
SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY

Senator Jesse Arreguín, Chair
2025 - 2026 Regular

Bill No: AB 2339 **Hearing Date:** June 16, 2026
Author: Gipson
Version: April 23, 2026
Urgency: No **Fiscal:** Yes
Consultant: AB

Subject: *Firearms: prohibited persons*

HISTORY

Source: Department of Justice

Prior Legislation: AB 383 (Davies), Ch. 362, Stats. of 2025
SB 1025 (Eggman), Ch. 924, Stats of 2024
SB 1002 (Blakespear), Ch. 526, Stats. of 2024
AB 2629 (Haney), Ch. 527, Stats. of 2024
AB 455 (Quirk-Silva), Ch. 236, Stats. of 2023
AB 997 (Low), failed in Assembly Public Safety, 2019
AB 1968 (Low), Ch. 861, Stats. of 2018
AB 1014 (Skinner), Ch. 872, Stats. of 2014
AB 1591 (Achadjian), Ch. 141, Stats. of 2014
SB 755 (Wolk), vetoed, 2014
AB 1131 (Skinner), Ch. 747, Stats. of 2013
AB 302 (Beall), Ch. 344, Stats. of 2010

Support: Unknown

Opposition: None known

Assembly Floor Vote: 76 - 1

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to require designated treatment facilities to collect and report specified identifying information to the Department of Justice (DOJ) regarding persons admitted to the facility on an involuntary psychiatric hold; to impose restrictions on the sharing of that information; to require juvenile courts to notify the DOJ when specified cases are dismissed; to provide that a person released from intensive treatment for specified reasons shall remain subject to a pre-existing firearm prohibition; and to require specified institutions to furnish the DOJ with identifying information regarding individuals subject to firearm, explosive, and destructive device prohibitions, and make unauthorized disclosure of this information a misdemeanor.

Existing law provides that a juvenile court judge may dismiss a petition to adjudge a minor a ward of the court if the court finds that the interests of justice and the welfare of the person who is the subject of the petition require that dismissal, or if it finds that they are not in need of treatment or rehabilitation. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 782, subd. (a)(1).)

Existing law provides that a juvenile who was convicted of or alleged to have committed specified offenses and is subsequently adjudged a ward of the juvenile court shall not own, or have in possession or under custody or control, a firearm until the person is 30 years of age or older, a violation of which is punishable as a misdemeanor. (Pen. Code, § 29820, subsd. (a), (b).)

Existing law requires the juvenile court, on forms prescribed by the DOJ, to notify the DOJ of persons subject to the above prohibition, as specified. (Pen. Code, § 29820, subd. (c).)

This bill requires the juvenile court to notify the DOJ, in a manner prescribed by the DOJ, if the court orders the dismissal of a petition to adjudge a minor a ward of the court if the person was previously required to be reported to the DOJ under the prohibition above.

Existing law provides that if a person who has been alleged or found to be a ward of the juvenile court satisfactorily completes one of several specified probation terms, the court shall order the juvenile wardship petition dismissed, and shall order sealed all records pertaining to the dismissed petition, as specified. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 786, subd. (a).)

Existing law provides that in the situation above, the court shall direct the appropriate agency or official to seal its records and specify a date by which the sealed records shall be destroyed. If a record contains a sustained petition rendering the person ineligible to own or possess a firearm until 30 years of age, then the date the sealed records shall be destroyed is the date upon which the person turns 33 years of age. (*Ibid.*)

Existing law provides that a record that has been ordered sealed by the court pursuant to the above provision may be accessed, inspected, or utilized only under specified circumstances, including by the DOJ for the purpose of determining if the person is suitable to purchase, own, or possess a firearm, consistent with the provision prohibiting an adjudged ward of the court from possessing firearms until age 30. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 786, subd. (g)(1)(J).)

This bill provides that the DOJ may provide the record to the person if the department determines the person is not or may not be suitable to purchase, own, or possess a firearm based on the record.

Existing law establishes the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, which provides for the involuntary detention for treatment and evaluation of people who are gravely disabled, as defined, or are a danger to self or others. (Welf. & Inst. Code, §§ 5000 et seq.)

Existing law provides that if a person is gravely disabled, as defined, as a result of mental illness, or a danger to self or others, then a peace officer, staff of a designated treatment facility or crisis team, or other professional person designated by the county, may, upon probable cause, take that person into custody for a period of up to 72 hours for assessment, evaluation, crisis intervention, or placement in a designated treatment facility (known as a “5150 hold”). (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 5150.)

Existing law provides that a person who has been detained for 72 hours may be further detained for up to 14 days of intensive treatment if the person continues to pose a danger to self or others, or to be gravely disabled, and the person has been unwilling or unable to accept voluntary treatment. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 5250.)

Existing law states that specified persons who have been adjudicated by a court of any state to be a danger to others as a result of a mental disorder or mental illness, or who has been adjudicated to be a mentally disordered sex offender, or subject to other defined prohibitions, shall not purchase or receive, or attempt to purchase or receive, or have possession, custody, or control of a firearm, other deadly weapon, or ammunition unless there has been issued to the person a certificate by the court of adjudication upon release from treatment or at a later date stating that the person may possess a firearm, other deadly weapon, or ammunition. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8103, subd. (a)(1).)

Existing law requires that the court notify DOJ of the court order finding the individual to be a firearms prohibited person as soon as possible, but not later than one court day after issuing the order. The court shall also notify the department of a certificate issued as soon as possible, but not later than one court day after issuing the certificate. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8103, subd. (a)(2).)

Existing law specifies that a person shall, in accordance with applicable state law and local procedure, relinquish to law enforcement a firearm, other deadly weapon, or ammunition in their custody or control within 14 days of a court order finding the person to be a prohibited person and submit a receipt to the court to show proof of relinquishment. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8103, subd. (a)(3).)

Existing law provides that a person who has been placed under conservatorship by a court, as specified, because the person is gravely disabled as a result of a mental disorder or impairment by chronic alcoholism, shall not purchase or receive, or attempt to purchase or receive, or have possession, custody, or control of a firearm, other deadly weapon, or ammunition while under the conservatorship if, at the time the conservatorship was ordered or thereafter, the court that imposed the conservatorship found that possession of a firearm, other deadly weapon, or ammunition by the person would present a danger to the safety of the person or to others. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8103, subd. (e)(1).)

Existing law provides that the court shall notify the DOJ of the court order placing the person under conservatorship and prohibiting firearm, other deadly weapon, or ammunition possession by the person as soon as possible but not later than one court day after placing the person under conservatorship, as specified, but if the conservatorship is subsequently terminated before the date listed in the notice to the DOJ or the court subsequently finds that possession of a firearm, other deadly weapon, or ammunition by the person would no longer present a danger to the safety of the person or others, the court shall notify the DOJ as soon as possible, but not later than one court day after terminating the conservatorship. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8103, subd. (e)(2).)

Existing law provides that all information provided to the Department of Justice pursuant to the above provision shall be kept confidential, separate, and apart from all other records maintained by the Department of Justice, and shall be used only to determine eligibility to purchase or

possess a firearm, other deadly weapon, or ammunition, and that a person who knowingly furnishes that information for any other purpose is guilty of a misdemeanor. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8103, subd. (e)(3).)

Existing law establishes that a person who has been taken into custody on a 5150 hold because that person is a danger to themselves or to others and admitted to a designated facility because of that danger shall not own, possess, control, receive, or purchase, or attempt to own, possess, control, receive, or purchase, a firearm, other deadly weapon, or ammunition for a period of five years after the person is released from the facility. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8103, subd. (f)(1)(A).)

Existing law states that a person who has been taken into custody, assessed, and admitted, as specified, and who was previously taken into custody, assessed, and admitted, as specified, one or more times within a period of one year preceding the most recent admittance, shall not own, possess, control, receive, or purchase, or attempt to own, possess, control, receive, or purchase, any firearm for the remainder of their life. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8103, subd. (f)(1)(B).)

Existing law states that a person may own, possess, control, receive, or purchase, or attempt to own, possess, control, receive, or purchase a firearm, other deadly weapon, or ammunition if the superior court has found that the people of the State of California have not met their burden. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8103, subd. (f)(1)(C).)

Existing law specifies that for each person subject to involuntary commitment, as specified, the facility shall, within 24 hours of the time of admission, submit a report to DOJ containing information that includes, but is not limited to, the identity of the person and the legal grounds upon which the person was admitted to the facility. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8103, subd. (f)(2)(A)(i).)

Existing law provides that a report submitted pursuant to the above provision shall be confidential, except for purposes of the court proceedings described in this subdivision and for determining the eligibility of the person to own, possess, control, receive, or purchase a firearm, other deadly weapon, or ammunition. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8103, subd. (f)(2)(A)(ii).)

Existing law establishes that prior to, or concurrent with, the discharge, the facility shall inform a person that they are prohibited from owning, possessing, controlling, receiving, or purchasing a firearm, other deadly weapon, or ammunition for a period of five years or, if the person was previously taken into custody, assessed, and admitted to custody for a 72-hour hold because they were a danger to themselves or to others during the previous one-year period, for life. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8103, subd. (f)(3).)

Existing law states that a person who has requested a hearing from the superior court of the county of their residence for an order that they may own, possess, control, receive, or purchase a firearm, other deadly weapon, or ammunition shall be given a hearing. The people shall bear the burden of showing by a preponderance of the evidence that the person would not be likely to use a firearm, other deadly weapon, or ammunition in a safe and lawful manner. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8103, subds. (f)(5)-(6).)

Existing law states that a person subject to a lifetime firearm prohibition is entitled to bring subsequent petitions, but shall not be entitled to file a subsequent petition until five years have passed since the determination on the person's last petition. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8103, subd. (f)(11).)

Existing law provides that a person who has been certified for intensive treatment, as defined, shall not own, possess, control, receive, or purchase, or attempt to own, possess, control, receive, or purchase, a firearm, other deadly weapon, or ammunition for a period of five years. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8103, subd. (g)(1)(A).)

Existing law establishes that for each person certified for intensive treatment, the facility shall, within 24 hours of the certification, submit a report to DOJ containing information regarding the person, including, but not limited to, the legal identity of the person and the legal grounds upon which the person was certified. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8103, subd. (g)(2)(A).)

Existing law states that prior to, or concurrent with, the discharge of each person certified for intensive treatment, the facility shall inform the person of specified information. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8103, subd. (g)(3).)

Existing law specifies that a person certified for intensive treatment may petition the superior court of the county of their residence for an order that they may own, possess, control, receive, or purchase a firearm, other deadly weapon, or ammunition. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8103, subd. (g)(4).)

Existing law provides that a notice or report required to be submitted to the DOJ pursuant to any of the above provisions regarding mental illness-related firearm restrictions shall be submitted in an electronic format, as specified. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8103, subd. (l).)

Existing law requires specified facilities and mental health service providers to submit a report to the DOJ including information it deems necessary to identify persons who are subject to firearm prohibitions, and prescribes the purposes for which the information may be used. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8105, subs. (a)-(d).)

This bill provides that a designated facility that accepts the transfer for placement of a person detained on a 5150 hold from another designated facility or other facility to which a person is involuntarily detained shall be responsible for submitting the required report to the DOJ upon admitting that person for involuntary treatment.

This bill provides that a person who is released from intensive treatment following a certification review hearing or hearing by writ of habeas corpus, as specified, shall remain subject to the 5-year prohibition against owning, possessing, purchasing, controlling or receiving a firearm for persons who have been certified for intensive treatment.

This bill requires an intensive treatment facility to provide a person certified for intensive treatment and the DOJ a copy of the most recent “Patient Notification of Firearm Prohibition and Right to Hearing Form.”

This bill requires the facility to submit to the DOJ, in conjunction with the report containing information regarding the admitted person, a copy of the document substantiating the report or finding prohibiting the person from possessing firearms, ammunition, or other deadly weapons, which includes, but is not limited to, the court order, minute order, or probable cause finding for certification of intensive treatment, as provided.

This bill provides that the report submitted to the DOJ under the provisions described above related to persons subject to 5150 holds, intensive treatment and firearm prohibitions shall include the following identification information for the person who is the subject of the report:

- Full name.
- Driver's license number or state identification card number.
- Date of birth.
- Gender.
- Ethnicity.
- If available, social security number.

This bill specifies that all notices and reports that are required to be submitted to DOJ shall include a copy of a government-issued identification card, including, but not limited to, a driver's license, state identification card, or military identification card.

This bill requires facilities to make every reasonable effort to acquire and submit to the Department of Justice the identification information for persons subject to firearm prohibitions, 5150 holds or who have been certified for intensive treatment. Reasonable effort includes, but is not limited to, the facility requesting the information from the person at admission and during completion of the form, as required, and examining any available patient records the facility maintains. If the facility responsible for acquiring and submitting the identification information acquires any missing or previously unknown identification information, in whole or in part, the facility shall immediately submit the information to the Department of Justice.

This bill requires all information reported to DOJ under the provisions described above to be kept confidential, separate, and apart from all other records maintained by DOJ. Upon proper application, as determined by DOJ, the information provided to DOJ may be provided and used only under the following circumstances:

- By the department to determine the eligibility of a person to acquire, carry, or possess explosives, or ammunition.
- By a court for the purposes of the specified proceedings.
- By a California, federal, or out-of-state law enforcement agency to determine the eligibility of a person to acquire, carry, or possess firearms, destructive devices, or explosives who is the subject of a criminal investigation.
- By a California law enforcement agency seeking the issuance of a gun violence restraining order.
- By a federal or out-of-state law enforcement agency when the agency provides evidence to DOJ showing that the requested information would be determinative of the person's ability acquire, carry, or possess firearms, destructive devices, explosives, or ammunition under the law of the requesting state or under federal law.

This bill makes it a misdemeanor for a person to knowingly furnish the reported information for any unspecified purpose.

This bill defines “admitted,” for the purposes of all provisions within Welfare and Institutions Code section 8103, as the time when a professional person or a designee in charge of the designated facility determines that an individual’s condition requires involuntary detention to ensure proper evaluation and the provision of necessary treatment services.

COMMENTS

1. Need For This Bill

According to the author:

Under current law, when a individual is placed on a 5150 involuntary hold, mental health facilities must report that information to the California Department of Justice so firearm prohibitions can be enforced. However, the law fails to clearly define reporting requirements or standards for completeness, resulting in inconsistent and often inaccurate records. This is not just an administrative issue—it is a public safety risk. When critical identifying information is missing or incorrect, individuals who are legally prohibited from possessing firearms may not be flagged during a background check.

Mental health facilities are operating without clear, consistent guidance. Providers are left to interpret unclear requirements around when a person is considered admitted, who is responsible for reporting during transfers, and whether updates should be submitted when new information becomes available. This lack of clarity leads to uneven compliance and places an unfair burden on facilities that are trying to follow the law. AB 2339 provides a needed solution to close the gaps. It establishes clear, uniform reporting standards so facilities know exactly what is required, including key identifying information and supporting documentation. Ultimately, this bill is about making sure our existing laws work as intended. By improving the quality and reliability of reporting, AB 2339 strengthens public safety, supports providers with clearer guidance, and maintains appropriate safeguards for privacy and confidentiality.

2. Notification Provisions Related to Juveniles

In California, if a juvenile court finds that a minor has violated any law or ordinance, or engaged in other specified conduct, it may adjudge the minor to be a ward of the court, which means that the court assumes primary responsibility for the control and treatment of a minor, and may limit control of the minor by their parents. In 2018, the Legislature enacted SB 439 (Mitchell, Chapter 1006, Statutes of 2018) which established 12 years of age as the minimum age for which the juvenile court has jurisdiction and may adjudge a person a ward of the court. However, existing law provides an exception to this general minimum age of jurisdiction for a minor under 12 years of age who is alleged to have committed certain serious criminal offenses is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.¹ The purpose of SB 439 was to keep young children out of the juvenile justice system and to employ developmentally appropriate, non-criminal responses to their behavior. In addition, existing law permits any parent or other person having an interest in a child who is a ward of the court (or the child themselves) to petition the court for a hearing to

¹ Welf. & Inst. Code, § 602.

change, modify or set aside the order of the court previously made to adjudge the child a ward, or to terminate the jurisdiction of the court entirely.²

As is the case with most other provisions of California criminal law, firearm possession prohibitions imposed due to the commission or alleged commission of a crime apply differently to juvenile offenders than to adult offenders. Preliminarily, it is important to note that unlike adult offenders, who are “convicted” of crimes, juveniles are “adjudicated” to have committed crimes, and documents either accusing juveniles of crimes or requesting that the court adjudicate them a ward are called “delinquency petitions.”³ Under Penal Code section 29820, a juvenile who has been adjudicated to have committed one of several drug-related offenses *or* has been alleged to have committed one of several enumerated serious, violent and firearm-related offenses, and is subsequently adjudged a ward of the court is prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm until they are 30 years old.⁴ The firearm-related offenses that trigger this prohibition include carrying a loaded firearm in public or in a vehicle, carrying a concealed firearm, and all of the crimes on the 10-year list.⁵ A violation of this prohibition is punishable as a wobbler.

As with many firearm prohibition provisions in California law, Penal Code section 29820 requires a court to notify the DOJ of persons subject to that section. Specifically, the juvenile court responsible for adjudicating a violation must notify the DOJ on forms prescribed by the department, which may also be used to determine eligibility to acquire a firearm.⁶ This bill requires the juvenile court to also notify the DOJ when a delinquency petition is dismissed by the court for a minor that was previously required to be reported to the department under Penal Code section 29820.

A separate provision of existing law provides that when a petition is dismissed after the juvenile has satisfactorily completed informal supervision or probation, the court – and any law enforcement agency with related records – must seal all records pertaining to the dismissed petition, and for juveniles who had been subject to Penal Code section 29820, the records must be destroyed on their 33rd birthday.⁷ However, this provision also allows sealed records to be accessed, inspected or utilized under several specified circumstances, including by the DOJ for the purpose of determining whether the subject of the records is suitable to purchase, own or possess a firearm. This bill authorizes the DOJ to provide such record to the subject of the record if the department determines that they are not suitable to purchase, own or possess a firearm.

3. Mental Illness-Related Firearm Restrictions and Effect of This Bill

The Lanterman-Petris-Short (LPS) Act governs the involuntary detention for evaluation and treatment of mentally ill individuals in California who are gravely disabled or a danger to self or others. A key feature of the LPS Act is what is known as a “5150 hold,” whereby, if a person is gravely disabled as a result of mental illness, or a danger to self or others, then a peace officer,

² Welf. & Inst. Code § 778.

³ The terms “convicted” and “adjudicated” are functionally equivalent, except that juvenile adjudication does not have the same direct and collateral consequences as a criminal conviction. Delinquency petitions generally function in a manner similar to criminal complaints for adults. See Welf. & Inst. Code, §§ 601 et seq.

⁴ For the full list of offenses for which a juvenile is subject to this prohibition, see Welfare and Institutions Code § 707, subd. (b), and Pen. Code § 29820, subd. (a).

⁵ Pen. Code, § 29820, subd. (a)(1)(G).

⁶ Pen. Code, § 29820, subd. (d).

⁷ Welf. & Inst. Code, § 786, subd. (a).

staff of a designated treatment facility or crisis team, or other professional person designated by the county, may, upon probable cause, take that person into custody for a period of up to 72 hours for assessment, evaluation, crisis intervention, or placement in a designated treatment facility.⁸ A person who has been detained for 72 hours may be further detained for up to 14 days of intensive treatment if the person continues to pose a danger to self or others, or to be gravely disabled, and the person has been unwilling or unable to accept voluntary treatment. After the 14 days, a person may be detained for an additional 30 days of intensive treatment if the person remains gravely disabled and is unwilling or unable to voluntarily accept treatment. A 180-day commitment requires a superior court order.⁹

Existing California law prohibits certain persons from owning or possessing firearms, ammunition, other deadly weapons and related devices, including, among other categories, persons subject to a domestic violence restraining order or gun violence restraining order, persons convicted of a felony and certain misdemeanors, and other categories of persons found to be a danger to themselves or others, including specified individuals found to be suffering from mental illness.¹⁰ California Welfare and Institutions Code § 8103 contains several mental illness-related firearms prohibitions for individuals that fall within different categories, most of which are lifetime bans on the ownership, possession or purchase of firearms, ammunition, and other. Individuals who have been admitted to a designated treatment facility consequent to a 5150 hold, as well as those who have been certified for a longer period of intensive treatment, are subject to such a prohibition for 5 years.¹¹

California has a relatively robust set of reporting requirements regarding mental health circumstances triggering a firearm prohibition. Courts must submit an electronic report to DOJ within 1 court day when they adjudicate someone to be a danger to others as a result of a mental disorder or mental illness, a mentally disordered sex offender, not guilty of a crime by reason of insanity, mentally incompetent to stand trial, or placed under conservatorship.¹² Similarly, mental health facilities must report to DOJ within 24 hours whenever an individual is taken into custody and determined either to be a danger to self or others or gravely disabled due to mental disorder or chronic alcoholism, including pursuant to 5150 holds. This report to DOJ generally must include, but is not necessarily limited to, the identity of the person and the legal grounds upon which the person was admitted to the facility.¹³

This bill makes various changes and additions to these reporting requirements. First, when a person is detained at one facility for an initial 5150 hold but transferred to a second facility for the subsequent 72-hour assessment, the bill requires this second facility to submit the mandated report to DOJ. Second, the bill requires any report sent to DOJ under Welfare and Institutions Code section 8103 to be accompanied by a copy of the document substantiating the report or finding prohibiting the person from possessing firearms, such as the court order, probable cause finding, or certification of intensive treatment. Third, the bill requires all reports to the DOJ to

⁸ Welf. & Inst. Code, § 5150.

⁹ Welf. & Inst. Code, §§ 5150, 5250, 5260, 5301.

¹⁰ Family Code § 6389; Penal Code §§ 18100, 29800, 29805; Welf. & Inst. Code § 8103. Federal law also prohibits persons from possessing firearms who have been “adjudicated as a mental defective or who has been committed to a mental institution.” See 18 USC §922(g)(4).

¹¹ Welf. & Inst. Code § 8103, subs. (f), (g). For those committed after 5150 holds, the 5-year clock starts when the person is released from the facility, but for individuals certified for intensive treatment, it appears that the clock starts when the individual is certified.

¹² See paragraph (2) of subs. (a)-(d) of Welf & Inst. Code § 8103.

¹³ See paragraph (2) of subs. (e)-(g) of Welf & Inst. Code § 8103.

include certain identifying information about the report's subject, including a copy of a government-issued ID. Fourth, the bill requires the facility to make "every reasonable effort" to acquire and submit this identification information to DOJ, including forwarded any information acquired after the initial submission of the report. Finally, the bill recasts a provision in existing law requiring all information provided to DOJ in these reports to be kept confidential, specifying that such information may be disseminated and used under limited circumstances, and only upon proper application to the department. These permissible uses include a court's determination of a firearm prohibition under the section 8103 provisions related to 5150 holds and intensive treatment, use by a law enforcement agency in seeking the issuance of a gun violence restraining order, and use by a federal or out-of-state law enforcement agency in determining eligibility to acquire or possess firearms, among others.¹⁴

Another subset of provisions of this bill relate to the operation of the firearm prohibitions attached to 5150 holds and intensive treatment. The first of these defines the term "admitted," ostensibly to clarify when the firearm prohibition is triggered in the context of 5150 holds.¹⁵ The second specifies that an individual who is released from intensive treatment following a review hearing or hearing by writ of habeas corpus is still subject to the 5-year firearm prohibition imposed at the time intensive treatment is certified.¹⁶ It is worth noting that under existing law, if at the end of a certification review hearing the reviewing party finds that there is not probable cause to believe that the person certified is a danger to others, or to himself or herself, or gravely disabled, then the person certified may no longer be involuntarily detained.¹⁷ This raises a question as to why, if the person has been deemed to no longer be a danger to themselves or others in a judicial or at least semi-judicial proceeding, a continued firearm prohibition is appropriate, unless perhaps the individual elects to remain at the facility on a voluntary basis.

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¹⁴ Under Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8105, DOJ must request each public and private mental hospital, sanitarium, and institution to submit information necessary to identify persons in those facilities subject to firearm, destructive device, and explosives prohibitions. This bill extends the confidentiality and identifying information provisions described above modifying section 8103 to this section as well.

¹⁵ "Admitted" is defined as "when a professional person or a designee in charge of the designated facility determines that an individual's condition requires involuntary detention to ensure proper evaluation and the provision of necessary treatment services."

¹⁶ Certification review hearings are covered by Welf. & Inst. Code, § 5256.5, and habeas petitions in this context are covered by section 5275.

¹⁷ Welf. & Inst. Code, § 5256.5