

State	Who can petition?	How long order lasts	Standard of proof to obtain order	Relinquishment process	Can the court issue a seizure warrant with an order?	Early termination of order	Renewal
California ⁱ	Family, household members and law enforcement Only law enforcement can petition for temporary orders, which can be granted at any time of the day or night.	Temporary: Up to 21 days Ex Parte: Up to 21 days Final: One Year	Temporary: Reasonable cause to believe respondent poses immediate and present danger Ex Parte: Substantial likelihood that respondent poses significant danger in near future Final: Clear and convincing evidence that respondent poses significant danger	Firearms, ammunition, and magazines must either be relinquished: 1) Immediately upon request of a law enforcement officer, or 2) To law enforcement or transferred to a federally licensed dealer within 24 hours Respondent must file proof of relinquishment with the court within 48 hours of being served.	No	Respondent may petition once during order's duration for early termination If no longer clear and convincing evidence to believe that respondent meets the standard of dangerousness, court shall terminate the order	Final order can be renewed before termination of initial order Same standard and duration as final order

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Colorado ⁱⁱ	Family, household members and law enforcement	Ex Parte: 14 days Final: One year (364 days)	Ex Parte: Preponderance of the evidence that the respondent poses a significant risk in the near future Final: Clear and convincing evidence that respondent poses a significant risk	Respondent must surrender all firearms and concealed carry permit to law enforcement upon service of the order. Respondent can then inform law enforcement of his or her preference for the storage, sale, or transfer of the firearms. If order was not served by law enforcement, respondent must surrender firearms and permit to law enforcement within 24 hours.	Issued if probable cause to believe not all weapons or concealed carry permit have been surrendered after service of the order	Respondent may petition once during order's duration for early termination The respondent bears burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that he/she no longer poses a significant risk	Final order can be renewed before termination of initial order Same standard and duration as final order

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Connecticut ¹ iii	One state's attorney or any two police officers	Ex parte: 14 days Final: Up to one year	Ex parte: probable cause that: 1. respondent poses an imminent risk; 2. respondent owns firearms; and 3. firearms are in a specified location Final: Clear and convincing evidence that respondent poses a risk	Law enforcement searches areas named in the warrant for firearms and ammunition and seizes them.	Yes. The order is a warrant.	No early termination process	No renewal process

¹ This is a firearm removal warrant. It can only be requested if the respondent owns firearms.

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Delaware^{iv}	<p>Family, household members and law enforcement</p> <p>Only law enforcement can petition for ex parte orders.</p>	<p>Ex parte: Usually 15 days, up to 45 days</p> <p>Final: One year</p>	<p>Ex Parte: Preponderance of the evidence that respondent poses an immediate and present danger</p> <p>Final: Clear and convincing evidence that respondent poses significant danger</p>	<p>Respondent must relinquish firearms and ammunition to law enforcement, or another individual eligible to possess firearms.</p>	<p>The court can direct law enforcement to search for and seize firearms.</p>	<p>Respondent may petition once during order's duration for early termination</p> <p>Respondent bears burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that he/she no longer poses danger</p>	<p>Final order can be renewed before termination of initial order</p> <p>Same standard and duration as final order</p>

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District of Columbia^v	Family, household members, mental health professionals and law enforcement	Ex parte: Usually 10 days, up to 15 days Final: One year	Ex parte: Probable cause to believe that respondent poses significant danger Final: preponderance of the evidence that respondent poses significant danger	Respondent must relinquish all firearms, ammunition, registration certificates, licenses to carry and dealer licenses to law enforcement.	The court can issue a warrant directing law enforcement to search for and seize ammunition, firearms, and licenses.	Respondent may petition once during order's duration for early termination Respondent bears burden of proving by preponderance of evidence that he/she no longer poses significant danger	Final order can be renewed before termination of initial order Same standard and duration as final order

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Florida ^{vi}	Law Enforcement	Ex parte: Up to 14 days Final: Up to one year	Ex parte: Reasonable cause to believe respondent poses significant danger in near future Final: Clear and convincing evidence that respondent poses significant danger	Immediate surrender of firearms, ammunition, and CCW license to local law enforcement	Issued if probable cause to believe not all weapons have been surrendered after service of the order	Respondent may petition once during order's duration for early termination Respondent bears burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that he/she no longer poses significant danger	Final order can be renewed before termination of initial order Same standard and duration as final order

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Illinois ^{vii}	Family, household members and law enforcement	Ex Parte: up to 14 days Final: Up to six months	Ex parte: Probable cause to believe respondent poses immediate and present danger Final: Clear and convincing evidence that respondent poses significant danger	Respondent must surrender FOID (Firearms ID card), concealed carry license and firearms to law enforcement.	Yes. A warrant is issued concurrently if probable cause to believe respondent owns firearms.	Respondent may petition once during order's duration for early termination Respondent bears burden of proving by preponderance of the evidence that he/she no longer poses a significant danger	Final order can be renewed before termination of initial order Same standard and duration as final order

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Indiana ² viii	Law enforcement	Emergency: 14 days from submission of statement Ex Parte: 14 days Final: Lasts until terminated by petition and a hearing, no earlier than 180 days after hearing for final order	Emergency: ³ Probable cause that respondent is dangerous ^{ix} Ex Parte: Probable cause that respondent is dangerous and in possession of a firearm Final: Clear and convincing evidence that the respondent is dangerous	Law enforcement searches areas named in the warrant for firearms and seizes them	Yes. The order is a warrant.	Respondent may petition once every 180 days Respondent bears the burden of proving by preponderance of the evidence that he/she is not dangerous	Does not require renewal

² This is a firearm removal warrant. It can only be requested if the respondent owns firearms. Unlike in other states, this order does not prevent the respondent from purchasing new firearms while the respondent is subject to the order.

³ Indiana allows law enforcement officers to seize firearms from individuals they believe to be dangerous without first obtaining an order, however they must subsequently submit a statement to the court, which can overturn the officer's decision if the standard of proof is not met.

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Maryland ^x	Family, household members, law enforcement, and certain health workers	Ex parte: up to two days (The first or second day a district court judge is sitting.) Temporary: seven days, but can be extended up to six months Final: Up to one year	Ex parte: reasonable grounds to believe respondent poses immediate and present danger Temporary: Reasonable grounds to believe respondent poses immediate and present danger Final: Clear and convincing evidence that respondent poses danger of causing personal injury	Must surrender firearms and ammunition to law enforcement (no specified timeline). Law enforcement may seek a search warrant.	Issued if there is probable cause that not all weapons have been surrendered after service of the order.	An order can be terminated after notice and a hearing.	A final order can be extended for six months, for good cause shown, following a hearing.

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Massachusetts ^{4xi}	Family, household members, and law enforcement	Ex Parte: Up to 10 days (Hearing is held within two days if petition indicates that respondent is required to carry a firearm for work.) Final: Up to one year	Ex parte: Reasonable cause to believe respondent poses risk of danger Final: Preponderance of the evidence that respondent poses risk of danger	Immediate surrender of all firearms, ammunition, and firearms license or ID to law enforcement.	No.	The order can be terminated at any time after a hearing.	Final order can be renewed before termination of initial order Same standard and duration as final order

⁴ A petition for this order can only be filed against a person who has a firearms identification or a license to carry.

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New Jersey ^{xii}	Family, household members, and law enforcement	Ex Parte: Up to 10 days Final: Lasts until terminated by petition and a hearing	Ex Parte: Good cause to believe respondent poses immediate and present danger Final: Preponderance of the evidence that respondent poses significant danger	Immediate surrender of firearms and ammunition to law enforcement upon service of order 48 hours to file a receipt in court documenting surrender	Yes. Issued if petition states respondent owns guns	Termination petition can be filed at any time Respondent bears burden of proving by preponderance of the evidence that he/she no longer poses significant danger	Does not require renewal

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<p>New York^{xiii}</p>	<p>Family, household members, school administrators, and law enforcement</p>	<p>Ex Parte: Up to six business days</p> <p>Final: Up to one year</p>	<p>Ex parte: Probable cause to believe respondent is likely to cause serious harm</p> <p>Final: Clear and convincing evidence that respondent is likely to cause serious harm</p>	<p>Immediate surrender of firearms to law enforcement upon service of order</p>	<p>Court may direct law enforcement to search for firearms</p>	<p>Respondent may petition once during order's duration for early termination or any other change to the order.</p> <p>Respondent bears burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence any change of circumstances that justify a change to the order</p>	<p>Final order can be renewed before termination of initial order.</p> <p>Same standard and duration as final order</p>

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Oregon ^{xiv}	Family, household members, and law enforcement	<p>Ex Parte: If respondent requests hearing, must be held within 21 days.</p> <p>Final: Up to one Year</p>	<p>Ex Parte: Clear and convincing evidence that respondent presents risk in the near future.</p> <p>Final: automatic if respondent does not request hearing after ex parte. Same standard as ex parte.</p>	Surrender all 'deadly weapons' ^{xv} to law enforcement, gun dealer, or third party legally allowed to possess firearms.	No.	<p>Respondent may petition once during order's duration for early termination</p> <p>Respondent bears burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that he/she no longer presents risk</p>	<p>Final order can be renewed before termination of initial order.</p> <p>Same standard and duration as final order</p>

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<p>Rhode Island^{xvi}</p>	<p>Law enforcement</p>	<p>Ex parte: up to 14 days</p> <p>Final: Up to one year</p>	<p>Ex Parte: Probable cause that respondent poses significant danger of causing imminent injury</p> <p>Final: Clear and convincing evidence that respondent poses significant danger</p>	<p>Immediate surrender of firearms to law enforcement upon service of order</p>	<p>Yes. Issued concurrently if probable cause to believe respondent owns firearms.</p>	<p>Respondent may petition once during order's duration for early termination</p> <p>Respondent bears burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that he/she no longer poses significant risk of danger</p>	<p>Final order can be renewed before termination of initial order</p> <p>Same standard and duration as final order</p>

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Vermont ^{xvii}	State's Attorneys or the Office of the Attorney General	Ex Parte: up to 14 days Final: Up to six Months	Ex Parte: Preponderance of the evidence that respondent poses immediate and extreme risk Final: Clear and convincing evidence that respondent poses extreme risk	Immediate relinquishment of firearms to a court-approved person, law enforcement, or firearms dealer. Surrender of other dangerous weapons ^{xviii} to law enforcement.	No	Respondent may petition once during order's duration for early termination If state can no longer prove by clear and convincing evidence that respondent poses risk, order is terminated	Final order can be renewed before termination of initial order Same standard and duration as final order

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Washington <small>xix</small>	Family, household members, and law enforcement	Ex Parte: up to 14 days Final: Up to one year	Ex Parte: Reasonable cause to believe respondent poses significant danger of injury in near future Final: Preponderance of the evidence that respondent poses significant danger	Immediate surrender of firearms and concealed pistol license to law enforcement If order is not served by law enforcement, surrender to law enforcement within 48 hours	Issued if probable cause to believe not all weapons have been surrendered after service of the order	Respondent may petition once during order's duration for early termination Respondent bears burden of proving by preponderance of the evidence that he/she no longer poses significant risk of danger	Final order can be renewed before termination of initial order Must be requested within 105 days before expiration, same burden of proof as yearlong order

ⁱ Cal. Penal Code § 18100 et seq.

ⁱⁱ 2019 CO HB 1177.

ⁱⁱⁱ Conn. Gen. Stat. § 29-38c.

^{iv} Del. Code Ann. tit. 10, § 7701 et seq.

^v 2017 DC B 1068, Act 629 (effective until April 30, 2019); 2017 DC B22-0588, Act A22-0620 (projected law date June 6, 2019).

^{vi} Fla. Stat. § 790.401, et seq.

^{vii} 430 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 67/1, et seq.

^{viii} Ind. Code Ann. § 35-47-14-1, et seq.

^{ix} In Indiana, an individual is ‘dangerous’ if: “**(1)** the individual presents an imminent risk of personal injury to the individual or to another individual; or **(2)** the individual may present a risk of personal injury to the individual or to another individual in the future and the individual: **(A)** has a mental illness that may be controlled by medication, and has not demonstrated a pattern of voluntarily and consistently taking the individual’s medication while not under supervision; or **(B)** is the subject of documented evidence that would give rise to a reasonable belief that the individual has a propensity for violent or emotionally unstable conduct. Ind. Code Ann. § 35-47-14-1

^x Md. Code Ann., Pub. Safety § 5-601 et seq.

^{xi} Mass. Gen. Laws, ch. 140 § 131R(b).

^{xii} N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:58-20, et seq.

^{xiii} 2019 NY SB 2451/ AB 2689

^{xiv} Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 166.525, et seq.

^{xv} “Deadly weapon” means **(a)** Any instrument, article or substance specifically designed for and presently capable of causing death or serious physical injury; or **(b)** A firearm, whether loaded or unloaded. Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 166.525 (1).

^{xvi} R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 8-8.3-1, et seq.

^{xvii} Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 13, § 4051, et seq.

^{xviii} ‘Dangerous weapon’ refers to explosives and firearms. Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 13, § 4051.

^{xix} Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 7.94.010, et seq.