

Page 1 of 4

DEFENDANT:

CASE NUMBER:

8. No firearms (guns), firearm parts, or ammunition

- a. The defendant must not own, possess, buy or try to buy, receive or try to receive, or in any other way get any firearms (guns), firearm parts (meaning receivers, frames, or any item that may be used as or easily turned into a receiver or frame; see Penal Code section 16531), or ammunition. Possession of firearms, firearm parts, or ammunition while this order is in effect may subject the defendant to state or federal prosecution and may include jail or prison time and/or a fine.
- b. Within 24 hours of receiving this order the defendant must turn in to local law enforcement, or sell to or store with a licensed gun dealer, any firearms and firearm parts owned by the defendant or within the defendant's immediate possession or control.
- c. Within 48 hours of receiving this order the defendant must file a receipt with the court showing that all firearms and firearm parts have been turned in, sold, or stored.
- d. ☐ The court finds good cause to believe that the defendant has a firearm and firearm parts within their immediate possession or control and sets a review hearing for (date): _____ (time): _____ (dept.): _____ to ascertain whether the defendant has complied with the firearm and firearm parts relinquishment requirements of Code of Civil Procedure section 527.9 (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 4.700).
- e. ☐ Limited exemption: The court has made the necessary findings to grant an exemption under Code of Civil Procedure section 527.9(f). Under California law, the defendant is not required to relinquish this firearm (*specify make, model, and serial number of firearm*): _____ but must only have it during scheduled work hours and to and from their place of work. Even if exempt under California law, the defendant may be subject to federal prosecution for possessing or controlling a firearm.

9. ☐ No dissuading victim or witness (for pretrial orders issued under Penal Code section 136.2(a)(1))

The defendant must not attempt to or actually prevent or dissuade any victim or witness from attending a hearing, testifying, or making a report to any law enforcement agency or person.

10. No obtaining addresses (for orders issued under Penal Code section 136.2)

- a. The defendant must take no action to obtain the addresses or locations of protected persons or their family members, caretakers, or guardians unless good cause exists otherwise.
- b. ☐ The court finds good cause not to make this order.

11. ☐ Order to not abuse

Defendant must not harass, strike, threaten, assault (sexually or otherwise), hit, follow, stalk, molest, destroy or damage personal or real property, disturb the peace of, keep under surveillance, annoy by phone or other electronic means (including repeatedly contact), impersonate (on the internet, electronically, or otherwise), or block movements of the protected persons named in items 2 and 3.

- "Disturb the peace of" means to destroy someone's mental or emotional calm. This can be done directly or indirectly, such as through someone else. This can also be done in any way, such as by phone, over text, or online. Disturbing the peace includes coercive control.
- "Coercive control" means a number of acts that unreasonably limit the free will and individual rights of any person protected by this restraining order. Examples include isolating them from friends, relatives, or other support; keeping them from food or basic needs; controlling or keeping track of them, including their movements, contacts, activities, money, or access to services; and making them do something by force, threat, or intimidation, including threats based on actual or suspected immigration status; and reproductive coercion, meaning controlling someone's reproductive choices, such as using force, threat, or intimidation to pressure someone to be or not be pregnant, and to control or interfere with someone's contraception, birth control, pregnancy, or access to related health information.

12. ☐ No-contact order

Defendant must not contact the protected persons named in items 2 and 3, directly or indirectly, by any means, including by telephone, mail, email or other electronic means, or through a third party. Contact through an attorney under reasonable restrictions set by the court does not violate this order.

13. ☐ Stay-away order

Defendant must stay at least _____ yards away from the protected person and their

- a. ☐ home b. ☐ job or workplace c. ☐ vehicle d. ☐ other protected person in item 3
- e. ☐ other locations: _____

DEFENDANT:	CASE NUMBER:
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14. ☐ **Exceptions**

Defendant may have peaceful contact with the protected persons named in items 2 and 3, as an exception to the no-contact and stay-away orders in items 12 and 13 of this order, only for the safe exchange of children and court-ordered visitation as stated in

- a. ☐ the family, juvenile, or probate court order in *(case number)*:
issued on *(date)*:
- b. ☐ any family, juvenile, or probate court order issued *after* the date this order is signed.

The restrained and protected persons should always carry a certified copy of the most recent order issued by the family, juvenile, or probate court.

15. ☐ **Protected animals**

- a. The protected persons named in items 2 and 3 are given the exclusive care, possession, and control of the animals listed below:

Name: _____ *Type of animal:* _____ *Breed (optional):* _____ *Color (optional):* _____

- b. ☐ Defendant must not take, transfer, sell, encumber, conceal, molest, attack, strike, threaten, harm, or otherwise dispose of the animals listed above.
- c. ☐ Defendant must not come within _____ yards of the animals listed above.

16. ☐ **Electronic monitoring**

Defendant must be placed on electronic monitoring for *(specify length of time)*:

(Not to exceed 1 year from the date of this order. Pen. Code, § 136.2(a)(1)(G)(iv), (i)(3).)

17. ☐ **Recordings**

The protected person in item 2 may record communications made by the person in item 1 that violate this order.

18. ☐ **Other orders**

Executed on *(date)*:

JUDICIAL OFFICER

Certificate of Compliance With Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

This protective order meets all full faith and credit requirements of the Violence Against Women Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2265 (1994). This court has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter, and the restrained person has been afforded notice and a timely opportunity to be heard as provided by the laws of this jurisdiction. **This order is valid and entitled to enforcement in each jurisdiction throughout the 50 states of the United States, the District of Columbia, all tribal lands, and all U.S. territories, and shall be enforced as if it were an order of that jurisdiction.**

DEFENDANT:

CASE NUMBER:

Instructions for Law Enforcement

1. Start Date and End Date of Order

This order starts on the date it was issued by a judicial officer.

This order ends as ordered in item 4 on page 1 of this order.

- Orders under Penal Code section 136.2(a) are valid as long as the court has jurisdiction over the case. They are not valid after imposition of a county jail or state prison commitment. (*People v. Stone* (2004) 123 Cal.App.4th 153.)
- Orders issued under Penal Code sections 136.2(i)(1), 273.5(j), 368(f), and 646.9(k) are valid for up to 10 years and may be issued by the court whether the defendant is sentenced to state prison, county jail, or subject to mandatory supervision or if imposition of sentence is suspended and the defendant is placed on probation.
- Orders under Penal Code section 1203.097(a)(2) are probationary orders, and the court has jurisdiction as long as the defendant is on probation.
- To terminate this protective order, courts should use form CR-165, *Notice of Termination of Protective Order in Criminal Proceeding (CLETS-CANCEL)*.

2. If the Protected Person Contacts the Restrained Person

Even if the protected person invites or consents to contact with the restrained person, the orders remain in effect and must be enforced. The protected person cannot be arrested for inviting or consenting to contact with the restrained person. The orders can be changed only by another court order. (Pen. Code, § 13710(b).)

3. Enforcing This Order in California

- This order must be enforced in California by any law enforcement agency that has received the order, or is shown a copy of the order, or has verified its existence on the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS).
- Law enforcement must determine whether the restrained person had notice of the order. If notice cannot be verified, law enforcement must advise the restrained person of the terms of the order and, if the restrained person fails to comply, must enforce it. (Fam. Code, § 6383.)

4. Conflicting Orders—Priority of Enforcement

If more than one restraining order has been issued protecting the protected person from the restrained person, the orders must be enforced in the following priority (see Penal Code section 136.2 and Family Code sections 6383(h)(2), 6405(b)):

- **Emergency Protective Order (EPO):** If one of the orders is an *Emergency Protective Order* (form EPO-001), provisions (e.g., stay-away order) that are more restrictive than in the other restraining/protective orders must be enforced. Provisions of another order that do not conflict with the EPO must be enforced.
- **No-Contact Order:** If a restraining/protective order includes a no-contact order, the no-contact order must be enforced. Item 12 is an example of a no-contact order.
- **Criminal Protective Order (CPO):** If none of the orders includes an EPO or a no-contact order, the most recent CPO must be enforced. (Family Code sections 6383(h)(2), 6405(b).) Additionally, a CPO issued in a criminal case involving charges of domestic violence, Penal Code sections 261, 261.5, or former 262, or charges requiring sex offender registration must be enforced over any civil court order. (Penal Code section 136.2(e)(2).) All provisions in the civil court order that do not conflict with the CPO must be enforced.
- **Civil Restraining Orders:** If there is more than one civil restraining order (e.g., domestic violence, juvenile, elder abuse, civil harassment) then the order that was issued last must be enforced. Provisions that do not conflict with the most recent civil restraining order must be enforced.

Peace Officer Firearm Prohibition Exemption

If a peace officer's employment and personal safety depend on the ability to carry a firearm, a court may grant an exemption that allows the officer to carry a firearm on or off duty, but only if the court finds, after a mandatory psychological examination of the peace officer, that the officer does not pose a threat of harm. (Code Civ. Proc., § 527.9(f).)