms and ammunition a GVRO respondent can possess or control in a jointly occupied location); 31 (aiding and abetting); 18205 (violations of GVRO).

65 Pen. Code, §§ 1524, subd. (a)(14); 13667, subd. (g)(2)(B). See also, Pen. Code, § 18120, 18250; Fam. Code, § 6383, subd. (i)(3).
66 Pen. Code, §§ 13667, subd. (e)(5); 11108.2.
67 See Pen. Code, §§ 13667, subd. (g); 18108, subd. (c)(5), (c)(11).
68 Pen. Code, §§ 13667, subd. (g); 18108, subd. (c)(5), (c)(11).
69 Pen. Code, § 18120.5. See also, Pen. Code, § 18120, subd. (b)(6).
70 Pen. Code, § 18120, subd. (b)(6).
71 See Pen. Code, §§ 13667, subd. (g)(2)(D); 18205; 166.
72 Pen. Code, § 18195.
73 Pen. Code, § 18195.
74 See Pen. Code, § 18108, subd. (c)(7). See also, Pen. Code, §§ 18108, subd. (c)(3), 18123; 18148; 18155; 18165; 18175.
75 See Pen. Code, § 18123.
76 See Pen. Code, § 18155, subd. (b)(1)(C), (b)(1)(D), (b)(2)(D), (b)(2)(E), (b)(2)(G).
77 See Pen. Code, §§ 18120, subd. (g)(2); 29830; 33850 – 34010. See also, Pen. Code, § 18108, subd. (c)(9), (c)(10).
78 See Pen. Code, §§ 18120, subd. (g)(2); 29830; 33850 – 34010. See also, Pen. Code, § 18108, subd. (c)(9), (c)(10).
79 See Pen. Code, §§ 18120, subd. (g)(2); 33850 – 34010.