

Domestic Violence Protection Orders - Jurisdiction and Service of Process¹

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Introduction

This publication was developed under grant number SJI-20-E-005 from the State Justice Institute. Every state has legislation that establishes jurisdiction in cases of domestic violence. The Domestic Violence Protection Orders Jurisdiction and Service of Process chart is a powerful tool to be utilized in determining where protection orders may be granted and for what purpose. To use the chart most effectively, refer to the state of choice to find the relevant statutes on both requirements for jurisdiction and service.

For comparison of the law between states, this chart highlights several important themes. In terms of jurisdiction, there is significant uniformity in where a petition for a protection order may be filed. The majority of states permit filing in the county where at least one of the following is true:

- the jurisdiction is where the plaintiff resides;
- the jurisdiction is where the defendant resides;
- the jurisdiction is where the plaintiff is temporarily located after having left his or her residence to avoid further abuse; or
- the jurisdiction is where the abuse occurred.

A few states have dictated that a minimum period of residency is not required to petition for an order of protection. Further, many states consider the application of a protection order where another civil matter is pending before the court where the defendant and plaintiff are opposing parties. Typically, statutes state that this will not act as a bar to access a protection order nor should the order preclude the availability of other civil remedies. In many states, after an applicant files initial paperwork, a temporary protection order is granted until a hearing is held, during which a final protection order can be granted.

Service of process also remains rather consistent between states. While exact time periods provided vary, many states require prompt service of the protection order to both the plaintiff and defendant. Service typically must be provided by a law enforcement official of the relevant jurisdiction.

The Domestic Violence Protection Orders Jurisdiction and Service of Process chart is particularly useful in circumstances where one party is located outside of the state or country or where the abuse took place outside of the relevant jurisdiction. The criteria listed by most state statutes establish whether a protection order can be filed even if one party is not present.

¹ **Disclaimer:** The points of view expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the State Justice Institute. While the Domestic Violence Protection Orders Jurisdiction and Service of Process chart is a useful resource, it does not remove the individual responsibility to engage in original analysis and research.

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Jurisdiction	Domestic Violence – Jurisdiction	Domestic Violence– Service/Notification Requirements
Alabama	<p>AL Code § 30-5-3 – <i>Jurisdiction; Request for Protection Order; Venue; Other Actions; Residency</i></p> <p>(a) The courts, as provided in this chapter, shall have jurisdiction to issue protection orders.</p> <p>(b) A protection order may be requested in any pending civil or domestic relations action, as an independent civil action, or in conjunction with the preliminary, final, or post-judgment relief in a civil action.</p> <p>(c) A petition for a protection order may be filed in any of the following locations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Where the plaintiff or defendant resides. (2) Where the plaintiff is temporarily located if he or she has left his or her residence to avoid further abuse. (3) Where the abuse occurred. (4) Where a civil matter is pending before the court in which the plaintiff and the defendant are opposing parties. <p>(d) When custody, visitation, or support, or a combination of them, of a child or children has been established in a previous court order in this state, or an action containing any of the issues above is pending in a court in this state in which the plaintiff and the defendant are opposing parties, a copy of any temporary ex parte protection order issued pursuant to this chapter and the case giving rise thereto should be transferred to the court of original venue for further disposition as soon as practical taking into account the safety of the plaintiff and any children.</p> <p>(e) A minimum period of residency of a plaintiff is not required to petition the court for an order of protection.</p>	<p>AL Code § 30-5-8 – <i>Copies of Order to Certain Persons</i></p> <p>(a)(1) A copy of any notice of hearing or any protection order under this chapter shall be sent to the plaintiff within 24 hours of issuance, provided the plaintiff provides the court with current and accurate contact information, and to the law enforcement officials with jurisdiction over the residence of the plaintiff. The clerk of the court may furnish a certified copy of the notice of final hearing or protection order, if any, electronically.</p> <p>(2) A copy of the petition and ex parte protection order, if issued, under this chapter shall be served upon the defendant as soon as possible pursuant to Rule 4 of the Alabama Rules of Civil Procedure. A copy of the notice of final hearing and any other order under this chapter shall be issued to the defendant as soon as possible.</p>

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Alaska	<p>AK Stat § 18.66.100 – Protective Orders: Eligible Petitioners; Relief</p> <p>(a) A person who is or has been a victim of a crime involving domestic violence may file a petition in the district or superior court for a protective order against a household member. A parent, guardian, or other representative appointed by the court under this section may file a petition for a protective order on behalf of a minor. The court may appoint a guardian ad litem or attorney to represent the minor. Notwithstanding AS 25.24.310 or this section, the office of public advocacy may not be appointed as a guardian ad litem or attorney for a minor in a petition filed under this section unless the petition has been filed on behalf of the minor.</p> <p>(b) When a petition for a protective order is filed, the court shall schedule a hearing and provide at least 10 days' notice to the respondent of the hearing and of the respondent's right to appear and be heard, either in person or by an attorney. If the court finds by a preponderance of evidence that the respondent has committed a crime involving domestic violence against the petitioner, regardless of whether the respondent appears at the hearing, the court may order any relief available under (c) of this section.</p>	<p>AK Stat § 18.66.160 – Service of Process</p> <p>(a) Process issued under this chapter shall be promptly served and executed. If process is to be served upon a person believed to be present or residing in a municipality, as defined in AS 29.71.800 , or in an unincorporated community, process shall be served by a peace officer of that municipality or unincorporated community who has jurisdiction within the area of service. If a peace officer of the municipality or unincorporated community who has jurisdiction is not available, a superior court, district court, or magistrate may designate any other peace officer to serve and execute.</p> <p>AK Stat § 18.66.110 – Ex Parte and Emergency Protection Orders</p> <p>(a) A person who is a victim of a crime involving domestic violence may file a petition under AS 18.66.100 (a) and request an ex parte protective order. If the court finds that the petition establishes probable cause that a crime involving domestic violence has occurred, it is necessary to protect the petitioner from domestic violence, and if the petitioner has certified to the court in writing the efforts, if any, that have been made to provide notice to the respondent, the court shall ex parte and without notice to the respondent issue a protective order. An ex parte protective order may grant the protection provided by AS 18.66.100 (c)(1) - (5), (8) - (12), and (16). An ex parte protective order expires 20 days after it is issued unless dissolved earlier by the court at the request of either the petitioner or the respondent and after notice and, if requested,</p>

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		<p>a hearing. If a court issues an ex parte protective order, the court shall have the order delivered to the appropriate local law enforcement agency for expedited service and for entry into the central registry of protective orders under AS 18.65.540 .</p> <p>(b) A peace officer, on behalf of and with the consent of a victim of a crime involving domestic violence, may request an emergency protective order from a judicial officer. The request may be made orally or in writing based upon the sworn statement of a peace officer, and in person or by telephone. If the court finds probable cause to believe that the victim is in immediate danger of domestic violence based on an allegation of the recent commission of a crime involving domestic violence, the court ex parte shall issue an emergency protective order. In an emergency protective order, the court may grant the protection provided by AS 18.66.100 (c)(1) - (5), (8), (10), (11), and (16). An emergency protective order expires 72 hours after it is issued unless dissolved earlier by the court at the request of the petitioner.</p> <p>(c) A peace officer who obtains an emergency protective order under (b) of this section shall</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) place the provisions of an oral order in writing on a form provided by the court and file the written order with the issuing court by the end of the judicial day after it was issued; (2) provide a copy of the order to the petitioner; (3) serve a copy of the order on the respondent; and (4) comply with the requirements of AS 18.65.540 for ensuring that the order is entered into the central registry of protective orders under AS 18.65.540 .

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		(d) A court may not deny a petition for an ex parte protective order filed under (a) of this section solely because of a lapse of time between an act of domestic violence and the filing of the petition.
Arizona	<p>AZ Rev Stat § 13-3602 – Order of Protection; Jurisdiction; Procedure; Consents; Arrest for Violation; Penalty</p> <p>A. A person may file a verified petition, as in civil actions, with a magistrate, justice of the peace or superior court judge for an order of protection for the purpose of restraining a person from committing an act included in domestic violence. If the person is a minor, the parent, legal guardian or person who has legal custody of the minor shall file the petition unless the court determines otherwise. The petition shall name the parent, guardian or custodian as the plaintiff and the minor is a specifically designated person for the purposes of subsection G of this section. If a person is either temporarily or permanently unable to request an order, a third party may request an order of protection on behalf of the plaintiff. After the request, the judicial officer shall determine if the third party is an appropriate requesting party for the plaintiff. For the purposes of this section, notwithstanding the location of the plaintiff or defendant, any court in this state may issue or enforce an order of protection.</p>	<p>AZ Rev Stat § 13-3602 – Order of Protection; Jurisdiction; Procedure; Consents; Arrest for Violation; Penalty</p> <p>J. If the order of protection is provided to a law enforcement agency or a constable, service of an order of protection is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For each order of protection that is issued by a municipal court, if the defendant can be served within that city or town, the order shall be served by the law enforcement agency of that city or town. If the order can be served in another city or town, the order shall be served by the law enforcement agency of that city or town. If the order cannot be served within a city or town, the order shall be served by the sheriff or constable of the county in which the defendant can be served. 2. For each order of protection that is issued by a justice of the peace, the order of protection shall be served by the sheriff or constable of the county in which the defendant can be served or by a municipal law enforcement agency. 3. For each order of protection that is issued by a superior court judge or commissioner, the order of protection shall be served by the sheriff or constable of the county where the defendant can be served. <p>K. In addition to persons authorized to serve process pursuant to rule 4(d) of the Arizona rules of civil procedure, a peace officer or a correctional officer as defined in section 41-1661</p>

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		<p>who is acting in the officer's official capacity may serve an order of protection that is issued pursuant to this section. Service of the order of protection has priority over other service of process that does not involve an immediate threat to the safety of a person.</p> <p>L. At any time during the period during which the order is in effect, a party who is under an order of protection or who is restrained from contacting the other party is entitled to one hearing on written request. No fee may be charged for requesting a hearing. A hearing that is requested by a party who is under an order of protection or who is restrained from contacting the other party shall be held within ten days from the date requested unless the court finds good cause to continue the hearing. If exclusive use of the home is awarded, the hearing shall be held within five days from the date requested. The hearing shall be held at the earliest possible time. An ex parte order that is issued under this section shall state on its face that the defendant is entitled to a hearing on written request and shall include the name and address of the judicial office where the request may be filed. After the hearing, the court may modify, quash or continue the order. If exclusive use of the home is awarded to the party, the court, on written request of a party, may hold additional hearings at any time if there is a change in circumstances related to the primary residence.</p>
Arkansas	<p>AR Code § 9-15-201 – Petition – Requirements Generally</p> <p>(a) All petitions under this chapter shall be verified.</p> <p>(b) The petition shall be filed in the county where the petitioner</p>	<p>AR Code § 9-15-204 – Hearing - Service</p> <p>(a)(1) When a petition is filed pursuant to this chapter, the court shall order a hearing to be held on the petition for the</p>

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	<p>resides, where the alleged incident of abuse occurred, or where the respondent may be served.</p> <p>(c) (1) A petition for relief under this chapter may be filed in the circuit court.</p> <p>(2) A petition for relief under this chapter may be filed in a pilot district court if the jurisdiction is established by the Supreme Court under Arkansas Constitution, Amendment 80, 7 and if the cases are assigned to the pilot district court through the Court Administrative Plan under the Arkansas Supreme Court Administrative Order No. 14.</p>	<p>order of protection not later than thirty (30) days from the date on which the petition is filed or at the next court date, whichever is later.</p> <p>(2) A denial of an ex parte temporary order of relief does not deny the petitioner the right to a full hearing on the merits.</p> <p>(b)(1) Service of a copy of the petition, the ex parte temporary order of protection, if issued, and notice of the date and place set for the hearing described in subdivision (a)(1) of this section shall be made upon the respondent:</p> <p>(A) At least five (5) days before the date of the hearing; and</p> <p>(B) In accordance with the applicable rules of service under the Arkansas Rules of Civil Procedure.</p> <p>(2) If service cannot be made on the respondent, the court may set a new date for the hearing.</p> <p>(c) This section does not preclude the court from setting an earlier hearing.</p> <p>AR Code § 9-15-206 – Temporary Order</p> <p>(a) When a petition under this chapter alleges an immediate and present danger of domestic abuse or that the respondent is scheduled to be released from incarceration within thirty (30) days and upon the respondent’s release there will be an immediate and present danger of domestic abuse, the court shall grant a temporary order of protection pending a full hearing if the court finds sufficient evidence to support the petition.</p>
California	CA FAM § 6221	CA FAM § 6250.5

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	<p>(a) Unless the provision or context otherwise requires, this division applies to any order described in this division, whether the order is issued in a proceeding brought pursuant to this division, in an action brought pursuant to the Uniform Parentage Act (Part 3 (commencing with Section 7600) of Division 12), or in a proceeding for dissolution of marriage, for nullity of marriage, or for legal separation of the parties.</p> <p>(b) Nothing in this division affects the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.</p> <p>(c) Any order issued by a court to which this division applies shall be issued on forms adopted by the Judicial Council of California and that have been approved by the Department of Justice pursuant to subdivision (i) of Section 6380. However, the fact that an order issued by a court pursuant to this section was not issued on forms adopted by the Judicial Council and approved by the Department of Justice shall not, in and of itself, make the order unenforceable.</p>	<p>A judicial officer may issue an ex parte emergency protective order to a peace officer defined in subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 830.32 if the issuance of that order is consistent with an existing memorandum of understanding between the college or school police department where the peace officer is employed and the sheriff or police chief of the city in whose jurisdiction the peace officer’s college or school is located and the peace officer asserts reasonable grounds to believe that there is a demonstrated threat to campus safety.</p> <p>CA FAM § 6271 A law enforcement officer who requests an emergency protective order shall do all of the following:</p> <p>(a) Serve the order on the restrained person, if the restrained person can reasonably be located.</p> <p>(b) Give a copy of the order to the protected person or, if the protected person is a minor child, to a parent or guardian of the endangered child who is not a restrained person, if the parent or guardian can reasonably be located, or to a person having temporary custody of the endangered child.</p> <p>(c) File a copy of the order with the court as soon as practicable after issuance.</p> <p>(d) Have the order entered into the computer database system for protective and restraining orders maintained by the Department of Justice.</p> <p>CA FAM § 6302</p>

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		<p>A notice of hearing under this part shall notify the respondent that if he or she does not attend the hearing, the court may make orders against him or her that could last up to five years.</p> <p>CA FAM § 6305 (a) The court shall not issue a mutual order enjoining the parties from specific acts of abuse described in Section 6320 unless both of the following apply: (1) Both parties personally appear and each party presents written evidence of abuse or domestic violence in an application for relief using a mandatory Judicial Council restraining order application form. For purposes of this paragraph, written evidence of abuse or domestic violence in a responsive pleading does not satisfy the party’s obligation to present written evidence of abuse or domestic violence. By July 1, 2016, the Judicial Council shall modify forms as necessary to provide notice of this information.</p>
Colorado	<p>CO Rev. Stat. § 13-14-105 – Provisions Relating to Civil Protection Orders (1) A municipal court of record that is authorized by its municipal governing body to issue protection or restraining orders and any county court, in connection with issuing a civil protection order, has original concurrent jurisdiction with the district court to include any provisions in the order that the municipal or county court deems necessary for the protection of persons, including but not limited to orders:</p> <p>CO Rev. Stat. § 13-14-103 – Emergency Protection Orders</p>	<p>CO Rev. Stat. § 13-14-103 – Emergency Protection Orders (2)(a) A verbal emergency protection order may be issued pursuant to subsection (1) of this section only if the issuing judge finds that an imminent danger in close proximity exists to the life or health of one or more persons or that a danger exists to the life or health of the minor child in the reasonably foreseeable future. (b) Any verbal emergency protection order shall be reduced to writing and signed by the officer or other person asserting the grounds for the order and shall include a statement of the grounds for the order asserted by the officer or person. The</p>

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	<p>(1)(a) Any county or district court shall have the authority to enter an emergency protection order pursuant to the provisions of this subsection (1).</p> <p>(c) In cases involving a minor child, the juvenile court and the district court have the authority to issue emergency protection orders to prevent an unlawful sexual offense, as defined in section 18-3-411(1), or to prevent domestic abuse, as defined in section 13-14-101(2), when requested by the local law enforcement agency, the county department of human or social services, or a responsible person who asserts, in a verified petition supported by affidavit, that there are reasonable grounds to believe that a minor child is in danger in the reasonably foreseeable future of being the victim of an unlawful sexual offense or domestic abuse, based upon an allegation of a recent actual unlawful sexual offense or domestic abuse or threat of the same. Any emergency protection order issued pursuant to this subsection (1) must be on a standardized form prescribed by the judicial department, and a copy must be provided to the protected person.</p>	<p>officer or person shall not be subject to civil liability for any statement made or act performed in good faith. The emergency protection order shall be served upon the respondent with a copy given to the protected party and filed with the county or district court as soon as practicable after issuance. Any written emergency protection order issued pursuant to this subsection (2) shall be on a standardized form prescribed by the judicial department, and a copy shall be provided to the protected person.</p> <p>(3) The court shall electronically transfer into the central registry of protection orders established pursuant to section 18-6-803.7, C.R.S., a copy of any order issued pursuant to this section and shall deliver a copy of such order to the protected party or his or her parent or an individual acting in the place of a parent who is not the respondent.</p> <p>(4) If any person named in an order issued pursuant to this section has not been served personally with such order but has received actual notice of the existence and substance of such order from any person, any act in violation of such order may be deemed sufficient to subject the person named in such order to any penalty for such violation.</p> <p>(5) Venue for filing a complaint pursuant to this section is proper in any county where the acts that are the subject of the complaint occur, in any county where one of the parties resides, or in any county where one of the parties is employed. This requirement for venue does not prohibit the change of venue to any other county appropriate under applicable law.</p>

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		<p>CO Rev. Stat. § 13-14-106 – Procedure for Permanent Civil Protection Orders</p> <p>(1)(a) On the return date of the citation, or on the day to which the hearing has been continued, the judge or magistrate shall examine the record and the evidence. If upon such examination the judge or magistrate finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the respondent has committed acts constituting grounds for issuance of a civil protection order and that unless restrained will continue to commit such acts or acts designed to intimidate or retaliate against the protected person, the judge or magistrate shall order the temporary civil protection order to be made permanent or enter a permanent civil protection order with provisions different from the temporary civil protection order. A finding of imminent danger to the protected person is not a necessary prerequisite to the issuance of a permanent civil protection order. The court shall not deny a petitioner the relief requested because a protection order has been issued pursuant to section 18-1-1001 or 18-1-1001.5. The judge or magistrate shall inform the respondent that a violation of the civil protection order constitutes a criminal offense pursuant to section 18-6-803.5 or constitutes contempt of court and subjects the respondent to such punishment as may be provided by law. If the respondent fails to appear before the court for the show cause hearing at the time and on the date identified in the citation issued by the court and the court finds that the respondent was properly served with the temporary protection order and such citation, it is not necessary to re-serve the respondent to make the protection order permanent. However, if the court modifies the</p>

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		<p>protection order on the motion of the protected party, the modified protection order must be served upon the respondent.</p> <p>(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (b) of this subsection (1), for a protection order filed in a proceeding commenced under the “Uniform Dissolution of Marriage Act”, article 10 of title 14, C.R.S., the court may, on the motion of either party if both parties agree to the continuance, continue the temporary protection order until the time of the final decree or final disposition of the action.</p> <p>(2) The court shall electronically transfer into the central registry of protection orders established pursuant to section 18-6-803.7, C.R.S., a copy of any order issued pursuant to this section and shall deliver a copy of such order to the protected party.</p>
Connecticut	<p>CT Gen St. § 46b-15 – Orders of Protection and Relief</p> <p>(a) Any family or household member, as defined in section 46b-38a, who has been subjected to a continuous threat of present physical pain or physical injury, stalking or a pattern of threatening, including, but not limited to, a pattern of threatening, as described in section 53a-62, by another family or household member may make an application to the Superior Court for relief under this section.</p>	<p>CT Gen St. § 46b-15 – Orders of Protection and Relief</p> <p>(c) If the court issues an ex parte order pursuant to subsection (b) of this section and service has not been made on the respondent in conformance with subsection (h) of this section, upon request of the applicant, the court shall, based on the information contained in the original application, extend any ex parte order for an additional period not to exceed fourteen days from the originally scheduled hearing date. The clerk shall prepare a new order of hearing and notice containing the new hearing date, which shall be served upon the respondent in accordance with the provisions of subsection (h) of this section.</p> <p>(d) No order of the court shall exceed one year, except that an order may be extended by the court upon motion of the</p>

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		<p>applicant for such additional time as the court deems necessary. If the respondent has not appeared upon the initial application, service of a motion to extend an order may be made by first-class mail directed to the respondent at the respondent’s last-known address.</p> <p>(e) The applicant shall cause notice of the hearing pursuant to subsection (b) of this section and a copy of the application and the applicant’s affidavit and of any ex parte order issued pursuant to subsection (b) of this section to be served on the respondent not less than five days before the hearing. The cost of such service shall be paid for by the Judicial Branch. Upon the granting of an ex parte order, the clerk of the court shall provide two copies of the order to the applicant. Upon the granting of an order after notice and hearing, the clerk of the court shall provide two copies of the order to the applicant and a copy to the respondent. Every order of the court made in accordance with this section after notice and hearing shall be accompanied by a notification that is consistent with the full faith and credit provisions set forth in 18 USC 2265(a), as amended from time to time. Immediately after making service on the respondent, the proper officer shall send or cause to be sent, by facsimile or other means, a copy of the application, or the information contained in such application, stating the date and time the respondent was served, to the law enforcement agency or agencies for the town in which the applicant resides, the town in which the applicant is employed and the town in which the respondent resides. The clerk of the court shall send, by facsimile or other means, a copy of any ex parte order and of any order after notice and hearing, or the information</p>

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		<p>contained in any such order, to the law enforcement agency or agencies for the town in which the applicant resides, the town in which the applicant is employed and the town in which the respondent resides, within forty-eight hours of the issuance of such order. If the victim is enrolled in a public or private elementary or secondary school, including a technical high school, or an institution of higher education, as defined in section 10a-55, the clerk of the court shall, upon the request of the victim, send, by facsimile or other means, a copy of such ex parte order or of any order after notice and hearing, or the information contained in any such order, to such school or institution of higher education, the president of any institution of higher education at which the victim is enrolled and the special police force established pursuant to section 10a-142, if any, at the institution of higher education at which the victim is enrolled.</p>
<p>Delaware</p>	<p>10 DE Code § 1048 –Jurisdiction The Family Court shall have jurisdiction of proceedings under this part.</p>	<p>10 DE Code § 1043 – Ex Parte Orders and Emergency Hearings (a) A petitioner may request an emergency protective order by filing an affidavit or verified pleading alleging that there is an immediate and present danger of domestic violence to the petitioner or to a minor child of the petitioner or to an adult who is impaired. (b) An emergency protective order may be issued on an ex parte basis, that is, without notice to the respondent, where the petitioner certifies in writing the efforts, if any, which have been made to give notice to the respondent or the reasons supporting the claim that notice should not be required.</p>

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		<p>(c) An emergency hearing held on an ex parte basis shall be held the same day that the petition is filed or the next day that the Court is in session. All other emergency hearings shall be scheduled for an expedited hearing within 15 calendar days after the petition is filed.</p> <p>(d) In any case in which an ex parte protective order has been issued, a full hearing shall be held within 15 days. The Court may extend an ex parte order as needed, but not to exceed 30 days, to effectuate service of the order or where necessary to continue protection.</p> <p>(e) If the Court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the alleged domestic violence has occurred, or if the respondent consents to entry of a protective order, the Court shall grant any appropriate relief, including, but not limited to, the relief set forth in § 1045 of this title.</p> <p>(f) In those cases where the respondent is not present for the hearing, or where the hearing is held ex parte, any protective order issued shall be served immediately upon the respondent, in accordance with § 1065 of this title. A certified copy of the order shall also be given to the petitioner after the hearing, before leaving the courthouse. If the order recites that the respondent appeared in person before the Court, the necessity for further service is waived and proof of service of the order is not necessary; in those cases, the respondent shall be given a copy of the order before leaving the courthouse.</p> <p>10 DE Code § 1044 – Nonemergency Hearings</p> <p>(a) Upon receipt of a petition for a protective order, the Court shall order a hearing within 30 days.</p>

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		<p>(b) If the Court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the alleged domestic violence has occurred, or if the respondent consents to entry of a protective order, the Court shall grant any appropriate relief, including, but not limited to, the relief set forth in § 1045 of this title.</p> <p>(c) Service of the protective order, as well as provision of copies to the parties, shall take place in accordance with § 1043(f) of this title.</p>
<p>Florida</p>	<p>FL Stat § 741.30 – Domestic Violence; Powers and Duties of Court and Clerk; Petition; Notice and Hearing</p> <p>(1) There is created a cause of action for an injunction for protection against domestic violence.</p> <p>(1)(d) A person’s right to petition for an injunction shall not be affected by such person having left a residence or household to avoid domestic violence.</p> <p>(1)(j) Notwithstanding any provision of chapter 47, a petition for an injunction for protection against domestic violence may be filed in the circuit where the petitioner currently or temporarily resides, where the respondent resides, or where the domestic violence occurred. There is no minimum requirement of residency to petition for an injunction for protection.</p>	<p>FL Stat § 741.30 – Domestic Violence; Powers and Duties of Court and Clerk; Petition; Notice and Hearing</p> <p>(4) Upon the filing of the petition, the court shall set a hearing to be held at the earliest possible time. The respondent shall be personally served with a copy of the petition, financial affidavit, Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act affidavit, if any, notice of hearing, and temporary injunction, if any, prior to the hearing.</p> <p>(8)(a) 1. The clerk of the court shall furnish a copy of the petition, financial affidavit, Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act affidavit, if any, notice of hearing, and temporary injunction, if any, to the sheriff or a law enforcement agency of the county where the respondent resides or can be found, who shall serve it upon the respondent as soon thereafter as possible on any day of the week and at any time of the day or night. When requested by the sheriff, the clerk of the court may transmit a facsimile copy of an injunction that has been certified by the clerk of the court, and this facsimile copy may be served in the same manner as a certified copy. Upon receiving a facsimile copy, the sheriff must verify receipt</p>

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		<p>with the sender before attempting to serve it upon the respondent. In addition, if the sheriff is in possession of an injunction for protection that has been certified by the clerk of the court, the sheriff may transmit a facsimile copy of that injunction to a law enforcement officer who shall serve it in the same manner as a certified copy. The clerk of the court shall be responsible for furnishing to the sheriff such information on the respondent’s physical description and location as is required by the department to comply with the verification procedures set forth in this section. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the chief judge of each circuit, in consultation with the appropriate sheriff, may authorize a law enforcement agency within the jurisdiction to effect service. A law enforcement agency serving injunctions pursuant to this section shall use service and verification procedures consistent with those of the sheriff.</p> <p>2. When an injunction is issued, if the petitioner requests the assistance of a law enforcement agency, the court may order that an officer from the appropriate law enforcement agency accompany the petitioner and assist in placing the petitioner in possession of the dwelling or residence, or otherwise assist in the execution or service of the injunction. A law enforcement officer shall accept a copy of an injunction for protection against domestic violence, certified by the clerk of the court, from the petitioner and immediately serve it upon a respondent who has been located but not yet served.</p> <p>3. All orders issued, changed, continued, extended, or vacated subsequent to the original service of documents enumerated under subparagraph 1., shall be certified by the clerk of the</p>

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		<p>court and delivered to the parties at the time of the entry of the order. The parties may acknowledge receipt of such order in writing on the face of the original order. In the event a party fails or refuses to acknowledge the receipt of a certified copy of an order, the clerk shall note on the original order that service was effected. If delivery at the hearing is not possible, the clerk shall mail certified copies of the order to the parties at the last known address of each party. Service by mail is complete upon mailing. When an order is served pursuant to this subsection, the clerk shall prepare a written certification to be placed in the court file specifying the time, date, and method of service and shall notify the sheriff.</p> <p>If the respondent has been served previously with the temporary injunction and has failed to appear at the initial hearing on the temporary injunction, any subsequent petition for injunction seeking an extension of time may be served on the respondent by the clerk of the court by certified mail in lieu of personal service by a law enforcement officer.</p>
Georgia	<p>GA Code § 19-13-2 – Jurisdiction of Superior Court</p> <p>(a) Except for proceedings involving a nonresident respondent, the superior court of the county where the respondent resides shall have jurisdiction over all proceedings under this article.</p> <p>(b) For proceedings under this article involving a nonresident respondent, the superior court where the petitioner resides or the superior court where an act involving family violence allegedly occurred shall have jurisdiction, where the act involving family violence meets the elements for personal</p>	<p>GA Code § 19-13-3 – Petition Seeking Relief from Family Violence; Temporary Relief Ex Parte; Hearing</p> <p>(a) A person who is not a minor may seek relief under this article by filing a petition with the superior court alleging one or more acts of family violence. A person who is not a minor may also seek relief on behalf of a minor by filing such a petition.</p> <p>(b) Upon the filing of a verified petition in which the petitioner alleges with specific facts that probable cause exists to establish that family violence has occurred in the past and may</p>

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	<p>jurisdiction provided for under paragraph (2) or (3) of Code Section 9-10-91.</p>	<p>occur in the future, the court may order such temporary relief ex parte as it deems necessary to protect the petitioner or a minor of the household from violence. If the court issues an ex parte order, a copy of the order shall be immediately furnished to the petitioner and such order shall remain in effect until the court issues an order dismissing such order or a hearing as set forth in subsection (c) of this Code section occurs, whichever occurs first.</p> <p>(c) Within ten days of the filing of the petition under this article or as soon as practical thereafter, but not later than 30 days after the filing of the petition, a hearing shall be held at which the petitioner must prove the allegations of the petition by a preponderance of the evidence as in other civil cases. In the event a hearing cannot be scheduled within the county where the case is pending within the 30 day period the same shall be scheduled and heard within any other county of that circuit. If a hearing is not held within 30 days of the filing of the petition, the petition shall stand dismissed unless the parties otherwise agree.</p> <p>(d) Family violence shelter or social service agency staff members designated by the court may explain to all victims not represented by counsel the procedures for filling out and filing all forms and pleadings necessary for the presentation of their petition to the court. The clerk of the court may provide forms for petitions and pleadings to victims of family violence and to any other person designated by the superior court pursuant to this Code section as authorized to advise victims on filling out and filing such petitions and pleadings. The clerk shall not be required to provide assistance to persons in completing such</p>

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		<p>forms or in presenting their case to the court. Any assistance provided pursuant to this Code section shall be performed without cost to the petitioners. The performance of such assistance shall not constitute the practice of law as defined in Code Section 15-19-51.</p> <p>(e) If the court finds a party is avoiding service to delay a hearing, the court may delay dismissal of the petition for an additional 30 days.</p>
Hawaii	<p>HI Rev Stat § 586-2 – Court Jurisdiction An application for relief under this chapter may be filed in any family court in the circuit in which the petitioner resides. Actions under this chapter shall be given docket priorities by the court.</p> <p>HI Rev Stat § 586-4 – Temporary Restraining Order (d) If a divorce or a child custody proceeding is pending, a petition for a temporary restraining order may be filed in that same proceeding to the extent practicable. Any decree or order issued in a divorce or child custody proceeding subsequent to the petition being filed or an order being issued pursuant to this section, in the discretion of the court hearing the divorce or child custody proceeding, may supersede in whole or part the orders issued pursuant to this section. The factual findings and rulings made in connection with the granting or denying of a temporary restraining order may not have binding effect in any other family court proceeding, including child custody determinations under section 571-46, and the court in such proceedings may give de novo consideration to the facts and</p>	<p>HI Rev Stat § 586-6 – Notice of Order (a) Any order issued under this chapter shall either be personally served upon the respondent, or served by certified mail, unless the respondent was present at the hearing in which case the respondent shall be deemed to have notice of the order. A filed copy of each order issued under this chapter shall be served by regular mail upon the chief of police of each county.</p> <p>(b) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter or in the order, a law enforcement officer as defined in section 701-118 may use a reliable copy, facsimile telecommunication, or other reliable reproduction of an order issued pursuant to this chapter in lieu of the original order for purposes of this section. Any such copy, facsimile telecommunication, or other reproduction shall be a complete reproduction of the entire original order and may only be transmitted from law enforcement officer to law enforcement officer until served.</p> <p>HI Rev Stat § 586-4 – Temporary Restraining Order</p>

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	<p>circumstances alleged in making later determinations affecting the parties, including determination of custody and visitation.</p>	<p>(a) Upon petition to a family court judge, an ex parte temporary restraining order may be granted without notice to restrain either or both parties from contacting, threatening, or physically abusing each other, notwithstanding that a complaint for annulment, divorce, or separation has not been filed. The order may be granted to any person who, at the time the order is granted, is a family or household member as defined in section 586-1 or who filed a petition on behalf of a family or household member.</p> <p>(c) The family court judge may issue the ex parte temporary restraining order orally, if the person being restrained is present in court. The order shall state that there is probable cause to believe that a past act or acts of abuse have occurred, or that threats of abuse make it probable that acts of abuse may be imminent. The order further shall state that the temporary restraining order is necessary for the purposes of: preventing acts of abuse or preventing a recurrence of actual domestic abuse and ensuring a period of separation of the parties involved. The order shall also describe in reasonable detail the act or acts sought to be restrained. Where necessary, the order may require either or both of the parties involved to leave the premises during the period of the order; may also restrain the party or parties to whom it is directed from contacting, threatening, or physically abusing the applicant’s family or household members; and may enjoin or restrain both parties from taking, concealing, removing, threatening, physically abusing, or otherwise disposing of any animal identified to the court as belonging to a household, until further order of the court. The order shall not only be binding</p>

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		upon the parties to the action, but also upon their officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, or any other persons in active concert or participation with them.
Idaho	<p>ID Code § 39-6304 – Action for Protection</p> <p>(1) There shall exist an action known as a "petition for a protection order" in cases of domestic violence.</p> <p>(2) A person may seek relief from domestic violence by filing a petition based on a sworn affidavit with the magistrates division of the district court, alleging that the person or a family or household member, whether an adult or a child, is the victim of domestic violence. Any petition properly filed under this chapter may seek protection for any additional persons covered by this chapter. A custodial or noncustodial parent or guardian may file a petition on behalf of a minor child who is the victim of domestic violence.</p> <p>(3) A person’s right to petition for relief under this chapter shall not be affected by that person’s having left the residence or household to avoid abuse.</p> <p>(4) The petition shall disclose the existence of any custody or any marital annulment, dissolution or separation proceedings pending between the parties, the existence of any other custody order affecting the children of the parties, and the existence of child protection or adoption proceedings affecting the children of any party.</p> <p>(5) When the petitioner requests custody of any child, the petition shall disclose:</p> <p>(a) The county and state where the child has resided for six (6) months immediately prior to the filing of the petition;</p>	<p>ID Code § 39-6308 – Ex Parte Temporary Protection Order</p> <p>(5) An ex parte temporary protection order shall be effective for a fixed period not to exceed fourteen (14) days, but may be reissued. A full hearing, as provided in this chapter, shall be set for not later than fourteen (14) days from the issuance of the temporary order. The respondent shall be served with a copy of the ex parte order along with a copy of the petition and notice of the date set for the hearing. If the ex parte temporary protection order substantially affects the respondent’s rights to enter the domicile or the respondent’s right to custody or visitation of the respondent’s children and the ends of justice so require, the respondent may move the court for an order shortening the time period within which the hearing required under the provisions of section 39-6306, Idaho Code, must be held. Motions seeking an order shortening the time period must be served upon the petitioner at least two (2) days prior to the hearing on the motion.</p> <p>ID Code § 39-6310 – Order and Service</p> <p>(1) An order issued under this chapter along with a copy of the petition for a protection order, if the respondent has not previously received the petition, shall be personally served upon the respondent, except as provided in subsections (6), (7) and (8) of this section.</p>

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	<p>(b) The party or other responsible person with whom the child is presently residing; and</p> <p>(c) The party or other responsible person with whom the child has resided for six (6) months immediately prior to the filing of the petition.</p> <p>(6) A petition shall be filed in the county of the respondent’s residence, the petitioner’s residence, or where the petitioner is temporarily residing.</p>	<p>(2) A peace officer of the jurisdiction in which the respondent resides shall serve the respondent personally unless the petitioner elects to have the respondent served by a private party at the petitioner’s own expense.</p> <p>(3) If service by a peace officer is to be used, the clerk of the court shall have a copy of any order issued under this chapter and a copy of the petition for a protection order, if the respondent has not previously received the petition, forwarded on or before the next judicial day to the appropriate law enforcement agency specified in the order for service upon the respondent. Service of an order issued under this chapter shall take precedence over the service of other documents unless they are of a similar emergency nature.</p> <p>(4) If the peace officer cannot complete service upon the respondent within ten (10) days, the sheriff or municipal peace officer shall notify the petitioner. The petitioner shall provide information sufficient to permit notification.</p> <p>(5) Returns of service under this chapter shall be made in accordance with the applicable court rules.</p> <p>(6) If an order entered by the court recites that the respondent appeared in person before the court and receives a copy of the order, the necessity for further service is waived and proof of service of that order is not necessary.</p> <p>(7) If a party has appeared in person before the court and has waived personal service, the clerk of the court shall complete service of any notice of hearing or orders or modifications by certified mail to the party’s address as shown on the court petition which resulted in the issuance of the order or</p>

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		<p>modification. Parties shall at all times keep the court informed of their current mailing address.</p> <p>(8) If a foreign protection order is registered with the court under section 39-6306a, Idaho Code, the necessity for further service is waived and proof of service of that order is not necessary.</p>
<p>Illinois</p>	<p>750 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 60/207 – <i>Subject Matter Jurisdiction</i> Each of the circuit courts shall have the power to issue orders of protection.</p> <p>750 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 60/208 – <i>Jurisdiction Over Persons</i> In child custody proceedings, the court's personal jurisdiction is determined by this State's Uniform Child-Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act.¹ Otherwise, the courts of this State have jurisdiction to bind (i) State residents and (ii) non-residents having minimum contacts with this State, to the extent permitted by the long-arm statute, Section 2-209 of the Code of Civil Procedure,² as now or hereafter amended.</p> <p>Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 60/209 – <i>Venue</i> (a) Filing. A petition for an order of protection may be filed in any county where (i) petitioner resides, (ii) respondent resides, (iii) the alleged abuse occurred or (iv) the petitioner is temporarily located if petitioner left petitioner's residence to avoid further abuse and could not obtain safe, accessible, and adequate temporary housing in the county of that residence. (b) Exclusive Possession. With respect to requests for exclusive possession of the residence under this Act, venue is proper</p>	<p>Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 60/210 – <i>Process</i> (a) Summons. Any action for an order of protection, whether commenced alone or in conjunction with another proceeding, is a distinct cause of action and requires that a separate summons be issued and served, except that in pending cases the following methods may be used: (1) By delivery of the summons to respondent personally in open court in pending civil or criminal cases. (2) By notice in accordance with Section 210.1 in civil cases in which the defendant has filed a general appearance. The summons shall be in the form prescribed by Supreme Court Rule 101(d), except that it shall require respondent to answer or appear within 7 days. Attachments to the summons or notice shall include the petition for order of protection and supporting affidavits, if any, and any emergency order of protection that has been issued. The enforcement of an order of protection under Section 223 shall not be affected by the lack of service, delivery, or notice, provided the requirements of subsection (d) of that Section are otherwise met. (b) Blank. (c) Expedited service. The summons shall be served by the sheriff or other law enforcement officer at the earliest time and</p>

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	<p>only in the county where the residence is located, except in the following circumstances:</p> <p>(1) If a request for exclusive possession of the residence is made under this Act in conjunction with a proceeding under the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act,¹ venue is proper in the county or judicial circuit where the residence is located or in a contiguous county or judicial circuit.</p> <p>(2) If a request for exclusive possession of the residence is made under this Act in any other proceeding, provided the petitioner meets the requirements of item (iv) of subsection (a), venue is proper in the county or judicial circuit where the residence is located or in a contiguous county or judicial circuit. In such case, however, if the court is not located in the county where the residence is located, it may grant exclusive possession of the residence under subdivision (b)(2) of Section 214 only in an emergency order under Section 217, and such grant may be extended thereafter beyond the maximum initial period only by a court located in the county where the residence is located.</p> <p>(c) Inconvenient forum. If an order of protection is issued by a court in a county in which neither of the parties resides, the court may balance hardships to the parties and accordingly transfer any proceeding to extend, modify, re-open, vacate or enforce any such order to a county wherein a party resides.</p> <p>(d) Objection. Objection to venue is waived if not made within such time as respondent's response is due, except as otherwise provided in subsection (b). In no event shall venue be deemed jurisdictional.</p>	<p>shall take precedence over other summonses except those of a similar emergency nature. Special process servers may be appointed at any time, and their designation shall not affect the responsibilities and authority of the sheriff or other official process servers. In counties with a population over 3,000,000, a special process server may not be appointed if the order of protection grants the surrender of a child, the surrender of a firearm or firearm owners identification card, or the exclusive possession of a shared residence.</p> <p>(d) Remedies requiring actual notice. The counseling, payment of support, payment of shelter services, and payment of losses remedies provided by paragraphs 4, 12, 13, and 16 of subsection (b) of Section 214 may be granted only if respondent has been personally served with process, has answered or has made a general appearance.</p> <p>(e) Remedies upon constructive notice. Service of process on a member of respondent's household or by publication shall be adequate for the remedies provided by paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, and 17 of subsection (b) of Section 214, but only if: (i) petitioner has made all reasonable efforts to accomplish actual service of process personally upon respondent, but respondent cannot be found to effect such service and (ii) petitioner files an affidavit or presents sworn testimony as to those efforts.</p> <p>(f) Default. A plenary order of protection may be entered by default as follows:</p> <p>(1) For any of the remedies sought in the petition, if respondent has been served or given notice in accordance with subsection (a) and if respondent then fails to appear as</p>

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		<p>directed or fails to appear on any subsequent appearance or hearing date agreed to by the parties or set by the court; or</p> <p>(2) For any of the remedies provided in accordance with subsection (e), if respondent fails to answer or appear in accordance with the date set in the publication notice or the return date indicated on the service of a household member.</p> <p>750 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 60/210.1 – Service of Notice in Conjunction with a Pending Civil Case Section 210.1. Service of notice in conjunction with a pending civil case.</p> <p>(a) Notice. When an action for an order of protection is sought in conjunction with a pending civil case in which the court has obtained jurisdiction over respondent, and respondent has filed a general appearance, then a separate summons need not issue. Original notice of a hearing on a petition for an order of protection may be given, and the documents served, in accordance with Illinois Supreme Court Rules 11 and 12. When, however, an emergency order of protection is sought in such a case on an ex parte application, then the procedure set forth in subsection (a) of Section 210 (other than in subsection (a)(2)) shall be followed. If an order of protection is issued using the notice provisions of this Section, then the order of protection or extensions of that order may survive the disposition of the main civil case. The enforcement of any order of protection under Section 223 shall not be affected by the lack of notice under this Section, provided the requirements of subsection (d) of that Section are otherwise met.</p> <p>(b) Default. The form of notice described in subsection (a) shall</p>

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		<p>include the following language directed to the respondent: A 2-year plenary order of protection may be entered by default for any of the remedies sought in the petition if you fail to appear on the specified hearing date or on any subsequent hearing date agreed to by the parties or set by the court. (c) Party to give notice. Notice in the pending civil case shall be given (i) by either party under this Section, with respect to extensions, modifications, hearings, or other relief pertinent to an order of protection, in accordance with Illinois Supreme Court Rules 11 and 12 or (ii) by the respondent as provided in subsection (c) of Section 224.</p>
<p>Indiana</p>	<p>IN Code § 34-26-5-4 – Jurisdiction; Venue Sec. 4. (a) Any court of record has jurisdiction to issue a civil order for protection. (b) A petition for an order for protection must be filed in the county in which the: (1) petitioner currently or temporarily resides; (2) respondent resides; or (3) domestic or family violence or harassment occurred. (c) There is no minimum residency requirement to petition for an order for protection. (d) If a court has jurisdiction over an action that relates to the subject matter of the requested civil order for protection under section 2(b) or 2(c)(3) of this chapter, either because of an action pending in that court or in the exercise of the court's continuing jurisdiction, the petitioner must file the petition for an order for protection in that court.</p>	<p>IN Code § 34-26-5-9 – Ex Parte Orders; Authority; Notification and Effectiveness of Order Sec. 9. (a) If it appears from a petition for an order for protection or from a petition to modify an order for protection that domestic or family violence has occurred or that a modification of an order for protection is required, a court may: (1) without notice or hearing, immediately issue an order for protection ex parte or modify an order for protection ex parte; or (2) upon notice and after a hearing, whether or not a respondent appears, issue or modify an order for protection. (b) If it appears from a petition for an order for protection or from a petition to modify an order for protection that harassment has occurred, a court: (1) may not, without notice and a hearing, issue an order for protection ex parte or modify an order for protection ex parte; but</p>

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		<p>(2) may, upon notice and after a hearing, whether or not a respondent appears, issue or modify an order for protection. A court must hold a hearing under this subsection not later than thirty (30) days after the petition for an order for protection or the petition to modify an order for protection is filed.</p> <p>IN Code § 34-26-5-10 – Hearing on Petition After Ex Parte Order; Availability of Relief; Continuation Sec. 10. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), if a court issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) an order for protection ex parte; or (2) a modification of an order for protection ex parte; <p>and provides relief under section 9(c) of this chapter, upon a request by either party not more than thirty (30) days after service of the order or modification, the court shall set a date for a hearing on the petition. The hearing must be held not more than thirty (30) days after the request for a hearing is filed unless continued by the court for good cause shown. The court shall notify both parties by first class mail of the date and time of the hearing.</p> <p>(b) A court shall set a date for a hearing on the petition not more than thirty (30) days after the filing of the petition if a court issues an order for protection ex parte or a modification of an order of protection ex parte and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) a petitioner requests or the court provides relief under section 9(c)(3), 9(c)(5), 9(c)(6), 9(c)(7), or 9(c)(8) of this chapter; <p>or</p>

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		<p>(2) a petitioner requests relief under section 9(d)(2), 9(d)(3), or 9(d)(4) of this chapter.</p> <p>The hearing must be given precedence over all matters pending in the court except older matters of the same character.</p> <p>(c) In a hearing under subsection (a) or (b):</p> <p>(1) relief under section 9 of this chapter is available; and (2) if a respondent seeks relief concerning an issue not raised by a petitioner, the court may continue the hearing at the petitioner’s request.</p>
Iowa	<p>IA Code § 236.3 – Commencement of Action</p> <p>1. A person, including a parent or guardian on behalf of an unemancipated minor, may seek relief from domestic abuse by filing a verified petition in the district court. Venue shall lie where either party resides.</p> <p>4. If the person against whom relief from domestic abuse is being sought is seventeen years of age or younger, the district court shall waive its jurisdiction over the action to the juvenile court.</p>	<p>IA Code § 236.3 – Commencement of Action</p> <p>3. a. The filing fee and court costs for an order for protection and in a contempt action under this chapter shall be waived for the plaintiff.</p> <p>b. The clerk of court, the sheriff of any county in this state, and other law enforcement and corrections officers shall perform their duties relating to service of process without charge to the plaintiff. When an order for protection is entered by the court, the court may direct the defendant to pay to the clerk of court the fees for the filing of the petition and reasonable costs of service of process if the court determines the defendant has the ability to pay the plaintiff’s fees and costs. In lieu of personal service of an order for protection issued pursuant to this section, the sheriff of any county in this state, and other law enforcement and corrections officers may serve a defendant with a short-form notification pursuant to section 664A.4A.</p>

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		<p>IA Code § 236.3 – Hearing – Temporary Orders 1. Not less than five and not more than fifteen days after commencing a proceeding and upon notice to the other party, a hearing shall be held at which the plaintiff must prove the allegation of domestic abuse by a preponderance of the evidence.</p>
<p>Kansas</p>	<p>KS Stat § 60-3103 – Jurisdiction Any district court shall have jurisdiction over all proceedings under the protection from abuse act. The right of a person to obtain relief under the protection from abuse act shall not be affected by the person's leaving the residence or household to avoid further abuse. Any petition under this act seeking orders regarding a custody determination, as defined in K.S.A. 2019 Supp. 23-37,102, and amendments thereto, shall state that information required by K.S.A. 2019 Supp. 23-37,209, and amendments thereto, and the basis under which child-custody jurisdiction is sought to be invoked</p>	<p>KS Stat § 60-3104 – Commencement of Proceedings (d) Service of process served under this section shall be by personal service and not by certified mail return receipt requested. No docket fee shall be required for proceedings under the protection from abuse act.</p> <p>KS Stat § 60-3105 – Emergency Relief (a) When the court is unavailable, a verified petition, accompanied by a proposed order, may be presented to any judge of the district court. The judge may grant relief in accordance with K.S.A. 60-3107(a)(1), (2), (4) or (5), and amendments thereto, or any combination thereof, if the judge deems it necessary to protect the plaintiff or minor child or children from abuse. An emergency order pursuant to this subsection may be granted ex parte. Immediate and present danger of abuse to the plaintiff or minor child or children shall constitute good cause for the entry of the emergency order. (b) An emergency order issued under subsection (a) shall expire on 5:00 p.m. on the first day when the court resumes court business. At that time, the plaintiff may seek a temporary order from the court.</p>

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		<p>(c) The judge shall note on the petition and any order granted, including any documentation in support thereof, the filing date, together with the judge’s signature, and shall deliver them to the clerk of the court on the next day of the resumption of business of the court.</p> <p>KS Stat § 60-3106 – Hearings; Temporary Orders Pending Hearing, Modification</p> <p>(a) Within 21 days of the filing of a petition under this act a hearing shall be held at which the plaintiff must prove the allegation of abuse by a preponderance of the evidence and the defendant shall have an opportunity to cross-examine the petitioner’s witnesses and present evidence on the defendant’s behalf. Upon the filing of the petition, the court shall set the case for hearing and advise the parties of the right to be represented by counsel.</p> <p>(b) Prior to the hearing on the petition and upon a finding of good cause shown, the court on motion of a party may enter such temporary relief orders in accordance with subsection (a)(1), (2), (4) or (5) of K.S.A. 60-3107, and amendments thereto, or any combination thereof, as it deems necessary to protect the plaintiff or minor children from abuse. Temporary orders may be granted ex parte. Immediate and present danger of abuse to the plaintiff or minor children shall constitute good cause for purposes of this section. No temporary order shall have the effect of modifying an existing order granting legal custody, residency, visitation or parenting time unless there is sworn testimony at a hearing to support a showing of good cause.</p>

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		(c) If a hearing under subsection (a) is continued, the court may make or extend such temporary orders under subsection (b) as it deems necessary.
Kentucky	<p>KY Rev Stat § 403.725 – Petition for Order of Protection – Venue; Concurrent Jurisdiction (2) The petition may be filed in the victim's county of residence or a county where the victim has fled to escape domestic violence and abuse. (6) (a) Jurisdiction over petitions filed under this chapter shall be concurrent between the District Court and Circuit Court and a petition may be filed by a petitioner in either court, except that a petition shall be filed in a family court if one has been established in the county where the petition is filed. (b) The Court of Justice shall provide a protocol for twenty-four (24) hour access to orders of protection in each county with any protocol, whether statewide or local, being subject to Supreme Court review and approval of the initial protocol and any subsequent amendments. This protocol may allow for petitions to be filed in or transferred to a court other than those specified in paragraph (a) of this subsection. (c) The Court of Justice may authorize by rule that petitions in a specific county be filed in accordance with a supplemental jurisdictional protocol adopted for that county. This protocol may provide for petitions to be filed in or transferred to a court other than those specified in paragraph (a) of this subsection.</p>	<p>KY Rev Stat § 403.735 – Access to Emergency Protective Orders 5) An order of protection issued under the provisions of KRS 403.715 to 403.785 shall become effective and binding on the respondent at the time of personal service or when the respondent is given notice of the existence and terms of the order by a peace officer or the court, whichever is earlier. After notice of the existence and terms of the order is given to the respondent, a peace officer or the court may enforce the terms of the order, and act immediately upon any violation of the order. After notice of the order, all reasonable efforts shall be made by the peace officer or the court to arrange for personal service of the order upon the respondent.</p> <p>KY Rev Stat § 403.740 – Emergency Protective Orders (5) The adverse party shall be personally served with a copy of the emergency protective order, a copy of the notice setting the full hearing, and a copy of the petition. Service may be made in the manner and by the persons authorized to serve subpoenas under the provisions of Rule 45.03 of the Rules of Civil Procedure. No service fee shall be assessed to the petitioner.</p> <p>KY Rev Stat § 403.745 – Hearing (3) The summons, together with a copy of the order fixing the date of the hearing and a copy of the petition shall be</p>

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		<p>personally served upon the adverse party. Service may be made in the manner and by the persons authorized to serve subpoenas under the provisions of Rule 45.03 of the Rules of Civil Procedure.</p> <p>KY Rev Stat § 403.812 – Notices to Persons Outside State (1) Notice required for the exercise of jurisdiction when a person is outside this state shall be given in a manner prescribed by the law of this state for service of process or by the law of the state in which the service is made. Notice shall be given in a manner reasonably calculated to give actual notice but may be by warning order if other means are not effective. (2) Proof of service shall be made in the manner prescribed by the law of this state or by the law of the state in which the service is made. (3) Notice shall not be required for the exercise of jurisdiction with respect to a person who submits to the jurisdiction of the court.</p>
Louisiana	<p>LA Rev Stat § 46:2133 – Jurisdiction; Venue (A) Any court in the state of Louisiana which is empowered to hear family or juvenile matters shall have jurisdiction over proceedings appropriate to it under this Part. (B) Venue lies: 1. In the parish where the marital domicile is located or where the household is located. 2. In the parish where the defendant resides.</p>	<p>LA Rev Stat § 46:2136 – Protective Orders; Content; Modification; Service A protective order to bring about a cessation of domestic abuse shall be served on the person to whom the order applies in open court at the close of the hearing, or in the same manner as a writ of injunction.</p> <p>LA Rev Stat § 46:2135 – Temporary Restraining Order</p>

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. In the parish where the abuse is alleged to have been committed. 4. In the parish where the petitioner resides. 5. In the parish where an action for annulment of marriage or for a divorce could be brought pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure Article 3941(A). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Upon good cause shown in an ex parte proceeding, the court may enter a temporary restraining order, without bond, as it deems necessary to protect from abuse the petitioner, any minor children, or any person alleged to be an incompetent. Any person who shows immediate and present danger of abuse shall constitute good cause for purposes of this Subsection. The court shall consider any and all past history of abuse, or threats thereof, in determining the existence of an immediate and present danger of abuse. There is no requirement that the abuse itself be recent, immediate, or present. B. If a temporary restraining order is granted without notice, the matter shall be set within twenty-one days for a rule to show cause why the protective order should not be issued, at which time the petitioner must prove the allegations of abuse by a preponderance of the evidence. The defendant shall be given notice of the temporary restraining order and the hearing on the rule to show cause by service of process as required by law within twenty-four hours of the issuance of the order. C. During the existence of the temporary restraining order, a party shall have the right to return to the family residence once to recover his or her personal clothing and necessities, provided that the party is accompanied by a law enforcement officer to ensure the protection and safety of the parties. D. If no temporary restraining order has been granted, the court shall issue a rule to show cause why the protective order should not be issued, and set the rule for hearing on the earliest day that the business of the court will permit, but in any case within ten days from the date of service of the petition, at

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		<p>which time the petitioner must prove the allegations of abuse by a preponderance of the evidence. The defendant shall be given notice by service of process as required by law.</p>
<p>Maine</p>	<p>19 ME Rev Stat § 4003 – Filing of Complaint; Jurisdiction Proceedings under this chapter must be filed, heard and determined in the District Court of the division in which either the plaintiff or the defendant resides. If the plaintiff has left the plaintiff's residence to avoid abuse, the plaintiff may bring an action in the division of the plaintiff's previous residence or new residence. The District Court has jurisdiction over protection from abuse petitions. If a District Court Judge is not available in the division in which a complaint requesting a temporary order is to be filed, the complaint may be presented to another District Court Judge or to any Superior Court Justice. A Superior Court Justice has the same authority as a District Court Judge to grant or deny the temporary order.</p>	<p>19 ME Rev Stat § 4006 – Hearings 1. <i>Full hearing.</i> Within 21 days of the filing of a complaint, a hearing must be held at which the plaintiff must prove the allegation of abuse by a preponderance of the evidence. If a request for temporary, emergency or interim relief is denied, the hearing must be held as soon as practicable within the 21-day period. 2. <i>Temporary orders.</i> The court may enter temporary orders authorized under subsection 5 that it considers necessary to protect the plaintiff or minor child from abuse, on good cause shown in an ex parte proceeding, which the court shall hear and determine as expeditiously as practicable after the filing of a complaint. Immediate and present danger of abuse to the plaintiff or minor child constitutes good cause. An order remains in effect pending a hearing pursuant to subsection 1. 3. <i>Emergency relief.</i> Emergency relief is available as follows. A. When there is no judge available in the District Court having venue or the District Court courthouse is closed and no other provision can be made for the shelter of an abused family or household member or minor child, a complaint may be presented to another District Court Judge or Superior Court Justice. Upon a showing of good cause, as defined in subsection 2, the court may enter temporary orders authorized under subsection 5 that it considers necessary to protect the plaintiff or minor child from abuse.</p>

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		<p>B. If a complaint is presented under this subsection, that complaint and any order issued pursuant to it must be forwarded immediately to the clerk of the District Court having venue for filing.</p> <p>C. An order remains in effect pending a hearing pursuant to subsection 1.</p> <p>4. <i>Denial of relief.</i> Before a request for temporary, emergency or interim relief is denied, the judge shall:</p> <p>A. Allow the plaintiff the opportunity to be heard in person to support the complaint. The plaintiff may be accompanied by a person of the plaintiff’s choice; and</p> <p>B. Advise the plaintiff of reasons for the denial.</p> <p>6. <i>Service of order.</i> If the court issues a temporary order or orders emergency or interim relief, the court shall order an appropriate law enforcement agency or, if the defendant is present in the courthouse, a court security officer qualified pursuant to Title 4, section 17, subsection 15 or, if the defendant is in the custody of the Department of Corrections, the Department of Corrections to serve the defendant personally with the order, the complaint and the summons. The court shall cause the order to be delivered to the law enforcement agency, court security officer or the correctional facility in which the defendant is incarcerated as soon as practicable following the issuance of the order and the law enforcement agency, court security officer or chief administrative officer of a correctional facility or the chief administrative officer's designee shall make a good faith effort to serve process expeditiously.</p>

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		<p>A. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, service of an order may be made pursuant to this section through the use of electronically transmitted printed copies of orders that have been transmitted directly from the court to the law enforcement agency or correctional facility making service. Return of proof of service may be made by electronic transmission of the proof of service directly to the court from the law enforcement officer making service or the chief administrative officer, or the chief administrative officer's designee, of the correctional facility making service.</p> <p>B. In any subsequent criminal prosecution for violation of this section when the service of an order was made through the use of an electronically transmitted printed copy of the order, with 10 days' advance written notice to the prosecution, the defendant may request that the prosecution call as a witness the law enforcement officer who served the order or the chief administrative officer, or the chief administrative officer's designee, of the correctional facility that served the order.</p>
Maryland	<p>Md. Code Ann., Fam. Law § 4-501 – Definition of Court (f) "Court" means the District Court or a circuit court in this State.</p> <p>Md. Code Ann., Fam. Law § 4-504 – Petition for Relief from Abuse (a)(1) A petitioner may seek relief from abuse by filing with a court, or with a commissioner under the circumstances specified in § 4–504.1(a) of this subtitle, a petition that alleges</p>	<p>Md. Code Ann., Fam. Law § 4-504 – Petition for Relief from Abuse – Notification of Service (d)(1) If a petitioner has requested notification of the service of a protective order, the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services shall: (i) notify the petitioner of the service on the respondent of an interim or a temporary protective order within one hour after a law enforcement officer electronically notifies the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services of the service; and (ii) notify the petitioner of the service on the respondent of a</p>

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	<p>abuse of any person eligible for relief by the respondent.</p> <p>Md. Code Ann., Fam. Law § 4-504.1 – Petition Filed with Commissioner</p> <p>(a) A petition under this subtitle may be filed with a commissioner when neither the office of the clerk of the circuit court nor the Office of the District Court Clerk is open for business.</p>	<p>final protective order within one hour after knowledge of service of the order on the respondent.</p> <p>(2) The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services shall develop a notification request form and procedures for notification under this subsection.</p> <p>(3) The court clerk or Commissioner shall provide the notification request form to a petitioner.</p> <p>Md. Code Ann., Fam. Law § 4-504.1 – Interim Protection Orders</p> <p>(b) If a petition is filed with a commissioner and the commissioner finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the respondent has abused a person eligible for relief, the commissioner may issue an interim protective order to protect a person eligible for relief.</p> <p>(f) Whenever a commissioner issues an interim protective order, the commissioner shall:</p> <p>(1) immediately forward a copy of the petition and interim protective order to the appropriate law enforcement agency for service on the respondent; and</p> <p>(2) before the hearing scheduled in the interim protective order, transfer the case file and the return of service, if any, to the Office of the District Court Clerk.</p> <p>g) A law enforcement officer shall:</p> <p>(1) immediately on receipt of a petition and interim protective order, serve them on the respondent named in the order;</p> <p>(2) immediately after service, make a return of service to the commissioner’s office or, if the Office of the District Court Clerk is open for business, to the Clerk; and</p>

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		(3) within two hours after service of the order on the respondent, electronically notify the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services of the service.
Massachusetts	<p>Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 209A, § 2. – Venue Proceedings under this chapter shall be filed, heard and determined in the superior court department or the Boston municipal court department or respective divisions of the probate and family or district court departments having venue over the plaintiff's residence. If the plaintiff has left a residence or household to avoid abuse, such plaintiff shall have the option of commencing an action in the court having venue over such prior residence or household, or in the court having venue over the present residence or household.</p>	<p>Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 209A, § 7 –Abuse Prevention Orders; Domestic Violence Record Search; Service of Order; Enforcement; Violations Whenever the court orders under sections eighteen, thirty-four B, and thirty-four C of chapter two hundred and eight, section thirty-two of chapter two hundred and nine, sections three, four and five of this chapter, or sections fifteen and twenty of chapter two hundred and nine C, the defendant to vacate, refrain from abusing the plaintiff or to have no contact with the plaintiff or the plaintiff's minor child, the register or clerk-magistrate shall transmit two certified copies of each such order and one copy of the complaint and summons forthwith to the appropriate law enforcement agency which, unless otherwise ordered by the court, shall serve one copy of each order upon the defendant, together with a copy of the complaint, order and summons and notice of any suspension or surrender ordered pursuant to section three B of this chapter. Law enforcement agencies shall establish adequate procedures to ensure that, when effecting service upon a defendant pursuant to this paragraph, a law enforcement officer shall, to the extent practicable: (i) fully inform the defendant of the contents of the order and the available penalties for any violation of an order or terms thereof and (ii) provide the defendant with informational resources, including, but not limited to, a list of certified batterer intervention</p>

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		<p>programs, substance abuse counseling, alcohol abuse counseling and financial counseling programs located within or near the court's jurisdiction. The law enforcement agency shall promptly make its return of service to the court.</p> <p>Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 209A, § 4 –Temporary Orders; Notice; Hearing <i>Hearing</i> Upon the filing of a complaint under this chapter, the court may enter such temporary orders as it deems necessary to protect a plaintiff from abuse, including relief as provided in section three. Such relief shall not be contingent upon the filing of a complaint for divorce, separate support, or paternity action.</p> <p>If the plaintiff demonstrates a substantial likelihood of immediate danger of abuse, the court may enter such temporary relief orders without notice as it deems necessary to protect the plaintiff from abuse and shall immediately thereafter notify the defendant that the temporary orders have been issued. The court shall give the defendant an opportunity to be heard on the question of continuing the temporary order and of granting other relief as requested by the plaintiff no later than ten court business days after such orders are entered.</p> <p>Notice shall be made by the appropriate law enforcement agency as provided in section seven.</p> <p>If the defendant does not appear at such subsequent hearing, the temporary orders shall continue in effect without further order of the court.</p>

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Michigan	<p>Mich. Comp. Laws § 600.2950 –Personal Protection Order (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (26) and (27), by commencing an independent action to obtain relief under this section, by joining a claim to an action, or by filing a motion in an action in which the petitioner and the individual to be restrained or enjoined are parties, an individual may petition the family division of circuit court to enter a personal protection order to restrain or enjoin a spouse, a former spouse, an individual with whom he or she has had a child in common, an individual with whom he or she has or has had a dating relationship, or an individual residing or having resided in the same household as the petitioner from doing 1 or more of the following:</p>	<p>Mich. Comp. Laws § 600.2950 – Service of Personal Protection Order (11)(g) If a personal protective order is ex parte, the order must include a statement that the individual restrained or enjoined may file a motion to modify or rescind the personal protection order and request a hearing within 14 days after the individual restrained or enjoined has been served or has received actual notice of the order and that motion forms and filing instructions are available from the clerk of the court. (§ 600.2950(11)(g)). (12) A court shall issue an ex parte personal protection order without written or oral notice to the individual restrained or enjoined or his or her attorney if it clearly appears from specific facts shown by a verified complaint, written motion, or affidavit that immediate and irreparable injury, loss, or damage will result from the delay required to effectuate notice or that the notice will itself precipitate adverse action before a personal protection order can be issued. (13) A personal protection order issued under subsection (12) is valid for not less than 182 days. The individual restrained or enjoined may file a motion to modify or rescind the personal protection order and request a hearing under the Michigan court rules. A motion to modify or rescind the personal protection order must be filed within 14 days after the order is served or after the individual restrained or enjoined has received actual notice of the personal protection order unless good cause is shown for filing the motion after the 14 days have elapsed. (14) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the court</p>

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		<p>shall schedule a hearing on a motion to modify or rescind the ex parte personal protection order within 14 days after the motion is filed. If the respondent is a person described in subsection (2) and the personal protection order prohibits him or her from purchasing or possessing a firearm, the court shall schedule a hearing on the motion to modify or rescind the ex parte personal protection order within 5 days after the motion is filed.</p> <p>(15) The clerk of the court that issues a personal protection order shall do all of the following immediately upon issuance and without requiring a proof of service on the individual restrained or enjoined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) File a true copy of the personal protection order with the law enforcement agency designated by the court in the personal protection order. (b) Provide the petitioner with 2 or more true copies of the personal protection order. (c) If the respondent is identified in the pleadings as a law enforcement officer, notify the officer's employing law enforcement agency, if known, about the existence of the personal protection order. (d) If the personal protection order prohibits the respondent from purchasing or possessing a firearm, notify the county clerk of the respondent's county of residence about the existence and contents of the personal protection order. (e) If the respondent is identified in the pleadings as a department of corrections employee, notify the state department of corrections about the existence of the personal protection order.

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		<p>(f) If the respondent is identified in the pleadings as being a person who may have access to information concerning the petitioner or a child of the petitioner or respondent and that information is contained in friend of the court records, notify the friend of the court for the county in which the information is located about the existence of the personal protection order.</p>
<p>Minnesota</p>	<p>Minn. Stat. § 518B.01 – Court Jurisdiction Subd. 3. <i>Court Jurisdiction.</i> An application for relief under this section may be filed in the court having jurisdiction over dissolution actions, in the county of residence of either party, in the county in which a pending or completed family court proceeding involving the parties or their minor children was brought, or in the county in which the alleged domestic abuse occurred. There are no residency requirements that apply to a petition for an order for protection. In a jurisdiction which utilizes referees in dissolution actions, the court or judge may refer actions under this section to a referee to take and report the evidence in the action in the same manner and subject to the same limitations provided in section 518.13. Actions under this section shall be given docket priorities by the court.</p>	<p>Minn. Stat. § 518B.01 – Hearing on Application; Notice Subd. 5. <i>Hearing on application; notice.</i> (a) Upon receipt of the petition, the court shall order a hearing which shall be held not later than 14 days from the date of the order for hearing unless an ex parte order is issued. (b) If an ex parte order has been issued under subdivision 7 and the petitioner seeks only the relief under subdivision 7, paragraph (a), a hearing is not required unless: (1) the court declines to order the requested relief; or (2) one of the parties requests a hearing. (c) If an ex parte order has been issued under subdivision 7 and the petitioner seeks relief beyond that specified in subdivision 7, paragraph (a), or if the court declines to order relief requested by the petitioner, a hearing must be held within seven days. Personal service of the ex parte order may be made upon the respondent at any time up to 12 hours prior to the time set for the hearing, provided that the respondent at the hearing may request a continuance of up to five days if served fewer than five days prior to the hearing which continuance shall be granted unless there are compelling reasons not to. (d) If an ex parte order has been issued only granting relief under subdivision 7, paragraph (a), and the respondent</p>

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		<p>requests a hearing, the hearing shall be held within ten days of the court's receipt of the respondent's request. Service of the notice of hearing must be made upon the petitioner not less than five days prior to the hearing. The court shall serve the notice of hearing upon the petitioner by mail in the manner provided in the Rules of Civil Procedure for pleadings subsequent to a complaint and motions and shall also mail notice of the date and time of the hearing to the respondent. In the event that service cannot be completed in time to give the respondent or petitioner the minimum notice required under this subdivision, the court may set a new hearing date no more than five days later.</p> <p>(e) If for good cause shown either party is unable to proceed at the initial hearing and requests a continuance and the court finds that a continuance is appropriate, the hearing may be continued. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties and approved by the court, the continuance shall be for no more than five days. If the court grants the requested continuance, the court shall also issue a written order continuing all provisions of the ex parte order pending the issuance of an order after the hearing.</p> <p>(f) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this subdivision, service on the respondent may be made by one week published notice, as provided under section 645.11, provided the petitioner files with the court an affidavit stating that an attempt at personal service made by a sheriff or other law enforcement or corrections officer was unsuccessful because the respondent is avoiding service by concealment or otherwise, and that a copy of the petition and notice of hearing</p>

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		<p>has been mailed to the respondent at the respondent's residence or that the residence is not known to the petitioner. Service under this paragraph is complete seven days after publication. The court shall set a new hearing date if necessary to allow the respondent the five-day minimum notice required under paragraph (d).</p>
Mississippi	<p>MS Code § 93-21-5 – Jurisdiction and Venue (1) The municipal justice, county or chancery court shall have jurisdiction over proceedings under this chapter as provided in this chapter. The petitioner's right to relief under this chapter shall not be affected by his leaving the residence or household to avoid further abuse. (2) Venue shall be proper in any county or municipality where the respondent resides or in any county or municipality where the alleged abusive act or acts occurred. (3) If a petition for an order for protection from domestic abuse is filed in a court lacking proper venue, the court, upon objection of the respondent, shall transfer the action to the appropriate venue pursuant to other applicable law. (4) A record shall be made of any proceeding in justice or municipal court that involves domestic abuse.</p> <p>MS Code § 93-21-7 – Petition to Seek Domestic Abuse Protection Order; Proper Forum for Petition Alleging Domestic Abuse; Waiver of Filing Fees in Domestic Abuse Cases (1) Any person may seek a domestic abuse protection order for himself by filing a petition alleging abuse by the respondent. Any parent, adult household member, or next friend of the</p>	<p>MS Code § 93-21-11 – Notice and Hearing (1) Within ten (10) days of the filing of a petition under the provisions of this chapter, the court shall hold a hearing, at which time the petitioner must prove the allegation of abuse by a preponderance of the evidence. (2) The respondent shall be given notice of the filing of any petition and of the date, time and place set for the hearing by personal service of process. A court may conduct a hearing in the absence of the respondent after first ascertaining that the respondent was properly noticed of the hearing date, time and place.</p>

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	<p>abused person may seek a domestic abuse protection order on behalf of any minor children or any person alleged to be incompetent by filing a petition with the court alleging abuse by the respondent. Cases seeking relief under this chapter shall be priority cases on the court’s docket and the judge shall be immediately notified when a case is filed in order to provide for expedited proceedings.</p> <p>(2) A petition seeking a domestic abuse protection order may be filed in any of the following courts: municipal, justice, county or chancery. A chancery court shall not prohibit the filing of a petition which does not seek emergency relief on the basis that the petitioner did not first seek or obtain temporary relief in another court. A petition requesting emergency relief pending a hearing shall not be filed in chancery court unless specifically permitted by the chancellor under the circumstances or as a separate pleading in an ongoing chancery action between the parties. Nothing in this section shall:</p> <p>(a) Be construed to require consideration of emergency relief by a chancery court; or</p> <p>(b) Preclude a chancery court from entering an order of emergency relief.</p>	
Missouri	<p>MO ST §455.010 – Definition of Court (4) “Court”, the circuit or associate circuit judge or a family court commissioner;</p> <p>MO ST §455.015 – Venue</p>	<p>MO ST § 455.038 – Petitioner for Order of Protection, Notification of Service Every circuit clerk shall be responsible for providing information to individuals petitioning for ex parte orders of protection regarding notification of service of these orders of protection. Such notification to the petitioner is required if the petitioner has registered a telephone number with the victim</p>

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	<p>The petition shall be filed in the county where the petitioner resides, where the alleged incident of domestic violence occurred, or where the respondent may be served.</p>	<p>notification system, established under subsection 3 of section 650.310. The petitioner shall be informed of his or her option to receive notification of service of an ex parte order of protection on the respondent by the circuit clerk and shall be provided information on how to receive notification of service of ex parte orders of protection. The local law enforcement agency or any other government agency responsible for serving ex parte orders of protection shall enter service information into the Missouri uniform law enforcement system or future secure electronic databases that are intended for law enforcement use within twenty-four hours after the ex parte order is served on the respondent or shall notify the circuit clerk when no more service attempts are planned by that agency. The provisions of this section shall only apply to those circuit clerks able to access a statewide victim notification system designed to provide notification of service of orders of protection.</p> <p>MO ST §455.035 – Protection Orders – Ex Parte 1. Upon the filing of a verified petition pursuant to sections 455.010 to 455.085 and for good cause shown in the petition, the court may immediately issue an ex parte order of protection. An immediate and present danger of domestic violence to the petitioner or the child on whose behalf the petition is filed shall constitute good cause for purposes of this section. An ex parte order of protection entered by the court shall take effect when entered and shall remain in effect until there is valid service of process and a hearing is held on the motion. The court shall deny the ex parte order and dismiss the</p>

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		<p>petition if the petitioner is not authorized to seek relief pursuant to section 455.020.</p> <p>2. Failure to serve an ex parte order of protection on the respondent shall not affect the validity or enforceability of such order. If the respondent is less than seventeen years of age, unless otherwise emancipated, service of process shall be made upon a custodial parent or guardian of the respondent, or upon a guardian ad litem appointed by the court, requiring that the person appear and bring the respondent before the court at the time and place stated.</p> <p>3. If an ex parte order is entered and the respondent is less than seventeen years of age, the court shall transfer the case to juvenile court for a hearing on a full order of protection. The court shall appoint a guardian ad litem for any such respondent not represented by a parent or guardian.</p>
Montana	<p>MT ST §40-15-301 – Jurisdiction and Venue</p> <p>(1) District courts, justices' courts, municipal courts, and city courts have concurrent jurisdiction to hear and issue orders under 40-15-201.</p> <p>(2) When a dissolution of marriage or parenting action involving the parties is pending in district court, a person may file a petition for an order of protection in a justice's, municipal, or city court only if the district court judge assigned to that case is unavailable or if the petitioner, to escape further abuse, left the county where the abuse occurred. The petitioner shall provide a copy of relevant district court documents to the justice's, municipal, or city court, along with the petition. The justice of the peace, municipal court judge, or city court judge</p>	<p>MT ST §40-15-201 – Temporary Order of Protection</p> <p>(1) A petitioner may seek a temporary order of protection from a court listed in 40-15-301. The petitioner shall file a sworn petition that states that the petitioner is in reasonable apprehension of bodily injury or is a victim of one of the offenses listed in 40-15-102, has a relationship to the respondent if required by 40-15-102, and is in danger of harm if the court does not issue a temporary order of protection immediately.</p> <p>(3) If the petitioner has fled the parties' residence, notice of the petitioner's new residence must be withheld, except by order of the court for good cause shown.</p>

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	<p>shall immediately certify the pleadings to the original district court after signing an order of protection under this subsection. The district court shall conduct the hearing unless both parties and both courts agree that the hearing may be conducted in the court of limited jurisdiction. If the district court is unable to conduct a hearing within 20 days of receipt of the certified pleadings, it shall conduct a hearing within 45 days of the receipt of the pleadings, unless the hearing is continued at the request of either party for good cause or by the court. If the hearing is continued, the order of protection must remain in effect until the court conducts the hearing.</p> <p>(3) If one of the parties to an order of protection files for dissolution of marriage or files a parenting action after the order of protection is filed but before the hearing is conducted, the hearing must be conducted in the court in which the order of protection was filed. Either party may appeal or remove the matter to the district court prior to or after the hearing. If the district court is unable to conduct a hearing within 20 days of receipt of the certified pleadings, the district court shall conduct a hearing within 45 days of receipt of the pleadings. The hearing may be continued at the request of either party for good cause or by the court. If the hearing is continued, the order of protection must remain in effect until the court conducts the hearing.</p> <p>(4) An action brought under this chapter may be filed in the county where the petitioner currently or temporarily resides, the county where the respondent resides, or the county where the abuse occurred. There is no minimum length of residency required to file a petition under this chapter.</p>	<p>(4) The court may, without requiring prior notice to the respondent, issue an immediate temporary order of protection for up to 20 days if the court finds, on the basis of the petitioner’s sworn petition or other evidence, that harm may result to the petitioner if an order is not issued before the 20-day period for responding has elapsed.</p> <p>(5) A temporary order of protection issued pursuant to this section must conspicuously bear the following: “Violation of this order is a criminal offense under 45-5-626 and may also be a criminal offense under 45-5-220.”</p> <p>MT ST §40-15-202 – Order of Protection – Hearing Evidence</p> <p>(1) A hearing must be conducted within 20 days from the date that the court issues a temporary order of protection. The hearing date may be continued at the request of either party for good cause or by the court. If the hearing date is continued, the temporary order of protection must remain in effect until the court conducts a hearing. At the hearing, the court shall determine whether good cause exists for the temporary order of protection to be continued, amended, or made permanent.</p> <p>(2) The respondent may request an emergency hearing before the end of the 20-day period by filing an affidavit that demonstrates that the respondent has an urgent need for the emergency hearing. An emergency hearing must be set within 3 working days of the filing of the affidavit.</p> <p>MT ST §40-15-303 – Registration of Orders</p> <p>(1) The clerk of court, justice of the peace, municipal court judge, or city court judge shall, within 24 hours of receiving</p>

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	<p>(5) The right to petition for relief may not be denied because the petitioner has vacated the residence or household to avoid abuse.</p> <p>(6) An order of protection issued under this section is effective throughout the state. Courts and law enforcement officials shall give full faith and credit to all orders of protection issued within the state.</p> <p>(7) A certified copy of an order of protection from another state, along with proof of service, may be filed in a Montana court with jurisdiction over orders of protection in the county where the petitioner resides. If properly filed in Montana, an order of protection issued in another state must be enforced in the same manner as an order of protection issued in Montana.</p>	<p>proof of service of an order under 40-15-201, 40-15-204, or 40-15-301, mail a copy of the order or any extension, modification, or termination of the order, along with a copy of the proof of service, to the appropriate law enforcement agencies designated in the order, which shall, within 24 hours after receipt of the order, enter the order into the database of the national crime information center of the United States department of justice and may enter the order into any existing state or other federal registry of protection orders, in accordance with applicable law.</p> <p>(2) Law enforcement agencies shall establish procedures, using an existing system for warrant verification and the database of the national crime information center of the United States department of justice, to ensure that peace officers at the scene of an alleged violation of an order of protection are informed of the existence and terms of the order.</p>
Nebraska	<p>NE ST § 42-924 – Protection Order; When Authorized; Term</p> <p>(2) Petitions for protection orders shall be filed with the clerk of the district court, and the proceeding may be heard by the county court or the district court as provided in section 25-2740. A petition for a protection order may not be withdrawn except upon order of the court.</p>	<p>NE ST § 42-925 – Ex Parte Protection; Duration; Notice Requirements</p> <p>(1) An order issued under section 42-924 may be issued ex parte to the respondent if it reasonably appears from the specific facts included in the affidavit that the petitioner will be in immediate danger of abuse before the matter can be heard on notice. If an order is issued ex parte, such order is a temporary order and the court shall forthwith cause notice of the petition and order to be given to the respondent. The court shall also cause a form to request a show-cause hearing to be served upon the respondent. If the respondent wishes to appear and show cause why the order should not remain in</p>

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		<p>effect, he or she shall affix his or her current address, telephone number, and signature to the form and return it to the clerk of the district court within ten business days after service upon him or her. Upon receipt of a timely request for a show-cause hearing, the request of the petitioner, or upon the court’s own motion, the court shall immediately schedule a show-cause hearing to be held within thirty days after the receipt of the request for a show-cause hearing and shall notify the petitioner and respondent of the hearing date. The petition and affidavit shall be deemed to have been offered into evidence at any show-cause hearing. The petition and affidavit shall be admitted into evidence unless specifically excluded by the court. If the respondent appears at the hearing and shows cause why such order should not remain in effect, the court shall rescind the temporary order.</p> <p>(2) A temporary ex parte order shall be affirmed and deemed the final protection order and service of the temporary ex parte order shall be notice of the final protection order if the respondent has been properly served with the temporary ex parte order and:</p> <p>(a) The respondent fails to request a show-cause hearing within ten business days after service upon him or her and no hearing was requested by the petitioner or upon the court’s own motion;</p> <p>(b) The respondent has been properly served with notice of any hearing requested by the respondent, the petitioner, or upon the court’s own motion and fails to appear at such hearing; or</p> <p>(c) The respondent has been properly served with notice of any hearing requested by the respondent, the petitioner, or upon</p>

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		<p>the court’s own motion and the protection order was not dismissed at the hearing.</p> <p>(3) If an order under section 42-924 is not issued ex parte, the court shall immediately schedule an evidentiary hearing to be held within fourteen days after the filing of the petition, and the court shall cause notice of the hearing to be given to the petitioner and the respondent. Any notice provided to the respondent shall include notification that a court may treat a petition for a domestic abuse protection order as a petition for a harassment protection order or a sexual assault protection order if it appears from the facts that such other protection order is more appropriate and that the respondent shall have an opportunity to show cause as to why such protection order should not be entered. If the respondent does not appear at the hearing and show cause why such order should not be issued, the court shall issue a final protection order.</p> <p>NE ST § 42-926 – Protective Order; Copies; Distribution; Sheriff; Duties; Dismissal or Modification; Clerk of Court; Duties; Notice Requirements</p> <p>(1) Upon the issuance of a temporary ex parte or final protection order under section 42-925, the clerk of the court shall forthwith provide the petitioner, without charge, with two certified copies of such order. The clerk of the court shall also forthwith provide the local police department or local law enforcement agency and the local sheriff’s office, without charge, with one copy each of such order and one copy each of the sheriff’s return thereon. The clerk of the court shall also</p>

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		<p>forthwith provide a copy of the protection order to the sheriff’s office in the county where the respondent may be personally served together with instructions for service. Upon receipt of the order and instructions for service, such sheriff’s office shall forthwith serve the protection order upon the respondent and file its return thereon with the clerk of the court which issued the protection order within fourteen days of the issuance of the protection order. If any protection order is dismissed or modified by the court, the clerk of the court shall forthwith provide the local police department or local law enforcement agency and the local sheriff’s office, without charge, with one copy each of the order of dismissal or modification. If the respondent has notice as described in subsection (2) of this section, further service under this subsection is unnecessary.</p> <p>(2) If the respondent was present at a hearing convened pursuant to section 42-925 and the protection order was not dismissed, the respondent shall be deemed to have notice by the court at such hearing that the protection order will be granted and remain in effect and further service of notice described in subsection (1) of this section is not required for purposes of prosecution under subsection (4) of section 42-924.(3) When provided by the petitioner, the court shall make confidential numeric victim identification information, including social security numbers and dates of birth, available to appropriate criminal justice agencies engaged in protection order enforcement efforts. Such agencies shall maintain the confidentiality of this information, except for entry into state and federal data bases for protection order enforcement.</p>

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Nevada	<p>NV Rev St §64.010 – Jurisdiction Justice Courts have jurisdiction over domestic violence-related protective orders.</p>	<p>NV Rev St §33.060 –Notice of Order to Law Enforcement Agency; Duty to Serve and Enforce Order without Charge; No Charge for Copy of Order for Applicant and Adverse Party</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The court shall transmit, by the end of the next business day after the order is issued, a copy of the temporary or extended order to the appropriate law enforcement agency which has jurisdiction over the residence, school, child care facility or other provider of child care, or place of employment of the applicant or the minor child. 2. The court shall order the appropriate law enforcement agency to serve, without charge, the adverse party personally with the temporary order and to file with or mail to the clerk of the court proof of service by the end of the next business day after service is made. Service of an application for an extended order and the notice of hearing thereon must be served upon the adverse party: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Pursuant to the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure; or (b) In the manner provided in NRS 33.065. 3. A law enforcement agency shall enforce a temporary or extended order without regard to the county in which the order was issued. 4. The clerk of the court shall issue, without fee, a copy of the temporary or extended order to the applicant and the adverse party. <p>NV Rev St §33.065 – Alternative Method of Service</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) If the current address where the adverse party resides is unknown and the law enforcement agency has made at least two attempts to personally serve the adverse party at the

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		<p>adverse party’s current place of employment, the law enforcement agency or a person designated by the law enforcement agency may serve the adverse party by:</p> <p>(a) Delivering a copy of the application for an extended order, the notice of hearing thereon and a copy of the temporary order to the current place of employment of the adverse party; and</p> <p>(b) Thereafter, mailing a copy of the application for an extended order, the notice of hearing thereon and a copy of the temporary order to the adverse party at the adverse party’s current place of employment.</p> <p>(2) Delivery pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1 must be made by leaving a copy of the documents specified at the current place of employment of the adverse party with the manager of the department of human resources or another similar person. Such a person shall:</p> <p>(a) Accept service of the documents and make a reasonable effort to deliver the documents to the adverse party;</p> <p>(b) Identify another appropriate person who will accept service of the documents and who shall make a reasonable effort to deliver the documents to the adverse party; or</p> <p>(c) Contact the adverse party and arrange for the adverse party to be present at the place of employment to accept service of the documents personally.</p> <p>(3) After delivering the documents to the place of employment of the adverse party, a copy of the documents must be mailed to the adverse party by first-class mail to the place of employment of the adverse party in care of the employer.</p> <p>(4) The adverse party shall be deemed to have been served 10</p>

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		<p>days after the date on which the documents are mailed to the adverse party.</p> <p>(5) Upon completion of service pursuant to this section, the law enforcement agency or the person designated by the law enforcement agency who served the adverse party in the manner set forth in this section shall file with or mail to the clerk of the court proof of service in this manner.</p>
<p>New Hampshire</p>	<p>NH Rev. St. Sec. §173-B:2 – Jurisdiction and Venue</p> <p>I. The district division and the judicial branch family division of the circuit courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction over all proceedings under this chapter.</p> <p>II. If the plaintiff has left the household or premises to avoid further abuse, the plaintiff shall have the option to commence proceedings pursuant to RSA 173-B:3 in the county or district where the plaintiff temporarily resides.</p> <p>III. Proceedings under this chapter may be transferred to another court upon the motion of any party or of the court as the interests of justice or the convenience of the parties may require.</p>	<p>NH Rev. St. Sec. §173-B:8 – Notification</p> <p>I. A copy of any order made under this chapter which prohibits any person from abusing another shall be promptly transmitted to the local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction to enforce such order.</p> <p>II. Temporary orders shall be promptly served on the defendant by a peace officer. Subsequent orders shall be sent to the defendant's last address of record. The defendant shall be responsible for informing the court of any changes of address. Law enforcement agencies shall establish procedures whereby a peace officer at the scene of an alleged violation of such an order may be informed of the existence and terms of such order.</p> <p>III. Any court-ordered changes or modifications of the order shall be effective upon issuance of such changes or modifications, and shall be mailed or otherwise provided to the appropriate local law enforcement agency and transmitted to the department of safety within 24 hours of the entry of such changes or modifications.</p> <p>NH Rev. St. Sec. §173-B:8 – Temporary Relief</p>

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		<p>I. Upon a showing of an immediate and present danger of abuse, the court may enter temporary orders to protect the plaintiff with or without actual notice to defendant. The court may issue such temporary orders by telephone or facsimile. Such telephonically issued orders shall be made by a circuit court judge to a law enforcement officer, shall be valid in any jurisdiction in the state, and shall be effective until the close of the next regular court business day. Such orders shall be returnable to the circuit court where the plaintiff resides or to which the plaintiff has fled, unless otherwise ordered by the issuing judge. If non-telephonic temporary orders are made ex parte, the party against whom such relief is issued may file a written request with the clerk of the court and request a hearing on such orders. Such hearing shall be held no less than 3 business days and no more than 5 business days after the request is received by the clerk. Such hearings may constitute the final hearing described in RSA 173-B:3, VII. Such temporary relief may direct the defendant to relinquish to a peace officer any and all firearms and ammunition in the control, ownership, or possession of the defendant, or any other person on behalf of the defendant for the duration of the protective order.</p>
New Jersey	<p>NJ Rev Stat §2C:25-28 – Filing Complaint Alleging Domestic Violence in Family Part; Proceeding a. A victim may file a complaint alleging the commission of an act of domestic violence with the Family Part of the Chancery Division of the Superior Court in conformity with the Rules of Court. The court shall not dismiss any complaint or delay disposition of a case because the victim has left the residence</p>	<p>NJ Rev Stat §2C:25-29 – Hearing Procedures; Relief a. A hearing shall be held in the Family Part of the Chancery Division of the Superior Court within 10 days of the filing of a complaint pursuant to section 12 of P.L.1991, c.261 (C.2C:25-28) in the county where the ex parte restraints were ordered, unless good cause is shown for the hearing to be held elsewhere. A copy of the complaint shall be served on the</p>

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	<p>to avoid further incidents of domestic violence. Filing a complaint pursuant to this section shall not prevent the filing of a criminal complaint for the same act.</p> <p>On weekends, holidays and other times when the court is closed, a victim may file a complaint before a judge of the Family Part of the Chancery Division of the Superior Court or a municipal court judge who shall be assigned to accept complaints and issue emergency, ex parte relief in the form of temporary restraining orders pursuant to this act.</p> <p>A plaintiff may apply for relief under this section in a court having jurisdiction over the place where the alleged act of domestic violence occurred, where the defendant resides, or where the plaintiff resides or is sheltered, and the court shall follow the same procedures applicable to other emergency applications. Criminal complaints filed pursuant to this act shall be investigated and prosecuted in the jurisdiction where the offense is alleged to have occurred. Contempt complaints filed pursuant to N.J.S.2C:29-9 shall be prosecuted in the county where the contempt is alleged to have been committed and a copy of the contempt complaint shall be forwarded to the court that issued the order alleged to have been violated.</p> <p>b. The court shall waive any requirement that the petitioner's place of residence appear on the complaint.</p> <p>c. The clerk of the court, or other person designated by the court, shall assist the parties in completing any forms necessary for the filing of a summons, complaint, answer or other pleading.</p> <p>d. Summons and complaint forms shall be readily available at the clerk's office, at the municipal courts and at municipal and</p>	<p>defendant in conformity with the Rules of Court. If a criminal complaint arising out of the same incident which is the subject matter of a complaint brought under P.L.1981, c.426 (C.2C:25-1 et seq.) or P.L.1991, c.261 (C.2C:25-17 et seq.) has been filed, testimony given by the plaintiff or defendant in the domestic violence matter shall not be used in the simultaneous or subsequent criminal proceeding against the defendant, other than domestic violence contempt matters and where it would otherwise be admissible hearsay under the rules of evidence that govern where a party is unavailable. At the hearing the standard for proving the allegations in the complaint shall be by a preponderance of the evidence.</p> <p>c. Notice of orders issued pursuant to this section shall be sent by the clerk of the Family Part of the Chancery Division of the Superior Court or other person designated by the court to the appropriate chiefs of police, members of the State Police and any other appropriate law enforcement agency.</p> <p>d. Upon good cause shown, any final order may be dissolved or modified upon application to the Family Part of the Chancery Division of the Superior Court, but only if the judge who dissolves or modifies the order is the same judge who entered the order, or has available a complete record of the hearing or hearings on which the order was based.</p> <p>e. Prior to the issuance of any order pursuant to this section, the court shall order that a search be made of the domestic violence central registry.</p>

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	<p>State police stations.</p> <p>f. A plaintiff may seek emergency, ex parte relief in the nature of a temporary restraining order. A municipal court judge or a judge of the Family Part of the Chancery Division of the Superior Court may enter an ex parte order when necessary to protect the life, health or well-being of a victim on whose behalf the relief is sought.</p>	
<p>New Mexico</p>	<p>N.M. St. §40-13-2 – Definition of Court C. "court" means the district court of the judicial district where an alleged victim of domestic abuse resides or is found.</p> <p>N.M. St. §40-13-3 – Petition for Order of Protection A victim of domestic abuse may petition the court under the Family Violence Protection Act for an order of protection.</p>	<p>N.M. St. §40-13-5 – Order of Protection; Contents; Remedies A. Upon the filing of a petition for order of protection, the court shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) immediately grant an ex parte temporary order of protection without bond if there is probable cause from the specific facts shown by the affidavit or by the petition to give the judge reason to believe that an act of domestic abuse has occurred; (2) cause the temporary order of protection together with notice of hearing to be served immediately on the alleged perpetrator of the domestic abuse; and (3) within ten days after the granting of the temporary order of protection, hold a hearing on the question of continuing the order; or (4) if an ex parte order is not granted, serve notice to appear upon the parties and hold a hearing on the petition for order of protection within seventy-two hours after the filing of the petition; provided if notice of hearing cannot be served within seventy-two hours, the temporary order of protection shall be automatically extended for ten days.

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		<p>N.M. St. §40-13-4 – <i>Temporary Order of Protection; Hearing; Dismissal</i></p> <p>A. Upon the filing of a petition for order of protection, the court shall:</p> <p>(1) immediately grant an ex parte temporary order of protection without bond if there is probable cause from the specific facts shown by the affidavit or by the petition to give the judge reason to believe that an act of domestic abuse has occurred;</p> <p>(2) cause the temporary order of protection together with notice of hearing to be served immediately on the alleged perpetrator of the domestic abuse; and</p> <p>(3) within ten days after the granting of the temporary order of protection, hold a hearing on the question of continuing the order; or</p> <p>(4) if an ex parte order is not granted, serve notice to appear upon the parties and hold a hearing on the petition for order of protection within seventy-two hours after the filing of the petition; provided if notice of hearing cannot be served within seventy-two hours, the temporary order of protection shall be automatically extended for ten days.</p> <p>B. If the court grants a temporary order of protection, it may award temporary custody and visitation of any children involved when appropriate.</p> <p>C. Except for petitions alleging stalking or sexual assault, if the court finds that the alleged perpetrator is not a household member, the court shall dismiss the petition.</p>

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		<p>N.M. St. §40-13-6 – Service of Order; Duration; Penalty; Remedies Not Exclusive</p> <p>A. An order of protection granted under the Family Violence Protection Act shall be filed with the clerk of the court, and a copy shall be sent by the clerk to the local law enforcement agency. The order shall be personally served upon the restrained party, unless the restrained party or the restrained party's attorney was present at the time the order was issued. The order shall be filed and served without cost to the protected party.</p> <p>B. A local law enforcement agency receiving an order of protection from the clerk of the court that was issued under the Family Violence Protection Act shall have the order entered in the national crime information center's order of protection file within seventy-two hours of receipt. This does not include temporary orders of protection entered pursuant to the provisions of Section 40-13-4 NMSA 1978.</p>
New York	<p>N.Y. FAMILY CT ACT § 812 – <i>Jurisdiction</i></p> <p>1. Jurisdiction. The family court and the criminal courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction over any proceeding concerning acts which would constitute disorderly conduct, unlawful dissemination or publication of an intimate image, harassment in the first degree, harassment in the second degree, aggravated harassment in the second degree, sexual misconduct, forcible touching, sexual abuse in the third degree, sexual abuse in the second degree as set forth in subdivision one of section 130.60 of the penal law, stalking in the first degree, stalking in the second degree, stalking in the third</p>	<p>N.Y. FAMILY CT ACT § 825 – <i>Issuance of Summons</i></p> <p>On the filing of a petition under this article, the court may cause a copy of the petition and a summons to be issued, requiring the respondent to appear at the court at a time and place to answer the petition.</p> <p>N.Y. FAMILY CT ACT § 826 – <i>Service of Summons</i></p> <p>(a) Unless the court issues a warrant pursuant to section eight hundred twenty-seven of this part, service of a summons and petition shall be made by delivery of a true copy thereof to the person summoned at least twenty-four hours before the time</p>

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	<p>degree, stalking in the fourth degree, criminal mischief, menacing in the second degree, menacing in the third degree, reckless endangerment, criminal obstruction of breathing or blood circulation, strangulation in the second degree, strangulation in the first degree, assault in the second degree, assault in the third degree, an attempted assault, identity theft in the first degree, identity theft in the second degree, identity theft in the third degree, grand larceny in the fourth degree, grand larceny in the third degree, coercion in the second degree or coercion in the third degree as set forth in subdivisions one, two and three of section 135.60 of the penal law between spouses or former spouses, or between parent and child or between members of the same family or household except that if the respondent would not be criminally responsible by reason of age pursuant to section 30.00 of the penal law, then the family court shall have exclusive jurisdiction over such proceeding. Notwithstanding a complainant’s election to proceed in family court, the criminal court shall not be divested of jurisdiction to hear a family offense proceeding pursuant to this section. In any proceeding pursuant to this article, a court shall not deny an order of protection, or dismiss a petition, solely on the basis that the acts or events alleged are not relatively contemporaneous with the date of the petition, the conclusion of the fact-finding or the conclusion of the dispositional hearing.</p> <p>N.Y. FAMILY CT ACT § 818 – Venue Proceedings under this article may be originated in the county in which the act or acts referred to in the petition allegedly</p>	<p>stated therein for appearance. If so requested by the respondent, the court shall not proceed with the hearing or proceeding earlier than three days after such service. (b) If after reasonable effort, personal service is not made, the court may at any stage in the proceedings make an order providing for substituted service in the manner provided for substituted service in civil process in courts of record.</p>

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	<p>occurred or in which the family or household resides or in which any party resides. For the purposes of this section, residence shall include any residential program for victims of domestic violence, as defined in subdivision four of section four hundred fifty-nine-a of the social services law, or facility which provides shelter to homeless persons or families on an emergency or temporary basis.</p>	
<p>North Carolina</p>	<p>N.C. Gen Stat. § 50B-2 – Institution of Civil Action; Motion for Emergency Relief; Temporary Orders; Temporary Custody (a) Any person residing in this State may seek relief under this Chapter by filing a civil action or by filing a motion in any existing action filed under Chapter 50 of the General Statutes alleging acts of domestic violence against himself or herself or a minor child who resides with or is in the custody of such person. Any aggrieved party entitled to relief under this Chapter may file a civil action and proceed pro se, without the assistance of legal counsel. The district court division of the General Court of Justice shall have original jurisdiction over actions instituted under this Chapter. Any action for a domestic violence protective order requires that a summons be issued and served. The summons issued pursuant to this Chapter shall require the defendant to answer within 10 days of the date of service. Attachments to the summons shall include the complaint, notice of hearing, any temporary or ex parte order that has been issued, and other papers through the appropriate law enforcement agency where the defendant is to be served. In compliance with the federal Violence Against Women Act, no court costs or attorneys’ fees shall be assessed</p>	<p>N.C. Gen Stat. § 50B-2 – Institution of Civil Action; Motion for Emergency Relief; Temporary Orders; Temporary Custody (b) <i>Emergency Relief.</i> A party may move the court for emergency relief if he or she believes there is a danger of serious and immediate injury to himself or herself or a minor child. A hearing on a motion for emergency relief, where no ex parte order is entered, shall be held after five days’ notice of the hearing to the other party or after five days from the date of service of process on the other party, whichever occurs first, provided, however, that no hearing shall be required if the service of process is not completed on the other party. If the party is proceeding pro se and does not request an ex parte hearing, the clerk shall set a date for hearing and issue a notice of hearing within the time periods provided in this subsection, and shall effect service of the summons, complaint, notice, and other papers through the appropriate law enforcement agency where the defendant is to be served. (c) <i>Ex Parte Orders.</i> (1) Prior to the hearing, if it clearly appears to the court from specific facts shown, that there is a danger of acts of domestic violence against the aggrieved party or a minor child, the court</p>

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	<p>for the filing, issuance, registration, or service of a protective order or petition for a protective order or witness subpoena, except as provided in G.S. 1A-1, Rule 11.</p>	<p>may enter orders as it deems necessary to protect the aggrieved party or minor children from those acts.</p> <p>(2) A temporary order for custody ex parte and prior to service of process and notice shall not be entered unless the court finds that the child is exposed to a substantial risk of physical or emotional injury or sexual abuse.</p> <p>(3) If the court finds that the child is exposed to a substantial risk of physical or emotional injury or sexual abuse, upon request of the aggrieved party, the court shall consider and may order the other party to (i) stay away from a minor child, or (ii) return a minor child to, or not remove a minor child from, the physical care of a parent or person in loco parentis, if the court finds that the order is in the best interest of the minor child and is necessary for the safety of the minor child.</p> <p>(4) If the court determines that it is in the best interest of the minor child for the other party to have contact with the minor child or children, the court shall issue an order designed to protect the safety and well-being of the minor child and the aggrieved party. The order shall specify the terms of contact between the other party and the minor child and may include a specific schedule of time and location of exchange of the minor child, supervision by a third party or supervised visitation center, and any other conditions that will ensure both the well-being of the minor child and the aggrieved party.</p> <p>(5) Upon the issuance of an ex parte order under this subsection, a hearing shall be held within 10 days from the date of issuance of the order or within seven days from the date of service of process on the other party, whichever occurs later. A continuance shall be limited to one extension of no</p>

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		<p>more than 10 days unless all parties consent or good cause is shown. The hearing shall have priority on the court calendar.</p> <p>(6) If an aggrieved party acting pro se requests ex parte relief, the clerk of superior court shall schedule an ex parte hearing with the district court division of the General Court of Justice within 72 hours of the filing for said relief, or by the end of the next day on which the district court is in session in the county in which the action was filed, whichever shall first occur. If the district court is not in session in said county, the aggrieved party may contact the clerk of superior court in any other county within the same judicial district who shall schedule an ex parte hearing with the district court division of the General Court of Justice by the end of the next day on which said court division is in session in that county.</p> <p>(7) Upon the issuance of an ex parte order under this subsection, if the party is proceeding pro se, the Clerk shall set a date for hearing and issue a notice of hearing within the time periods provided in this subsection, and shall effect service of the summons, complaint, notice, order and other papers through the appropriate law enforcement agency where the defendant is to be served.</p> <p>(c1) <i>Ex Parte Orders by Authorized Magistrate.</i> The chief district court judge may authorize a magistrate or magistrates to hear any motions for emergency relief ex parte. Prior to the hearing, if the magistrate determines that at the time the party is seeking emergency relief ex parte the district court is not in session and a district court judge is not and will not be available to hear the motion for a period of four or more hours, the motion may be heard by the magistrate. If it clearly</p>

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		<p>appears to the magistrate from specific facts shown that there is a danger of acts of domestic violence against the aggrieved party or a minor child, the magistrate may enter orders as it deems necessary to protect the aggrieved party or minor children from those acts, except that a temporary order for custody ex parte and prior to service of process and notice shall not be entered unless the magistrate finds that the child is exposed to a substantial risk of physical or emotional injury or sexual abuse. If the magistrate finds that the child is exposed to a substantial risk of physical or emotional injury or sexual abuse, upon request of the aggrieved party, the magistrate shall consider and may order the other party to stay away from a minor child, or to return a minor child to, or not remove a minor child from, the physical care of a parent or person in loco parentis, if the magistrate finds that the order is in the best interest of the minor child and is necessary for the safety of the minor child. If the magistrate determines that it is in the best interest of the minor child for the other party to have contact with the minor child or children, the magistrate shall issue an order designed to protect the safety and well-being of the minor child and the aggrieved party. The order shall specify the terms of contact between the other party and the minor child and may include a specific schedule of time and location of exchange of the minor child, supervision by a third party or supervised visitation center, and any other conditions that will ensure both the well-being of the minor child and the aggrieved party. An ex parte order entered under this subsection shall expire and the magistrate shall schedule an ex parte hearing before a district court judge by the end of the</p>

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		<p>next day on which the district court is in session in the county in which the action was filed. Ex parte orders entered by the district court judge pursuant to this subsection shall be entered and scheduled in accordance with subsection (c) of this section.</p> <p>(c2) The authority granted to authorized magistrates to award temporary child custody pursuant to subsection (c1) of this section and pursuant to G.S. 50B-3(a)(4) is granted subject to custody rules to be established by the supervising chief district judge of each judicial district.</p> <p>(d) <i>Pro Se Forms.</i> The clerk of superior court of each county shall provide to pro se complainants all forms that are necessary or appropriate to enable them to proceed pro se pursuant to this section. The clerk shall, whenever feasible, provide a private area for complainants to fill out forms and make inquiries. The clerk shall provide a supply of pro se forms to authorized magistrates who shall make the forms available to complainants seeking relief under subsection (c1) of this section.</p> <p>(e) All documents filed, issued, registered, or served in an action under this Chapter relating to an ex parte, emergency, or permanent domestic violence protective order may be filed electronically. Hearings held to consider ex parte relief pursuant to subsection (c) of this section may be held via video conference. Hearings held to consider emergency or permanent relief pursuant to subsections (a) or (b) of this section shall not be held via video conference.</p>
North Dakota	N.D. Cent. Code § 14-07.1-02 – <i>Domestic Violence Protection Order</i>	N.D. Cent. Code § 14-07.1-02 – <i>Domestic Violence Protection Order</i>

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	<p>1. An action for a protection order commenced by a verified application alleging the existence of domestic violence may be brought in district court by any family or household member or by any other person if the court determines that the relationship between that person and the alleged abusing person is sufficient to warrant the issuance of a domestic violence protection order. An action may be brought under this section, regardless of whether a petition for legal separation, annulment, or divorce has been filed.</p> <p>9. Upon the application of an individual residing within the state, a court may issue a domestic violence protection order or an ex parte temporary protection order under this chapter even though the actions constituting domestic violence occurred exclusively outside the state. In these cases, a respondent is subject to the personal jurisdiction of this state upon entry into this state. If the domestic violence justifying the issuance of a protection order under this chapter occurred exclusively outside the state, the relief that may be granted is limited to an order restraining the party from having contact with or committing acts of domestic violence on another person in this state.</p>	<p>2. Upon receipt of the application, the court shall order a hearing to be held not later than fourteen days from the date of the hearing order, or at a later date if good cause is shown.</p> <p>3. Service must be made upon the respondent at least five days prior to the hearing. If service cannot be made, the court may set a new date.</p> <p>4. Upon a showing of actual or imminent domestic violence, the court may enter a protection order after due notice and full hearing. The relief provided by the court may include any or all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Restraining any party from threatening, molesting, injuring, harassing, or having contact with any other person. b. Excluding either the respondent or any person with whom the respondent lives from the dwelling they share, from the residence of another person against whom the domestic violence is occurring, or from a domestic violence care facility, if this exclusion is necessary to the physical or mental well-being of the applicant or others. c. Awarding temporary custody or establishing temporary visitation rights with regard to minor children. d. Recommending or requiring that either or both parties undergo counseling with a domestic violence program or other agency that provides professional services that the court deems appropriate. The court may request a report from the designated agency within a time period established by the court. The costs of the court-ordered initial counseling assessment and subsequent reports must be borne by the parties or, if indigent, by the respondent's county of residence.

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		<p>e. Requiring a party to pay such support as may be necessary for the support of a party and any minor children of the parties and reasonable attorney's fees and costs.</p> <p>f. Awarding temporary use of personal property, including motor vehicles, to either party.</p> <p>g. Requiring the respondent to surrender for safekeeping any firearm or other specified dangerous weapon, as defined in section 12.1-01-04, in the respondent's immediate possession or control or subject to the respondent's immediate control, if the court has probable cause to believe that the respondent is likely to use, display, or threaten to use the firearm or other dangerous weapon in any further acts of violence. If so ordered, the respondent shall surrender the firearm or other dangerous weapon to the sheriff, or the sheriff's designee, of the county in which the respondent resides or to the chief of police, or the chief's designee, of the city in which the respondent resides in the manner and at the time and place determined by that law enforcement officer. If the firearm or other dangerous weapon is not surrendered, the law enforcement officer may arrest the respondent pursuant to section 14-07.1-11 and take possession of the firearm or other dangerous weapon.</p> <p>5. A court of competent jurisdiction may issue a dual protection order restricting both parties involved in a domestic violence dispute if each party has commenced an action pursuant to subsection 1 and the court, after a hearing, has made specific written findings of fact that both parties committed acts of domestic violence and that neither party acted in self-defense. The order must clearly define the responsibilities and</p>

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		<p>restrictions placed upon each party so that a law enforcement officer may readily determine which party has violated the order if a violation is alleged to have occurred.</p> <p>6. The court may amend its order or agreement at any time upon subsequent petition filed by either party.</p> <p>7. No order or agreement under this section affects title to any real property in any matter.</p> <p>8. The petition for an order for protection must contain a statement listing each civil or criminal action involving both parties.</p> <p>N.D. Cent. Code § 14-07.1-08 – Emergency Relief When the court is unavailable an application may be filed before a local magistrate, as defined by subsection 3 of section 29-01-14, who may grant relief in accordance with section 14-07.1-03, upon good cause shown in an ex parte proceeding, if it is deemed necessary to protect the applicant or others from domestic violence. Immediate and present danger of domestic violence to the applicant or others constitutes good cause for purposes of this section. Any order issued under this section expires seventy-two hours after its issuance, unless continued by the court, or the local magistrate in the event of continuing unavailability of the court. At that time, the applicant may seek a temporary order from the court. Any order issued under this section and any documentation in support of the order must be immediately certified to the court. The certification to the court has the effect of commencing proceedings under section 14-07.1-02.</p>

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Ohio	<p>Ohio R.C. §3113.31 – Definition of Court (A)(2) "Court" means the domestic relations division of the court of common pleas in counties that have a domestic relations division and the court of common pleas in counties that do not have a domestic relations division, or the juvenile division of the court of common pleas of the county in which the person to be protected by a protection order issued or a consent agreement approved under this section resides if the respondent is less than eighteen years of age.</p>	<p>Ohio R.C. §3113.31 – Domestic Violence Definitions; Hearings (D)(1) If a person who files a petition pursuant to this section requests an ex parte order, the court shall hold an ex parte hearing on the same day that the petition is filed. The court, for good cause shown at the ex parte hearing, may enter any temporary orders, with or without bond, including, but not limited to, an order described in division (E)(1)(a), (b), or (c) of this section, that the court finds necessary to protect the family or household member or the person with whom the respondent is or was in a dating relationship from domestic violence. Immediate and present danger of domestic violence to the family or household member or to the person with whom the respondent is or was in a dating relationship constitutes good cause for purposes of this section. Immediate and present danger includes, but is not limited to, situations in which the respondent has threatened the family or household member or person with whom the respondent is or was in a dating relationship with bodily harm, in which the respondent has threatened the family or household member or person with whom the respondent is or was in a dating relationship with a sexually oriented offense, or in which the respondent previously has been convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or been adjudicated a delinquent child for an offense that constitutes domestic violence against the family or household member or person with whom the respondent is or was in a dating relationship. (2)(a) If the court, after an ex parte hearing, issues an order described in division (E)(1)(b) or (c) of this section, the court shall schedule a full hearing for a date that is within seven court</p>

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		<p>days after the ex parte hearing. If any other type of protection order that is authorized under division (E) of this section is issued by the court after an ex parte hearing, the court shall schedule a full hearing for a date that is within ten court days after the ex parte hearing. The court shall give the respondent notice of, and an opportunity to be heard at, the full hearing. The court shall hold the full hearing on the date scheduled under this division unless the court grants a continuance of the hearing in accordance with this division. Under any of the following circumstances or for any of the following reasons, the court may grant a continuance of the full hearing to a reasonable time determined by the court:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Prior to the date scheduled for the full hearing under this division, the respondent has not been served with the petition filed pursuant to this section and notice of the full hearing. (ii) The parties consent to the continuance. (iii) The continuance is needed to allow a party to obtain counsel. (iv) The continuance is needed for other good cause. <p>(b) An ex parte order issued under this section does not expire because of a failure to serve notice of the full hearing upon the respondent before the date set for the full hearing under division (D)(2)(a) of this section or because the court grants a continuance under that division.</p> <p>(3) If a person who files a petition pursuant to this section does not request an ex parte order, or if a person requests an ex parte order but the court does not issue an ex parte order after an ex parte hearing, the court shall proceed as in a normal civil action and grant a full hearing on the matter.</p>

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		<p>(F)(1) A copy of any protection order, or consent agreement, that is issued, approved, modified, or terminated under this section shall be issued by the court to the petitioner, to the respondent, and to all law enforcement agencies that have jurisdiction to enforce the order or agreement. The court shall direct that a copy of an order be delivered to the respondent on the same day that the order is entered.</p> <p>(2) Upon the issuance of a protection order or the approval of a consent agreement under this section, the court shall provide the parties to the order or agreement with the following notice orally or by form:</p> <p>"NOTICE As a result of this order or consent agreement, it may be unlawful for you to possess or purchase a firearm, including a rifle, pistol, or revolver, or ammunition pursuant to federal law under 18 U.S.C. 922(g)(8) for the duration of this order or consent agreement. If you have any questions whether this law makes it illegal for you to possess or purchase a firearm or ammunition, you should consult an attorney."</p> <p>(3) All law enforcement agencies shall establish and maintain an index for the protection orders and the approved consent agreements delivered to the agencies pursuant to division (F)(1) of this section. With respect to each order and consent agreement delivered, each agency shall note on the index the date and time that it received the order or consent agreement.</p> <p>(4) Regardless of whether the petitioner has registered the order or agreement in the county in which the officer's agency has jurisdiction pursuant to division (N) of this section, any officer of a law enforcement agency shall enforce a protection</p>

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		<p>order issued or consent agreement approved by any court in this state in accordance with the provisions of the order or agreement, including removing the respondent from the premises, if appropriate.</p> <p>(G)(1) Any proceeding under this section shall be conducted in accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedure, except that an order under this section may be obtained with or without bond. An order issued under this section, other than an ex parte order, that grants a protection order or approves a consent agreement, that refuses to grant a protection order or approve a consent agreement that modifies or terminates a protection order or consent agreement, or that refuses to modify or terminate a protection order or consent agreement, is a final, appealable order. The remedies and procedures provided in this section are in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other available civil or criminal remedies.</p> <p>(2) If as provided in division (G)(1) of this section an order issued under this section, other than an ex parte order, refuses to grant a protection order, the court, on its own motion, shall order that the ex parte order issued under this section and all of the records pertaining to that ex parte order be sealed after either of the following occurs:</p> <p>(a) No party has exercised the right to appeal pursuant to Rule 4 of the Rules of Appellate Procedure.</p> <p>(b) All appellate rights have been exhausted.</p> <p>(H) The filing of proceedings under this section does not excuse a person from filing any report or giving any notice required by section 2151.421 of the Revised Code or by any other law. When a petition under this section alleges domestic</p>

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		<p>violence against minor children, the court shall report the fact, or cause reports to be made, to a county, township, or municipal peace officer under section 2151.421 of the Revised Code.</p>
Oklahoma	<p>22 OK Stat § 22-60.2 -- <i>Protective Order - Petition</i></p> <p>1. The person seeking relief may file a petition for a protective order with the district court in the county in which the victim resides, the county in which the defendant resides, or the county in which the domestic violence occurred. If the person seeking relief is a victim of stalking but is not a family or household member or an individual who is or has been in a dating relationship with the defendant, the person seeking relief must file a complaint against the defendant with the proper law enforcement agency before filing a petition for a protective order with the district court. The person seeking relief shall provide a copy of the complaint that was filed with the law enforcement agency at the full hearing if the complaint is not available from the law enforcement agency. Failure to provide a copy of the complaint filed with the law enforcement agency shall constitute a frivolous filing and the court may assess attorney fees and court costs against the plaintiff pursuant to paragraph 2 of subsection C of this section. The filing of a petition for a protective order shall not require jurisdiction or venue of the criminal offense if either the plaintiff or defendant resides in the county. If a petition has been filed in an action for divorce or separate maintenance and either party to the action files a petition for a protective order in the same county where the action for divorce or separate</p>	<p>22 OK Stat § 22-60.4 – <i>Service of Emergency Ex Parte Order or Emergency Temporary Order, Petition for Protective Order and Notice of Hearing</i></p> <p>A. 1. A copy of a petition for a protective order, any notice of hearing and a copy of any emergency temporary order or emergency ex parte order issued by the court shall be served upon the defendant in the same manner as a bench warrant. In addition, if the service is to be in another county, the court clerk may issue service to the sheriff by facsimile or other electronic transmission for service by the sheriff and receive the return of service from the sheriff in the same manner. Any fee for service of a petition for protective order, notice of hearing, and emergency ex parte order shall only be charged pursuant to subsection C of Section 60.2 of this title and, if charged, shall be the same as the sheriff's service fee plus mileage expenses.</p> <p>2. Emergency temporary orders, emergency ex parte orders and notice of hearings shall be given priority for service and can be served twenty-four (24) hours a day when the location of the defendant is known. When service cannot be made upon the defendant by the sheriff, the sheriff may contact another law enforcement officer or a private investigator or private process server to serve the defendant.</p> <p>3. An emergency temporary order, emergency ex parte order, a petition for protective order, and a notice of hearing shall have</p>

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	<p>maintenance is filed, the petition for the protective order may be heard by the court hearing the divorce or separate maintenance action if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. there is no established protective order docket in such court, or b. the court finds that, in the interest of judicial economy, both actions may be heard together; provided, however, the petition for a protective order, including, but not limited to, a petition in which children are named as petitioners, shall remain a separate action and a separate order shall be entered in the protective order action. Protective orders may be dismissed in favor of restraining orders in the divorce or separate maintenance action if the court specifically finds, upon hearing, that such dismissal is in the best interests of the parties and does not compromise the safety of any petitioner. <p>If the defendant is a minor child, the petition shall be filed with the court having jurisdiction over juvenile matters.</p>	<p>statewide validity and may be transferred to any law enforcement jurisdiction to effect service upon the defendant. The sheriff may transmit the document by electronic means.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. The return of service shall be submitted to the sheriff's office or court clerk in the court where the petition, notice of hearing or order was issued. 5. When the defendant is a minor child who is ordered removed from the residence of the victim, in addition to those documents served upon the defendant, a copy of the petition, notice of hearing and a copy of any temporary order or ex parte order issued by the court shall be delivered with the child to the caretaker of the place where such child is taken pursuant to Section 2-2-101 of Title 10A of the Oklahoma Statutes. <p>B. 1. Within fourteen (14) days of the filing of the petition for a protective order, the court shall schedule a full hearing on the petition, if the court finds sufficient grounds within the scope of the Protection from Domestic Abuse Act stated in the petition to hold such a hearing, regardless of whether an emergency temporary order or ex parte order has been previously issued, requested or denied. Provided, however, when the defendant is a minor child who has been removed from the residence pursuant to Section 2-2-101 of Title 10A of the Oklahoma Statutes, the court shall schedule a full hearing on the petition within seventy-two (72) hours, regardless of whether an emergency temporary order or ex parte order has been previously issued, requested or denied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The court may schedule a full hearing on the petition for a protective order within seventy-two (72) hours when the court issues an emergency temporary order or ex parte order

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		<p>suspending child visitation rights due to physical violence or threat of abuse.</p> <p>3. If service has not been made on the defendant at the time of the hearing, the court shall, at the request of the petitioner, issue a new emergency order reflecting a new hearing date and direct service to issue.</p> <p>4. A petition for a protective order shall, upon the request of the petitioner, renew every fourteen (14) days with a new hearing date assigned until the defendant is served. A petition for a protective order shall not expire unless the petitioner fails to appear at the hearing or fails to request a new order. A petitioner may move to dismiss the petition and emergency or final order at any time; however, a protective order must be dismissed by court order.</p> <p>5. Failure to serve the defendant shall not be grounds for dismissal of a petition or an ex parte order unless the victim requests dismissal or fails to appear for the hearing thereon.</p> <p>6. A final protective order shall be granted or denied within six (6) months of service on the defendant unless all parties agree that a temporary protective order remain in effect; provided, a victim shall have the right to request a final protective order hearing at any time after the passage of six (6) months.</p>
Oregon	<p>ORS §107.710 – Petition to Circuit Court for Relief (1) Any person who has been the victim of abuse within the preceding 180 days may petition the circuit court for relief under ORS 107.700 to 107.735, if the person is in imminent danger of further abuse from the abuser. The person may seek relief by filing a petition with the circuit court alleging that the</p>	<p>ORS § 107.718 – Court Order When Petitioner in Imminent Danger of Abuse; Contents of Petition, Order and Related Forms (8) If the court orders relief: (a) The clerk of the court shall provide without charge the number of certified true copies of the petition and order necessary to provide the petitioner with one copy and to effect</p>

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	<p>person is in imminent danger of abuse from the respondent, that the person has been the victim of abuse committed by the respondent within the 180 days preceding the filing of the petition and particularly describing the nature of the abuse and the dates thereof. The abuse must have occurred not more than 180 days before the filing of the petition. The petition must include allegations made under oath or affirmation or a declaration under penalty of perjury. The circuit court shall have jurisdiction over all proceedings under ORS 107.700 to 107.735.</p> <p>ORS § 107.728 – Venue A petition under ORS 107.710 may be filed only in a county in which the petitioner or respondent resides. Any contempt proceedings for violation of a restraining order issued under ORS 107.700 to 107.735 must be conducted by the court that issued the order, or by the circuit court for a county in which a violation of the restraining order occurs. If contempt proceedings are initiated in the circuit court for a county in which a violation of the restraining order occurs, the person initiating the contempt proceedings shall file with the court a copy of the restraining order, certified by the clerk of the court that issued the order. Upon filing of the certified copy of the restraining order, the court shall enforce the order as though that court had issued the order.</p>	<p>service and shall have a true copy of the petition and order delivered to the county sheriff for service upon the respondent, unless the court finds that further service is unnecessary because the respondent appeared in person before the court. In addition and upon request by the petitioner, the clerk shall provide the petitioner, without charge, two exemplified copies of the petition and order.</p> <p>(b) The county sheriff shall serve the respondent personally unless the petitioner elects to have the respondent served personally by a private party or by a peace officer who is called to the scene of a domestic disturbance at which the respondent is present, and who is able to obtain a copy of the order within a reasonable amount of time. Proof of service shall be made in accordance with ORS 107.720. When the order does not contain the respondent’s date of birth and service is effected by the sheriff or other peace officer, the sheriff or officer shall verify the respondent’s date of birth with the respondent and shall record that date on the order or proof of service entered into the Law Enforcement Data System under ORS 107.720.</p> <p>(c) No filing fee, service fee or hearing fee shall be charged for proceedings seeking only the relief provided under ORS 107.700 to 107.735.</p> <p>ORS § 107.716 – Court Order When Petitioner in Imminent Danger of Abuse; (1) If the respondent requests a hearing pursuant to ORS 107.718 (10), the court shall hold the hearing within 21 days after the request. However, if the respondent contests the</p>

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		<p>order granting temporary child custody to the petitioner, the court shall hold the hearing within five days after the request.</p> <p>(2)(a) If the court determines under ORS 107.718 (2) that exceptional circumstances exist that affect the custody of a child, the court shall hold a hearing within 14 days after issuance of the restraining order. The clerk of the court shall provide a notice of the hearing along with the petition and order to the petitioner and, in accordance with ORS 107.718 (8), to the county sheriff for service on the respondent.</p> <p>(b) The respondent may request an earlier hearing, to be held within five days after the request. The hearing request form shall be available from the clerk of the court in the form prescribed by the State Court Administrator under ORS 107.718 (7). If the respondent requests an earlier hearing, the clerk of the court shall notify the parties of the scheduled hearing date by mailing a notice of the time and place of hearing to the addresses provided in the petition or, for the respondent, to the address provided in the request for hearing, or as otherwise designated by a party.</p> <p>(c) When the court schedules a hearing under this subsection, the respondent may not request a hearing under ORS 107.718 (10).</p>
<p>Pennsylvania</p>	<p>23 Pa. C.S.A. § 6103 – Jurisdiction</p> <p>(a) <i>General rule.</i> The court shall have jurisdiction over all proceedings under this chapter.</p> <p>(b) <i>Effect of departure and nonresidence.</i> The right of the plaintiff to relief under this chapter shall not be affected by either of the following:</p>	<p>23 Pa. C.S.A. § 6106 – Commencement of Proceedings</p> <p>(f) <i>Service by sheriff.</i> If the court so orders, the sheriff or other designated agency or individual shall serve the petition and order.</p> <p>(g) <i>Service of petition and orders.</i> The petition and orders shall be served upon the defendant, and orders shall be served upon</p>

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	<p>(1) The plaintiff's leaving the residence or household to avoid further abuse.</p> <p>(2) The defendant's absence from this Commonwealth or the defendant's nonresidence in this Commonwealth, provided that the court has personal jurisdiction over the defendant in accordance with 42 Pa. C.S. § 5322.</p>	<p>the police departments and sheriff with appropriate jurisdiction to enforce the orders. Orders shall be promptly served on the police and sheriff. Failure to serve shall not stay the effect of a valid order.</p> <p><i>(g.1) Service of original process of a foreign protection order.</i> No plaintiff or petitioner shall be charged any costs or fees associated with the service of original process of a foreign protection order. Costs or fees associated with the service of original process of a foreign protection order may be assessed against the defendant.</p> <p>23 Pa. C.S.A. § 6106 – Hearings</p> <p><i>(a) General rule.</i> Within ten business days of the filing of a petition under this chapter, a hearing shall be held before the court, at which the plaintiff must prove the allegation of abuse by a preponderance of the evidence. The court shall, at the time the defendant is given notice of the hearing, advise the defendant of the right to be represented by counsel, of the right to present evidence, of the right to compel attendance of witnesses, of the method by which witnesses may be compelled, of the possibility that any firearm, other weapon or ammunition owned and any firearm license possessed may be ordered temporarily relinquished, of the options for relinquishment of a firearm pursuant to this chapter, of the possibility that Federal or State law may prohibit the possession of firearms, including an explanation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(8) (relating to unlawful acts) and 18 Pa.C.S. § 6105 (relating to persons not to possess, use, manufacture, control, sell or transfer firearms), and that any protection order granted by a</p>

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		<p>court may be considered in any subsequent proceedings under this title. This notice shall be printed and delivered in a manner which easily attracts attention to its content and shall specify that child custody is one of the proceedings where prior protection orders may be considered.</p> <p>(b) <i>Temporary orders.</i></p> <p>(1) If a plaintiff petitions for temporary order for protection from abuse and alleges immediate and present danger of abuse to the plaintiff or minor children, the court shall conduct an ex parte proceeding.</p> <p>(2) The court may enter such a temporary order as it deems necessary to protect the plaintiff or minor children when it finds they are in immediate and present danger of abuse. The order shall remain in effect until modified or terminated by the court after notice and hearing.</p>
Rhode Island	<p>8 R.I. Gen. Laws Ann. § 8-8.1-2 – Filing of Complaint</p> <p>(a) Proceedings under this chapter shall be filed, heard, and determined in the district court of the division in which the plaintiff resides. Any proceedings under this chapter shall not preclude any other available civil or criminal remedies. A party filing a complaint under this chapter may do so without payment of any filing fee. If the plaintiff has left the residence or household to avoid abuse, he or she may bring the action in the court of previous residence or the court of present residence. There shall be no minimum residence requirements for the bringing of an action under this chapter.</p> <p>(b) Answers to the summons and complaint shall be made within ten (10) days of service upon the defendant and the</p>	<p>8 R.I. Gen. Laws Ann. § 8-8.1-4.2 –Return of Service – Alternate Service</p> <p>(a) The complaint and any order issued under this chapter shall be personally served upon the defendant by a deputy sheriff or certified constable except as provided in subsections (c), (d), and (f) of this section. Service shall be made without payment of any fee when service is made by a deputy sheriff. At the election of the plaintiff, service pursuant to this subsection may also be made by a certified constable authorized to serve process of the district court pursuant to § 9-5-10.1. The certified constable shall be entitled to receive the fee allowed by law for the service of a district court summons.</p> <p>(b) Return of service shall be forwarded by the deputy sheriff or</p>

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	<p>action shall take precedence on the calendar. If no answer is filed within the time prescribed, judgment shall enter forthwith.</p>	<p>certified constable to the clerk of court prior to the date set down for hearing on the complaint. If service has not been made, the deputy sheriff or certified constable shall indicate on the summons the reason therefor and the attempts made to serve the defendant.</p> <p>(c) At the time the return of service is sent to the clerk of the court, the deputy sheriff or certified constable shall cause a copy of the return of service to be sent to the plaintiff and to the appropriate law enforcement agency.</p> <p>(d) If, at the time of hearing on the complaint, the court determines that after diligent effort the deputy sheriff or certified constable has been unable to serve the defendant personally, the judge may order an alternate method of service designed to give reasonable notice of the action to the defendant and taking into consideration the plaintiff's ability to afford the means of service ordered. Alternative service shall include, but not be limited to: service by certified and regular mail at defendant's last-known address (excluding the residence that he or she has been ordered to vacate) or place of employment; leaving copies at the defendant's dwelling or usual place of abode with a person of suitable age and discretion residing therein; or by publication in a newspaper for two (2) consecutive weeks. The court shall set a new date for hearing on the complaint and shall extend the temporary order until that date.</p> <p>(e) If the defendant appears in person before the court, the necessity for further service is waived and proof of service of that order is not necessary.</p> <p>(f) If the defendant is served notice regarding the complaint</p>

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		and hearing, but does not appear at the hearing, the clerk of the district court shall mail the defendant a copy of the resulting order.
South Carolina	<p>S.C. Code Ann. § 20-4-30 – Jurisdiction</p> <p>(A) The family court has jurisdiction over all proceedings under this chapter except that, during nonbusiness hours or at other times when the court is not in session, the petition may be filed with a magistrate. The magistrate may issue an order of protection granting only the relief provided by Section 20-4-60(a)(1).</p> <p>(B) Except as provided in subsection (C), actions for an order of protection must be filed in the county in which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the alleged act of abuse occurred; (2) the petitioner resides or is sheltered, unless the petitioner is a nonresident of the State; (3) the respondent resides, unless the respondent is a nonresident of the State; or (4) the parties last resided together. <p>(C)(1) If the action is filed in the county in which the petitioner resides or is sheltered and the respondent is a nonresident of that county, the petitioner must request that the action be immediately transferred to another county in which venue is proper and must include a supplemental petition that designates the transfer county and that changes all specific references to the county of filing to the transfer county. The clerk of court must transfer and forward the supplemental petition to the transfer county.</p> <p>(2) If the petitioner is a nonresident of the State, the action</p>	<p>S.C. Code Ann. § 20-4-40 – Petition for Order of Protection</p> <p>There is created an action known as a “Petition for an Order of Protection” in cases of abuse to a household member.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A petition for relief under this section may be made by any household members in need of protection or by any household members on behalf of minor household members. (b) A petition for relief must allege the existence of abuse to a household member. It must state the specific time, place, details of the abuse, and other facts and circumstances upon which relief is sought and must be verified. (c) The petition must inform the respondent of the right to retain counsel. (d) In a pending action for divorce or separate support and maintenance, the petition for relief shall be brought in the form of a motion for further relief and shall be served on counsel of record, if any. Where no action is pending, the petition shall be filed and served as an independent action. A pending motion or petition for relief shall not be dismissed solely because the underlying action is dismissed. (e) The clerk of court must provide simplified forms which will facilitate the preparation and filing of a petition under this section by any person not represented by counsel, including motions and affidavits to proceed in forma pauperis. (f) The clerk of court may not charge a fee for filing a petition for an order for protection from domestic abuse.

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	<p>must be filed in the county specified in item (1), (3), or (4) of subsection (B).</p> <p>(3) If the respondent is a nonresident of the State, the petitioner may request that the action be immediately transferred to another county in which venue is proper and must include a supplemental petition that designates the transfer county and that changes all specific references to the county of filing to the transfer county. The clerk of court must transfer and forward the supplemental petition to the transfer county.</p> <p>(D) Hearings on the petition may be held in any county in the same judicial circuit as the county in which the action is filed or to which the action is transferred.</p>	<p>S.C. Code Ann. § 20-4-50 – Hearing on Petition</p> <p>(a) Within twenty-four hours after service of a petition under this chapter upon the respondent, the court may, for good cause shown, hold an emergency hearing and issue an order of protection if the petitioner proves the allegation of abuse by a preponderance of the evidence. A prima facie showing of immediate and present danger of bodily injury, which may be verified by supporting affidavits, constitutes good cause for purposes of this section.</p> <p>(b) If the court denies the motion for a twenty-four-hour hearing or such a hearing is not requested, the petitioner may request and the court must grant a hearing within fifteen days of the filing of a petition. The court must cause a copy of the petition to be served upon the respondent at least five days prior to the hearing, except as provided in subsection (a), in the same manner required for service in the circuit courts. Where service is not accomplished five days prior to the hearing, the respondent, upon his motion, is entitled to a continuance until such time is necessary to provide for compliance with this section.</p> <p>S.C. Code Ann. § 20-4-80 – Mailing or Service of Order</p> <p>A certified copy of an order of protection must be mailed to or served upon the petitioner, the respondent, and local law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction in the area where the petitioner resides. No charge may be made to the petitioner for such action.</p>

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<p>South Dakota</p>	<p>S.D. Codified Laws § 25-10-2 –Application for Relief – Filing - Venue An application for relief seeking protection from domestic abuse may be filed in circuit court or in a magistrate court with a magistrate judge presiding. Venue lies where any party to the proceedings resides.</p>	<p>S.D. Codified Laws § 25-10-4 – Hearing – Time – Service on Respondent Upon receipt of the petition seeking protection from domestic abuse, if sufficient grounds are alleged for relief, the court shall order a hearing which shall be held not later than thirty days from the date of the order unless for good cause the court grants a continuance. Personal service of the petition, affidavit, and notice for hearing shall be made on the respondent not less than five days prior to the hearing.</p> <p>S.D. Codified Laws § 25-10-7 –Limited Duration of Temporary Order – Service on Respondent – Notification of Service to Petitioner – Liability</p> <p>An ex parte temporary protection order is effective for a period of thirty days except as provided in § 25-10-7.1 unless for good cause the court grants a continuance. No continuance may exceed thirty days unless the court finds good cause for the additional continuance and:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The parties stipulate to an additional continuance; or (2) The court finds that law enforcement is unable to locate the respondent for purposes of service of the ex parte protection order. <p>If a continuance is granted, the court by order shall extend the ex parte temporary protection order until the rescheduled hearing date. The respondent shall be personally served without delay with a copy of the ex parte order along with a copy of the petition, affidavit, and notice of the date set for the hearing. The ex parte order shall be served without delay</p>

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		<p>under the circumstances of the case including service of the ex parte order on a Sunday or holiday. The law enforcement agency serving the order shall notify the petitioner by telephone or written correspondence when the order is served if the petitioner has provided to the law enforcement agency either a telephone number or address, or both, where the petitioner may be contacted. The law enforcement agency and any officer of the law enforcement agency is immune from civil and criminal liability if the agency or the officer makes a good faith attempt to notify the petitioner in a manner consistent with the provisions of this section.</p> <p>S.D. Codified Laws § 25-10-7.1 –Temporary Order Effective Until Order Under § 25-10-5 Served If an ex parte temporary protection order is in effect and a judge issues a protection order pursuant to § 25-10-5, the ex parte temporary protection order remains effective until the order issued pursuant to § 25-10-5 is served on the respondent.</p>
Tennessee	<p>Tenn. Code Ann. § 36-3-601 – Definition of Court (3)(A) "Court", in counties having a population of not less than two hundred sixty thousand (260,000) nor more than eight hundred thousand (800,000), according to the 1980 federal census or any subsequent federal census, means any court of record with jurisdiction over domestic relation matters; (B) Notwithstanding subdivision (3)(A), "court," in counties with a metropolitan form of government with a population of more than one hundred thousand (100,000), according to the 1990</p>	<p>Tenn. Code Ann. § 36-3-605 –Ex Parte Protection Order – Hearing - Extension (a) Upon the filing of a petition under this part, the courts may immediately, for good cause shown, issue an ex parte order of protection. An immediate and present danger of abuse to the petitioner shall constitute good cause for purposes of this section. (b) Within fifteen (15) days of service of such order on the respondent under this part, a hearing shall be held, at which</p>

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	<p>federal census or any subsequent federal census, means any court of record with jurisdiction over domestic relation matters and the general sessions court. In such county having a metropolitan form of government, a judicial commissioner may issue an ex parte order of protection. Nothing in this definition may be construed to grant jurisdiction to the general sessions court for matters relating to child custody, visitation, or support;</p> <p>(C) "Court," in all other counties, means any court of record with jurisdiction over domestic relation matters or the general sessions court;</p> <p>(D) "Court" also includes judicial commissioners, magistrates and other officials with the authority to issue an arrest warrant in the absence of a judge for purposes of issuing ex parte orders of protection when a judge of one of the courts listed in subdivisions (3)(A), (3)(B) or (3)(C) is not available;</p> <p>(E) In counties having a population in excess of eight hundred thousand (800,000), according to the 1990 federal census or any subsequent federal census, "court" means any court of record with jurisdiction over domestic relations matters or the general sessions criminal court. In such counties, "court" also includes judicial commissioners, magistrates and other officials with the authority to issue an arrest warrant in the absence of a judge for purposes of issuing any order of protection pursuant to this part when a judge of one of the courts listed in subdivisions (3)(A), (3)(B) or (3)(C) is not available. Nothing in this definition may be construed to grant jurisdiction to the general sessions court, both criminal and civil, for matters relating to child custody, visitation, or support;</p>	<p>time the court shall either dissolve any ex parte order that has been issued, or shall, if the petitioner has proved the allegation of domestic abuse, stalking or sexual assault by a preponderance of the evidence, extend the order of protection for a definite period of time, not to exceed one (1) year.</p> <p>(c) The court shall cause a copy of the petition and notice of the date set for the hearing on such petition, as well as a copy of any ex parte order of protection, to be served upon the respondent at least five (5) days prior to such hearing. An ex parte order issued pursuant to this part shall be personally served upon the respondent. However, if the respondent is not a resident of Tennessee, the ex parte order shall be served pursuant to §§ 20-2-215 and 20-2-216. Such notice shall advise the respondent that the respondent may be represented by counsel. In every case, unless the court finds that the action would create a threat of serious harm to the minor, when a petitioner is under eighteen (18) years of age, a copy of the petition, notice of hearing and any ex parte order of protection shall also be served on the parents of the minor child, or in the event that the parents are not living together and jointly caring for the child, upon the primary residential parent, pursuant to the requirements of this section.</p> <p>Tenn. Code Ann. § 36-3-609 –Effectiveness of Order of Protection - Service</p> <p>(a) If the respondent has been served with a copy of the petition, notice of hearing, and any ex parte order issued pursuant to § 36-3-605(c), any subsequent order of protection shall be effective when the order is entered. For purposes of</p>

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	<p>(F) Any appeal from a final ruling on an order of protection by a general sessions court or by any official authorized to issue an order of protection under this subdivision (3) shall be to the circuit or chancery court of the county. Such appeal shall be filed within ten (10) days and shall be heard de novo;</p> <p>Tenn. Code Ann. § 36-3-602 – Application of Part – Venue A petition for protection in connection with alleged domestic abuse shall be:</p> <p>(1) in the county in which the respondent resides; or (2) in the county in which the alleged domestic abuse occurred.</p> <p>If, however, the respondent is not a resident of Tennessee, the petition may be filed in the county where the petitioner resides.</p>	<p>this section, an order shall be considered entered when such order is signed by:</p> <p>(1) The judge and all parties or counsel; (2) The judge and one party or counsel and contains a certificate of counsel that a copy of the proposed order has been served on all other parties or counsel; or (3) The judge and contains a certificate of the clerk that a copy has been served on all other parties or counsel.</p> <p>(b) As used in subsection (a), service upon a party or counsel shall be made by delivering to such party or counsel a copy of the order of protection, or by the clerk mailing it to the party's last known address. In the event the party's last known address is unknown and cannot be ascertained upon diligent inquiry, the certificate of service shall so state. Service by mail is complete upon mailing. In order to complete service of process in a timely manner on a party who lives outside the county where the order was issued, the clerk may transmit the order to the sheriff in the appropriate county by facsimile or other electronic transmission.</p> <p>(c) Notwithstanding when an order is considered entered under subsection (a), if the court finds that the protection of the petitioner so requires, the court may order, in the manner provided by law or rule, that the order of protection take effect immediately.</p> <p>(d) If the respondent has been served with a copy of the petition, notice of hearing, and any ex parte order issued pursuant to § 36-3-605(c), an order of protection issued pursuant to this part after a hearing shall be in full force and</p>

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		<p>effect against the respondent from the time it is entered regardless of whether the respondent is present at the hearing. (e) A copy of any order of protection and any subsequent modifications or dismissal shall be issued to the petitioner, the respondent, the local law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction in the area where the petitioner resides, and any court other than the issuing court in which the respondent and petitioner are parties to an action. The petitioner and respondent shall notify the judge of any such court. Upon receipt of the copy of the order of protection or dismissal from the issuing court or clerk's office, the local law enforcement agency shall take any necessary action to immediately transmit it to the national crime information center.</p>
Texas	<p>Tex. Fam. Code Ann. § 85.001 – Issuance of Protective Order A Texas court may issue a protective order upon a finding, after a hearing, that family violence has occurred and family violence is likely to occur in the future.</p> <p>Tex. Fam. Code Ann. § 82.003 – Separate Protective Orders Required An application for a protective order may be filed in: (1) the county in which the applicant resides; (2) the county in which the respondent resides; or (3) any county in which the family violence is alleged to have occurred.</p>	<p>Tex. Fam. Code Ann. § 84.041 – Delivery to Respondent (a) A protective order rendered under this subtitle shall be: (1) delivered to the respondent as provided by Rule 21a, Texas Rules of Civil Procedure; (2) served in the same manner as a writ of injunction; or (3) served in open court at the close of the hearing as provided by this section. (b) The court shall serve an order in open court to a respondent who is present at the hearing by giving to the respondent a copy of the order, reduced to writing and signed by the judge or master. A certified copy of the signed order shall be given to the applicant at the time the order is given to the respondent. If the applicant is not in court at the conclusion of the hearing, the clerk of the court shall mail a certified copy of</p>

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		<p>the order to the applicant not later than the third business day after the date the hearing is concluded.</p> <p>(c) If the order has not been reduced to writing, the court shall give notice orally to a respondent who is present at the hearing of the part of the order that contains prohibitions under Section 85.022 or any other part of the order that contains provisions necessary to prevent further family violence. The clerk of the court shall mail a copy of the order to the respondent and a certified copy of the order to the applicant not later than the third business day after the date the hearing is concluded.</p> <p>(d) If the respondent is not present at the hearing and the order has been reduced to writing at the conclusion of the hearing, the clerk of the court shall immediately provide a certified copy of the order to the applicant and mail a copy of the order to the respondent not later than the third business day after the date the hearing is concluded.</p> <p>Tex. Fam. Code Ann. § 84.006 – Default Order</p> <p>(a) A court may render a protective order that is binding on a respondent who does not attend a hearing if the respondent received service of the application and notice of the hearing.</p> <p>(b) If the court reschedules the hearing under Chapter 84, a protective order may be rendered if the respondent does not attend the rescheduled hearing.</p>
Utah	Utah Code Ann. § 78B-7-104 – <i>Venue of Action for Ex Parte Civil Protection Orders and Civil Protection Orders (Adult Protection Orders)</i>	Utah Code Ann. § 78B-7-106 – <i>Protective Orders – Ex Parte Protective Orders -Modification of Orders – Service of Process – Duties of the Court</i>

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	<p>(1) Except as provided in Part 2, Child Protective Orders, the district court has jurisdiction of any action for an ex parte civil protective order or civil protective order brought under this chapter.</p> <p>(2) An action for an ex parte civil protective order or civil protective order brought under this chapter shall be filed in the county where either party resides or in which the action complained of took place.</p>	<p>(1) If it appears from a petition for an order for protection or a petition to modify an order for protection that domestic violence or abuse has occurred, that there is a substantial likelihood domestic violence or abuse will occur, or that a modification of an order for protection is required, a court may:</p> <p>(a) without notice, immediately issue an order for protection ex parte or modify an order for protection ex parte as it considers necessary to protect the petitioner and all parties named to be protected in the petition; or</p> <p>(b) upon notice, issue an order for protection or modify an order after a hearing, regardless of whether the respondent appears.</p> <p>(3) A court may grant the following relief in an order for protection or a modification of an order after notice and hearing, regardless of whether the respondent appears:</p> <p>(a) grant the relief described in Subsection (2); and</p> <p>(b) specify arrangements for parent-time of any minor child by the respondent and require supervision of that parent-time by a third party or deny parent-time if necessary to protect the safety of the petitioner or child.</p> <p>(5) Following the protective order hearing, the court shall:</p> <p>(a) as soon as possible, deliver the order to the county sheriff for service of process;</p> <p>(b) make reasonable efforts to ensure that the order for protection is understood by the petitioner, and the respondent, if present;</p> <p>(c) transmit electronically, by the end of the next business day after the order is issued, a copy of the order for protection to</p>

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		<p>the local law enforcement agency or agencies designated by the petitioner;</p> <p>(d) transmit a copy of the order to the statewide domestic violence network described in Section 78B-7-113; and</p> <p>(e) if the individual is a respondent or defendant subject to a court order that meets the qualifications outlined in 18 U.S.C. Sec. 922(g)(8), transmit within 48 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays, a record of the order to the Bureau of Criminal Identification that includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) an agency record identifier; (ii) the individual's name, sex, race, and date of birth; (iii) the issue date, conditions, and expiration date for the protective order; and (iv) if available, the individual's social security number, government issued driver license or identification number, alien registration number, government passport number, state identification number, or FBI number. <p>Utah Code Ann. § 78B-7-107 – Hearings on Ex Parte Orders</p> <p>(1)(a) When a court issues an ex parte protective order the court shall set a date for a hearing on the petition to be held within 20 days after the ex parte order is issued.</p> <p>(b) If at that hearing the court does not issue a protective order, the ex parte protective order shall expire, unless it is otherwise extended by the court. Extensions beyond the 20-day period may not be granted unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the petitioner is unable to be present at the hearing; (ii) the respondent has not been served;

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		<p>(iii) the respondent has had the opportunity to present a defense at the hearing;</p> <p>(iv) the respondent requests that the ex parte order be extended; or</p> <p>(v) exigent circumstances exist.</p> <p>(c) Under no circumstances may an ex parte order be extended beyond 180 days from the date of initial issuance.</p> <p>(d) If at that hearing the court issues a protective order, the ex parte protective order remains in effect until service of process of the protective order is completed.</p> <p>(e) A protective order issued after notice and a hearing is effective until further order of the court.</p> <p>(f) If the hearing on the petition is heard by a commissioner, either the petitioner or respondent may file an objection within 10 days of the entry of the recommended order and the assigned judge shall hold a hearing within 20 days of the filing of the objection.</p> <p>(2) Upon a hearing under this section, the court may grant any of the relief described in Section 78B-7-106.</p> <p>(3) When a court denies a petition for an ex parte protective order or a petition to modify an order for protection ex parte, upon the request of the petitioner, the court shall set the matter for hearing and notify the petitioner and serve the respondent.</p> <p>(4) A respondent who has been served with an ex parte protective order may seek to vacate the ex parte protective order prior to the hearing scheduled pursuant to Subsection (1)(a) by filing a verified motion to vacate. The respondent's verified motion to vacate and a notice of hearing on that</p>

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		<p>motion shall be personally served on the petitioner at least two days prior to the hearing on the motion to vacate.</p>
<p>Vermont</p>	<p>15 V.S.A. § 1102 – Jurisdiction and Venue in Domestic Proceedings (a) The family division of the superior court shall have jurisdiction over proceedings under this chapter. (b) Emergency orders under section 1104 of this title may be issued by a judge of the criminal, civil, or family division of the superior court. (c) Proceedings under this chapter may be commenced in the county in which the plaintiff resides. If the plaintiff has left the residence or household to avoid abuse, the plaintiff shall have the option to bring an action in the county of the previous residence or household or the county of the new residence or household.</p>	<p>15 V.S.A. § 1105 – Service Under Abuse Prevention (a) A complaint or ex parte temporary order or final order issued under this chapter shall be served in accordance with the Vermont Rules of Civil Procedure and may be served by any law enforcement officer. A court that issues an order under this chapter during court hours shall promptly transmit the order electronically or by other means to a law enforcement agency for service. (b) A defendant who attends a hearing held under section 1103 or 1104 of this title at which a temporary or final order under this chapter is issued and who receives notice from the court on the record that the order has been issued shall be deemed to have been served. A defendant notified by the court on the record shall be required to adhere immediately to the provisions of the order. However, even when the court has previously notified the defendant of the order, the court shall transmit the order for additional service by a law enforcement agency. (c) Abuse orders shall be served by the law enforcement agency at the earliest possible time and shall take precedence over other summonses and orders. Orders shall be served in a manner calculated to ensure the safety of the plaintiff. Methods of service which include advance notification to the defendant shall not be used. The person making service shall file a return of service with the court stating the date, time, and place at which the order was delivered personally to the defendant.</p>

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		<p>(d) If service of a notice of hearing issued under section 1103 or 1104 of this title cannot be made before the scheduled hearing, the court shall continue the hearing and extend the terms of the order upon request of the plaintiff for such additional time as it deems necessary to achieve service on the defendant.</p> <p>15 V.S.A. § 1103 – Notice and Opportunity to be Heard</p> <p>(a) Any family or household member may seek relief from abuse by another family or household member on behalf of himself or herself or his or her children by filing a complaint under this chapter. A minor 16 years of age or older, or a minor of any age who is in a dating relationship as defined in subdivision 1101(2) of this chapter, may file a complaint under this chapter seeking relief on his or her own behalf. The plaintiff shall submit an affidavit in support of the order.</p> <p>(b) Except as provided in section 1104 of this title, the court shall grant relief only after notice to the defendant and a hearing. The plaintiff shall have the burden of proving abuse by a preponderance of the evidence.</p>
Virginia	<p>VA Code § 16.1-228. Definitions</p> <p>“The court” or the “juvenile court” or the “juvenile and domestic relations court” means the juvenile and domestic relations district court of each county or city.</p>	<p>VA Code § 16.1-279.1 – Protective Order in Cases of Family Abuse</p> <p>C. A copy of the protective order shall be served on the respondent and provided to the petitioner as soon as possible. The court, including a circuit court if the circuit court issued the order, shall forthwith, but in all cases no later than the end of the business day on which the order was issued, enter and transfer electronically to the Virginia Criminal Information</p>

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		<p>Network the respondent's identifying information and the name, date of birth, sex, and race of each protected person provided to the court and shall forthwith forward the attested copy of the protective order containing any such identifying information to the primary law-enforcement agency responsible for service and entry of protective orders. Upon receipt of the order by the primary law-enforcement agency, the agency shall forthwith verify and enter any modification as necessary to the identifying information and other appropriate information required by the Department of State Police into the Virginia Criminal Information Network established and maintained by the Department pursuant to Chapter 2 (§ 52-12 et seq.) of Title 52 and the order shall be served forthwith upon the respondent and due return made to the court. Upon service, the agency making service shall enter the date and time of service and other appropriate information required by the Department of State Police into the Virginia Criminal Information Network and make due return to the court. If the order is later dissolved or modified, a copy of the dissolution or modification order shall also be attested, forwarded forthwith to the primary law-enforcement agency responsible for service and entry of protective orders, and upon receipt of the order by the primary law-enforcement agency, the agency shall forthwith verify and enter any modification as necessary to the identifying information and other appropriate information required by the Department of State Police into the Virginia Criminal Information Network as described above and the order shall be served forthwith and due return made to the court.</p>

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<p>Washington</p>	<p>RCW §26.50.010 – Definition of Court (1) "Court" includes the superior, district, and municipal courts of the state of Washington.</p> <p>RCW §26.50.020 – Commencement of Action – Jurisdiction – Venue (6) The courts defined in RCW 26.50.010 have jurisdiction over proceedings under this chapter. The jurisdiction of district and municipal courts under this chapter shall be limited to enforcement of RCW 26.50.110(1), or the equivalent municipal ordinance, and the issuance and enforcement of temporary orders for protection provided for in RCW 26.50.070 if: (a) A superior court has exercised or is exercising jurisdiction over a proceeding under this title or chapter 13.34 RCW involving the parties; (b) the petition for relief under this chapter presents issues of residential schedule of and contact with children of the parties; or (c) the petition for relief under this chapter requests the court to exclude a party from the dwelling which the parties share. When the jurisdiction of a district or municipal court is limited to the issuance and enforcement of a temporary order, the district or municipal court shall set the full hearing provided for in RCW 26.50.050 in superior court and transfer the case. If the notice and order are not served on the respondent in time for the full hearing, the issuing court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the superior court to extend the order for protection. (7) An action under this chapter shall be filed in the county or the municipality where the petitioner resides, unless the</p>	<p>RCW §26.50.050 – Hearing – Service – Time Upon receipt of the petition, the court shall order a hearing which shall be held not later than fourteen days from the date of the order. The court may schedule a hearing by telephone pursuant to local court rule, to reasonably accommodate a disability, or in exceptional circumstances to protect a petitioner from further acts of domestic violence. The court shall require assurances of the petitioner's identity before conducting a telephonic hearing. Except as provided in RCW 26.50.085 and 26.50.123, personal service shall be made upon the respondent not less than five court days prior to the hearing. If timely personal service cannot be made, the court shall set a new hearing date and shall either require an additional attempt at obtaining personal service or permit service by publication as provided in RCW 26.50.085 or service by mail as provided in RCW 26.50.123. The court shall not require more than two attempts at obtaining personal service and shall permit service by publication or by mail unless the petitioner requests additional time to attempt personal service. If the court permits service by publication or by mail, the court shall set the hearing date not later than twenty-four days from the date of the order. The court may issue an ex parte order for protection pending the hearing as provided in RCW 26.50.070, 26.50.085, and 26.50.123.</p> <p>RCW §26.50.123 – Service by Mail (1) In circumstances justifying service by publication under RCW 26.50.085(1), if the serving party files an affidavit stating</p>

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	<p>petitioner has left the residence or household to avoid abuse. In that case, the petitioner may bring an action in the county or municipality of the previous or the new household or residence.</p> <p>(8) A person's right to petition for relief under this chapter is not affected by the person leaving the residence or household to avoid abuse.</p>	<p>facts from which the court determines that service by mail is just as likely to give actual notice as service by publication and that the serving party is unable to afford the cost of service by publication, the court may order that service be made by mail. Such service shall be made by any person over eighteen years of age, who is competent to be a witness, other than a party, by mailing copies of the order and other process to the party to be served at his or her last known address or any other address determined by the court to be appropriate. Two copies shall be mailed, postage prepaid, one by ordinary first-class mail and the other by a form of mail requiring a signed receipt showing when and to whom it was delivered. The envelopes must bear the return address of the sender.</p> <p>(2) Proof of service under this section shall be consistent with court rules for civil proceedings.</p> <p>(3) Service under this section may be used in the same manner and shall have the same jurisdictional effect as service by publication for purposes of this chapter. Service shall be deemed complete upon the mailing of two copies as prescribed in this section.</p> <p>RCW §26.50.123 – Service by Publication or Mailing - Costs Except as provided in RCW 10.14.055, the court may permit service by publication or by mail under this chapter only if the petitioner pays the cost of publication or mailing unless the county legislative authority allocates funds for service of process by publication or by mail for indigent petitioners.</p>
West Virginia	WV Code §48-27-301 – Jurisdiction	WV Code §48-27-311 – Service of Process

Jurisdiction	Domestic Violence – Jurisdiction	Domestic Violence– Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>(a) Circuit courts, family courts and magistrate courts have concurrent jurisdiction over domestic violence proceedings as provided in this article.</p> <p>WV Code §48-27-302 – Venue The action may be heard in the county in which the domestic violence occurred, in the county in which the respondent is living or in the county in which the petitioner is living, either temporarily or permanently. If the parties are married to each other, the action may also be brought in the county in which an action for divorce between the parties may be brought as provided by 5-106.</p>	<p>A protective order may be served:</p> <p>(1) On the respondent by means of a Class I legal advertisement published notice, with the publication area being the most current known county in which the respondent resides, published in accordance with the provisions of section two, article three, chapter fifty-nine of this code if personal service by law enforcement has been unsuccessful. Simultaneously with the publication, the respondent shall be served with the protective order and the order of publication by first class mail to the respondent's most current known residential address.</p> <p>(2) Against nonresident persons by the manner prescribed in section thirty-three-a, article three, chapter fifty-six of this code.</p> <p>Any protective order issued by the court of this state which is served in compliance with the provisions of Rule 4(f) of the West Virginia Rules of Civil Procedure served outside the boundaries of this state shall carry the same force and effect as if it had been personally served within this state's boundaries.</p> <p>WV Code §48-27-403 – Emergency Protective Orders of Court; Hearings; Persons Present</p> <p>(a) Upon the filing of a verified petition under this article, the magistrate court may enter an emergency protective order as it may determine necessary to protect the petitioner or minor children from domestic violence and, upon good cause shown, may do so ex parte without the necessity of bond being given by the petitioner. Clear and convincing evidence of immediate and present danger of abuse to the petitioner or minor</p>

Jurisdiction	Domestic Violence – Jurisdiction	Domestic Violence– Service/Notification Requirements
		<p>children constitutes good cause for the issuance of an emergency protective order pursuant to this section. If the respondent is not present at the proceeding, the petitioner or the petitioner’s legal representative shall certify to the court, in writing, the efforts which have been made to give notice to the respondent or just cause why notice should not be required. Copies of medical reports or records may be admitted into evidence to the same extent as though the original reports or records. The custodian of the records is not required to be present to authenticate the records for any proceeding held pursuant to this subsection. If the magistrate court determines to enter an emergency protective order, the order shall prohibit the respondent from possessing firearms.</p> <p>(b) Following the proceeding, the magistrate court shall order a copy of the petition to be served immediately upon the respondent, together with a copy of any emergency protective order entered pursuant to the proceedings, a notice of the final hearing before the family court, and a statement of the right of the respondent to appear and participate in the final hearing, as provided in subsection (d) of this section. Copies of any order entered under the provisions of this section, a notice of the final hearing before the family court, and a statement of the right of the petitioner to appear and participate in the final hearing, as provided in subsection (d) of this section, shall also be delivered to the petitioner. Copies of any order entered shall also be delivered to any law-enforcement agency having jurisdiction to enforce the order, including municipal police, the county sheriff’s office and local office of the State Police, within 24 hours of the entry of the order. An emergency protective</p>

Jurisdiction	Domestic Violence – Jurisdiction	Domestic Violence– Service/Notification Requirements
		<p>order is effective until modified by order of the family court upon hearing as provided in subsection (d) of this section. The order is in full force and effect in every county in this state.</p> <p>(c) Subsequent to the entry of the emergency protective order, service on the respondent, and the delivery to the petitioner and law-enforcement officers, the court file shall be transferred to the office of the clerk of the circuit court for use by the family court.</p> <p>(d) The family court shall schedule a final hearing on each petition in which an emergency protective order has been entered by a magistrate. The hearing shall be scheduled not later than 10 days following the entry of the order by the magistrate. The notice of the final hearing shall be served on the respondent and delivered to the petitioner, as provided in subsection (b) of this section, and must set forth the hearing date, time, and place and include a statement of the right of the parties to appear and participate in the final hearing. The notice must also provide that the petitioner’s failure to appear will result in a dismissal of the petition and that the respondent’s failure to appear may result in the entry of a protective order against him or her for a period of 90 or 180 days, as determined by the court. The notice must also include the name, mailing address, physical location, and telephone number of the family court having jurisdiction over the proceedings. To facilitate the preparation of the notice of final hearing required by the provisions of this subsection, the family court must provide the magistrate court with a day and time in which final hearings may be scheduled before the family court within the time required by law</p>

Jurisdiction	Domestic Violence – Jurisdiction	Domestic Violence– Service/Notification Requirements
Wisconsin	<p>WI Stat § 801.50 – Venue in Civil Actions or Special Proceedings (5r) Venue of an action under s. 813.12 growing out of domestic abuse shall be in the county in which the cause of action arose, where the petitioner or the respondent resides or where the petitioner is temporarily living, except that venue may be in any county within a 100-mile radius of the county seat of the county in which the petitioner resides or in any county in which the petitioner is temporarily living if the petitioner is any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A victim advocate, as defined in s. 905.045(1)(e). (b) An employee of the county court system. (c) A legal professional practicing law, as defined in SCR 23.01. (d) A current or former law enforcement officer, as defined in s. 102.475(8)(c). (e) The spouse of a person listed in par. (a), (b), (c), or (d). (f) A person who is currently or has been in a dating relationship, as defined in s. 813.12(1)(ag), with or a person who has a child in common with a person listed in par. (a), (b), (c), or (d). (g) An immediate family member, as defined in s. 97.605(4)(a)2., of a person listed in par. (a), (b), (c), or (d). (h) A household member, as defined in s. 813.12(1)(c), of a person listed in par. (a), (b), (c), or (d). 	<p>WI Stat § 813.12 – Domestic Abuse Restraining Orders and Injunctions (2) Commencement of action and response. (a) No action under this section may be commenced by complaint and summons. An action under this section may be commenced only by a petition described under sub. (5) (a). The action commences with service of the petition upon the respondent if a copy of the petition is filed before service or promptly after service. If the judge or a circuit court commissioner extends the time for a hearing under sub. (3) (c) and the petitioner files an affidavit with the court stating that personal service by the sheriff or a private server under s. 801.11 (1) (a) or (b) was unsuccessful because the respondent is avoiding service by concealment or otherwise, the judge or circuit court commissioner shall inform the petitioner that he or she may serve the respondent by publication of a summary of the petition as a class 1 notice, under ch. 985, and by mailing or sending a facsimile if the respondent's post-office address or facsimile number is known or can with due diligence be ascertained. The mailing or sending of a facsimile may be omitted if the post-office address or facsimile number cannot be ascertained with due diligence. A summary of the petition published as a class 1 notice shall include the name of the respondent and of the petitioner, notice of the temporary restraining order, and notice of the date, time, and place of the hearing regarding the injunction. The court shall inform the petitioner in writing that, if the petitioner chooses to have the documents in the action served by the sheriff, the petitioner</p>

Jurisdiction	Domestic Violence – Jurisdiction	Domestic Violence– Service/Notification Requirements
		<p>should contact the sheriff to verify the proof of service of the petition.</p> <p>(b) A petition may be filed in conjunction with an action affecting the family commenced under ch. 767, but commencement of an action affecting the family or any other action is not necessary for the filing of a petition or the issuance of a temporary restraining order or an injunction. A judge or circuit court commissioner may not make findings or issue orders under s. 767.225 or 767.41 while granting relief requested only under this section. Section 813.06 does not apply to an action under this section. The respondent may respond to the petition either in writing before or at the hearing on the issuance of the injunction or orally at that hearing.</p> <p>(c) When the respondent is served with the petition under this subsection, the person who serves the respondent shall also provide the respondent all of the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Notice of the requirements and penalties under s. 941.29 and notice of any similar applicable federal laws and penalties. 2. An explanation of s. 813.1285, including the procedures for surrendering a firearm and the circumstances listed under s. 813.1285 under which a respondent must appear at a hearing to surrender firearms. 3. A firearm possession form developed under s. 813.1285 (5) (a), with instructions for completing and returning the form.
Wyoming	WY Stat § 35-21-102 – <i>Definition of Court</i>	WY Stat § 35-21-104 – <i>Temporary Order of Protection; Setting Hearing</i>

Jurisdiction	Domestic Violence – Jurisdiction	Domestic Violence– Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>(ii) "Court" means the circuit court or, if the county does not have a circuit court, the district court in the county where an alleged victim of domestic abuse resides or is found.</p>	<p>(a) Upon the filing of a petition for order of protection, the court shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Immediately grant an ex parte temporary order of protection if it appears from the specific facts shown by the affidavit or by the petition that there exists a danger of further domestic abuse; (ii) Cause the temporary order of protection, together with notice of hearing, to be served on the alleged perpetrator of the domestic abuse immediately, either within or outside of this state; (iii) Hold a hearing on the petition within seventy-two (72) hours after the granting of the temporary order of protection or as soon thereafter as the petition may be heard by the court on the question of continuing the order; or (iv) If an ex parte order is not granted, serve notice to appear upon the parties and hold a hearing on the petition for order of protection within seventy-two (72) hours after the filing of the petition or as soon thereafter as the petition may be heard by the court.