



Cover Sheet:	Proof of Personal Service, Domestic Violence
Effective Date:	June 1, 2019
Last Revision Date:	July 1, 2023
Purpose:	This form is to be completed and filed once the Temporary Restraining Order and Notice of Hearing in a Domestic Violence case has been served on the restrained person.
Required Forms:	All forms are Judicial Council forms, unless otherwise indicated: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proof of Personal Service, DV-200
Optional Forms:	These forms are included for your information only and do not need to be served or filed with the Court: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What Is “Proof of Personal Service”?, DV-200-INFO• Get Ready for the Restraining Order Court Hearing, DV-520-INFO• Domestic Violence and Child Custody (not a form)• How to Enforce Your Restraining Order, DV-530-INFO
Filing Fee:	None
Copies:	Make one copy of the completed form. The Court will file and keep the original and will endorse and return the copy to you.
Before You File:	Service must be done by someone over the age of eighteen who is not a party to the case.
Filing:	Forms may be filed electronically, in person or by mail/Drop Box as follows: e-Delivery: Instructions on how to submit them electronically can be found at https://www.saccourt.ca.gov/restraining-orders/domestic-violence.aspx Mail/Drop Box: Mail or place completed forms in the court drop-box located at the Family Court at 3341 Power Inn Road, Sacramento, CA 95826. Drop box hours are 8:00 am to 5:00 pm Monday through Friday, excluding Court holidays. In Person: Forms may be filed in person between the hours of 8:30 am and 4:00 pm. You must make an appointment online or obtain a ticket from Reception to file in person.
Next Steps:	Review the Temporary Restraining Order (DV-110) to find out what the judge ordered. If your request for temporary orders was denied your hearing date is still scheduled. Your hearing date is indicated on the Notice of Court Hearing (DV-109).

What is "service"?

Service is the act of giving your court papers to the other party in your case. There are different ways to serve the other party: in person, by mail, and others.

Why do I have to serve my legal papers?

Before a judge can grant a domestic violence restraining order (that can last up to five years), the person you want a restraining order against must know about your request and have a chance to go to court to explain their side. Also, if a restraining order is in place, the police cannot arrest the restrained person for violating the restraining order until the restrained person is served with the order.



What is "personal service"?

Personal service is when someone, known as a server, personally delivers your court papers to the other party.

In most cases, these forms must be served to the other party by personal service:

- ▶ [Form DV-109](#);
- ▶ [Form DV-100](#);
- ▶ [Form DV-110](#);
- ▶ [Form DV-120](#) (leave this form blank);
- ▶ [Form DV-120-INFO](#); and
- ▶ [Form DV-250](#) (leave this form blank).

Who can serve?

Any adult who is not protected by the restraining order can serve your court papers. **You cannot serve your own court papers.**



Some situations may be dangerous. Think about people's safety when deciding who you want to serve your papers.

A sheriff or marshal will serve your court papers for free. A registered process server is a business you pay to deliver papers. To hire a process server, look for "process server" on the internet or in the yellow pages.

How do I have my court papers served?

○ Step 1: Choose a server

The person who gives your court papers to the other party is called a server. Your server must be at least 18-years-old. They must not be protected by the restraining order or involved in your case. This means that you cannot serve your own court papers.

○ Step 2: Have your server give your court papers to the other party

Give your server these instructions:

- ❶ Before you serve the forms, note which forms you have, including the name of the form and the form number. See [form DV-200](#) for a list of forms.
- ❷ Find the person you need to serve. Make sure you are serving the right person by asking the person's name.
- ❸ Give the person the papers. If the person refuses to take the papers, put them on the ground or somewhere next to the person. The person doesn't have to touch or sign for the papers. It is okay if they tear them up.
- ❹ Fill out [form DV-200](#) completely and sign.
- ❺ File [form DV-200](#) with the court or give [form DV-200](#) to the person who is asking for the restraining order so they can file it.

○ Step 3: File proof with the court

The court needs proof that service happened and that it was done correctly. If your server was successful, have your server fully complete and sign [form DV-200](#). **The person you want restrained does not sign anything.**

Take [form DV-200](#) to the court to file in your case as soon as possible. This information will automatically go into a restraining order database that police have access to.

If the sheriff or marshal served your court papers, they may use another form for proof besides [form DV-200](#). Make sure a copy is filed with the court and that you get a copy.

When is the deadline to serve my court papers?

It depends. To know the exact date, you need to look at two items on [form DV-109](#). Follow these steps:

- **Step 1: Look at the court date listed under ③ on page 1.**

③ Notice of Court Hearing
A court hearing is scheduled on

Hearing Date → Date: _____
Dept.: _____

- **Step 2: Look at the number of days written in ⑥ on page 2.**

⑥ Service of Documents by the Person
At least five ___ days before the

- **Step 3: Look at a calendar.** Subtract the number of days in ⑥ from the court date. That's the deadline to have your court papers served. It's okay to serve your court papers before the deadline.

If nothing is written in ⑥, you must have your court papers served at least five days before your court date.

What happens if I can't get my court papers served before the court date?

You will need to ask the court to reschedule (continue) your court date. Fill out and file [form DV-115](#) and [form DV-116](#). These forms ask the judge for a new court date and to make any temporary orders last until the end of the new court date.

If the judge gives you a new court date, the person you want restrained will have to be served with [form DV-116](#), [form DV-115](#), and the original papers you filed. You should keep a copy of [form DV-115](#), [form DV-116](#), and a copy of your original paperwork. That way, the police will know your orders are still in effect.

For more information on asking for a new court date, read [form DV-115-INFO](#).

What if the other party is avoiding (evading) service?

If you've tried many times to serve the the restrained person, and you can show the judge that the restrained person is avoiding (evading) service, you may ask the court to allow you to serve another way. If you want to make this request, at your first court date tell the judge details about your attempts to have the restrained person served. The judge may require a written statement for this.

Read [form DV-205-INFO](#), *What if the Person I Want Protection From is Avoiding (Evading) Service?*, for more information.

Clerk stamps date here when form is filed.

1 Name of Party Asking for Protection:

2 Name of Party to Be Restrained:

3 Notice to Server

The server must:

- Be 18 years of age or older.
- Not be listed in items **1** or **8** of form DV-100, *Request for Domestic Violence Restraining Order*.
- Give a copy of all documents checked in **4** to the restrained party in **2** (you cannot send them by mail). Then complete and sign this form, and give or mail it to the party in **1**.



Fill in court name and street address:

Superior Court of California, County of

Court clerk fills in case number when form is filed.

Case Number:

4 I gave the party in **2** a copy of all the documents checked:

- a. DV-109 with DV-100 and a blank [DV-120](#) (*Notice of Court Hearing; Request for Domestic Violence Restraining Order; blank Response to Request for Domestic Violence Restraining Order*)
- b. DV-110 (*Temporary Restraining Order*)
- c. DV-105 and DV-140 (*Request for Child Custody and Visitation Orders, Child Custody and Visitation Order*)
- d. FL-150 with a blank [FL-150](#) (*Income and Expense Declaration*)
- e. FL-155 with a blank [FL-155](#) (*Financial Statement (Simplified)*)
- f. DV-115 (*Request to Continue Hearing*)
- g. DV-116 (*Order on Request to Continue Hearing*)
- h. DV-130 (*Restraining Order After Hearing*)
- i. Other (*specify*):

5 I personally gave copies of the documents checked above to the party in **2** on:

- a. Date: _____ Time: _____ a.m. p.m.
- b. At this address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

6 Server's Information

Name: _____
 Address: _____
 City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
 Telephone: _____

(If you are a registered process server):

County of registration: _____ Registration number: _____

7 Server's Signature

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the information above is true and correct.

Date: _____

Type or print server's name

Server to sign here

Make arrangements before your court hearing

- **If you or a witness wants to attend court remotely (by phone or videoconference)**

Check the court's website as soon as possible to see what you need to do to attend remotely. You can use www.courts.ca.gov/find-my-court.htm to find your court's website.

- **Court interpreter:** If you need an interpreter, use [form INT-300](#) to request an interpreter or ask the court clerk how you can request one. You can also use this form to ask for an interpreter for a witness.

- **Childcare:** Find childcare because court may take all morning or afternoon, even all day. Some courts have a Children's Waiting Room, a safe place for children to wait while parents are in court. You can check with your court in advance to see if this is available.

- **Support person:** You can have someone attend court with you. The person you bring cannot speak for you but can sit next to you when your case is called (if you attend in person). If you attend by videoconference, your support person can also attend with you.

- **Disability accommodation:** You may use [form MC-410](#) to request assistance. Contact the disability/ADA coordinator at your local court for more information.

Request for Accommodations



Assistive listening systems, computer-assisted real-time captioning, or sign language interpreter services are available if you ask at least five days before the hearing. Contact the clerk's office or go to www.courts.ca.gov/forms.htm for *Disability Accommodation Request* ([form MC-410](#)). (Civil Code section 54.8.)

Bring evidence or witnesses to your court hearing

If you have evidence or witnesses, read the information below. Bringing evidence or witnesses is optional and not required. Your statements alone can be proof for your case. If you are the person asking for the restraining order you will have to convince the judge that abuse occurred. The judge will make a decision based on all evidence and statements made by both sides.

- **Evidence:** Evidence can include pictures, emails, medical records showing injuries, police reports, etc. If you have evidence, you will need to make it available to the judge and other side to see. Sometimes the judge cannot look at or consider certain documents. The judge will decide which documents can be included in your case. If you are attending court in person, bring three copies of your written evidence, if you have not already filed and served it on the other side. If you have evidence and want to attend your court date by phone or videoconference, contact your local self-help center for information on how to share your evidence with the judge and other side.
- **Witnesses:** You can ask the judge to allow witnesses to speak at your court hearing. If you have a lot of witnesses, you may need to complete paperwork before your court hearing. Ask your local self-help center for more information.



Tips for your court hearing**Plan what you want to say to the judge**

It may help to plan out and make notes about what you want to say to the judge. If needed, you can use your notes for your court hearing. Read over the court papers in your case and write out anything else you want the judge to know. Focus on the facts and details that support your side of the story. Go over any papers you received from the other side. Try to understand what they are asking for and arguing in the case (their allegations). If you do not agree, tell the judge. Think about and write down how you want to defend against their arguments

Attend early and safely

Show up or call in to your hearing early. If you are attending online, practice using the technology, like Zoom, before your court date. If you are late, you may miss your case being called. If you might be late, try to call the court right away to let courtroom staff know that you will be late.

- ▶ If you attend in person, do not sit near or talk to the other person. If you are afraid of the other person, tell the officer who is in the courtroom.
- ▶ If you attend by videoconference, and you don't want the other side to see where you are or your phone number (if you call in), talk with an advocate about how to safely attend using videoconference. This may include using a virtual background or using another phone number to call in. You can contact the National Domestic Violence Hotline for free help. See page 4 for information.

Follow courtroom rules

Here are some common rules:

- Put your cellphone on silent mode, if you're attending in person.
- Do not eat or drink during your hearing, except for water.
- Do not wear a hat or sunglasses on your head.
- When speaking to the judge, call the judge "Your honor" or "judge".
- Don't interrupt anyone who is speaking.
- Wait until it's your turn to speak and let the judge know you want a chance to speak.

What will happen during my case?**The judge will give both sides time to speak**

Usually, the judge asks the person who wants the restraining order to talk first. No matter who talks first, you will both get a chance to speak. Attending court can be difficult and stressful but it is important not to talk over anyone. If you have something to say and it is not your turn, let the person finish talking and then ask the judge for permission to speak.

The judge will reschedule your court hearing or make a decision

- ▶ There are a few reasons why the judge may have rescheduled your court date. This is called a continuance. Here are some examples:
 - Person asking for the restraining order did not serve the other side in time (by the deadline).
 - The judge needs to set aside more time to hear your case.
 - If the restrained person has not filed a response (form DV-120) and asks for more time to prepare for the case, the judge must grant their request if they ask for one at the first court date.

If the judge reschedules your court date, the judge will usually extend the temporary restraining order, if one was granted. If the judge reschedules your court date, make sure you get a new order (form [DV-116](#), *Order on Request to Continue Hearing*).

- ▶ If the restraining order is denied, this means that the judge has decided that there was not enough evidence to prove that abuse happened. This means that your restraining order case is finished and any temporary protection expires.
- ▶ If the restraining order is granted, this means that the judge has decided that there is enough evidence to prove that abuse happened. You should go over the restraining order to make sure you understand all the orders. See the next page for information on next steps.



What do I do after a restraining order is granted?

If you've had your day in court and the judge granted you a long-term restraining order, you may have a couple more steps to take. Make sure all steps are completed as soon as possible. If you do not, the police may not be able to enforce your restraining order.

Protected person:

- ① Your restraining order will be on form DV-130, *Restraining Order After Hearing*. If you don't have a form DV-130 that is signed by the judge, check with the clerk to see if one was filed. If it has, ask for a copy. If one has not been filed, you will need to fill out:
 - [Form DV-130](#) (required).
 - [Form DV-140](#), *Child Custody and Visitation Order* (required if court made orders for your children).
 - [Form FL-342](#), *Child Support Information and Order Attachment*, or [form FL-343](#), *Spousal, Domestic Partner, or Family Support Order Attachment*, if the judge orders child support or spousal support.
- ② Turn in your completed form(s) to the court clerk. The clerk will then give it to the judge to review and sign. You will need to pick it up once it is signed. Ask the court clerk when your forms will be ready. There is no fee for turning in this form, and you should receive some free copies.
- ③ Look at form DV-130 to see if the judge ordered you to serve the form by mail or in person. If you are ordered to serve the form by mail, this means your server only has to mail a copy of the restraining order. But, serving someone in person is always best. When you mail court papers, it may be hard to prove that the person actually received a copy especially if the person moves a lot. Learn more about service at: <https://selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/DV-restraining-order/serve-longterm-order>.

Restrained person:

- ① You must obey orders the judge makes. The orders will be on form [DV-130](#), *Restraining Order After Hearing*. If you do not obey them, you could be arrested, or convicted of a crime.
- ② If you have any prohibited items (firearms (guns), firearm parts, ammunition), you must bring all items to a licensed gun dealer or police. For more information, read [form DV-800-INFO/JV-270-INFO](#), *How Do I Turn In, Sell, or Store My Firearms, Firearm Parts, and Ammunition?* The information is also available online at: www.selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/respond-to-DV-restraining-order/obey-firearms-orders. Free help is also available at your local self-help center. Find your local court's self-help center at www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp.



What if I have a child with the other side?

If you ask for child custody or visitation (parenting time) orders, the judge may have you meet with a court professional to see if you and the other parent can agree on parenting time. This process is called "mediation." You can ask to meet separately and not with the other side in your case. Ask the court staff how you can make this request. For more information on mediation, go to: www.selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/child-custody/what-to-expect-mediation.

What happens if I don't attend the court hearing?

- ▶ If you asked for a restraining order and you do not attend the hearing, any protection you have in this case will expire. If the other side attends the hearing and you don't, the judge could make some orders against you, like lawyer's fees. To get another restraining order, you would have to fill out and file a new set of forms. If you've changed your mind and no longer want a restraining order, talk with self-help center staff or a lawyer.
- ▶ If someone asked for a restraining order against you, and you do not attend the hearing, a judge may grant a restraining order against you without hearing your side. The order can last for up to five years, and can include orders regarding children or property that you have with the person asking for protection.

Information about the court process is also available online

<https://selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/DV-restraining-order/process>.

Where can I find a self-help center?

Find your local court's self-help center at www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp. Self-help center staff will not act as your lawyer but may be able to give you information to help you decide what to do in your case.

Where can I find other help?

The National Domestic Violence Hotline provides free and private safety tips. Help is available every day, 24 hours a day, and in over 100 languages. Visit online at www.thehotline.org or call 1-800-799-7233; 1-800-787-3224 (TTY).

Domestic Violence and Child Custody

If there has been domestic violence (domestic abuse or partner abuse) in your family, a special law may apply to your case.

What is “domestic violence”?

It means to hit, kick, scare, throw things, pull hair, push, follow, harass, sexually assault, or threaten to do any of these things. It also includes other actions that make someone afraid of being hurt, isolated or unable to get to basic things, like food. Domestic violence can be spoken, written, or physical. For more information on what domestic violence is, read [form DV-500-INFO](#), *Can a Domestic Violence Restraining Order Help Me?*

What is “child custody”?

There are two kinds:

- A person with **physical custody** lives with the child on a regular basis.
- A person with **legal custody** makes important decisions about the child’s health care, education, and welfare.

When does domestic violence affect my case?

In the last 5 years, has a parent in this case:

1. Had a **conviction** in criminal court for domestic violence against one of the following people:

- The other parent in the custody case;
- Any of your children or your children’s siblings;
- Their current spouse, or someone they are currently dating, engaged to, or living with; or
- Their parent (your child’s grandparent)?

2. Had a **judge decide** that they committed domestic violence against any of the people listed above? (Example: a judge granted a restraining order against the parent after people testified and gave evidence.)

If you answered yes to 1 or 2, a special law applies to your case.

This special law is sometimes called “3044” (see page 2 for the entire law). If someone is not your child’s parent and is asking the court for custody, this law applies to them, too. Even if “3044” does not apply to your case, you should give the judge any information about domestic violence or abuse that you think can help the judge decide who gets custody.

How “3044” affects your case

The judge can give custody to a person who has a domestic violence **conviction or decision** against them only if the judge believes that it is in the child’s best interest to do so. The judge must look at 8 factors:

1. What is in the child’s best interest?
2. Has the person committed any other domestic violence?
3. Has the person followed all the terms and conditions of any restraining order?
4. Has the person finished a 1 year batterer intervention program?
5. Has the person finished an alcohol or drug program, if ordered by the judge?
6. Has the person finished a parenting class, if ordered by the judge?
7. If on probation or parole, has the person followed all terms of probation or parole?
8. Does the person still have a firearm (gun) or ammunition, in violation of a restraining order?

The judge must go through this 8-factor test in every case that it applies to, even if a court professional or evaluator makes a recommendation in your case. To learn more about the custody process in family court, visit <https://selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/what-to-know-about-child-custody-parenting-time>.



Family Code section 3044

(a) Upon a finding by the court that a party seeking custody of a child has perpetrated domestic violence within the previous five years against the other party seeking custody of the child, or against the child or the child's siblings, or against a person in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 3011 with whom the party has a relationship, there is a rebuttable presumption that an award of sole or joint physical or legal custody of a child to a person who has perpetrated domestic violence is detrimental to the best interest of the child, pursuant to Sections 3011 and 3020. This presumption may only be rebutted by a preponderance of the evidence.

(b) To overcome the presumption set forth in subdivision (a), the court shall find that paragraph (1) is satisfied and shall find that the factors in paragraph (2), on balance, support the legislative findings in Section 3020.

(1) The perpetrator of domestic violence has demonstrated that giving sole or joint physical or legal custody of a child to the perpetrator is in the best interest of the child pursuant to Sections 3011 and 3020. In determining the best interest of the child, the preference for frequent and continuing contact with both parents, as set forth in subdivision (b) of Section 3020, or with the noncustodial parent, as set forth in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 3040, may not be used to rebut the presumption, in whole or in part.

(2) Additional factors:

(A) The perpetrator has successfully completed a batterer's treatment program that meets the criteria outlined in subdivision (c) of Section 1203.097 of the Penal Code.

(B) The perpetrator has successfully completed a program of alcohol or drug abuse counseling, if the court determines that counseling is appropriate.

(C) The perpetrator has successfully completed a parenting class, if the court determines the class to be appropriate.

(D) The perpetrator is on probation or parole, and has or has not complied with the terms and conditions of probation or parole.

(E) The perpetrator is restrained by a protective order or restraining order, and has or has not complied with its terms and conditions.

(F) The perpetrator of domestic violence has committed further acts of domestic violence.

(G) The court has determined, pursuant to Section 6322.5, that the perpetrator is a restrained person in possession or control of a firearm or ammunition in violation of Section 6389.

(c) For purposes of this section, a person has "perpetrated domestic violence" when the person is found by the court to have intentionally or recklessly caused or attempted to cause bodily injury, or sexual assault, or to have placed a person in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious bodily injury to that person or to another, or to have engaged in behavior involving, but not limited

to, threatening, striking, harassing, destroying personal property, or disturbing the peace of another, for which a court may issue an ex parte order pursuant to Section 6320 to protect the other party seeking custody of the child or to protect the child and the child's siblings.

(d) (1) For purposes of this section, the requirement of a finding by the court shall be satisfied by, among other things, and not limited to, evidence that a party seeking custody has been convicted within the previous five years, after a trial or a plea of guilty or no contest, of a crime against the other party that comes within the definition of domestic violence contained in Section 6211 and of abuse contained in Section 6203, including, but not limited to, a crime described in subdivision (e) of Section 243 of, or Section 261, 273.5, 422, or 646.9 of, or former Section 262 of, the Penal Code.

(2) The requirement of a finding by the court shall also be satisfied if a court, whether that court hears or has heard the child custody proceedings or not, has made a finding pursuant to subdivision (a) based on conduct occurring within the previous five years.

(e) When a court makes a finding that a party has perpetrated domestic violence, the court may not base its findings solely on conclusions reached by a child custody evaluator or on the recommendation of the Family Court Services staff, but shall consider any relevant, admissible evidence submitted by the parties.

(f) (1) It is the intent of the Legislature that this subdivision be interpreted consistently with the decision in *Jaime G. v. H.L.* (2018) 25 Cal.App.5th 794, which requires that the court, in determining that the presumption in subdivision (a) has been overcome, make specific findings on each of the factors in subdivision (b).

(2) If the court determines that the presumption in subdivision (a) has been overcome, the court shall state its reasons in writing or on the record as to why paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) is satisfied and why the factors in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b), on balance, support the legislative findings in Section 3020.

(g) In an evidentiary hearing or trial in which custody orders are sought and where there has been an allegation of domestic violence, the court shall make a determination as to whether this section applies prior to issuing a custody order, unless the court finds that a continuance is necessary to determine whether this section applies, in which case the court may issue a temporary custody order for a reasonable period of time, provided the order complies with Sections 3011 and 3020.

(h) In a custody or restraining order proceeding in which a party has alleged that the other party has perpetrated domestic violence in accordance with the terms of this section, the court shall inform the parties of the existence of this section and shall give them a copy of this section prior to custody mediation in the case.

Report a violation to the police

Now that you have a domestic violence restraining order, you may need to enforce it if the restrained person violates the order. Enforce usually means to call the police to report a violation. To have the police enforce your order, call 911. If the restrained person has firearms (guns), “ghost guns” (a homemade or unregistered gun), or other weapons, make sure to tell the police.

What can the police do?

The police can arrest the restrained person for violating the restraining order. Based on your report of the violation, the district attorney or prosecutor can charge the restrained person with a crime. If you have questions about a case or whether a criminal case was filed, you can call the District Attorney's Office in your county, or the county where the violation happened. The restrained person can go to jail or pay a fine if convicted of violating your restraining order.

Ask the judge to act on the violation

Violating the restraining order means that the restrained person did not obey the judge's order. This could have consequences for the restrained person. For example, if you have a child with the restrained person, a violation could affect the restrained person's parenting time with your child. You can ask the judge to change custody or visitation orders because of the violation. You can also ask the judge to order the restrained person to pay you or the court money as “sanctions” or to hold the restrained person “in contempt of court,” and the restrained person can be ordered to pay money to the court, do community service, and/or spend up to five days in jail per violation. For more information about what a judge can do, contact your local self-help center or talk to a lawyer. For more information about self-help centers, see page 2.

What form is my restraining order on?

Here are some examples:

- DV-130
- DV-730
- CR-160
- DV-110
- DV-116
- EPO-001

Keep a copy of your restraining order with you

You should have a copy of your restraining order with you at all times. Make sure it is the **most recent** restraining order and still in effect (not expired). If you have more than one, have a copy of each one. If you have a cellphone, use your cellphone to take a picture of all the pages so you always have proof of it. If the restrained person was not at the court hearing, make sure you have a copy of the proof of service form too. The proof of service proves that the restrained person knows about the restraining order and must follow the order.

What if the judge granted orders to protect my children?

You can give a copy of the restraining order to any place that your child will be. If the restrained person is not allowed to have access to your child's medical records, school records, or other information, make sure to let your child's providers know right away. It may be a good idea to change your passwords to any shared online accounts, and update your contact information with those providers.



Give copies of the order to other people

If you want other people to know about your restraining order and help you enforce it, give them a copy. This is optional and should only be done if it is safe to do so. Here are some examples:

- Your child's school or childcare, if your restraining order protects your child.
- Other people protected by your restraining order, when appropriate.
- Your employer, if you are worried about being harassed or abused at work.
- Local police department: Giving a copy to your local police department is optional because all law enforcement agencies have access to restraining orders through a law enforcement database.

Where can I find other help?

The National Domestic Violence Hotline provides free and private safety tips. Help is available every day, 24 hours a day, and in over 100 languages. Visit online at www.thehotline.org or call 1-800-799-7233; 1-800-787-3224 (TTY).

What if I have more than one restraining order against the same person?

Keep a copy of all active restraining orders with you. If you call the police to enforce the order, the police will need to follow the rules of enforcement (see "Priority of Enforcement" listed on the back of forms DV-110, DV-130, and CR-160). If you have questions about any of the orders, contact your local self-help center or talk to a lawyer.

Where can I find a self-help center?

Find your local court's self-help center at www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp. Self-help center staff will not act as your lawyer but may be able to give you information to help you decide what to do in your case, and help you with the forms.