

**Access to Civil Protection Order (CPO) for Victims of Human Trafficking:
State-By-State CPO Tables**

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This chart was developed to assist judges, court staff, victim advocates, attorneys, and law enforcement and prosecution agency staff working with adult and child victims of human trafficking in identifying the full range of civil protection orders in each state that could be available to protect a victim of sex or labor trafficking. States are listed in alphabetical order. Each state description begins with a summary of which state civil protection orders under what circumstances could be accessed by a human trafficking victim against their trafficker. This summary is followed by a table that breaks out type of civil protection order (with text from and citations to state laws) by the types of offenses covered, which victims can file against whom, and then when that type of protection order in that state can be used by a human trafficking victim against their trafficker. This chart tracks protection orders available to both adult and child victims. When state statutes exclude children or exclude children who are been victims of certain types of abuse (e.g. child abuse) from the ability to obtain a particular type of protection order available in that state, we explicitly state that the remedy is not available to children.

NIWAP has also developed two additional tools that facilitate comparisons across state laws and provide an overview of civil protection order trends nationally describing their accessibility to offer protection to adults and children who are victims of human sex and/or labor trafficking.¹

ALABAMA (AL)
<p>SUMMARY: There are three types of Civil Protection Orders (CPO) in Alabama.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Protection from Abuse Order <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order protects victims of domestic abuse or anyone in danger of becoming a victim of domestic abuse and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser. • Protection Order for a Sexually Abused Child <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order protects child victims of abuse and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser. • Elderly Abuse Protection Order <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order protects elder victims of abuse and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser. <p>In Alabama victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the three types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. If the victim is a child who suffered child sex or human trafficking, a protection order for a sexually abused child would be the least restrictive option since there is no relationship requirement.</p>

¹ See, Nupur Chandna and Leslye E. Orloff, Types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) Available By State – Chart (December 31, 2024) <https://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/ht-cpo-state-chart/>; Nupur Chandna, Leslye E. Orloff, and Anshusree Pokuru, State Laws on Civil Protection Orders for Victims of Human Trafficking (December 31, 2024) <https://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/ht-cpo-overview-report/>

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TYPE OF PROTECTIVE ORDERS	TYPE OF OFFENSE	WHO MAY FILE AND AGAINST WHOM	WHICH TRAFFICKING VICTIMS ARE COVERED
Protection from Abuse Order (AL)	<p>Domestic abuse or reasonable cause to believe of being in immediate danger of becoming a victim of abuse which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arson • Assault • Child abuse • Criminal coercion • Criminal trespass • Harassment • Kidnapping • Menacing • Other conduct or any crime • Reckless endangerment • Sexual abuse • Stalking • Theft • Unlawful imprisonment <p>Ala. Code § 30-5-2(1)(a)-(i), (1)(k)-(o)</p> <p>(1) Abuse. An act of domestic violence committed against a victim, which is any of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Arson. Arson as defined under Sections 13A-7-40 to 13A-7-43 , inclusive. b. Assault. Assault as defined under Sections 13A-6-20 to 13A-6-22 , inclusive. c. Attempt. With the intent to commit any crime under this section or any other criminal act under the laws of this state, performing any overt act towards the commission of the offense. d. Child Abuse. Torture or willful abuse of a child, aggravated child abuse, or chemical endangerment of a child as provided in Chapter 15, commencing with Section 26-15-1, of Title 26, known as the Alabama Child Abuse Act. 	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Victims of domestic abuse or being in immediate danger of becoming a victim are eligible for a PFA if they have any of the following specific relationship_with the abuser:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Related by marriage to the defendant, including a common law marriage; • Had a former marriage or common law marriage with the defendant; • Had child in common; • Are currently in a dating relationship with the abuser or your dating relationship ended within the last 12 months; • Are a current or former household member of the abuser, which means you lived together while having a romantic or sexual relationship - or you can file against the relative of a current or former household member as long as that person also lived with you; or • Are the parent, step-parent, child, or step-child of the abuser and you live or have lived together <p>Ala. Code § 30-5-2(3),(7)</p> <p>(3) Dating relationship.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A significant relationship of a romantic or intimate nature characterized by the expectation of affectionate or sexual involvement over a period of time and on a continuing basis during the course of the relationship. b. A dating relationship includes the period of engagement to be married. c. A dating relationship does not include a casual or business relationship or a relationship that ended more than 12 months prior to the filing of the petition for a protection order. <p>(7) Victim. An individual who is related to the person who commits an act of abuse in any of the following ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Is related by marriage to the defendant, including a common law marriage. b. Had a former marriage or common law marriage with the defendant. 	<p>Protection from Abuse Order: In Alabama victims of of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection from abuse order against the trafficker if they are a victim of domestic abuse as defined in the statute and they meet requirements of a specific relationship with the abuser.</p>

<p>Protection from Abuse Order (AL)</p>	<p>e. Criminal Coercion. Criminal coercion as defined under Section 13A-6-25 .</p> <p>f. Criminal Trespass. Entering or remaining in the dwelling or on the premises of another after having been warned not to do so either orally or in writing by the owner of the premises or other authorized person as defined under Sections 13A-7-2 to 13A-7-4.1 , inclusive.</p> <p>g. Harassment. Harassment as defined under Section 13A-11-8 .</p> <p>h. Kidnapping. Kidnapping as defined under Sections 13A-6-43 and 13A-6-44 .</p> <p>i. Menacing. Menacing as defined under Section 13A-6-23 .</p> <p>j. Other Conduct. Any other conduct directed toward a plaintiff covered by this chapter that could be punished as a criminal act under the laws of this state.</p> <p>k. Reckless Endangerment. Reckless endangerment as defined under Section 13A-6-24 .</p> <p>l. Sexual Abuse. Any sexual offenses included in Article 4, commencing with Section 13A-6-60, of Chapter 6 of Title 13A.</p> <p>m. Stalking. Stalking as defined under Sections 13A-6-90 to 13A-6-94 , inclusive.</p> <p>n. Theft. Knowingly obtaining or exerting unauthorized control or obtaining control by deception over property owned by or jointly owned by the plaintiff and another. Theft includes theft as defined under Sections 13A-8-1 to 13A-8-5 , inclusive.</p> <p>o. Unlawful Imprisonment. Unlawful imprisonment as defined under Sections 13A-6-41 and 13A-6-42 .</p> <p>Ala. Code § 30-5-5(a)(1)</p> <p>(a) The following persons have standing to file a sworn petition for a protection order under this chapter as a plaintiff:</p> <p>(1) A person who is at least 18 years old or is otherwise emancipated and is the victim of</p>	<p>c. Has a child in common with the defendant regardless of whether the victim and defendant have ever been married and regardless of whether they are currently residing or have in the past resided together in the same household.</p> <p>d. Has or had a dating relationship with the defendant.</p> <p>e. Is a current or former household member. A household member is a person maintaining or having maintained a living arrangement with the defendant where he or she is in, or was engaged in, a romantic or sexual relationship.</p> <p>f. A relative of a current or former household member as defined in paragraph e. who also lived with the defendant.</p> <p>g. An individual who is a parent, stepparent, child, or stepchild and who is in or has maintained a living arrangement with the defendant.</p>	
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Protection from Abuse Order (AL)	<p>abuse, as defined in Section 30-5-2 , or has reasonable cause to believe he or she is in imminent danger of becoming the victim of any act of abuse.</p> <p>(2) A parent, legal guardian, next friend, or the State Department of Human Resources may petition for relief on behalf of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A minor child. b. Any person prevented by physical or mental incapacity from seeking a protection order. 		
Protection Order for a Sexually Exploited Child (AL)	<p>A sexually exploited child means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A child under 18 years of age subjected to sexual exploitation. • A victim of human trafficking • Engaged in prostitution • Victim of crime of promoting prostitution <p>Ala. Code 12-15-701</p> <p>(a) For the purposes of this section, sexually exploited child shall mean an individual under the age of 18 years who is under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and who has been subjected to sexual exploitation because he or she is any of the following:</p> <p>(1) A victim of the crime of human trafficking sexual servitude as provided in Section 13A-6-150, et seq.</p> <p>(2) Engaged in prostitution as provided in Section 13A-12-120 or 13A-12-121.</p> <p>(3) A victim of the crime of promoting prostitution as provided in Section 13A-12-111, 13A-12-112, or 13A-12-113.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Ala. Code 12-15-701(e)</p> <p>(e) If a petition alleging that a sexually exploited child is in need of supervision or is dependent is filed, a sexually exploited child may be adjudicated a child in need of supervision or a dependent child pursuant to Section 12-15-102(4) and (8). Once the sexually exploited child is adjudicated, the juvenile court shall retain jurisdiction over the sexually exploited child and may enforce prior orders requiring payment of court-ordered monies pursuant to Section 12-15-117. The juvenile court may issue any requisite order or conduct any hearing necessary to protect the health or safety of a sexually exploited child that is determined to be in the best interests of the child. The juvenile court may also, on an emergency basis, enter an order of protection or restraint to protect the health or safety of a sexually exploited child.</p>	<p>Protection Order for a Sexually Exploited Child:</p> <p>In Alabama, a child victim of sexual exploitation, which includes a victim of human trafficking, victim of prostitution or crime of promoting prostitution can get a protection order against the trafficker and there is no relationship requirement.</p>
Elderly Abuse Protection Order (AL)	<p>Elder Abuse which constitutes any of the following acts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abuse • Arson • Assault 	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Elderly persons who are 60 years or older and who are victims of elder abuse are eligible for this protection order against any person who committed the acts.</p>	<p>Elderly Abuse Protection Order: In Alabama elderly victims of sex or labor trafficking can</p>

<p>Elderly Abuse Protection Order (AL)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal coercion • Criminal trespass • Emotional abuse • Financial exploitation • Harassment • Kidnapping • Menacing • Reckless endangerment • Sexual abuse • Stalking • Theft • Unlawful imprisonment <p>Ala. Code § 38-9F-3(2)a-o</p> <p>(2) Elder abuse. The commission of any of the following acts or the intent to commit any of the following acts against an elderly person:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Abuse, as defined in Section 38-9-2 . b. Arson, as defined in Sections 13A-7-40 to 13A-7-43 , inclusive. c. Assault, as defined in Sections 13A-6-20 to 13A-6-22 , inclusive. d. Criminal coercion, as defined in Section 13A-6-25 . e. Criminal trespass as defined in Sections 13A-7-2 to 13A-7-4.1 , inclusive. f. Emotional abuse, as defined in Section 13A-6-191 . g. Financial exploitation, as defined in Sections 13A-6-191 and 8-6-171 . h. Harassment, as defined in Section 13A-11-8 . i. Kidnapping, as defined in Sections 13A-6-43 and 13A-6-44 . j. Menacing, as defined in Section 13A-6-23 . k. Reckless endangerment, as defined in Section 13A-6-24 . l. Sexual abuse, as defined as any of the acts in Sections 13A-6-60 to 13A-6-68 . m. Stalking, as defined in Sections 13A-6-90 to 13A-6-91.1 , inclusive. n. Theft, as defined in Sections 13A-8-2 to 13A-8-5 , inclusive. 	<p>Ala. Code § 38-9F-3(4)</p> <p>(4) Elderly person. A person 60 years of age or older.</p>	<p>get a protection order against a trafficker who committed the act of elder abuse as defined in the statute. There is no relationship requirement to be met.</p>
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Elderly Abuse Protection Order (AL)	o. Unlawful imprisonment, as defined in Sections 13A-6-41 and 13A-6-42 .		
ALASKA(AK)			
<p>SUMMARY: There are two types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Alaska.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Violence Protection Order <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order protects victims of domestic violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser. • Stalking or Sexual Assault Protection Order <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order protects victims of stalking and sexual assault and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser. <p>In Alaska, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get either CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a stalking or sexual assault protection order making it the least restrictive option for victims of trafficking.</p>			
Domestic Violence Protective Orders (AK)	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Violence <p>Alaska Statute § 18.66.990(3)</p> <p>(3) "domestic violence" and "crime involving domestic violence" mean one or more of the following offenses or an offense under a law or ordinance of another jurisdiction having elements similar to these offenses, or an attempt to commit the offense, by a household member against another household member:</p> <p>(A) a crime against the person under AS 11.41; (B) burglary under AS 11.46.300 - 11.46.310; (C) criminal trespass under AS 11.46.320 - 11.46.330; (D) arson or criminally negligent burning under AS 11.46.400 - 11.46.430; (E) criminal mischief under AS 11.46.475 - 11.46.486; (F) terrorist threatening under AS 11.56.807 or 11.56.810; (G) violating a protective order under AS 11.56.740 (a)(1); or (H) harassment under AS 11.61.120 (a)(2) - (4)</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Victims are eligible for protection orders against household members defined to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults or minors who are current or former spouses • Adults or minors who lived or have lived together • Adults or minors who are dating or have dated • Adults or minors who are engaged or have engaged in sexual relationship • Adults or minors who are related within the fourth degree of consanguinity • Adults or minors who are related or formerly related by marriage • Persons who have a child of a relationship • Minor children of a person in a relationship <p>Alaska Statute §18.66.100(a)</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 (Representation of Minor) 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>Alaska Statute § 18.66.990(5)</p> <p>(5) "household member" includes</p> <p>(A) adults or minors who are current or former spouses; (B) adults or minors who live together or who have lived together;</p>	Domestic Violence Protective Orders: In Alaska, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order against a trafficker who committed domestic violence, and the trafficker must fit within the definition of a household member.

Domestic Violence Protective Orders (AK)		<p>(C) adults or minors who are dating or who have dated; (D) adults or minors who are engaged in or who have engaged in a sexual relationship; (E) adults or minors who are related to each other up to the fourth degree of consanguinity, whether of the whole or half blood or by adoption, computed under the rules of civil law; (F) adults or minors who are related or formerly related by marriage; (G) persons who have a child of the relationship; and (H) minor children of a person in a relationship that is described in (A) - (G) of this paragraph;</p>	
Stalking or Sexual Assault Protective Orders (AK)	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalking • Sexual Assault <p>Alaska law defines sexual assault as any of the crimes listed in sections 11.41.410 through 11.41.450.</p> <p>Alaska Statutes § 11.41.410.</p> <p>AS § 11.41.410. Sexual assault in the first degree AS § 11.41.420. Sexual assault in the second degree AS § 11.41.425. Sexual assault in the third degree AS § 11.41.427. Sexual assault in the fourth degree AS § 11.41.432. Defenses AS § 11.41.434. Sexual abuse of a minor in the first degree AS § 11.41.436. Sexual abuse of a minor in the second degree AS § 11.41.438. Sexual abuse of a minor in the third degree AS § 11.41.440. Sexual abuse of a minor in the fourth degree AS § 11.41.450. Incest</p> <p>AS § 11.41.270 (a) Stalking</p> <p>(a) A person commits the crime of stalking in the second degree if the person knowingly engages in a course of conduct that recklessly places another person in fear of death or physical injury, or in fear of the death or physical injury of a family member.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Victims are eligible for protective orders against any person who committed the covered act of stalking or sexual assault and who is not a member of their household.</p> <p>Alaska Statute § 88.65.850(a)</p> <p>(a) A person who reasonably believes that the person is a victim of stalking or sexual assault that is not a crime involving domestic violence may file a petition in the district or superior court for a protective order against a respondent who is alleged to have committed the stalking or sexual assault. A parent or guardian may file a petition on behalf of a minor.</p>	Stalking or Sexual Assault Protective Orders: In Alaska victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order against the trafficker if the trafficker committed the acts of stalking or sexual assault. There is no relationship requirement.

American Samoa			
<p>SUMMARY: There is one type of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in American Samoa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Violence or Family Violence Protection Order <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order protects victims of domestic abuse and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser. <p>In American Samoa victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria.</p>			
Domestic Violence or Family Violence Protection Order (AS)	<p>ASCA 47.0201</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Domestic violence or family violence" means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts by a family or household member, but does not include acts of self-defense: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Attempting to cause or causing physical harm to another family or household member; B. Placing a family or household member in fear of physical harm; or C. Causing a family or household member to engage involuntarily in sexual activity by force, or duress. 2. "Family or household members" include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Adults or minors who are current or former spouses; B. Adults or minors who live together or who have lived together; C. Adults or minors who are dating or who have dated; D. Adults or minors who are engaged in or who have engaged in a sexual relationship; E. Adults or minors who are related or formerly related by marriage; F. Persons who have a child in common; and G. Minor children of a person in a relationship that is described in paragraphs (A) through (H). 	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>(a) A person who is or has been a victim of domestic or family violence may file a petition for an order for protection against a family or household member who commits an act of domestic or family violence.</p> <p>(b) A parent, guardian, or other representative may file a petition for an order for protection on behalf of a child against a family or household member who commits an act of domestic or family violence.</p> <p>(c) There is no minimum requirement of residency to petition for an order for protection.</p>	<p>Domestic Violence Protection Order: In American Samoa, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order if the trafficker committed domestic violence and met relationship requirement.</p>

Arizona			
<p>SUMMARY: There are three types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Arizona.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Violence Order of Protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order protects victims of domestic violence and sex trafficking and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser. • Injunction against Harassment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order protects victims of harassment and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser. • Injunction against Workplace Harassment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order protects victims of harassment at their workplace and can be obtained by an employer on behalf of the victim. <p>In Arizona, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the three types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. The definition of domestic violence covers sex trafficking but there is a relationship requirement to be met to get a domestic violence protection order. Sex trafficking is covered within the definition of harassment and a victim of harassment can get an injunction against the abuser without having to meet the relationship requirement, making it the least restrictive option for victims of trafficking. Workplace protection orders filed by employers may assist some victims of human trafficking.</p>			
<p>Domestic Violence Orders of Protection (AZ)</p>	<p>Domestic violence which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assault or aggravated assault • Threatening or intimidating • Sexual assault • Use of electronic communication to terrify, threaten, intimidate, or harass • Harassment or aggravated harassment • Stalking • Surreptitious photographing, videotaping, filming, or digitally recording or viewing • Unlawful distribution of nude/sexual images of victim or child • Endangerment • Unlawful imprisonment • Kidnapping • Criminal trespass • Criminal damage • Interfering with judicial proceedings • Negligent homicide, manslaughter and murder • Cruelty to animals • Preventing or interfering with the use of telephone in emergency • Aggravated domestic violence • Abuse of a child or vulnerable adult • Disorderly conduct <p>A.R.S. § 13-3601</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Victims may obtain this order if they meet the following relationship requirement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are or were married to the abuser; • are related to the abuser or the abuser’s spouse by blood, marriage, or by court order in one of the following ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • parent, • grandparent, • child, • grandchild, • brother or sister • parent-in-law, • grandparent-in-law, • step-parent, • step-grandparent, • step-child, • step-grandchild, • brother-in-law or sister-in-law; • have or had a romantic or sexual relationship with the abuser; • they live, or used to live, in the same household as the abuser; • they have a child with the abuser, or they are pregnant with the abuser’s child or the abuser is pregnant with their child; • they are a minor who lives or has lived in the same household as the abuser and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ they are related by blood to a former spouse of the abuser or ○ they are related by blood to a person who resides or has resided in the same household as the abuser . 	<p>Domestic Violence Orders of Protection:</p> <p>In Arizona, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order against the trafficker who committed domestic violence (which includes sex trafficking), and the trafficker must fit within the defined relationship requirement.</p>

<p>Domestic Violence Orders of Protection (AZ)</p>	<p>Domestic violence; definition; classification; sentencing option; arrest and procedure for violation; weapon seizure</p> <p>A. "Domestic violence" means any act that is a dangerous crime against children as defined in section 13-705 or an offense prescribed in section 13-1102, 13-1103, 13-1104, 13-1105, 13-1201, 13-1202, 13-1203, 13-1204, 13-1302, 13-1303, 13-1304, 13-1406, 13-1425, 13-1502, 13-1503, 13-1504, 13-1602 or 13-2810, section 13-2904, subsection A, paragraph 1, 2, 3 or 6, section 13-2910, subsection A, paragraph 8 or 9, section 13-2915, subsection A, paragraph 3 or section 13-2916, 13-2921, 13-2921.01, 13-2923, 13-3019, 13-3601.02 or 13-3623, if any of the following applies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The relationship between the victim and the defendant is one of marriage or former marriage or of persons residing or having resided in the same household. 2. The victim and the defendant have a child in common. 3. The victim or the defendant is pregnant by the other party. 4. The victim is related to the defendant or the defendant's spouse by blood or court order as a parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, brother or sister or by marriage as a parent-in-law, grandparent-in-law, stepparent, step-grandparent, stepchild, step-grandchild, brother-in-law or sister-in-law. 5. The victim is a child who resides or has resided in the same household as the defendant and is related by blood to a former spouse of the defendant or to a person who resides or who has resided in the same household as the defendant. 6. The relationship between the victim and the defendant <p>A.R.S. § 13-1102 Negligent Homicide A.R.S. § 13-1103 Manslaughter A.R.S. § 13-1104 Second Degree Murder A.R.S. § 13-1105 First Degree Murder A.R.S. § 13-1201 Endangerment</p>	<p>See: A.R.S. § 13-3601</p>	
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<p>Domestic Violence Orders of Protection (AZ)</p>	<p>A.R.S. § 13-1202 Threatening or Intimidating A.R.S. § 13-1203 Assault A.R.S. § 13-1204 Aggravated Assault A.R.S. § 13-1302 Unlawful imprisonment A.R.S. § 13-1303 Kidnapping A.R.S. § 13-1304 Sex Trafficking A.R.S. § 13-1406 Sexual Assault A.R.S. § 13-1425 unlawful disclosure of images depicting states of nudity or specific sexual activities A.R.S. § 13-1502-04 Criminal Trespass A.R.S. § 13-1602 Criminal Damage A.R.S. § 13-2810 Interfering with judicial proceedings A.R.S. § 13-2904 Disorderly conduct A.R.S. § 13-2910 Cruelty to animals A.R.S. § 13-2915 Preventing use of telephone in emergency and false representation of emergency A.R.S. § 13-2916 Use of an electronic communication to terrify, intimidate, threaten or harass; unlawful use of electronic communication device A.R.S. § 13-2921 Harassment and Aggravated harassment A.R.S. § 13-2923 Stalking A.R.S. § 13-3019 surreptitious photographing, videotaping, filming or digitally recording or viewing A.R.S. § 13-3601.2 Domestic violence and Aggravated domestic violence A.R.S. § 13-3623 Child or vulnerable adult abuse; emotional abuse</p>		
<p>Injunctions Against Harassment (AZ)</p>	<p>Harassment or Abuse, which may include a series of any of the following acts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indecent exposure • Sexual abuse • Sexual assault • Public sexual indecency • Sexual conduct with a minor • Unlawful sexual conduct of particular persons • Molestation of a child • Bestiality 	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Victims may qualify for an injunction against harassment (IAH) against someone who harassed them or committed sexual violence against them. Victims must not be related to, married to, intimately involved with, or live/d with the abuser.</p> <p>The Order does not require arrest or criminal prosecution of the respondent.</p> <p>See: A.R.S. §§ 12-1809(S)</p>	<p>Injunctions Against Harassment: In Arizona, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get an injunction against the trafficker who committed harassment and there is no requirement for an established relationship with the</p>

<p>Injunctions Against Harassment (AZ)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violent sexual assault <p>Crimes Covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voyeurism • Unlawful disclosure of images depicting states of nudity or specific sexual activities • Sexual extortion • Kidnapping • Sex trafficking • Surreptitious photographing, videotaping, filming or digitally recording or viewing • Taking child for prostitution • Commercial sexual exploitation of a minor, sexual exploitation, luring or aggravated luring of a minor for sexual exploitation <p>A.R.S. §§ 12-1809(T)</p> <p>T. For the purposes of this section, "harassment":</p> <p>1. Means either of the following:</p> <p>(a) A series of acts over any period of time that is directed at a specific person and that would cause a reasonable person to be seriously alarmed, annoyed or harassed and the conduct in fact seriously alarms, annoys or harasses the person and serves no legitimate purpose.</p> <p>(b) One or more acts of sexual violence as defined in section 23-371</p> <p>(c) Any contact if the person is the victim of a crime that was committed by the defendant. For the purposes of this subdivision, "crime" means a conviction for an offense, whether completed or preparatory, that is a dangerous offense as defined in section 13-105, a serious offense or violent or aggravated felony as defined in section 13-706 or any offense in title 13(criminal code), chapter 14 (sexual offenses) or 35.1(sexual exploitation of children).</p> <p>A.R.S. §§ 23-371(J)</p> <p>J. "Sexual violence" means an offense prescribed in:</p> <p>(a) title 13, chapter 14(sexual offenses), Arizona Revised Statutes, except for sections 13-1408</p>		<p>trafficker. Sexual trafficking is covered within the definition of "harassment".</p>
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	(adultery) and 13-14221(adult oriented business) ; or (b) sections 13-1304(A)(3) (kidnapping with intent of physical injury), 13-1307 (sex trafficking), 13-3019 (surreptitious photographing), 13-3206 (child prostitution), 13-3212 (child sex-trafficking), 13-3552 (commercial sexual exploitation of minor), 13-3553 (sexual exploitation of minor), 13-3554 (luring minor for sexual exploitation), or 13-3560 (aggravated luring of minor), Arizona Revised Statutes.		
Injunctions Against Workplace Harassment (AZ)	<p>Workplace harassment</p> <p>A.R.S. § 12-1810 12-1810. Injunction against workplace harassment; definitions</p> <p>A. An employer or an authorized agent of an employer may file a written verified petition with a magistrate, justice of the peace or superior court judge for an injunction prohibiting workplace harassment.</p> <p>B. The court shall not grant an injunction against workplace harassment against either:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A person who is under twelve years of age unless the injunction is granted by the juvenile division of the superior court. 2. More than one defendant. <p>A.R.S. § 12-1810 (T)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Employer" means an individual, partnership, association or corporation or a person or group of persons who act, directly or indirectly, on behalf of or in the interest of an employer and with the consent of the employer. Employer includes this state, a political subdivision of this state and any school district or other special district. 2. "Harassment" means a single threat or act of physical harm or damage or a series of acts over any period of time that would cause a reasonable person to be seriously alarmed or annoyed and includes unlawful picketing, trespassory assembly, unlawful mass assembly, concerted interference with lawful exercise of business activity and engaging in a 	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>The plaintiff, or person who asks the court for an order, is the employer or an authorized agent of the employer. It is the employer who is petitioning the court for protection for the victim, fellow employees, and the employer's property, without the victim having to take action.</p> <p>See: A.R.S. § 12-1810</p>	Injunctions Against Workplace Harassment: In Arizona, victims of sex or labor trafficking can seek the help of an employer to get an injunction against a trafficker.

	secondary boycott as defined in section 23-1321 and defamation in violation of section 23-1325.		
ARKANSAS (AR)			
SUMMARY: There are two types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Arkansas.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Domestic Violence Protection Order <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order protects victims of domestic violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser. • Injunction Against Workplace Violence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order protects victims of violence at their workplace and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser. 			
In Arkansas, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the two types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria.			
Domestic Violence Orders of Protection (AR)	<p>Domestic abuse which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical harm • Bodily injury • Assault • Fear of physical harm, bodily injury, or assault • Any sexual conduct <p>Ark. Code § 9-15-103(3)</p> <p>(3) “Domestic abuse” means:</p> <p>(A) Physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or the infliction of fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, or assault between family or household members; or</p> <p>(B) Any sexual conduct between family or household members, whether minors or adults, that constitutes a crime under the laws of this state.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Victims are eligible for an order of protection against a family or household member which relationship include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spouses or former spouses • Parents and children • Persons related by blood within the fourth degree of consanguinity • In-laws, any children residing in the household • Persons who presently or in the past have resided or cohabited together, persons who have or have had a child in common, and persons who are presently or in the past have been in a dating relationship together. <p>Ark. Code § 9-15-103(4) and (5)</p> <p>(4) “Family or household members” means spouses, former spouses, parents and children, persons related by blood within the fourth degree of consanguinity, in-laws, any children residing in the household, persons who presently or in the past have resided or cohabited together, persons who have or have had a child in common, and persons who are presently or in the past have been in a dating relationship together; and</p> <p>(5) “In-laws” means persons related by marriage within the second degree of consanguinity.</p>	<p>Domestic Violence Orders of Protection: In Arkansas, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order against the trafficker who committed domestic abuse, and the trafficker must fit within the defined family or household member relationship requirement.</p>
Injunctions Against Workplace Violence (AR)	<p>Workplace Violence includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlawful violence • Terroristic act • Rape • Battery • Domestic battering and assault • Crime of violence • Threat of such violence • Loitering • Criminal trespass 	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Employers may file for injunction against an offender who committed the covered acts against them, their employee, or invitee.</p> <p>See: A.C.A. § 11-5-115(a)(1) to (3)</p>	<p>Injunctions Against Workplace Violence: In Arkansas, victims of sex or labor trafficking can seek the help of an employer to get an injunction if a trafficker commits workplace violence.</p>

<p>Injunctions Against Workplace Violence (AR)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalking • Harassment <p>A.C.A. § 11-5-115(a)(1) to (3)</p> <p>(a) If an employer or an employer's employee or invitee has:</p> <p>(1) Suffered unlawful violence by an individual as defined by § 5-13-310, terroristic act; § 5-14-103, rape; §§ 5-13-201 -- 5-13-203, battery; §§ 5-26-301 -- 5-26-309, domestic battering and assault on a family or household member; or a crime of violence as defined by § 5-73-202(1);</p> <p>(2) Received a threat of violence by an individual which can reasonably be construed as a threat which may be carried out at the work site as defined by § 5-13-301, terroristic threatening; § 5-38-202, threatening a catastrophe; §§ 5-13-204 -- 5-13-207, assault; or §§ 5-26-304 -- 5-26-306, domestic battering; or</p> <p>(3) Been stalked or harassed at the work site as defined by § 5-71-213, loitering; § 5-39-203, criminal trespass; § 5-71-208, harassment; or § 5-71-229, stalking, the employer may, in addition to, or instead of, filing criminal charges against the individual, seek a temporary restraining order, a preliminary injunction, or an injunction under Arkansas Rule of Civil Procedure 65 prohibiting further unlawful acts by that individual at the work site, which shall include any place at which work is being performed on behalf of the employer.</p> <p>A.C.A. §§ 5-73-202(1)</p> <p>(1) "Crime of violence" means any of the following crimes or an attempt to commit any of them:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Murder; (B) Manslaughter; (C) Kidnapping; (D) Rape; (E) Mayhem; (F) Assault to do great bodily harm; (G) Robbery; 		
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	(H) Burglary; (I) Housebreaking; (J) Breaking and entering; and (K) Larceny;		
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CALIFORNIA (CA)

SUMMARY: There are five types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in California.

- Domestic Violence Restraining Order
 - This order protects victims of domestic violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Civil Harassment Order
 - This order protects victims of harassment and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Elder or Dependent Abuse Restraining Order
 - This order protects elderly or dependent victims of abuse and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser, who can be a person or entity.
- Gun Violence Restraining Order
 - This order prohibits an individual from having firearms or ammunition and there is a relationship requirement unless the request for the order is filed by a law enforcement officer.
- Workplace Violence Restraining Order
 - This order protects victims of violence at their workplace and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser The employer files for this protection order. .

In California, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the five types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a civil harassment order, an elder abuse restraining order or workplace violence restraining order making these the least restrictive option for victims of trafficking. High risk protection orders are available to human trafficking victims who meet the relationship requirement or have law enforcement involvement. Workplace protection orders filed by employers may assist some victims of human trafficking.

<p>Domestic Violence Restraining Order (CA)</p>	<p>Abuse means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • causing or attempting to cause bodily injury, intentionally or recklessly; • sexual assault; • placing a persons in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious bodily injury; • engaging in acts or enjoining such acts of molesting, attacking, striking, stalking, threatening, sexually assaulting, battering, credibly impersonating or disturbing the peace of the other party; or • those not limited to the actual infliction of physical injury or assault. <p>Ann. Cal. Fam. Code §§ 6203 6203. (a) For purposes of this act, “abuse” means any of the following: (1) To intentionally or recklessly cause or attempt to cause bodily injury. (2) Sexual assault.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Relationship Requirement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spouse or former spouse of respondent; • cohabitant or former cohabitant of respondent; • a person with whom the respondent have or had a dating or engagement relationship; • a person with whom the respondent have had a child; • a child of the petitioner or respondent or a child subject of an action under the Uniform Parentage Act; or • any person related by consanguinity or affinity within the second degree. <p>Ann. Cal. Fam. Code § 6211</p> <p>6211. “Domestic violence” is abuse perpetrated against any of the following persons: (a) A spouse or former spouse. (b) A cohabitant or former cohabitant, as defined in Section 6209. (c) A person with whom the respondent is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship.</p>	<p>Domestic Violence Restraining Order: In California, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order against the trafficker who committed abuse, and the trafficker must fit within the defined relationship requirement.</p>
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<p>Domestic Violence Restraining Order (CA)</p>	<p>(3) To place a person in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious bodily injury to that person or to another.</p> <p>(4) To engage in any behavior that has been or could be enjoined pursuant to Section 6320 (ex parte orders).</p> <p>(b) Abuse is not limited to the actual infliction of physical injury or assault.</p> <p>Ann. Cal. Fam. Code §§6320(a), (c)</p> <p>(a) The court may issue an ex parte order enjoining a party from molesting, attacking, striking, stalking, threatening, sexually assaulting, battering, credibly impersonating as described in Section 528.5 of the Penal Code, falsely personating as described in Section 529 of the Penal Code, harassing, telephoning, including, but not limited to, making annoying telephone calls as described in Section 653m of the Penal Code, destroying personal property, contacting, either directly or indirectly, by mail or otherwise, coming within a specified distance of, or disturbing the peace of the other party, and, in the discretion of the court, on a showing of good cause, of other named family or household members.</p> <p>(c) As used in this subdivision (a), “disturbing the peace of the other party” refers to conduct that, based on the totality of the circumstances, destroys the mental or emotional calm of the other party. This conduct may be committed directly or indirectly, including through the use of a third party, and by any method or through any means including, but not limited to, telephone, online accounts, text messages, internet-connected devices, or other electronic technologies. This conduct includes, but is not limited to, coercive control, which is a pattern of behavior that in purpose or effect unreasonably interferes with a person’s free will and personal liberty. Examples of coercive control include, but are not limited to, unreasonably engaging in any of the following:</p>	<p>(d) A person with whom the respondent has had a child, where the presumption applies that the male parent is the father of the child of the female parent under the Uniform Parentage Act (Part 3 (commencing with Section 7600) of Division 12).</p> <p>(e) A child of a party or a child who is the subject of an action under the Uniform Parentage Act, where the presumption applies that the male parent is the father of the child to be protected.</p> <p>(f) Any other person related by consanguinity or affinity within the second degree.</p> <p>Ann. Cal. Fam. Code § 6209</p> <p>“Cohabitant” means a person who regularly resides in the household. “Former cohabitant” means a person who formerly regularly resided in the household.</p>	
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<p>Domestic Violence Restraining Order (CA)</p>	<p>(1) Isolating the other party from friends, relatives, or other sources of support. (2) Depriving the other party of basic necessities. (3) Controlling, regulating, or monitoring the other party’s movements, communications, daily behavior, finances, economic resources, or access to services. (4) Compelling the other party by force, threat of force, or intimidation, including threats based on actual or suspected immigration status, to engage in conduct from which the other party has a right to abstain or to abstain from conduct in which the other party has a right to engage.</p>		
<p>Civil Harassment Order (CA)</p>	<p>Harassment covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlawful violence • Credible threat of violence • Repeated action that seriously harm, annoy or harass <p>Cal. C.C.P. § 527.6 (b) (3)</p> <p>(3) “Harassment” is unlawful violence, a credible threat of violence, or a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person that seriously alarms, annoys, or harasses the person, and that serves no legitimate purpose. The course of conduct must be that which would cause a reasonable person to suffer substantial emotional distress and must actually cause substantial emotional distress to the petitioner.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Victims of harassment are eligible to file for a Civil Harassment Order. There is no requirement of an established relationship.</p> <p>Cal. C.C.P. § 527.6 (a) (1) Cal. C.C.P. § 527.6 (a) (2)</p> <p>527.6.(a)(1)A person who has suffered harassment as defined in subdivision (b) may seek a temporary restraining order and an order after hearing prohibiting harassment as provided in this section.</p> <p>(2)A minor, under 12 years of age, accompanied by a duly appointed and acting guardian ad litem, shall be permitted to appear in court without counsel for the limited purpose of requesting or opposing a request for a temporary restraining order or order after hearing, or both, under this section as provided in Section 374.</p>	<p>Civil Harassment Order: In California, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a harassment protection order against the trafficker who committed the harassment, and there is no requirement of an established relationship.</p>
<p>Restraining Orders to Prevent Elder or Dependent Abuse (CA)</p>	<p>Abuse of an elder or dependent adult which could be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acts constituting abuse that result in physical harm or pain or mental suffering • Deprivation of goods and services; or • Financial abuse <p>Cal Wel. & Inst. Code § 15610.07(a)</p> <p>15610.07. (a) “Abuse of an elder or a dependent adult” means any of the following:</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Elders or dependent adults are eligible against:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any one or a person who commits acts resulting in physical harm or pain or mental suffering; • their care custodian who deprived them of goods and services; or • or any person or entity that commit financial abuse <p>Cal Wel. & Inst. Code § 15610.27</p>	<p>Restraining Orders to Prevent Elder or Dependent Abuse: In California, elder or dependent victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a restraining order against the trafficker who committed abuse. The abuser can be a person or an entity.</p>

<p>Restraining Orders to Prevent Elder or Dependent Abuse (CA)</p>	<p>(1) Physical abuse, neglect, abandonment, isolation, abduction, or other treatment with resulting physical harm or pain or mental suffering.</p> <p>(2) The deprivation by a care custodian of goods or services that are necessary to avoid physical harm or mental suffering.</p> <p>(3) Financial abuse, as defined in Section 15610.30.</p> <p>(b) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2016.</p> <p>(Repealed (in Sec. 1) and added by Stats. 2015, Ch. 285, Sec. 2. (SB 196) Effective January 1, 2016. Section operative July 1, 2016, by its own provisions.)</p> <p>Cal Wel. & Inst. Code § 15610.30</p> <p>(a) "Financial abuse" of an elder or dependent adult occurs when a person or entity does any of the following:</p> <p>(1) Takes, secretes, appropriates, obtains, or retains real or personal property of an elder or dependent adult for a wrongful use or with intent to defraud, or both.</p> <p>(2) Assists in taking, secreting, appropriating, obtaining, or retaining real or personal property of an elder or dependent adult for a wrongful use or with intent to defraud, or both.</p> <p>(3) Takes, secretes, appropriates, obtains, or retains, or assists in taking, secreting, appropriating, obtaining, or retaining, real or personal property of an elder or dependent adult by undue influence, as defined in Section 15610.70.</p> <p>(b) A person or entity shall be deemed to have taken, secreted, appropriated, obtained, or retained property for a wrongful use if, among other things, the person or entity takes, secretes, appropriates, obtains, or retains the property and the person or entity knew or should have known that this conduct is likely to be harmful to the elder or dependent adult.</p>	<p>"Elder" means any person residing in this state, 65 years of age or older.</p> <p>Cal Wel. & Inst. Code § 15610.23</p> <p>(a) "Dependent adult" means a person, regardless of whether the person lives independently, between the ages of 18 and 64 years who resides in this state and who has physical or mental limitations that restrict his or her ability to carry out normal activities or to protect his or her rights, including, but not limited to, persons who have physical or developmental disabilities, or whose physical or mental abilities have diminished because of age.</p> <p>(b) "Dependent adult" includes any person between the ages of 18 and 64 years who is admitted as an inpatient to a 24-hour health facility, as defined in Sections 1250, 1250.2, and 1250.3 of the Health and Safety Code.</p> <p>See: Cal Wel. & Inst. Code § 15610.30</p>	
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<p>Restraining Orders to Prevent Elder or Dependent Abuse (CA)</p>	<p>(c) For purposes of this section, a person or entity takes, secretes, appropriates, obtains, or retains real or personal property when an elder or dependent adult is deprived of any property right, including by means of an agreement, donative transfer, or testamentary bequest, regardless of whether the property is held directly or by a representative of an elder or dependent adult.</p> <p>(d) For purposes of this section, “representative” means a person or entity that is either of the following:</p> <p>(1) A conservator, trustee, or other representative of the estate of an elder or dependent adult.</p> <p>(2) An attorney-in-fact of an elder or dependent adult who acts within the authority of the power of attorney.</p> <p>(Amended by Stats. 2013, Ch. 668, Sec. 2. (AB 140) Effective January 1, 2014.)</p>		
<p>Gun Violence Restraining Orders (GVRO) (CA)</p>	<p>A person can file for a gun violence restraining order if the respondent poses a significant danger of causing personal injury to himself/herself or another person by having in his/her custody or control, owning, purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm or ammunition.</p> <p>Cal. Penal Code § 18108 (b), (c)</p> <p>(b) The policies and standards shall instruct officers to consider the use of a gun violence restraining order during a domestic disturbance response to any residence which is associated with a firearm registration or record, during a response in which a firearm is present, or during a response in which one of the involved parties owns or possesses a firearm. The policies and standards should encourage the use of gun violence restraining orders in appropriate situations to prevent future violence involving a firearm.</p> <p>(c) The policies and standards should also instruct officers to consider the use of a gun violence restraining order during a contact with a person exhibiting mental health issues, including suicidal</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Respondent’s immediate family member or a law enforcement officer may file for GVRO.</p> <p>Considered as immediate family member are respondent’s:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spouse (including a common law spouse if established in a state that recognizes common law marriage); • domestic partner; • parent; • child; • second-degree relative (such as an uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, grandparent, grandchild, etc.); or • current household member or regularly lived in the respondent’s household within the previous six months before filing.² <p>Cal. Penal Code § 18100 (a)</p> <p>(a) A gun violence restraining order is an order, in writing, signed by the court, prohibiting and enjoining a named person from having in his or her custody or control, owning, purchasing, possessing, or receiving any firearms or ammunition. This division</p>	<p>Gun Violence Restraining Orders: In California, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a gun violence restraining order against the trafficker if the trafficker poses significant danger. Only the trafficker’s immediate family member or law enforcement can file for this kind of protection.</p>

<p>Gun Violence Restraining Orders (GVRO) (CA)</p>	<p>thoughts, statements, or actions, if that person owns or possesses a firearm. The policies and standards shall encourage officers encountering situations in which there is reasonable cause to believe that the person poses an immediate and present danger of causing personal injury to themselves or another person by having custody or control of a firearm to consider obtaining a mental health evaluation of the person by a medically trained professional or to detain the person for mental health evaluation pursuant to agency policy relating to Section 5150 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. The policies and standards should reflect the policy of the agency to prevent access to firearms by persons who, due to mental health issues, pose a danger to themselves or to others by owning or possessing a firearm.</p>	<p>establishes a civil restraining order process to accomplish that purpose.</p> <p>Cal. Penal Code § 422.4(b)(3)</p> <p>(3) “Immediate family” means any spouse, whether by marriage or not, domestic partner, parent, child, any person related by consanguinity or affinity within the second degree, or any other person who regularly resides in the household, or who, within the prior six months, regularly resided in the household.</p>	
<p>Workplace Violence Restraining Orders (CA)</p>	<p>Workplace Violence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unlawful violence • credible threat of violence <p>Cal.C.C.P. § 527.8</p> <p>(a) Any employer, whose employee has suffered unlawful violence or a credible threat of violence from any individual, that can reasonably be construed to be carried out or to have been carried out at the workplace, may seek a temporary restraining order and an order after hearing on behalf of the employee and, at the discretion of the court, any number of other employees at the workplace, and, if appropriate, other employees at other workplaces of the employer.</p> <p>(b) For purposes of this section:</p> <p>(1) “Course of conduct” is a pattern of conduct composed of a series of acts over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose, including following or stalking an employee to or from the place of work; entering the workplace; following an employee during hours of employment; making telephone calls to an employee; or sending correspondence to an employee by any means, including, but not limited to, the use of the public or</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Employers may file for victims who suffered unlawful violence or credible threats thereof against the victims and if the abuser who may reasonably be construed to carry it out or to have been carried it out at the workplace.</p> <p>See: Cal. C.C.P. § 527.8</p>	<p>Workplace Violence Restraining Orders: In California, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get an employer to file a workplace violence restraining order against the trafficker who committed workplace violence.</p>

	<p>private mails, interoffice mail, facsimile, or computer email.</p> <p>(2) “Credible threat of violence” is a knowing and willful statement or course of conduct that would place a reasonable person in fear for his or her safety, or the safety of his or her immediate family, and that serves no legitimate purpose.</p>		
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COLORADO (CO)

Summary: There are four types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Colorado.

- Domestic Violence Protection Order
 - This order protects victims of domestic violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Protection Orders for Stalking, Sexual Assault, Physical Harm/Threats, and Abuse of Elderly/At-Risk Adult
 - This order protects victims of stalking, sexual assault (which includes human trafficking of minors), elderly or at-risk adults from abuse and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Civil Protection Orders by Employers
 - This order protects employees, and an employer must file on behalf of the employee.
- Extreme Risk Protection Orders
 - This order is issued when there exists a significant risk of causing personal injury to others by respondent having custody or control of a firearm. There is a relationship requirement unless the request for the order is filed by a law enforcement officer.

In Colorado, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the four types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a protection order for stalking, sexual assault, physical harm and abuse of elderly or at-risk adult making it the least restrictive option for victims of trafficking. High risk protection orders are available to human trafficking victims who meet the relationship requirement or have law enforcement involvement. Workplace protection orders filed by employers may assist some victims of human trafficking.

<p>Domestic Violence Protection Order (CO)</p>	<p>Domestic Abuse or Domestic Violence which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any act, attempted act, or threatened act of violence, • Stalking, • Harassment, or • Coercion <p>Colo. Rev. Stat. § 13-14-101(2)</p> <p>(2) "Domestic abuse" means any act, attempted act, or threatened act of violence, stalking, harassment, or coercion that is committed by any person against another person to whom the actor is currently or was formerly related, or with whom the actor is living or has lived in the same domicile, or with whom the actor is involved or has been involved in an intimate relationship. A sexual relationship may be an</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>The abuser is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A relative or former relative (either by blood or marriage); • A spouse or ex-spouse; • The father or mother of your child; • A current or former intimate partner (not married to you); or • A current or former housemate <p>See: Colo. Rev. Stat. § 13-14-101(2)</p>	<p>Domestic Violence Protection Order: In Colorado, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker committed domestic abuse or violence and the trafficker must fit within the defined relationship requirement.</p>
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<p>Domestic Violence Protection Order (CO)</p>	<p>indicator of an intimate relationship but is never a necessary condition for finding an intimate relationship. For purposes of this subsection (2), "coercion" includes compelling a person by force, threat of force, or intimidation to engage in conduct from which the person has the right or privilege to abstain, or to abstain from conduct in which the person has a right or privilege to engage. "Domestic abuse" may also include any act, attempted act, or threatened act of violence against:</p> <p>(a) The minor children of either of the parties; or</p> <p>(b) An animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by either of the parties or by a minor child of either of the parties, which threat, act, or attempted act is intended to coerce, control, punish, intimidate, or exact revenge upon either of the parties or a minor child of either of the parties.</p> <p>(2.2) "Minor child" means a person under eighteen years of age.</p> <p>(2.3) "Protected person" means the person or persons identified in a protection order as the person or persons for whose benefit the protection order was issued.</p>		
<p>Protection Orders for Stalking, Sexual Assault, Physical Harm/Threats, and Abuse of Elderly/At-Risk Adult (CO)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical harm • Physical threats • Stalking • Sexual Assault • Abuse of elderly/at-risk adult <p>Colo. Rev. Stat. § 13-14-104.5(1)(a)</p> <p>(1)(a) Any municipal court of record, if authorized by the municipal governing body; any county court; and any district, probate, or juvenile court shall have original concurrent jurisdiction to issue a temporary or permanent civil protection order against an adult or against a juvenile who is ten years of age or older for any of the following purposes:</p> <p>(I) To prevent assaults and threatened bodily harm;</p> <p>(II) To prevent domestic abuse;</p> <p>(III) To prevent emotional abuse of the elderly or of an at-risk adult;</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Victims may be obtained against anyone not related to them and not in an intimate relationship with them.</p>	<p>Protection Orders for Stalking, Sexual Assault, Physical Harm/Threats, and Abuse of Elderly/At-Risk Adult: In Colorado, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order against a trafficker for violent, threatening, harassing, stalking or sexually abusive behavior. The definition of sexual assault covers human trafficking of minors. There is no relationship requirement.</p>

<p>Protection Orders for Stalking, Sexual Assault, Physical Harm/Threats, and Abuse of Elderly/At-Risk Adult (CO)</p>	<p>(IV) To prevent sexual assault or abuse; and (V) To prevent stalking. See Colo. Rev. Stat. § 13-14-101(2.4)(a)</p> <p>(2.4) (a) "Protection order" means any order that prohibits the restrained person from contacting, harassing, injuring, intimidating, molesting, threatening, touching, stalking, or sexually assaulting or abusing any protected person or from entering or remaining on premises, or from coming within a specified distance of a protected person or premises, or from taking, transferring, concealing, harming, disposing of or threatening harm to an animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by a protected person, or any other provision to protect the protected person from imminent danger to life or health that is issued by a court of this state or a municipal court and that is issued pursuant to:</p> <p>Colo. Rev. Stat. §§-14-101(1) For purposes of this article, unless the context otherwise requires:</p> <p>(1) "Abuse of the elderly or of an at-risk adult" means mistreatment of a person who is sixty years of age or older or who is an at-risk adult as defined in section 26-3.1-101 (1), C.R.S ., including but not limited to repeated acts that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Constitute verbal threats or assaults; (b) Constitute verbal harassment; (c) Result in the inappropriate use or the threat of inappropriate use of medications; (d) Result in the inappropriate use of physical or chemical restraints; (e) Result in the misuse of power or authority granted to a person through a power of attorney or by a court in a guardianship or conservatorship proceeding that results in unreasonable confinement or restriction of liberty; or (f) Constitute threats or acts of violence against, or the taking, transferring, concealing, harming, or disposing of, an animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by the elderly or at-risk adult, which threats or acts are intended to coerce, control, 		
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	punish, intimidate, or exact revenge upon the elderly or at-risk adult.		
Civil Protection Filed by Employers (CO)	<p>Imminent danger to the employees of business entity which may include domestic violence that may be committed in the workplace.</p> <p>Colo. Rev. Stat. § 13-14-104.5(7)(b)</p> <p>(b) If the judge or magistrate finds that an imminent danger exists to the employees of a business entity, he or she may issue a civil protection order in the name of the business for the protection of the employees. An employer is not liable for failing to obtain a civil protection order in the name of the business for the protection of the employees and patrons.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement; No</p> <p>Employers may be obtained against the abuser of their employees.</p> <p>Colo. Rev. Stat. § 13-14-104.5(7)(b)</p> <p>(b) If the judge or magistrate finds that an imminent danger exists to the employees of a business entity, he or she may issue a civil protection order in the name of the business for the protection of the employees. An employer is not liable for failing to obtain a civil protection order in the name of the business for the protection of the employees and patrons.</p>	Civil Protection Filed by Employers: In Colorado, victims of sex or labor trafficking who are in imminent danger can get an employer to file a protection order against the trafficker who committed domestic violence.
Civil Protection Filed by Employers (CO)			
Extreme Risk Protection Orders (CO)	<p>Significant risk of causing personal injury to others by having custody or control of a firearm.</p> <p>Colo. Stat. § 13-14.5-103(3)</p> <p>(3) If a court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that, based on the evidence presented pursuant to section 13-14.5-105(3), the respondent poses a significant risk of causing personal injury to self or others in the near future by having in his or her custody or control a firearm or by purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm, the court shall issue a temporary extreme risk protection order.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Family or household members of respondent or a law enforcement officer or agency may request the protection order.</p> <p>Colo. Stat. § 13-14.5-103(1)</p> <p>(1) A family or household member of the respondent or a law enforcement officer or agency may request a temporary extreme risk protection order without notice to the respondent by including in the petition for an extreme risk protection order an affidavit, signed under oath and penalty of perjury, supporting the issuance of a temporary extreme risk protection order that sets forth the facts tending to establish the grounds of the petition or the reason for believing they exist and, if the petitioner is a family or household member, attesting that the petitioner is a family or household member. The petition shall comply with the requirements of section 13-14.5-104(3) (petition for extreme risk protection orders). If the petitioner is a law enforcement officer or law enforcement agency, the law enforcement officer or law enforcement agency shall concurrently file a sworn affidavit for a search warrant pursuant to section 16-3-301.5 to search for any firearms in the possession or control of the respondent at a location or locations to be named in the warrant. If a petition pursuant to section 27-65-106 is also filed against the respondent, a court of competent jurisdiction can hear that petition at the same time as the</p>	Extreme Risk Protection Orders: In Colorado, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get an extreme risk protection order against the trafficker if the trafficker poses significant risk due to possession of a firearm. Only the trafficker's immediate family member or law enforcement can file for this kind of order.

		hearing for a temporary extreme risk protection order or the hearing for a continuing extreme risk protection order.	
CONNECTICUT (CT)			
<p>Summary: There are three types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Connecticut.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Restraining Order (Relief from Abuse) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order protects victims of domestic violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser. • Civil Protection Orders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order protects victims of sexual abuse, sexual assault, and stalking and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser. • Risk Protection Order <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order is issued when there exists a significant risk of causing personal injury to others by respondent having custody or control of a firearm. There is a relationship requirement for risk protection orders, unless the order is filed by a medical professional, a prosecutor, or two law enforcement officers. <p>In Connecticut, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the three types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a protection order for sexual abuse, stalking or sexual assault, making it the least restrictive option for victims of trafficking. High risk protection orders are available to human trafficking victims who meet the relationship requirement or have law enforcement, prosecutor, or medical professional involvement.</p>			
Civil Restraining Orders (Relief from Abuse Orders) (CT)	<p>Domestic Violence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • continuous threat of present physical pain or physical injury; • stalking; or • a pattern of threatening or • coercive control <p>C.G.S. § 46b-15(a)</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. The court shall provide any person who applies for relief under this section with the information set forth in section 46b-15b.</p> <p>C.G.S. § 46b-38a(1)</p> <p>(1) “Family violence” means an incident resulting in physical harm, bodily injury or assault, or an act of threatened violence that constitutes fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury or assault, including, but not limited to, stalking or a pattern of</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Victims may get this order against another family or household member, regardless of age.</p> <p>See: C.G.S. § 46b-15(a)</p> <p>C.G.S. § 46b-38a(2)</p> <p>(2) “Family or household member” means any of the following persons, regardless of the age of such person: (A) Spouses or former spouses; (B) parents or their children; (C) persons related by blood or marriage; (D) persons other than those persons described in subparagraph (C) of this subdivision presently residing together or who have resided together; (E) persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they are or have been married or have lived together at any time; and (F) persons in, or who have recently been in, a dating relationship.</p>	Civil Restraining Orders: In Connecticut, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker committed domestic violence and the trafficker must fit within the defined relationship requirement.

Civil Restraining Orders (Relief from Abuse Orders) (CT)	<p>threatening, between family or household members. Verbal abuse or argument shall not constitute family violence unless there is present danger and the likelihood that physical violence will occur.</p> <p>C.G.S. § 53a-62(a)</p> <p>Sec. 53a-62. Threatening in the second degree: Class A misdemeanor. (a) A person is guilty of threatening in the second degree when: (1) By physical threat, such person intentionally places or attempts to place another person in fear of imminent serious physical injury, (2) such person threatens to commit any crime of violence with the intent to terrorize another person, or (3) such person threatens to commit such crime of violence in reckless disregard of the risk of causing such terror.</p>		
Civil Protection Order (CT)	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual abuse • Sexual assault • Stalking <p>C.G.S. § 46b-16a</p> <p>(a) Any person who has been the victim of sexual abuse, sexual assault or stalking may make an application to the Superior Court for relief under this section, provided such person has not obtained any other court order of protection arising out of such abuse, assault or stalking and does not qualify to seek relief under section 46b-15 (relief for victims of domestic violence). As used in this section, “stalking” means two or more willful acts, performed in a threatening, predatory or disturbing manner of: Harassing, following, lying in wait for, surveilling, monitoring or sending unwanted gifts or messages to another person directly, indirectly or through a third person, by any method, device or other means, that causes such person to reasonably fear for his or her physical safety.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>See: C.G.S. § 46b-16a</p>	<p>Civil Protection Order: In Connecticut, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order against a trafficker for sexual abuse, sexual assault or stalking. There is no relationship requirement for this order.</p>
Risk Protection Order (CT)	<p>Offenses covered:</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p>	<p>Risk Protection Order: In Connecticut, victims of sex or labor trafficking can make</p>

<p>Risk Protection Order (CT)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seizure of firearms and ammunition from person posing risk of imminent personal injury to self or others. <p>C.G.S. §29-38c (a)</p> <p>(a) Upon complaint on oath by any state's attorney or assistant state's attorney or by any two police officers, to any judge of the Superior Court, that such state's attorney, assistant state's attorney or police officers have probable cause to believe that a person poses a risk of imminent personal injury to himself or herself or to another person, the judge may issue a risk protection order prohibiting such person from acquiring or possessing a firearm or other deadly weapon or ammunition. As part of or following the issuance of such order, if there is probable cause to believe that (1) such person possesses one or more firearms or other deadly weapons, and (2) such firearm or firearms or other deadly weapon or deadly weapons are within or upon any place, thing or person, such judge shall issue a warrant commanding a police officer to enter into or upon such place or thing, search the same or the person and take into such officer's custody any and all firearms and other deadly weapons and ammunition. Such state's attorney, assistant state's attorney or police officers may not make such complaint unless such state's attorney, assistant state's attorney or police officers have conducted an independent investigation and determined that such probable cause exists. Upon the issuance of any such order and warrant, if applicable, the judge shall order the clerk of the court to give notice to the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection of the issuance of such order and warrant, if applicable.</p>	<p>Only a state's attorney, an assistant state's attorney, or two law enforcement officers can file the actual petition for a risk protection order.</p> <p>A family or household member or medical professional who has a good faith belief that a person poses a risk of immediate (imminent) personal injury to himself/herself or to another person can make an application for a risk protection order investigation.</p> <p>C.G.S. §29-38c (a) C.G.S. §29-38c (b) (1)</p> <p>(b) (1) Any family or household member or medical professional who has a good faith belief that a person poses a risk of imminent personal injury to himself or herself or to another person may make an application for a risk protection order investigation with the clerk of the court for any geographical area.</p>	<p>an application for a risk protection order investigation against a trafficker if there is good faith belief that the trafficker poses significant risk. Only a family member or medical professional can make the application for investigation.</p>
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DELAWARE (DE)

Summary: There are three types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Delaware.

- Protection from Abuse Order
 - This order protects victims of domestic violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Sexual Violence Protection Orders
 - This order protects victims of sexual abuse and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Lethal Violence Protection Order

- This order is issued when there exists a significant risk of the respondent hurting himself or others with a firearm and there is a relationship requirement unless the request for the order is filed by a law enforcement officer.

In Delaware, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the three types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a sexual violence protection order, making it the least restrictive option for victims of trafficking. High risk protection orders are available to human trafficking victims who meet the relationship requirement or have law enforcement involvement.

<p>Orders of Protection from Abuse (DE)</p>	<p>Domestic violence, which means occurrence of one of the following acts of “abuse”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causing or attempting to cause actual physical injury or sexual offense • Placing or attempting to place them in fear of physical injury or a sexual offense being committed against you or another person • Damaging, destroying, or taking property • Engaging in a course of alarming or distressing conduct that is likely to cause fear or emotional distress or cause a violent or disorderly response • Trespassing • Child abuse • Kidnapping • Unlawful imprisonment • Interference with custody • Any other conduct that a reasonable person would find threatening or harmful 	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Victims may get an order against acts of abuse by respondent who is a family or who could be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A current or former spouse; • Someone with whom they are/were cohabitating • Their custodian • Their child • Someone with whom they have or had a substantive dating relationship • Someone they are related to by blood or marriage with whom they live • Someone they are related to as mother, father, mother-in-law, father-in-law, brother, sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, grandparent, grandchild, stepmother, stepfather, child, stepchild, daughter-in-law, son-in-law. 	<p>Orders of Protection from Abuse: In Delaware, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker committed domestic violence and the trafficker must fit within the defined relationship requirement.</p>
<p>Orders of Protection from Abuse (DE)</p>	<p>10 Del. C. § 1041(1)</p> <p>§ 1041. Definitions.</p> <p>The following terms shall have the following meanings:</p> <p>(1) “Abuse” means conduct which constitutes the following:</p> <p>a. Intentionally or recklessly causing or attempting to cause physical injury or a sexual offense, as defined in § 761 of Title 11(criminal mischief);</p> <p>b. Intentionally or recklessly placing or attempting to place another person in reasonable apprehension of physical injury or sexual offense to such person or another;</p> <p>c. Intentionally or recklessly damaging, destroying or taking the tangible property of another person;</p>	<p>10 Del. C. § 1041(2)</p> <p>(2) “Domestic violence” means abuse perpetrated by 1 member against another member of the following protected classes:</p> <p>a. Family, as that term is defined in § 901(12) of this title, regardless, however, of state of residence of the parties, or whether parental rights have been terminated; or</p> <p>b. Former spouses; persons cohabitating together who are holding themselves out as a couple, with or without a child in common; persons living separate and apart with a child in common; or persons in a current or former substantive dating relationship. For purposes of this paragraph, neither a casual acquaintanceship nor ordinary fraternization between 2 individuals in business or social contexts shall be deemed to constitute a substantive dating relationship. Factors to consider for a substantive dating relationship may include the length of the relationship, or the type of relationship, or the frequency of interaction between the parties.</p>	

	<p>d. Engaging in a course of alarming or distressing conduct in a manner which is likely to cause fear or emotional distress or to provoke a violent or disorderly response;</p> <p>e. Trespassing on or in property of another person, or on or in property from which the trespasser has been excluded by court order;</p> <p>f. Child abuse, as defined in Chapter 9 of Title 16(health and safety);</p> <p>g. Unlawful imprisonment, kidnapping, interference with custody and coercion, as defined in Title 11; or</p> <p>h. Any other conduct which a reasonable person under the circumstances would find threatening or harmful.</p>		
<p>Lethal Violence Protective Orders (DE)</p> <p>Lethal Violence Protective Orders (DE)</p>	<p>Danger of respondent hurting himself or others by controlling, owning, buying, having, having access to, or receiving a firearm.</p> <p>10 Del. Code § 7701 (4), (5), and (6)</p> <p>(4) “Petitioner” means either of the following:</p> <p>a. A family member of the respondent as defined in § 901 of this title or a member of the class defined in § 1041(2)b. of this title.</p> <p>b. A law-enforcement officer who files a petition alleging that the respondent poses a danger of causing physical injury to self or others by controlling, owning, purchasing, possessing, having access to or receiving a firearm.</p> <p>(5) “Physical injury” means as defined in § 222 of Title 11.</p> <p>(6) “Respondent” means the individual who is alleged to pose a danger of causing physical injury to self or others by controlling, owning, purchasing, possessing, having access to or receiving a firearm.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Petitioner could be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The family member of the respondent or • A law enforcement officer <p>See: 10 Del. Code § 7701 (4) and (6)</p> <p>(4) “Petitioner” means either of the following:</p> <p>a. A family member of the respondent as defined in § 901 of this title or a member of the class defined in § 1041(2)b. of this title.</p> <p>b. A law-enforcement officer who files a petition alleging that the respondent poses a danger of causing physical injury to self or others by controlling, owning, purchasing, possessing, having access to or receiving a firearm.</p> <p>(6) “Respondent” means the individual who is alleged to pose a danger of causing physical injury to self or others by controlling, owning, purchasing, possessing, having access to or receiving a firearm.</p>	<p>Lethal Violence Protective Orders: In Delaware, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a lethal violence protection order if the trafficker was in danger of hurting himself or others by a firearm and the trafficker must fit within the defined relationship requirement.</p>
<p>Sexual Violence Protective Orders (DE)</p>	<p>“Sexual Violence” is one or more acts of “non-consensual sexual conduct” or “non-consensual penetration”.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>This civil remedy is available only for petitioners who would not qualify for a protection from abuse order because there is no family</p>	<p>Sexual Violence Protective Orders: In Delaware, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a</p>

<p>Sexual Violence Protective Orders (DE)</p>	<p>10 Del.C. § 7202 (3), (8), (9)</p> <p>(3) “Non-consensual” means “without consent” as defined under § 761 of Title 11.</p> <p>(8) “Sexual conduct” means any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Any intentional or knowing touching or fondling of the genitals, anus, or breasts, directly or indirectly, including through clothing. b. Any intentional or knowing display of the genitals, anus, or breasts for the purpose of arousal or sexual gratification of the respondent. c. Any intentional or knowing touching or fondling of the genitals, anus, or breasts, directly or indirectly, including through clothing, that the petitioner is forced to perform by the respondent or another person. d. Any forced display of the petitioner’s genitals, anus, or breasts for the purposes of arousal or sexual gratification of the respondent or others. e. Any intentional or knowing touching of the clothed or unclothed body of a child under the age of 12, or of age 16 if the respondent is more than 4 years older than the child, if done for the purpose of sexual gratification or arousal of the respondent or others. f. Any coerced or forced touching or fondling by a child under the age of 12, or of age 16 if the respondent is more than 4 years older than the child, directly or indirectly, including through the clothing, of the genitals, anus, or breast of the respondent or others. <p>(9) “Sexual penetration” means any contact, however slight, between the sex organ or anus of 1 person by an object, the sex organ, mouth, or anus of another person, or any intrusion, however slight, of any part of the body of 1 person, or of any animal, or object into the sex organ or anus of another person, including cunnilingus, fellatio, or anal penetration. Evidence of emission of semen is not required for an act of sexual penetration.</p>	<p>or dating relationship between the victim and perpetrator and where the respondent is at least 18 years of age.</p>	<p>sexual violence protection order if the trafficker committed sexual violence and there is no relationship requirement.</p>
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (DC)
SUMMARY: There are three types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in District of Columbia.

- Civil Protection Order (Contains Sexual Assault and Human Trafficking protection orders)
 - This order protects victims of intrafamily offense as well as victims of sexual assault, labor trafficking or sex trafficking of children. There is a relationship requirement with the abuser for intrafamily offense but no relationship requirement for sexual assault, labor trafficking or sex trafficking of a child.
- Anti-Stalking Orders
 - This order protects victims of stalking and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Extreme Risk Protection Order
 - This order is issued when there exists a significant risk of causing personal injury to others by respondent having custody or control of a firearm. There is a relationship requirement for extreme risk protection orders, unless the petition is filed by a law enforcement officer or a mental health professional.

In District of Columbia victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the three types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. Since trafficking in sex or labor is a ground for civil protection order and for these crimes and sexual assault there is no relationship requirement, this would be the least restrictive option for victims of trafficking. High risk protection orders are available to human trafficking victims who meet the relationship requirement or have law enforcement or mental health professional involvement.

Civil Protection Order (DC)	Offenses covered:	Relationship Requirement: Yes (for intrafamily offense.) No (for sexual assault, trafficking in labor or sex trafficking of children.)	Civil Protection Order: In DC victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order against the trafficker and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
Civil Protection Order (DC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intrafamily offense: Any crime against you or cruelty to animals against an animal that belongs to you or • Sexual Assault crime as defined by D.C. law. Trafficking in labor or commercial sex; or sex trafficking of children. <p>Sexual assault. Means any of the following offenses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sex trafficking of children as defined by DC Code § 22-1834 b. Abducting or enticing a child from his or her home for the purposes of prostitution; harboring such child. 22-2704 c. Pandering; inducing or compelling an individual to engage in prostitution defined by 22-2705. d. Compelling an individual to live the life of prostitution against his or her will defined by 22-2706. e. Causing spouse or domestic partner to live in prostitution defined by 22-2708. f. Detaining an individual in disorderly house for debt there contracted defined by 22-2709. g. Incest defined by 22-1901. 	<p>Victims of any crime are eligible for a Civil Protection order if they have the following specific relationship with the abuser:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A family member: someone you are related to by blood, adoption, legal custody, marriage, or domestic partnership, or who is the child of your intimate partner • Household member: someone you live/lived with at some point in the last year. It also could include someone with whom you have a close relationship that would make it appropriate for a judge to grant a civil protection order against that person. • an intimate partner: a current or former spouse or domestic partner; someone with whom you have a child in common; someone with whom you are or were in a romantic, dating, or sexual relationship; or someone who was seeking to be in a romantic, dating, or sexual relationship with you. • A person regardless of relationship if the person commits a “sexual assault” crime; trafficking in labor or commercial sex; or sex trafficking of children. <p>DC Code §16-1003(a) (a) A person 16 years of age or older may petition the Domestic Violence Division for a civil protection order against a respondent who has allegedly committed or threatened to commit:</p>	

<p>Civil Protection Order (DC)</p>	<p>h. First degree, first degree, second degree, third degree, and fourth degree sexual abuse as defined by 22-3002 – 2005.</p> <p>i. Misdemeanor sexual abuse 22-3006.</p> <p>j. First and second degree child sexual abuse defined by 22-3009 & 3009.2.</p> <p>k. First and second degree sexual abuse of a secondary education student defined by 22-3009.03-3010.02.</p> <p>l. Enticing a child or minor as defined by 22-3010.</p> <p>m. Misdemeanor sexual abuse of a minor or child defined by 22-3010.01.</p> <p>n. Arranging for sexual contact with real or fictitious child defined by 22-3010.02.</p> <p>o. First degree and second degree sexual abuse of a ward, patient, client, or prisoner as defined by 22-3013 & 3014.</p> <p>p. First and second d degree sexual abuse of a patient or client as defined by 22-3015 & 3016.</p> <p>q. Attempts to commit sexual offenses defined by 22-3018.</p> <p>Or knowingly using a minor in a sexual performance or promoting sexual performance by a minor as defined by 22-3102.</p>	<p>(1) An intrafamily offense, where the petitioner is the victim, or, if the offense is punishable under § 22-1001 or § 22-1002, where the victim is an animal that the petitioner owns, possesses, or controls;</p> <p>(2) Sexual assault, where the petitioner is the victim.</p> <p>(3) Trafficking in labor or commercial sex acts, as described in § 22-1833, where the petitioner is the victim; or</p> <p>(4) Sex trafficking of children, as described in § 22-1834, where the petitioner is the victim.</p>	
<p>Anti-Stalking Orders (DC)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalking <p>D.C. Code § 22–3133</p> <p>(a) It is unlawful for a person to purposefully engage in a course of conduct directed at a specific individual:</p> <p>(1) With the intent to cause that individual to:</p> <p>(A) Fear for his or her safety or the safety of another person;</p> <p>(B) Feel seriously alarmed, disturbed, or frightened; or</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>D.C. Code § 16-1062</p> <p>(a) A person 16 years of age or older may petition the court for an anti-stalking order against another person who has allegedly stalked the petitioner, with at least one occasion of the course of conduct occurring within the 90 days prior to the date of petitioning.</p> <p>(b) A minor who is less than 16 years of age may not petition the court for an anti-stalking order on their own behalf.</p> <p>(c)(1) The parent, legal guardian, or legal custodian of a minor may file a petition for an anti-stalking order on the minor's behalf.</p> <p>(2) A person 18 years of age or older to whom the minor is related</p>	<p>Anti-Stalking Orders: In DC victims of sex or labor trafficking can get an anti-staking order against the trafficker if they are also a victim of stalking and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.</p>

Anti-Stalking Orders (DC)	<p>(C) Suffer emotional distress;</p> <p>(2) That the person knows would cause that individual reasonably to:</p> <p>(A) Fear for his or her safety or the safety of another person;</p> <p>(B) Feel seriously alarmed, disturbed, or frightened;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(C) Suffer emotional distress; or</p> <p>(3) That the person should have known would cause a reasonable person in the individual's circumstances to:</p> <p>(A) Fear for his or her safety or the safety of another person;</p> <p>(B) Feel seriously alarmed, disturbed, or frightened;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(C) Suffer emotional distress.</p> <p>(b) This section does not apply to constitutionally protected activity.</p> <p>(c) Where a single act is of a continuing nature, each 24-hour period constitutes a separate occasion.</p> <p>(d) The conduct on each of the occasions need not be the same as it is on the others.</p>	by blood, adoption, legal custody, marriage, or domestic partnership may, at the request of a minor 13 years of age or older, petition for an anti-stalking order on the minor's behalf:	
Extreme Risk Protection Order (DC)	<p>A civil court order prohibiting the respondent, from having possession or control of, purchasing, or receiving any:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • firearm; • ammunition; • registration certificate; • license to carry a concealed pistol; or • dealer's license. <p>D.C. Code § 7-2510.01(1)</p> <p>(1) "Extreme risk protection order" means an order issued, pursuant to this subchapter, by a judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia prohibiting a respondent from having possession or control of, purchasing, or receiving any firearm, ammunition, registration certificate, license to carry a concealed pistol, or dealer's license.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>D.C. Code § 7-2510.01(2),(3)</p> <p>(2) "Petitioner" means a person who petitions the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for an extreme risk protection order under this subchapter and is:</p> <p>(A) Related to the respondent by blood, adoption, guardianship, marriage, domestic partnership, having a child in common, cohabitating, or is someone with whom the Respondent is, was, or is seeking to be in a romantic, dating, or sexual relationship;</p> <p>(B) Any sworn member of a law enforcement agency operating in the District of Columbia; or</p> <p>(C) A mental health professional, as that term is defined in § 7-1201.01(11).</p> <p>(3) "Respondent" means a person against whom an extreme risk protection order is sought.</p>	Extreme Risk Protection Order: In DC, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get an extreme risk protection order against the trafficker if the trafficker poses significant risk of injury due to possession of a firearm. Only the people authorized by the law can file for this order.
FLORIDA (FL)			
<p>Summary: There are four types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Florida.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injunctions for Protection Against Domestic Violence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order protects victims of domestic violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser. 			

- Injunctions for Protection Against Stalking or Cyberstalking
 - This order protects victims of stalking or cyberstalking and there is no relationship requirement.
- Injunctions for Protection Against Repeat Violence, Dating Violence, or Sexual Violence
 - This order protects victims against repeated violence, dating violence, or sexual violence and there is significant relationship of a romantic or intimate nature requirement.
- Risk Protection Orders
 - This order is issued when there exists significant risk of causing personal injury to others by respondent having custody or control of a firearm. There is no relationship requirement for risk protection orders which must be filed by law enforcement officials.

In Florida, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the four types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get an injunction for protection against stalking or cyberstalking making it the least restrictive options for victims of trafficking. High risk protection orders are available to human trafficking victims who meet the relationship requirement or have law enforcement involvement.

<p>Injunctions for Protection Against Domestic Violence (FL)</p>	<p>Domestic violence and reasonable belief that one is in the immediate danger of becoming a victim of domestic violence which means any:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assault or aggravated assault • battery or aggravated battery • sexual assault • sexual battery • stalking or aggravated stalking (including harassment and cyberstalking) • kidnapping • false imprisonment • any criminal offense resulting in physical injury or death of family or household member 	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Victims are eligible against abuser who are family or household members which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spouses • former spouses • persons related by blood or marriage • persons presently residing or have resided in the past as family • persons who are parents of a child in common 	<p>Injunctions for Protection Against Domestic Violence: In Florida, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker committed domestic violence or even if there is a danger of becoming a victim of domestic violence and the trafficker must fit within the defined relationship requirement.</p>
<p>Injunctions for Protection Against Domestic Violence (FL)</p>	<p>Fla. Stat. § 741.28(2)</p> <p>(2) “Domestic violence” means any assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, sexual assault, sexual battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, kidnapping, false imprisonment, or any criminal offense resulting in physical injury or death of one family or household member by another family or household member.</p> <p>Fla. Stat. § 784.011 – Assault Fla. Stat. § 784.021 – Aggravated Assault Fla. Stat. § 784.03 – Battery Fla. Stat. § 784.041 – Domestic Battery by Strangulation</p>	<p>Fla. Stat. § 741.28(3)</p> <p>(3) “Family or household member” means spouses, former spouses, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who are presently residing together as if a family or who have resided together in the past as if a family, and persons who are parents of a child in common regardless of whether they have been married. With the exception of persons who have a child in common, the family or household members must be currently residing or have in the past resided together in the same single dwelling unit.</p>	

	<p>Fla. Stat. § 784.045 – Aggravated Battery Fla. Stat. § 784.048 – Stalking Fla. Stat. § 787 – Kidnapping and False Imprisonment Fla. Stat. § 794 – Sexual Battery</p>		
<p>Injunctions for Protection Against Stalking or Cyberstalking (FL)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harassment • Cyberstalking <p>Fla. Stat. § 784.048(2)</p> <p>(2) A person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyberstalks another person commits the offense of stalking, a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A stalking victim or • The parent/legal guardian of a minor child who is living at home can file for an injunction for protection against stalking on behalf of the minor child 	<p>Injunctions for Protection Against Stalking or Cyberstalking: In Florida, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker committed stalking or cyberstalking and there is no relationship requirement.</p>
<p>Injunctions for Protection Against Stalking or Cyberstalking (FL)</p>	<p>Fla. Stat. § 784.048(1)(a),(b)</p> <p>(1) As used in this section, the term:</p> <p>(a) “Harass” means to engage in a course of conduct directed at a specific person which causes substantial emotional distress to that person and serves no legitimate purpose.</p> <p>(b) “Course of conduct” means a pattern of conduct composed of a series of acts over a period of time, however short, which evidences a continuity of purpose. The term does not include constitutionally protected activity such as picketing or other organized protests.</p> <p>Fla. Stat. § 784.048(1)(d)</p> <p>(d) “Cyberstalk” means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To engage in a course of conduct to communicate, or to cause to be communicated, words, images, or language by or through the use of electronic mail or electronic communication, directed at a specific person; or 2. To access, or attempt to access, the online accounts or Internet-connected home electronic systems of another person without that person’s 	<p>Fla. Stat. § 784.0485(1)(a)</p> <p>784.0485. Stalking; injunction; powers and duties of court and clerk; petition; notice and hearing; temporary injunction; issuance of injunction; statewide verification system; enforcement</p> <p>(1) There is created a cause of action for an injunction for protection against stalking. For the purposes of injunctions for protection against stalking under this section, the offense of stalking shall include the offense of cyberstalking.</p> <p>(a) A person who is the victim of stalking or the parent or legal guardian of a minor child who is living at home who seeks an injunction for protection against stalking on behalf of the minor child has standing in the circuit court to file a sworn petition for an injunction for protection against stalking.</p>	

	permission, causing substantial emotional distress to that person and serving no legitimate purpose.		
Injunctions for Protection Against Repeat Violence, Dating Violence, or Sexual Violence (FL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repeat violence, which covers commission of at least two acts of violence within the last six months Dating violence, committed by someone who have or had a continuing and significant relationship of a romantic or intimate nature Acts of violence under dating or repeat violence consist of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> assault; aggravated assault; battery; aggravated battery; sexual assault; sexual battery; stalking; aggravated stalking; kidnapping; false imprisonment; or any criminal offense resulting in physical injury or death Sexual violence which includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual battery Lewd or lascivious act Luring or enticing a child Sexual performance by a child Any other forcible felony with a sexual act or attempted sexual act 	Relationship Requirement: Yes Any victim of repeat, dating, or sexual violence may file against the aggressor but there must be a significant relationship of a romantic nature.	Injunctions for Protection Against Repeat Violence, Dating Violence, or Sexual Violence: In Florida, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker committed repeated violence, dating violence or sexual violence and there is no relationship requirement.
Injunctions for Protection Against Repeat Violence, Dating Violence, or Sexual Violence (FL)	<p>Fla. Stat. § 784.046(1)(b)</p> <p>784.046 Action by victim of repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence for protective injunction; dating violence investigations, notice to victims, and reporting; pretrial release violations; public records exemption.</p> <p>(1) As used in this section, the term:</p> <p>(a) “Violence” means any assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, sexual assault, sexual battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, kidnapping, or false imprisonment, or any criminal</p>		

<p>Injunctions for Protection Against Repeat Violence, Dating Violence, or Sexual Violence (FL)</p>	<p>offense resulting in physical injury or death, by a person against any other person.</p> <p>(b) “Repeat violence” means two incidents of violence or stalking committed by the respondent, one of which must have been within 6 months of the filing of the petition, which are directed against the petitioner or the petitioner’s immediate family member.</p> <p>(c) “Sexual violence” means any one incident of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sexual battery, as defined in chapter 794; 2. A lewd or lascivious act, as defined in chapter 800, committed upon or in the presence of a person younger than 16 years of age; 3. Luring or enticing a child, as described in chapter 787; 4. Sexual performance by a child, as described in chapter 827; or 5. Any other forcible felony wherein a sexual act is committed or attempted, regardless of whether criminal charges based on the incident were filed, reduced, or dismissed by the state attorney. <p>(d) “Dating violence” means violence between individuals who have or have had a continuing and significant relationship of a romantic or intimate nature. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the consideration of the following factors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A dating relationship must have existed within the past 6 months; 2. The nature of the relationship must have been characterized by the expectation of affection or sexual involvement between the parties; and 3. The frequency and type of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship must have included that the persons have been involved over time and on a continuous basis during the course of the relationship. <p>(2) There is created a cause of action for an injunction for protection in cases of repeat violence, there is created a separate cause of action for an injunction for protection in cases of dating violence,</p>		
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<p>Injunctions for Protection Against Repeat Violence, Dating Violence, or Sexual Violence (FL)</p>	<p>and there is created a separate cause of action for an injunction for protection in cases of sexual violence.</p> <p>(a) Any person who is the victim of repeat violence or the parent or legal guardian of any minor child who is living at home and who seeks an injunction for protection against repeat violence on behalf of the minor child has standing in the circuit court to file a sworn petition for an injunction for protection against repeat violence.</p> <p>(b) Any person who is the victim of dating violence and has reasonable cause to believe he or she is in imminent danger of becoming the victim of another act of dating violence, or any person who has reasonable cause to believe he or she is in imminent danger of becoming the victim of an act of dating violence, or the parent or legal guardian of any minor child who is living at home and who seeks an injunction for protection against dating violence on behalf of that minor child, has standing in the circuit court to file a sworn petition for an injunction for protection against dating violence.</p>		
<p>Risk Protection Orders (to remove firearms) (FL)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant danger of causing personal injury to himself or others <p>Fla Stat. § 790.401(2)(e)</p> <p>(e) A petition must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allege that the respondent poses a significant danger of causing personal injury to himself or herself or others by having a firearm or any ammunition in his or her custody or control or by purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm or any ammunition, and must be accompanied by an affidavit made under oath stating the specific statements, actions, or facts that give rise to a reasonable fear of significant dangerous acts by the respondent. 	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Only a law enforcement officer or agency can file for a risk protection order against a person who has custody or control or by purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm or any ammunition.</p> <p>Fla Stat. § 790.401(2)(a)</p> <p>(2) Petition for a Risk Protection Order</p> <p>There is created an action known as a petition for a risk protection order.</p> <p>(a) A petition for a risk protection order may be filed by a law enforcement officer or law enforcement agency.</p>	<p>Risk Protection Orders: In Florida, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker was in danger of hurting himself or others by a firearm. Only a law enforcement officer or agency can file for this order but any person who is concerned about safety can request this from law enforcement.</p>
<p>GEORGIA (GA)</p>			
<p>Summary: There are four types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Georgia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Violence Protective Order <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order protects victims of family violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser. 			

- Stalking Protective Order
 - This order protects adult victims stalking and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Dating Violence Protective Order
 - This order protects victims of dating violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Workplace Restraining Order
 - This order protects victims of workplace violence or credible threat thereof and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser but only an employer can file for this order.

In Georgia, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the four types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a stalking protection order making it the least restrictive option for victims of trafficking. Workplace protection orders filed by employers may assist some victims of human trafficking.

Family Violence Protective Orders (GA)	<p>Family Violence which constitutes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any felony or • Commission of offenses of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battery • Simple battery • Simple assault • Assault • Stalking • Criminal damage to property • Unlawful restraint • Criminal trespass <p>O.C.G.A. § 19-13-1</p> <p>As used in this article, the term "family violence" means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between past or present spouses, persons who are parents of the same child, parents and children, stepparents and stepchildren, foster parents and foster children, or other persons living or formerly living in the same household:</p> <p>(1) Any felony; or</p> <p>(2) Commission of offenses of battery, simple battery, simple assault, assault, stalking, criminal damage to property, unlawful restraint, or criminal trespass.</p> <p>The term "family violence" shall not be deemed to include reasonable discipline administered by a parent to a child in the form of corporal punishment, restraint, or detention.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement; Yes</p> <p>Victims are eligible for this protection order for acts between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • past and present spouses, • persons who are parents of the same child, • parents and children, stepparents and stepchildren, foster parents and foster children, or • other persons living or formerly living in the same household. <p>See: O.C.G.A. § 19-13-1</p>	<p>Family Violence Protective Orders: In Georgia, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker committed family violence and the trafficker must fit within the defined relationship requirement</p>
Family Violence Protective Orders (GA)			
Stalking Protective Orders (GA)	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalking 	Relationship Requirement: No	Stalking Protective Orders: In Georgia,

Stalking Protective Orders (GA)	<p>O.C.G.A. § 16-5-90(a)(1)</p> <p>a)(1) A person commits the offense of stalking when he or she follows, places under surveillance, or contacts another person at or about a place or places without the consent of the other person for the purpose of harassing and intimidating the other person. For the purpose of this article, the terms "computer" and "computer network" shall have the same meanings as set out in Code Section 16-9-92; the term "contact" shall mean any communication including without being limited to communication in person, by telephone, by mail, by broadcast, by computer, by computer network, or by any other electronic device; and the place or places that contact by telephone, mail, broadcast, computer, computer network, or any other electronic device is deemed to occur shall be the place or places where such communication is received. For the purpose of this article, the term "place or places" shall include any public or private property occupied by the victim other than the residence of the defendant. For the purposes of this article, the term "harassing and intimidating" means a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person which causes emotional distress by placing such person in reasonable fear for such person's safety or the safety of a member of his or her immediate family, by establishing a pattern of harassing and intimidating behavior, and which serves no legitimate purpose. This Code section shall not be construed to require that an overt threat of death or bodily injury has been made.</p>	<p>Victims of stalking are eligible for protective orders against the stalker.</p> <p>O.C.G.A. § 16-5-94(a)</p> <p>(a) A person who is not a minor who alleges stalking by another person may seek a restraining order by filing a petition alleging conduct constituting stalking as defined in Code Section 16-5-90. A person who is not a minor may also seek relief on behalf of a minor by filing such a petition.</p>	<p>victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker committed stalking and there is no relationship requirement.</p> <p>Children are not eligible for stalking protection orders</p>
Workplace Restraining Orders (GA)	<p>A victim of “unlawful violence” or a “credible threat of violence” at workplace can a workplace restraining order but the employer must file on behalf of the victim.</p> <p>Unlawful violence includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assault • Battery • Stalking 	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Only an employer can file for a workplace restraining order and not the victim.</p> <p>Ga. Code § 34-1-7(b)</p> <p>(b) Any employer whose employee has suffered unlawful violence or a credible threat of violence from any individual, which can reasonably be construed to have been carried out at the employee's</p>	<p>Workplace Restraining Orders: In Georgia, victims of sex or labor trafficking who are also victims of unlawful violence or facing a credible threat of violence from the trafficker can</p>

<p>Workplace Restraining Orders (GA)</p>	<p>A “credible threat of violence” means words or actions that make you believe you are facing the threat of death or serious bodily injury.</p> <p>Ga. Code § 34-1-7(a)(2)</p> <p>(2) "Credible threat of violence" means a knowing and willful statement or course of conduct which would cause a reasonable person to believe that he or she is under threat of death or serious bodily injury, and which is intended to, and which actually causes, a person to believe that he or she is under threat of death or serious bodily injury, and which serves no legitimate purpose.</p> <p>Ga. Code § 34-1-7(a)(4)</p> <p>(4) "Unlawful violence" means assault, battery, or stalking, as prohibited by Code Section 16-5-20(simple assault), 16-5-21 (aggravated assault), 16-5-23 (simple battery), 16-5-23.1(battery), 16-5-24 (aggravated battery), 16-5-90 (stalking), or 16-5-91(aggravated stalking), but shall not include lawful acts of self-defense or defense of others.</p>	<p>workplace, may seek a temporary restraining order and an injunction on behalf of the employer prohibiting further unlawful violence or threats of violence by that individual at the employee's workplace or while the employee is acting within the course and scope of employment with the employer. Nothing in this Code section shall be construed as authorizing a court to issue a temporary restraining order or injunction prohibiting speech or other activities that are protected by the Constitution of this state or the United States.</p>	<p>get an employer to file a protection order against the trafficker. There is no relationship requirement and only an employer can file for this order.</p>
<p>Dating Violence Protective Order (GA) Dating Violence Protective Order (GA)</p>	<p>Ga. Code § 19-13A-1(2)</p> <p>(1) "Dating relationship" means a committed romantic relationship characterized by a level of intimacy that is not associated with mere friendship or between persons in an ordinary business, social, or educational context; provided, however, that such term shall not require sexual involvement.</p> <p>(2) "Dating violence" means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between persons through whom a current pregnancy has developed or who are currently, or within the last 12 months were, in a dating relationship:(A) Any felony; or(B) Commission of the offenses of simple battery, battery, simple assault, or stalking.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>There must exist a dating relationship for a victim to file for this PO.</p> <p>Ga. Code § 19-13A-3(a)</p> <p>(a) Upon the filing of a verified petition in which the petitioner alleges with specific facts that probable cause exists to establish that dating violence has occurred in the past and may occur in the future, the court may order such temporary relief ex parte as it deems necessary to protect the petitioner from dating 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 (b) of this Code section occurs, whichever occurs first.</p>	<p>Dating Violence Protective Order: In Georgia, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker committed dating violence or may commit it in the future. There is no relationship requirement.</p>
<p>GUAM</p>			

SUMMARY: There are two types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Guam.

- Orders of Protection
 - This order protects victims of domestic abuse and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Stalking Protection Order
 - This order protects victims of stalking and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.

In Guam victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the two types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria.

<p>Orders of Protection (Domestic Violence)(GU)</p>	<p>For purposes of getting a civil order of protection, domestic abuse means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between family or household members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • causing or attempting to cause you bodily injury or serious bodily injury (with or without a deadly weapon); • placing you in fear of imminent (immediate) serious bodily injury by physically menacing (threatening/intimidating) you; or • sexual abuse of a minor child. 	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes Family or household member who have committed acts of domestic abuse.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a current or former spouse; • a person with whom you live currently or have lived in the past; • a person you are dating or have dated; • a person with whom you have had a sexual relationship; • a person to whom you are related by blood or adoption to the fourth degree of affinity; • a person to whom you are/were related by marriage; • a person with whom you have a child in common; and • a minor child of a person in a relationship described above. 	<p>Orders of Protection: In Guam, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker committed domestic violence and met relationship requirement.</p>
<p>Orders of Protection (Domestic Violence)(GU)</p>	<p>7 Guam Code §40101</p> <p>(a) Abuse means the occurrence of one (1) or more of the following acts between family or household members:</p> <p>(1) attempting to cause or intentionally or knowingly or recklessly causing bodily injury or serious bodily injury with or without a deadly weapon;</p> <p>(2) placing by physical menace another in fear of imminent serious bodily injury; or</p> <p>(3) sexually abusing minor children.</p> <p>9 Guam Code § 30.10(a) (criminal definition)</p> <p>(a) Family violence means the occurrence of one (1) or more of the following acts by a family or household member, but does not include acts of self-defense or defense of others:</p> <p>(1) Attempting to cause or causing bodily injury to another family or household member;</p>	<p>7 Guam Code §40101 (d)</p> <p>(d) Family or household members means: (1) Current or former spouses; (2) Adults or minors who live together or who have lived together; (3) Adults or minors who are dating or who have dated; (4) Adults or minors who are engaged in or who have engaged in a sexual relationship; (5) Adults or minors who are related by blood or adoption to the fourth (4th) degree of affinity; (6) Adults or minors who are related or were formerly related by marriage; (7) Persons who have a child in common; or (8) Minor children of persons described in paragraphs (1) through (7) above.</p>	

	(2) placing another family or household member in reasonable fear of imminent bodily injury; or (3) Knowingly or intentionally, against the will of another, impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of a family or household member by applying pressure to the throat or neck or by blocking the nose or mouth of a family or household member.		
Stalking Protection Order (GU)	Offenses covered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalking <p>7 Guam Code § 40B101(b)</p> <p>(b)Stalking conduct means any of the following:</p> <p>(1)any act of stalking as defined under 9 GCA, Chapter 19, §19.70;(2)any course of conduct, whether physical, verbal, written, electronic, telephonic, via or by use of a computer, computer network, computer system, telephone network, data network, text message, instant message, or otherwise, involving repeated or continuing contacts, attempts to contact, monitoring, tracking, keeping under observation, or following of another that:(A)would cause a reasonable person to feel intimidated, frightened, or threatened;(B)serves no lawful purpose; and (C)the stalker knows or reasonably should know their conduct threatens, frightens, or intimidates the person, even if the stalker did not intend to intimidate, frighten, or threaten the person.</p>	Relationship Requirement: No 7 Guam Code § 40B106(a) (b) (a) A person who does not qualify for a protection from abuse order under 7 GCA Chapter 40 and who is a victim of stalking conduct may seek relief under this Chapter by filing a petition with the court alleging that the person has been the victim of stalking conduct committed by the respondent. A petition for relief may be made regardless of whether or not there is a pending lawsuit, complaint, petition, or other action between the parties. (b) A person may seek relief under this Chapter on behalf of another person if they have personal knowledge that such person has been a victim of stalking, or any adult household member may seek relief under this Chapter on behalf of minor children by filing a petition with the court alleging stalking by the defendant. 7 Guam Code § 40B106(a) (a) If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the petitioner has been a victim of stalking conduct by the respondent, the court shall issue a stalking protection order. The petitioner shall not be denied a stalking protection order because the petitioner or the respondent is a minor or because the petitioner did not report the stalking conduct to law enforcement. The court, when determining whether or not to issue a stalking protection order, may not require proof of the respondent’s intentions regarding the acts alleged by the petitioner.	Stalking Protection Order: In Guam victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a stalking protection order if the trafficker committed stalking and there is no relationship requirement.
HAWAII (HI)			
Summary: There are three types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Hawaii. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order For Protection Due to Domestic Abuse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order protects victims of domestic abuse and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser. • Injunction Against Harassment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order protects victims of harassment and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser. • Gun Violence Protective Order <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order is issued when there exists significant risk of causing personal injury to others by respondent having custody or control of a firearm and only people specified in the statute can request a gun violence protection order. This includes family or household members, law enforcement, medical professional, educator, or a colleague of the respondent. 			

In Hawaii, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the three types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get an injunction against harassment making it the least restrictive option for victims of trafficking. High risk protection orders are available to human trafficking victims who meet the relationship or colleague of the respondent requirement or have law enforcement, medical professional, or educator, involvement.

<p>Orders For Protection Due to Domestic Abuse (Family Court) (HI)</p> <p>Orders For Protection Due to Domestic Abuse (Family Court) (HI)</p>	<p>Domestic Abuse which is the occurrence of one or more of the following between family or household members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical harm, bodily injury, or assault; • Threat of physical harm, bodily injury, or assault; • Coercive control; • Extreme psychological abuse; or • Malicious property damage • Sexual offenses committed by an adult against a child <p>HRS § 586-1</p> <p>"Domestic abuse" means:</p> <p>(1) Physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or the threat of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, or assault, extreme psychological abuse, coercive control, or malicious property damage between family or household members; or</p> <p>(2) Any act which would constitute an offense under section 709-906, or under part V or VI of chapter 707 committed against a minor family or household member by an adult family or household member.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Victims are eligible against an abuser who is a family or household member.</p> <p>HRS § 586-1</p> <p>"Family or household member":</p> <p>(1) Means spouses or reciprocal beneficiaries, former spouses or former reciprocal beneficiaries, persons who have a child in common, parents, children, persons related by consanguinity, persons jointly residing or formerly residing in the same dwelling unit, and persons who have or have had a dating relationship; and</p> <p>(2) Does not include those who are, or were, adult roommates or cohabitants only by virtue of an economic or contractual affiliation.</p> <p>HRS § 572C-2</p> <p>"Dating relationship" means a romantic, courtship, or engagement relationship, often but not necessarily characterized by actions of an intimate or sexual nature but does not include a casual acquaintanceship or ordinary fraternization between persons in a business or social context.</p>	<p>Orders For Protection Due to Domestic Abuse: In Hawaii, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker committed domestic abuse and the trafficker must fit within the defined relationship requirement.</p>
<p>Injunctions Against Harassment (District Court) (HI)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harassment <p>HRS § 604-10.5(a)</p> <p>"Harassment" means:</p> <p>(1) Physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or the threat of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, or assault; or</p> <p>(2) (2) An intentional or knowing course of conduct directed at an individual that seriously alarms or disturbs consistently or</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Victims of harassment are eligible against the harasser who could be a stranger or anyone who is a non-family or non-household member.</p> <p>HRS § 604-10.5(c)</p> <p>(c) Any person who has been subjected to harassment may petition the district court of the district in which the petitioner resides for a temporary restraining order and an injunction from further harassment.</p>	<p>Injunctions Against Harassment: In Hawaii, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker committed harassment and there is no relationship requirement, it can be against anyone who harassed the victim.</p>

	continually bothers the individual and serves no legitimate purpose; provided that such course of conduct would cause a reasonable person to suffer emotional distress.		
Gun Violence Protective Orders (HI)	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant danger of causing bodily injury - posed by ownership, buying, or receiving a firearm or ammunition or by having a firearm or ammunition in respondents' custody – that they will harm himself or others. <p>HI ST § 134-64 (d)</p> <p>(d) In determining whether sufficient grounds for an ex parte gun violence protective order exist, the court shall consider all relevant evidence presented by the petitioner, and may also consider other relevant evidence, including evidence of facts relating to the respondent's:</p> <p>(1) Unlawful, reckless, or negligent use, display, storage, possession, or brandishing of a firearm;</p> <p>(2) Act or threat of violence against the respondent's self or another person, regardless of whether the violence involves a firearm;</p> <p>(3) Violation of a protective order or restraining order issued pursuant to chapter 586 or section 604-10.5, or a similar law in another state;</p> <p>(4) Abuse of controlled substances or alcohol or commission of any criminal offense that involves controlled substances or alcohol; and</p> <p>(5) Recent acquisition of any firearms, ammunition, or other deadly weapons.</p> <p>HI ST § 134-65 (c)</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Petitioner may be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law enforcement officer • Family or household member of the respondent • Medical professional • Educator • Colleague of respondent <p>HI ST § 134-61</p> <p>“Petitioner” means a law enforcement officer, family or household member of the respondent, medical professional, educator, or colleague, who files a petition pursuant to section 134-64 or section 134-65.</p> <p>“Respondent” means the person identified in the petition filed pursuant to section 134-64 or section 134-65.</p>	<p>Gun Violence Protective Orders: In Hawaii, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker was in danger of hurting himself or others by a firearm. Only a law enforcement officer, family member, medical professional, educator or colleague can file for this order.</p>
Gun Violence Protective Orders (HI)			

	<p>(c) If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence at the hearing that the respondent poses a significant danger of causing bodily injury to the respondent's self or another person by owning, purchasing, possessing, receiving, or having in the respondent's custody or control any firearm or ammunition, the court shall issue a one-year gun violence protective order.</p>		
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IDAHO (ID)

Summary: There are two types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) Idaho.

- Protection Order for Domestic Violence
 - This order protects victims of domestic violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Protection Orders Against Malicious Harassment, Stalking, and Telephone Harassment
 - This order protects victims of harassment, stalking, telephone harassment and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.

In Idaho, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the two types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a CPO against malicious harassment, stalking, and telephone harassment making it the least restrictive option for victims of trafficking.

<p>Protection Orders (for Domestic Violence) (ID)</p>	<p>Domestic violence which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical injury • sexual abuse or • forced imprisonment or threat thereof. <p>I.C. §§ 39-6303.(1)</p> <p>(1) "Domestic violence" means the physical injury, sexual abuse or forced imprisonment or threat thereof of a family or household member, or of a minor child by a person with whom the minor child has had or is having a dating relationship, or of an adult by a person with whom the adult has had or is having a dating relationship.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>The following victims may file:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • against a family or household member • minors against someone with whom they had a dating relationship • adults against someone with whom they had a dating relationship <p>I.C. §§ 39-6303., (2), (3), and (6)</p> <p>(2) "Dating relationship," for the purposes of this chapter, is defined as a social relationship of a romantic nature. Factors that the court may consider in making this determination include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The nature of the relationship; (b) The length of time the relationship has existed; (c) The frequency of interaction between the parties; and (d) The time since termination of the relationship, if applicable. <p>(3) "Family member" means spouses, former spouses and persons related by blood, adoption or marriage.</p> <p>x x x</p> <p>(6) "Household member" means persons who reside or have resided together, and persons who have a child in common</p>	<p>Protection Orders: In Idaho, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker committed domestic violence and the trafficker must fit within the defined relationship requirement.</p>
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		<p>regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time.</p> <p>I.C §§ 32-101 Minors are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Males under eighteen (18) years of age. 2. Females under eighteen (18) years of age. 3. Provided, that any male or any female who has been married shall be competent to enter a contract, mortgage, deed of trust, bill of sale and conveyance, and sue or be sued thereon. 	
<p>Protection Orders Against Malicious Harassment, Stalking, and Telephone Harassment (ID)</p> <p>Protection Orders Against Malicious Harassment, Stalking, and Telephone Harassment (ID)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalking • Telephone harassment • Malicious harassment <p>I.C. § 18-7907.</p> <p>(1) There shall exist an action known as a "petition for a protection order" in cases where a person intentionally engages in the following conduct:</p> <p>(a) Stalks, in any degree, as described in sections 18-7905 and 18-7906, Idaho Code;</p> <p>(b) Telephones another with the intent to terrify, threaten, or intimidate such other person and addresses to such other person any threat to inflict injury or physical harm to the person addressed or any member of his family and engages in such conduct with any device that provides transmission of messages, signals, facsimiles, video images, or other communication by means of telephone, telegraph, cable, wire, or the projection of energy without physical connection between persons who are physically separated from each other; or</p> <p>(c) Based upon another person's race, color, religion, ancestry, or national origin, intimidates or harasses another person or causes, or threatens to cause, physical injury to another person or damage to any real or personal property of another person.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Victims may obtain this protection order against the abuser/offender regardless of whether they have a specific relationship with the abuser.</p> <p>See: I.C. § 18-7907.</p>	<p>Protection Orders Against Malicious Harassment, Stalking, and Telephone Harassment: In Idaho, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker committed stalking or harassment and there is no relationship requirement, it can be against anyone who stalked or harassed the victim.</p>
<p>ILLINOIS (IL)</p> <p>Summary: There are five types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Illinois.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orders of Protection 			

- This order protects victims of domestic violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Civil Sexual Assault No Contact Orders
 - This order protects victims of sexual assault and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Stalking No Contact Orders
 - This order protects victims of stalking and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Orders of Protection for Adults with Disabilities
 - This order protects adult victims of abuse and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Firearms Restraining Orders
 - This order protects from respondents who pose significant threat of injury due to firearm possession and the person petitioning must be a family member, household member, or law enforcement.

In Illinois, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the five types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get civil no contact orders for victims of sexual assault or stalking no contact orders making these the least restrictive options for victims of trafficking. High risk protection orders are available to human trafficking victims who meet the relationship requirement or have law enforcement involvement.

Orders of Protection (IL)	Domestic violence includes:	Relationship Requirement: Yes	Orders of Protection: In Illinois, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker committed domestic violence and the trafficker must fit within the defined relationship requirement.
Orders of Protection (IL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Physical abuse ● Harassment ● Intimidation of a dependent ● Interference with personal liberty ● Willful deprivation <p>750 ILCS 60/103(1),(14)</p> <p>Sec. 103. Definitions. For the purposes of this Act, the following terms shall have the following meanings:</p> <p>(1) "Abuse" means physical abuse, harassment, intimidation of a dependent, interference with personal liberty or willful deprivation but does not include reasonable direction of a minor child by a parent or person in loco parentis.</p> <p>(3) "Domestic violence" means abuse as defined in paragraph (1).</p>	<p>Victims or their parent/guardian who suffered the covered offenses may seek orders of protection from their abuser. Victim may be a family member, high risk adult, or child.</p> <p>750 ILCS 60/201(a)</p> <p>(a) The following persons are protected by this Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) any person abused by a family or household member; (ii) any high-risk adult with disabilities who is abused, neglected, or exploited by a family or household member; (iii) any minor child or dependent adult in the care of such person; (iv) any person residing or employed at a private home or public shelter which is housing an abused family or household member; and (v) any of the following persons if the person is abused by a family or household member of a child: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) a foster parent of that child if the child has been placed in the foster parent's home by the Department of Children and Family Services or by another state's public child welfare agency; (B) a legally appointed guardian or legally appointed custodian of that child; (C) an adoptive parent of that child; or (D) a prospective adoptive parent of that child if the child has been placed in the prospective adoptive parent's home pursuant to the Adoption Act or pursuant to another state's law. 	

		For purposes of this paragraph (a)(v), individuals who would have been considered "family or household members" of the child under subsection (6) of Section 103 of this Act before a termination of the parental rights with respect to the child continue to meet the definition of "family or household members" of the child.	
Civil No Contact Orders (for Victims of Sexual Assault) (IL)	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <p>Sexual assault:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-consensual sexual conduct or • Non-consensual sexual penetration <p>740 ILCS 22/103</p> <p>Sec. 103. Definitions. As used in this Act:</p> <p>"Civil no contact order" means an emergency order or plenary order granted under this Act, which includes a remedy authorized by Section 213 of this Act.</p> <p>"Family or household members" include spouses, parents, children, stepchildren, and persons who share a common dwelling.</p> <p>"Non-consensual" means a lack of freely given agreement.</p> <p>"Petitioner" may mean not only any named petitioner for the civil no contact order and any named victim of non-consensual sexual conduct or non-consensual sexual penetration on whose behalf the petition is brought, but also any other person sought to be protected by this Act.</p> <p>"Respondent" in a petition for a civil no contact order may mean not only the person alleged to have committed an act of non-consensual sexual conduct or non-consensual sexual penetration against the petitioner, but also any other named person alleged to have aided and abetted such an act of non-consensual sexual conduct or non-consensual sexual penetration.</p> <p>"Sexual conduct" means any intentional or knowing touching or fondling by the petitioner or the respondent, either directly or through clothing, of the sex organs, anus, or breast of the petitioner or the respondent, or any part of the body of a child under 13 years of age, or any transfer or</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Any victim of one or more incidents of non-consensual sexual conduct or non-consensual sexual penetration is eligible for this order against the offender/abuser, regardless of relationship.</p> <p>See: 740 ILCS 22/103</p>	Civil No Contact Orders: In Illinois, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker committed sexual assault and there is no relationship requirement, it can be against anyone who sexually assaulted the victim.

<p>Civil No Contact Orders (for Victims of Sexual Assault) (IL)</p>	<p>transmission of semen by the respondent upon any part of the clothed or unclothed body of the petitioner, for the purpose of sexual gratification or arousal of the petitioner or the respondent.</p> <p>"Sexual penetration" means any contact, however slight, between the sex organ or anus of one person by an object, the sex organ, mouth or anus of another person, or any intrusion, however slight, of any part of the body of one person or of any animal or object into the sex organ or anus of another person, including but not limited to cunnilingus, fellatio or anal penetration. Evidence of emission of semen is not required to prove sexual penetration.</p> <p>"Stay away" means to refrain from both physical presence and nonphysical contact with the petitioner directly, indirectly, or through third parties who may or may not know of the order. "Nonphysical contact" includes, but is not limited to, telephone calls, mail, e-mail, fax, and written notes.</p>		
<p>Stalking No Contact Orders (IL)</p>	<p>Stalking</p> <p>740 ILCS 21/5 Sec. 5. Purpose. Stalking generally refers to a course of conduct, not a single act. Stalking behavior includes following a person, conducting surveillance of the person, appearing at the person's home, work or school, making unwanted phone calls, sending unwanted emails, unwanted messages via social media, or text messages, leaving objects for the person, vandalizing the person's property, or injuring a pet. Stalking is a serious crime. Victims experience fear for their safety, fear for the safety of others and suffer emotional distress. Many victims alter their daily routines to avoid the persons who are stalking them. Some victims are in such fear that they relocate to another city, town or state. While estimates suggest that 70% of victims know the individuals stalking them, only 30% of victims have dated or been in intimate relationships with their stalkers. All stalking victims should be able to seek a civil remedy requiring the offenders stay away from the victims and third parties.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Any victim of stalking may obtain this order should they not qualify for a domestic violence order of protection.</p> <p>740 ILCS 21/15 Sec. 15. Persons protected by this Act. A petition for a stalking no contact order may be filed when relief is not available to the petitioner under the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) by any person who is a victim of stalking; 2) by a person on behalf of a. minor child or an adult who is a victim of stalking but, because of age, disability, health, or inaccessibility, cannot file the petition; 3) by an authorized agent of a workplace; 4) by an authorized agent of a place of worship; or 5) by an authorized agent of a school. 	<p>Stalking No Contact Orders: In Illinois, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker committed stalking and there is no relationship requirement, it can be against anyone who stalked the victim.</p>

<p>Stalking No Contact Orders (IL)</p>	<p>740 ILCS 21/15; 21/10</p> <p>"Course of conduct" means 2 or more acts, including but not limited to acts in which a respondent directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, or threatens a person, workplace, school, or place of worship, engages in other contact, or interferes with or damages a person's property or pet. A course of conduct may include using any electronic tracking system or acquiring tracking information to determine the targeted person's location, movement, or travel patterns. A course of conduct may also include contact via electronic communications. The incarceration of a person in a penal institution who commits the course of conduct is not a bar to prosecution under this Section.</p> <p>"Emotional distress" means significant mental suffering, anxiety or alarm.</p> <p>"Stalking" means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person, and he or she knows or should know that this course of conduct would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety, the safety of a workplace, school, or place of worship, or the safety of a third person or suffer emotional distress. Stalking does not include an exercise of the right to free speech or assembly that is otherwise lawful or picketing occurring at the workplace that is otherwise lawful and arises out of a bona fide labor dispute, including any controversy concerning wages, salaries, hours, working conditions or benefits, including health and welfare, sick leave, insurance, and pension or retirement provisions, the making or maintaining of collective bargaining agreements, and the terms to be included in those agreements.</p> <p>"Stalking no contact order" means an emergency order or plenary order granted under this Act, which includes a remedy authorized by Section 80 of this Act.</p>		
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<p>Orders of Protection for Adults with Disabilities (IL)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abuse <p>750 ILCS 60/103(3)</p> <p>(1) "Abuse" means physical abuse, harassment, intimidation of a dependent, interference with personal liberty or willful deprivation but does not include reasonable direction of a minor child by a parent or person in loco parentis.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>An adult with disabilities can get a protection order if abused by a caregiver.</p> <p>Adults with disabilities may obtain this protection against the offender who abused them. They include “elder adult with disabilities” and “high-risk adult with disabilities.”</p> <p>Although Illinois does not have a separate elder or dependent adult protection order like some states do, you can apply for an order of protection if you are an adult with disabilities who is being abused by a caregiver</p> <p>750 ILCS 60/103(3)</p> <p>(4) "Elder adult with disabilities" means an adult prevented by advanced age from taking appropriate action to protect himself or herself from abuse by a family or household member.</p> <p>(8) "High-risk adult with disabilities" means a person aged 18 or over whose physical or mental disability impairs his or her ability to seek or obtain protection from abuse, neglect, or exploitation.</p> <p>750 ILCS 60/103(6)</p> <p>In the case of a high-risk adult with disabilities, "family or household members" includes any person who has the responsibility for a high-risk adult as a result of a family relationship or who has assumed responsibility for all or a portion of the care of a high-risk adult with disabilities voluntarily, or by express or implied contract, or by court order.</p> <p>720 ILCS 5/12-4.4a</p> <p>"Caregiver" means a person who has a duty to provide for an elderly person or person with a disability's health and personal care, at the elderly person or person with a disability's place of residence, including, but not limited to, food and nutrition, shelter, hygiene, prescribed medication, and medical care and treatment, and includes any of the following:</p>	<p>Orders of Protection for Adults with Disabilities: In Illinois, adult victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker committed elder abuse and the trafficker must meet the relationship requirement.</p>
<p>Orders of Protection for Adults with Disabilities (IL)</p>			

<p>Orders of Protection for Adults with Disabilities (IL)</p>		<p>(1) A parent, spouse, adult child, or other relative by blood or marriage who resides with or resides in the same building with or regularly visits the elderly person or person with a disability, knows or reasonably should know of such person's physical or mental impairment, and knows or reasonably should know that such person is unable to adequately provide for his or her own health and personal care.</p> <p>(2) A person who is employed by the elderly person or person with a disability or by another to reside with or regularly visit the elderly person or person with a disability and provide for such person's health and personal care.</p> <p>(3) A person who has agreed for consideration to reside with or regularly visit the elderly person or person with a disability and provide for such person's health and personal care.</p> <p>(4) A person who has been appointed by a private or public agency or by a court of competent jurisdiction to provide for the elderly person or person with a disability's health and personal care.</p> <p>"Caregiver" does not include a long-term care facility licensed or certified under the Nursing Home Care Act or a facility licensed or certified under the ID/DD Community Care Act, the MC/DD Act, or the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act of 2013, or any administrative, medical, or other personnel of such a facility, or a health care provider who is licensed under the Medical Practice Act of 1987 and renders care in the ordinary course of his or her profession.</p>	
<p>Firearms Restraining Orders (IL)</p>	<p>Respondent poses a significant danger of causing personal injury to himself, herself, or another in the near future by having a firearm in his/her custody or control, or by purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm.</p> <p>430 ILCS 67/5 "Firearms restraining order" means an order issued by the court, prohibiting and enjoining a named person from having in his or her custody or control, purchasing, possessing, or receiving any firearms.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>A family member or a person sharing a common dwelling or a law enforcement officer can file for a firearms restraining order if the respondent poses a significant danger of causing personal injury to himself, herself, or another in the near future by having a firearm in his/her custody or control, or by purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm.</p> <p>430 ILCS 67/5 Family member of the respondent" means a spouse, parent, child, or step-child of the respondent, any other person related by blood or present marriage to the respondent, or a person who shares a common dwelling with the respondent</p>	<p>Firearms Restraining Orders: In Illinois, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker poses significant danger of injury due to firearms and the trafficker must meet the relationship requirement or be law enforcement.</p>

INDIANA (IN)

Summary: There are two types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Indiana.

- Order of Protection

- This order protects victims of domestic violence, harassment, stalking and sex offenses. There is a relationship requirement with the abuser only for domestic violence protection orders. There is no relationship requirement for stalking, harassment and sex offenses.
- Workplace Violence Restraining Order
 - This order protects victims of workplace violence or credible threat thereof and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser but only an employer can file for this order.

In Indiana, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the two types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a protection order for victims of staking, harassment, sex offence or workplace restraining orders making these the least restrictive option for victims of trafficking. Workplace protection orders filed by employers may assist some victims of human trafficking.

<p>Orders for Protection (due to domestic violence, harassment, stalking, or a sex offense) (IN)</p>	<p>Domestic violence includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● attempting to cause, threatening to cause, or causing physical harm; ● placing a person in fear of physical harm; ● stalking; ● Causing a person to involuntarily engage in sexual activity by force, threat of force, or duress; ● committing a sex offense; ● abusing, torturing, mutilating, or killing an animal with the intent to threaten, intimidate, coerce, harass, or terrorize a person ● Stalking ● Sex offense <p>IC § 34-6-2-34.5 Sec. 34.5 . “Domestic or family violence” means, except for an act of self-defense, the occurrence of at least one (1) of the following acts committed by a family or household member:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Attempting to cause, threatening to cause, or causing physical harm to another family or household member. (2) Placing a family or household member in fear of physical harm. (3) Causing a family or household member to involuntarily engage in sexual activity by force, threat of force, or duress. (4) Beating (as described in IC 35-46-3-0.5(2)), torturing (as described in IC 35-46-3-0.5(5)), mutilating (as described in IC 35-46-3-0.5(3)), or killing a vertebrate animal 	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes (for domestic violence victims) No (for stalking, harassment or sex offense victims)</p> <p>Victims domestic violence are eligible for orders of protection against offender who is a family or household member.</p> <p>Victims of stalking, harassment or sex offense are eligible against any offender, regardless of relationship.</p> <p>IC § 34-26-5-2 Section 34-26-5-2 - Persons eligible to file petition for order of protection; petition on behalf of a child; prohibition on mutual orders; jurisdiction for order sought against a minor(a)A person who is or has been a victim of domestic or family violence may file a petition for an order for protection against a: (1) family or household member who commits an act of domestic or family violence; or(2)person who has committed stalking under IC Sec. 35-45-10-5or a sex offense under IC 35-42-4 against the petitioner.(b)A person who is or has been subjected to harassment may file a petition for an order for protection against a person who has committed repeated acts of harassment against the petitioner.(c)A parent, a guardian, or another representative may file a petition for an order for protection on behalf of a child against a:(1)family or household member who commits an act of domestic or family violence;(2)person who has committed stalking under IC 5-45-10-5or a sex offense under IC 35-42-4 against the child;(3)person who has committed repeated acts of harassment against the child; or(4) person who engaged in a course of conduct involving repeated or continuing contact with a child that is intended to prepare or condition a child for sexual activity (as defined in IC 35-42-4-13).</p> <p>IC § 34-6-2-44.8</p>	<p>Orders for Protection: In Indiana, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker committed domestic violence and the abuser meets the relationship requirement. However, victims of sex or labor trafficking who are also victims of harassment, stalking or sex offense can get a protection order against the abuser and there is no relationship requirement it can be against anyone who harassed, stalked or sexually assaulted the victim.</p>
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<p>Orders for Protection (due to domestic violence, harassment, stalking, or a sex offense) (IN)</p>	<p>without justification with the intent to threaten, intimidate, coerce, harass, or terrorize a family or household member. For purposes of IC 34-26-5, domestic and family violence also includes stalking (as defined in IC 35-45-10-1) or a sex offense under IC 35-42-4, whether or not the stalking or sex offense is committed by a family or household member.</p>	<p>Sec. 44.8 . (a) An individual is a “family or household member” of another person if the individual:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) is a current or former spouse of the other person; (2) is dating or has dated the other person; (3) is engaged or was engaged in a sexual relationship with the other person; (4) is related by blood or adoption to the other person; (5) is or was related by marriage to the other person; (6) has or previously had an established legal relationship: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (A) as a guardian of the other person; (B) as a ward of the other person; (C) as a custodian of the other person; (D) as a foster parent of the other person; or (E) in a capacity with respect to the other person similar to those listed in clauses (A) through (D); (7) has a child in common with the other person; or (8) has adopted a child of the other person. <p>(b) An individual is a “family or household member” of both persons to whom subsection (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(5), (a)(6), (a)(7), or (a)(8) applies if the individual is a minor child of one (1) of the persons.</p> <p>IC § 34-26-5-2(b)</p>	
<p>Workplace Violence Restraining Orders (IN)</p>	<p>Unlawful violence in workplace or a credible threat of violence that could reasonably be carried out in the workplace.</p> <p>IC 34-26-6-6</p> <p>Employer may seek restraining order or injunction Sec. 6. An employer may seek a temporary restraining order or injunction on behalf of an employee to prohibit further violence or threats of violence by a person if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the employee has suffered unlawful violence or a credible threat of violence from the person; and (2) the unlawful violence has been carried out at the employee's place of work or the credible threat of violence can reasonably be construed to be carried out at the employee's place of work by the person. <p>IC 34-26-6-2</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Employer may seek a restraining order or injunction on behalf of the employee.</p> <p>IC 34-26-6-6</p> <p>Employer may seek restraining order or injunction Sec. 6. An employer may seek a temporary restraining order or injunction on behalf of an employee to prohibit further violence or threats of violence by a person if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the employee has suffered unlawful violence or a credible threat of violence from the person; and (2) the unlawful violence has been carried out at the employee's place of work or the credible threat of violence can reasonably be construed to be carried out at the employee's place of work by the person. 	<p>Workplace Violence Restraining: In Indiana, victims of sex or labor trafficking who are also fear unlawful violence or threat thereof at their workplace can get an employer to file a protection order. There is no relationship requirement and only an employer can file for this order.</p>

Workplace Violence Restraining Orders (IN)	<p>"Credible threat of violence" Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "credible threat of violence" means a knowing and willful statement or course of conduct that does not serve a legitimate purpose and that causes a reasonable person to fear for the person's safety or for the safety of the person's immediate family.</p> <p>IC 34-26-6-1 "Course of conduct"</p> <p>Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "course of conduct" means a pattern of conduct composed of a series of acts over a period of time, however short, indicating a continuity of purpose, that includes the following: (1) Following or stalking an employee to or from the employee's place of work. (2) Entering the employee's place of work. (3) Following an employee during the employee's hours of employment. (4) Making telephone calls to an employee during the employee's hours of employment. (5) Sending correspondence to an employee by means such as public or private mail, interoffice mail, fax, or electronic mail.</p>		
IOWA (IA)			
<p>Summary: There are three types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Iowa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protective Order (Based on Domestic Abuse) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order protects victims of domestic abuse and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser. ○ Children are only eligible for a protection order against their spouse, former spouse, or when they have a child in common with their abuser, or a current or former intimate partners (dating violence). Child abuse by a family or household member is not covered. • Sexual Abuse Protective Orders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order protects victims of sexual abuse and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser. • Elder Abuse Protective Orders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order protects elder victims of abuse and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser. <p>In Iowa, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the three types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a protection order for victims of sexual abuse or elder abuse making these the least restrictive option for victims of trafficking.</p>			
Protective Orders (Based on Domestic Abuse) (IA)	Offenses covered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Abuse or Assault <p>IA ST § 708.1(2)</p>	Relationship Requirement: Yes Victims are entitled to the order against: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a family or household members they are presently or previously residing within the past year, 	Protective Orders: In Iowa, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker committed domestic

	<p>708.1. Assault</p> <p>2. A person commits an assault when, without justification, the person does any of the following:</p> <p>a. Any act which is intended to cause pain or injury to, or which is intended to result in physical contact which will be insulting or offensive to another, coupled with the apparent ability to execute the act.</p> <p>b. Any act which is intended to place another in fear of immediate physical contact which will be painful, injurious, insulting, or offensive, coupled with the apparent ability to execute the act.</p> <p>c. Intentionally points any firearm toward another or displays in a threatening manner any dangerous weapon toward another.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spouses with whom they separate or divorced, • co-parent to a minor child, or • persons with whom they have or had an intimate relationship. <p>IA ST § 236.2(2)</p> <p>2. "Domestic abuse" means committing assault as defined in section 708.1 under any of the following circumstances:</p> <p>a. The assault is between family or household members who resided together at the time of the assault.</p> <p>b. The assault is between separated spouses or persons divorced from each other and not residing together at the time of the assault.</p> <p>c. The assault is between persons who are parents of the same minor child, regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time.</p> <p>d. The assault is between persons who have been family or household members residing together within the past year and are not residing together at the time of the assault.</p> <p>e. The assault is between persons who are in an intimate relationship or have been in an intimate relationship and have had contact within the past year of the assault. In determining whether persons are or have been in an intimate relationship, the court may consider the following nonexclusive list of factors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The duration of the relationship. (2) The frequency of interaction. (3) Whether the relationship has been terminated. (4) The nature of the relationship, characterized by either party's expectation of sexual or romantic involvement. <p>A person may be involved in an intimate relationship with more than one person at a time.</p> <p>4. a. "Family or household members" means spouses, persons cohabiting, parents, or other persons related by consanguinity or affinity.</p> <p>b. Family or household members" does not include children under age eighteen of persons listed in paragraph "a".</p>	<p>abuse or assault and the trafficker must fit within the defined relationship requirement.</p> <p>Children are only eligible for a protection order against their spouse, former spouse, or when they have a child in common with their abuser, or a current or former intimate partners (dating violence). Child abuse by a family or household member is not covered.</p>
<p>Sexual Abuse Protective Orders (IA)</p>	<p>Offenses covered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual Abuse <p>IA ST § 236A.2(5)</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No Victims, their parent, or guardian may obtain the order against the offender regardless of relationship.</p>	<p>Sexual Abuse Protective Orders: In Iowa, victims of sex or labor trafficking</p>

<p>Sexual Abuse Protective Orders (IA)</p>	<p>5. “Sexual abuse” means any commission of a crime defined in chapter 709 (sexual abuse) or section 726.2 (incest) or 728.12 (sexual exploitation of a minor). “Sexual abuse” also means any commission of a crime in another jurisdiction under a statute that is substantially similar to any crime defined in chapter 709 or section 726.2 or 728.12.</p> <p>IA ST § 709.1</p> <p>709.1 Sexual abuse defined. Any sex act between persons is sexual abuse by either of the persons when the act is performed with the other person in any of the following circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The act is done by force or against the will of the other. If the consent or acquiescence of the other is procured by threats of violence toward any person or if the act is done while the other is under the influence of a drug inducing sleep or is otherwise in a state of unconsciousness, the act is done against the will of the other. 2. Such other person is suffering from a mental defect or incapacity which precludes giving consent, or lacks the mental capacity to know the right and wrong of conduct in sexual matters. 3. Such other person is a child. 	<p>IA ST § 236A.3(1) 236A.3 Commencement of actions — waiver to juvenile court. 1. A person, including a parent or guardian on behalf of an unemancipated minor, may seek relief from sexual abuse by filing a verified petition in the district court. Venue shall lie where either the plaintiff or defendant resides.</p>	<p>can get a protection order if the trafficker committed sexual abuse and there is no relationship requirement it can be against anyone who sexually abused the victim.</p>
<p>Elder Abuse Protective Orders (IA)</p>	<p>Elder Abuse which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical injury • Sexual offense • Neglect • Financial exploitation <p>IA ST § 235F.1(5)(a)</p> <p>5. a. “Elder abuse” means any of the following: (1) Physical injury to, or injury which is at a variance with the history given of the injury, or unreasonable confinement, unreasonable punishment, or assault of a vulnerable elder by a</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Victims who are at least 60 years old who is unable to protect him/herself from elder abuse as a result of a mental or physical condition or because of a personal circumstance that results in an increased risk of harm can petition the court for a protective order. If the victims of elder abuse cannot file for it, a “substitute petitioner” can file on their behalf.</p> <p>See IA ST § 235F.1(15), (17)</p>	<p>Elder Abuse Protective Orders: In Iowa, elder victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order against the trafficker who committed abuse. There is no relationship requirement.</p>

<p>Elder Abuse Protective Orders (IA)</p>	<p>person not otherwise governed by chapter 235E (dependent abuse in facilities and programs).</p> <p>(2) The commission of a sexual offense under chapter 709 (sexual abuse) or section 726.2 (incest) with or against a vulnerable elder.</p> <p>(3) Neglect which is the deprivation of the minimum food, shelter, clothing, supervision, or physical or mental health care, or other care necessary to maintain a vulnerable elder’s life or health by a caretaker.</p> <p>(4) Financial exploitation.</p>	<p>14. “Stands in a position of trust or confidence” means the person has any of the following relationships relative to the vulnerable elder:</p> <p>a. Is a parent, spouse, adult child, or other relative by consanguinity or affinity of the vulnerable elder.</p> <p>b. Is a caretaker for the vulnerable elder.</p> <p>c. Is a person who is in a confidential relationship with the vulnerable elder. For the purposes of this paragraph “c”, a confidential relationship does not include a legal, fiduciary, or ordinary commercial or transactional relationship the vulnerable elder may have with a bank incorporated under the provisions of any state or federal law, any savings and loan association or savings bank incorporated under the provisions of any state or federal law, any credit union organized under the provisions of any state or federal law, any attorney licensed to practice law in this state, or any agent, agency, or company regulated under chapter 505, 508, 515 (insurance companies), or 543B (real estate brokers).</p> <p>15. “Substitute petitioner” means a family or household member, guardian, conservator, attorney in fact, or guardian ad litem for a vulnerable elder, or other interested person who files a petition under this chapter.</p> <p>17. “Vulnerable elder” means a person sixty years of age or older who is unable to protect himself or herself from elder abuse as a result of a mental or physical condition or because of a personal circumstance which results in an increased risk of harm to the person.</p>	
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KANSAS (KS)

Summary: There are two types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Kansas.

- Protection from Abuse Orders
 - This order protects victims of domestic abuse and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Protection from Stalking, Sexual Assault, or Human Trafficking Orders
 - This order protects victims of stalking, sexual assault or human trafficking and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.

In Kansas, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the two types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a protection from stalking, sexual assault, or human trafficking orders and since human trafficking is defined this is the least restrictive and most suitable option for victims of trafficking.

<p>Protection from Abuse Orders (KS) See: Kan. Stat. § 60-3107</p>	<p>Abuse/Domestic Violence</p> <p>Kan. Stat. § 60-3102(a)</p> <p>60-3102. Definitions. As used in the protection from abuse act:</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Victims can seek legal protection from acts of domestic violence done to them or their minor child by an “intimate partner or household member,” or with whom they had a dating relationship.</p>	<p>Protection from Abuse Orders: In Kansas, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker</p>
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<p>Protection from Abuse Orders (KS)</p>	<p>(a) "Abuse" means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between intimate partners or household members:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Intentionally attempting to cause bodily injury, or intentionally or recklessly causing bodily injury. (2) Intentionally placing, by physical threat, another in fear of imminent bodily injury. (3) Engaging in any sexual contact or attempted sexual contact with another person without consent or when such person is incapable of giving consent. (4) Engaging in any of the following acts with a minor under 16 years of age who is not the spouse of the offender: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (A) The act of sexual intercourse; or (B) any lewd fondling or touching of the person of either the minor or the offender, done or submitted to with the intent to arouse or to satisfy the sexual desires of either the minor or the offender, or both. 	<p>Kan. Stat. § 60-3102(b) and (c)</p> <p>(b) "Intimate partners or household members" means persons who are or have been in a dating relationship, persons who reside together or who have formerly resided together or persons who have had a child in common.</p> <p>(c) "Dating relationship" means a social relationship of a romantic nature. A dating relationship shall be presumed if a plaintiff verifies, pursuant to K.S.A. 53-601 (unsworn declarations, written declarations), and amendments thereto, that such relationship exists. In addition to any other factors the court deems relevant, the court shall consider the following factors in making a determination of whether a relationship exists or existed include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Nature of the relationship; (2) length of time the relationship existed; (3) frequency of interaction between the parties; and (4) time since termination of the relationship, if applicable. 	<p>committed domestic abuse or violence and the trafficker must fit within the defined relationship requirement.</p>
<p>Protection from Stalking, Sexual Assault, or Human Trafficking Orders (KS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalking • Sexual Assault or • Human Trafficking <p>Kan. Stat. § 60-31a02(a), (c), and (d)</p> <p>(a) "Human trafficking" means any act that would constitute human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking, as defined by K.S.A. 2020 Supp. 21-5426, and amendments thereto, or commercial sexual exploitation of a child, as defined by K.S.A. 2020 Supp. 21-6422, and amendments thereto, or an act that, if committed by an adult, would constitute selling sexual relations, as defined by K.S.A. 2020 Supp. 21-6419, and amendments thereto.</p> <p>(c) "Sexual assault" means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A nonconsensual sexual act; or (2) an attempted sexual act against another by force, threat of force, duress or when the person is incapable of giving consent. 	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Any victim is eligible against the abuser. The trafficker does not have to be arrested or charged with one of these crimes in order for the victim to apply for this protection order but the victim/applicant must allege that the trafficker committed an act that would be considered one of these crimes.</p> <p>Kan. Stat. § 60-31a04(a) and (b)</p> <p>60-31a04. Commencement of proceedings; persons seeking relief on behalf of minor; forms; no docket fee; confidentiality exceptions. (a) A person may seek relief under the protection from stalking, sexual assault or human trafficking act by filing a verified petition with any judge of the district court or clerk of the court. A verified petition must allege facts sufficient to show the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The name of the stalking victim, sexual assault victim or human trafficking victim; (2) the name of the defendant; (3) the dates on which the alleged stalking, sexual assault or human trafficking behavior occurred; and (4) the acts committed by the defendant that are alleged to constitute stalking, sexual assault or human trafficking. 	<p>Protection from Stalking, Sexual Assault, or Human Trafficking Orders: In Kansas, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker committed stalking, sexual assault or human trafficking and there is no relationship requirement it can be against anyone who stalked, sexually assaulted or trafficked the victim.</p>

	<p>(d) "Stalking" means an intentional harassment of another person that places the other person in reasonable fear for that person's safety.</p> <p>(1) "Harassment" means a knowing and intentional course of conduct directed at a specific person that seriously alarms, annoys, torments or terrorizes the person, and that serves no legitimate purpose. "Harassment" shall include any course of conduct carried out through the use of an unmanned aerial system over or near any dwelling, occupied vehicle or other place where one may reasonably expect to be safe from uninvited intrusion or surveillance.</p> <p>(2) "Course of conduct" means conduct consisting of two or more separate acts over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose which would cause a reasonable person to suffer substantial emotional distress. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of "course of conduct."</p>	<p>(b) The following persons may seek relief under the protection from stalking, sexual assault or human trafficking act on behalf of a minor child by filing a verified petition with the judge of the district court or with the clerk of the court in the county where the stalking, sexual assault or human trafficking occurred: (1) A parent of the minor child; (2) an adult residing with the minor child; or (3) the child's court-appointed legal custodian or court-appointed legal guardian.</p>	
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KENTUCKY (KY)

Summary: There are two types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Kentucky.

- Protective Orders / Domestic Violence Orders
 - This order protects victims of domestic abuse and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Interpersonal Protective Orders
 - This order protects victims of stalking, sexual assault or dating violence and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser (except for dating violence).

In Kentucky, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the two types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get interpersonal protective orders making this the least restrictive and most suitable option for victims of trafficking.

<p>Protective Orders / Domestic Violence Orders (KY)</p>	<p>Domestic Violence includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical injury • serious physical injury • stalking • sexual abuse • strangulation • assault • the infliction of fear of imminent physical injury, serious physical injury, sexual abuse, strangulation, or assault <p>KRS § 403.720(1) (1) "Domestic violence and abuse" means physical injury, serious physical injury, stalking, sexual</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Victims of domestic violence are eligible for protection orders from offenders who are family members or members of an unmarried couple.</p> <p>KRS § 403.720(1), (2), (5) (1) "Domestic violence and abuse" means physical injury, serious physical injury, stalking, sexual abuse, strangulation, assault, or the infliction of fear of imminent physical injury, serious physical injury, sexual abuse, strangulation, or assault between family members or members of an unmarried couple; (2) "Family member" means a spouse, including a former spouse, a grandparent, a grandchild, a parent, a child, a stepchild, or any</p>	<p>Protective Orders / Domestic Violence Orders: In Kentucky, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker committed domestic violence and the trafficker must fit within the defined relationship requirement.</p>
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	abuse, strangulation, assault, or the infliction of fear of imminent physical injury, serious physical injury, sexual abuse, strangulation, or assault between family members or members of an unmarried couple;	other person living in the same household as a child if the child is the alleged victim; (5) "Member of an unmarried couple" means each member of an unmarried couple which allegedly has a child in common, any children of that couple, or a member of an unmarried couple who are living together or have formerly lived together;	
Interpersonal (Stalking, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence Protective Orders (KY) Interpersonal (Stalking, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence Protective Orders (KY)	Offenses covered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dating violence and abuse Stalking Sexual Assault <p>KRS § 456.030(1)</p> <p>(1) A petition for an interpersonal protective order may be filed by: (a) A victim of dating violence and abuse;(b) A victim of stalking;(c) A victim of sexual assault; or(d) An adult on behalf of a victim who is a minor otherwise qualifying for relief under this subsection.</p> <p>KRS § 456.010 (1), (2), (7), (8)</p> <p>1) "Dating relationship" means a relationship between individuals who have or have had a relationship of a romantic or intimate nature. It does not include a casual acquaintanceship or ordinary fraternization in a business or social context. The following factors may be considered in addition to any other relevant factors in determining whether the relationship is or was of a romantic or intimate nature: (a) Declarations of romantic interest; (b) The relationship was characterized by the expectation of affection; (c) Attendance at social outings together as a couple; (d) The frequency and type of interaction between the persons, including whether the persons have been involved together over time and on a continuous basis during the course of the relationship; (e) The length and recency of the relationship; and (f) Other indications of a substantial connection that would lead a reasonable person to understand that a dating relationship existed;</p>	Relationship Requirement: Yes (for dating violence there must be a "dating relationship") No (for stalking or sexual assault)	Interpersonal Protective Orders: In Kentucky, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker committed stalking, sexual assault or dating violence and abuse and there is no relationship requirement it can be against anyone who stalked, sexually assaulted or committed dating violence and abuse against the victim.

<p>Interpersonal (Stalking, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence Protective Orders (KY)</p>	<p>(2) "Dating violence and abuse" means: (a) Physical injury, serious physical injury, stalking, sexual assault, strangulation, or the infliction of fear of imminent physical injury, serious physical injury, sexual abuse, strangulation, or assault occurring between persons who are or have been in a dating relationship; or (b) Any conduct prohibited by KRS 525.125 (cruelty to animals first degree), 525.130 (cruelty to animals second degree), 525.135 (torture of dog or cat), or 525.137 (sexual crime against animals), or the infliction of fear of such imminent conduct, taken against a domestic animal when used as a method of coercion, control, punishment, intimidation, or revenge directed against a person with whom the perpetrator is or has been in a dating relationship, when that person has a close bond of affection to the domestic animal;</p> <p>7) "Sexual assault" refers to conduct prohibited as any degree of rape, sodomy, or sexual abuse under KRS Chapter 510 or a criminal attempt, conspiracy, facilitation, or solicitation to commit any degree of rape, sodomy, or sexual abuse, or incest under KRS 530.020;</p> <p>(8) "Stalking" refers to conduct prohibited as stalking under KRS 508.140 (stalking in first degree) or 508.150 (stalking in second degree), or a criminal attempt, conspiracy, facilitation, or solicitation to commit the crime of stalking;</p>		
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LOUISIANA (LA)

Summary: There are three types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Louisiana.

- Protective Orders for Domestic Abuse
 - This order protects victims of domestic abuse and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Sexual Assault Protective Orders
 - This order protects victims of sexual assault, sex offences or obscenity and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Stalking Protective Orders
 - This order protects victims of stalking or cyber stalking and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.

In Louisiana, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the three types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a sexual assault protection order or stalking protection order making these the least restrictive options for victims of trafficking.

Protective Orders (for Domestic Abuse) (LA)	Domestic Abuse which includes:	Relationship Requirement: Yes	Protective Orders (for Domestic Abuse): In
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<p>Protective Orders (for Domestic Abuse) (LA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical or sexual abuse • Physical or non-physical offense against a person <p>LA R.S. 46:2132(3)</p> <p>(3) "Domestic abuse" includes but is not limited to physical or sexual abuse and any offense against the person, physical or non-physical, as defined in the Criminal Code of Louisiana, except negligent injury and defamation, committed by one family member, household member, or dating partner against another. "Domestic abuse" also includes abuse of adults as defined in R.S. 15:1503 when committed by an adult child or adult grandchild.</p>	<p>Victims who suffer acts of domestic abuse from a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family member • Household member or • Dating partner <p>See: LA R.S. 46:2132(3)</p> <p>LA R. S. 46: 2132(4)</p> <p>(4) "Family members" means spouses, former spouses, parents and children, stepparents, stepchildren, foster parents, foster children, other ascendants, and other descendants. "Family member" also means the other parent or foster parent of any child or foster child of the offender. "Household members" means any person presently or formerly living in the same residence with the defendant and who is involved or has been involved in a sexual or intimate relationship with the defendant, or any child presently or formerly living in the same residence with the defendant, or any child of the defendant regardless of where the child resides. "Dating partner" means any person protected from violence under R.S. 46:2151. If a parent or grandparent is being abused by an adult child, adult foster child, or adult grandchild, the provisions of this Part shall apply to any proceeding brought in district court.</p>	<p>Louisiana, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker committed domestic abuse and the trafficker must fit within the defined relationship requirement.</p>
<p>Sexual Assault Protective Orders (LA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual Assault • Sex Offenses • Obscenity <p>LA R.S. § 46:2184</p> <p>§2184. Definitions For purposes of this Chapter, "sexual assault" means any nonconsensual sexual contact including but not limited to any act provided in R.S. 15:541(24) (sex offense) or R.S. 14:106 (obscenity).</p> <p>LA R.S. § 15:541(24)</p> <p>(24)(a) "Sex offense" means deferred adjudication, adjudication withheld, or conviction for the perpetration or attempted perpetration of or conspiracy to commit human trafficking when prosecuted under the provisions of R.S.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Victims are eligible against any offender, regardless of relationship with the victims.</p> <p>See: LA R.S. § 46:2184</p> <p>LA R.S. § 46:2183(A)</p> <p>§2183. Protection from sexual assault; temporary restraining order A. A victim of sexual assault as defined by R.S. 46:2184, perpetrated by a person who is either unknown to the victim or who is an acquaintance of the victim, shall be eligible to receive all services, benefits, and other forms of assistance provided by Chapter 28 of this Title.</p>	<p>Sexual Assault Protective Orders: In Louisiana, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker committed sexual assault, sex offenses or obscenity and there is no relationship requirement it can be against anyone who sexually assaulted or committed sex offenses or obscenity against the victim.</p>

<p>Sexual Assault Protective Orders (LA)</p>	<p>14:46.2(B)(2), R.S. 14:46.3 (trafficking of children for sexual purposes), R.S. 14:89 (crime against nature), R.S. 14:89.1 (aggravated crime against nature), R.S. 14:89.2(B)(3) (crime against nature by solicitation), R.S. 14:80 (felony carnal knowledge of a juvenile), R.S. 14:81 (indecent behavior with juveniles), R.S. 14:81.1 (pornography involving juveniles), R.S. 14:81.2 (molestation of a juvenile or a person with a physical or mental disability), R.S. 14:81.3 (computer-aided solicitation of a minor), R.S. 14:81.4 (prohibited sexual conduct between an educator and student), R.S. 14:82.1 (prostitution; persons under eighteen), R.S. 14:82.2(C)(4) and (5) (purchase of commercial sexual activity), R.S. 14:92(A)(7) (contributing to the delinquency of juveniles), R.S. 14:93.5 (sexual battery of persons with infirmities), R.S. 14:106(A)(5) (obscenity by solicitation of a person under the age of seventeen), R.S. 14:283 (video voyeurism), R.S. 14:41 (rape), R.S. 14:42 (aggravated or first degree rape), R.S. 14:42.1 (forcible or second degree rape), R.S. 14:43 (simple or third degree rape), R.S. 14:43.1 (sexual battery), R.S. 14:43.2 (second degree sexual battery), R.S. 14:43.3 (oral sexual battery), R.S. 14:43.5 (intentional exposure to HIV), a second or subsequent conviction of R.S. 14:283.1 (voyeurism), or a second or subsequent conviction of R.S. 14:89.3 (sexual abuse of an animal), committed on or after June 18, 1992, or committed prior to June 18, 1992, if the person, as a result of the offense, is under the custody of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections on or after June 18, 1992. A conviction for any offense provided in this definition includes a conviction for the offense under the laws of another state, or military, territorial, foreign, tribal, or federal law which is equivalent to an offense provided for in this Chapter, unless the tribal court or foreign conviction was not obtained with sufficient safeguards for fundamental fairness and due process for the accused as provided by the federal guidelines adopted pursuant to the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006.</p>		
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	<p>(b) For purposes of this Chapter, "sex offense" shall include deferred adjudication, adjudication withheld, or conviction for the perpetration or attempted perpetration of or conspiracy to commit aggravated oral sexual battery (formerly R.S. 14:43.4, repealed by Acts 2001, No. 301, §2) occurring prior to August 15, 2001.</p> <p>LA R.S. § 14:106(1)</p> <p>§106. Obscenity A. The crime of obscenity is the intentional: (1) Exposure of the genitals, pubic hair, anus, vulva, or female breast nipples in any public place or place open to the public view, or in any prison or jail, with the intent of arousing sexual desire or which appeals to prurient interest or is patently offensive.</p>		
<p>Stalking Protective Orders (LA)</p> <p>Stalking Protective Orders (LA)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalking or Cyberstalking <p>LA Rev Stat § 14:40.2</p> <p>A. Stalking is the intentional and repeated following or harassing of another person that would cause a reasonable person to feel alarmed or to suffer emotional distress. Stalking shall include but not be limited to the intentional and repeated uninvited presence of the perpetrator at another person's home, workplace, school, or any place which would cause a reasonable person to be alarmed, or to suffer emotional distress as a result of verbal, written, or behaviorally implied threats of death, bodily injury, sexual assault, kidnapping, or any other statutory criminal act to himself or any member of his family or any person with whom he is acquainted.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>A victim of stalking is eligible against the stalker who could be any stranger or an acquaintance.</p> <p>LA R.S. 46:2173</p> <p>§2173. Protection from stalking</p> <p>A victim of stalking by a perpetrator who is a stranger to or acquaintance of the victim shall be eligible to receive all services, benefits, and other forms of assistance provided by Chapter 28 of this Title, provided the services, benefits, and other forms of assistance are applicable based on the status of the relationship between the victim and perpetrator.</p>	<p>Stalking Protective Orders: In Louisiana, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker committed stalking or cyberstalking and there is no relationship requirement it can be against anyone who stalked or committed cyberstalking against the victim.</p>
<p>MAINE (ME)</p>			
<p>Summary: There are three types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Maine.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection from Abuse Orders (for domestic violence, stalking, sexual assault, sex trafficking and more) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order protects victims of domestic abuse, sexual assault, stalking, sex trafficking and other crimes. There is a relationship requirement with the abuser for domestic violence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Some limitation on access to protection orders for children, They must be the minor child of a household member and the defendant an adult household member. 			

- There is no relationship requirement for protection against sexual assault, stalking, unauthorized dissemination of private images, nonconsensual removal or tampering of condom, aggravated sex or sex trafficking and certain crimes against minors (sexual exploitation, dissemination of sexually explicit material or harassment by telephone or electronic device).
- Protection from Harassment Orders
 - This order protects victims of harassment and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Protection from Abuse Orders (for the elderly/dependent/incapacitated)
 - This order protects elderly victims of abuse and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.

In Maine, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the three types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. Labor trafficking victims who were victims of harassment by their trafficker would qualify. Labor trafficking victims would need to meet the relationship requirement or be victims of sexual assault, stalking, sex trafficking, sexual exploitation, dissemination of sexually explicit material or harassment by telephone or electronic device to obtain a protection from abuse order. Sex trafficking victims can get a protection from abuse or protection from harassment order against the trafficker without having to establish a relationship with the abuser.

<p>Protection from Abuse Orders (for domestic violence, stalking, sexual assault, and more) (ME)</p>	<p>Abuse, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Attempting to cause or actually causing bodily injury or offensive physical contact ● Attempting to cause or causing sexual assault ● Stalking ● Attempting to place or placing another person in fear of bodily injury by threatening, harassing, tormenting behavior, and the like ● Compelling persons to do things that they have a right not to do or not to do things that they have a right to do, by force or threat ● Substantially restricting the movements of a person by lawful authority ● Threatening to commit a crime that places a person in reasonable fear that the crime will be committed ● Repeatedly following a persons or being at the vicinity of a person’s home, school, business or place of employment, without reasonable cause ● Engaging in unauthorized dissemination of certain private images ● Engaging in aggravated sex trafficking or sex trafficking ● For minors: sexual exploitation, dissemination of sexually explicit 	<p>Relationship Requirement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Domestic Violence – Yes ● Other forms of abuse as defined in the statute – No <p>Abuse by anyone, not related covers:</p> <p>Sexual assault, stalking, unauthorized dissemination of private images, nonconsensual removal or tampering of condom, aggravated sex or sex trafficking and certain crimes against minors.</p> <p>Victims may ask for this order for abuses committed against them or their child/ren under ME ST T. 19-A § 4002(1) committed by a family or household member or dating partner.</p> <p>Victims are also eligible to get this order for abuses under ME ST T. 19-A § 4005(1) committed by any person against them or their minor child.</p> <p>See: ME ST T. 19-A § 4002(1) and ME ST T. 19-A § 4005(1)</p> <p>ME ST T. 19-A § 4005(1)</p> <p>1. Filing. An adult who has been abused, as defined in section 4002, subsection 1, by a family or household member, a dating partner or an individual related by consanguinity or affinity may seek relief by filing a complaint alleging that abuse.</p> <p>When a minor child in the care or custody of a family or household member or a dating partner has been abused by a family or household member, a dating partner or an individual related by</p>	<p>Protection from Abuse Orders: In Maine, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker committed abuse and met the relationship requirement.</p> <p>Some limitation on access to protection orders for children who would need to be the minor child of a household member and the defendant an adult household member.</p> <p>If the trafficker does not meet the relationship requirement a victim of sex or labor trafficking can still get a protection order in Maine if the trafficker committed sexual assault, stalking, unauthorized dissemination of</p>
<p>Protection from Abuse Orders (for domestic violence, stalking, sexual assault, and more) (ME)</p>			

<p>Protection from Abuse Orders (for domestic violence, stalking, sexual assault, and more) (ME)</p>	<p>material, or harassment by telephone or electronic device</p> <p>ME ST T. 19-A §§ 4002(1)</p> <p>1. Abuse. "Abuse" means the occurrence of the following acts between family or household members or dating partners or by a family or household member or dating partner upon a minor child of a family or household member or dating partner:</p> <p>A. Attempting to cause or causing bodily injury or offensive physical contact, including sexual assaults under Title 17-A, chapter 11 (sexual assaults), except that contact as described in Title 17-A, section 106, subsection 1(physical force by persons with special responsibilities) is excluded from this definition;</p> <p>B. Attempting to place or placing another in fear of bodily injury through any course of conduct, including, but not limited to, threatening, harassing or tormenting behavior;</p> <p>C. Compelling a person by force, threat of force or intimidation to engage in conduct from which the person has a right or privilege to abstain or to abstain from conduct in which the person has a right to engage;</p> <p>D. Knowingly restricting substantially the movements of another person without that person's consent or other lawful authority by:</p> <p>(1) Removing that person from that person's residence, place of business or school;</p> <p>(2) Moving that person a substantial distance from the vicinity where that person was found; or</p> <p>(3) Confining that person for a substantial period either in the place where the restriction commences or in a place to which that person has been moved;</p> <p>E. Communicating to a person a threat to commit, or to cause to be committed, a crime of violence dangerous to human life against the person to whom the communication is made or another, and the natural and probable consequence of the threat, whether or not that consequence in fact occurs, is to place the person to whom the threat is communicated,</p>	<p>consanguinity or affinity, a person responsible for the child, as defined in Title 22, section 4002, subsection 9, or a representative of the department may seek relief by filing a petition alleging that abuse.</p> <p>An adult who has been a victim of conduct defined as stalking in Title 17-A, section 210-A or described as sexual assault in Title 17-A, chapter 11 or described as unauthorized dissemination of certain private images in Title 17-A, section 511-A or described as aggravated sex trafficking or sex trafficking in Title 17-A, section 852 or 853, respectively, whether or not the conduct was perpetrated by a family or household member or dating partner, may seek relief by filing a complaint alleging that conduct without regard to whether criminal prosecution has occurred. When a minor has been a victim of such conduct or conduct described in Title 17-A, section 282 or 283 or harassment as described in Title 17-A, section 506, subsection 1, paragraph A-1 or A-2, the minor's parent, other person responsible for the child or a representative of the department may seek relief by filing a petition alleging that conduct.</p> <p>When an adult who is 60 years of age or older or a dependent adult, as defined in Title 22, section 3472, subsection 6, or an incapacitated adult, as defined in Title 22, section 3472, subsection 10, has been the victim of abuse as defined in section 4002, subsection 1 or Title 22, section 3472, subsection 1 by an extended family member or an unpaid care provider, the adult victim, the adult victim's legal guardian or a representative of the department may seek relief by filing a complaint alleging the abusive conduct. For the purposes of this subsection, "extended family member" includes, but is not limited to: a person who is related to the victim by blood, marriage or adoption, whether or not the person resides or has ever resided with the victim. "Unpaid care provider" includes, but is not limited to, a caretaker who voluntarily provides full, intermittent or occasional personal care to the adult victim in the victim's home similar to the way a family member would provide personal care.</p> <p>ME ST T. 19-A § 4002(4)</p> <p>4. Family or household members. "Family or household members" means spouses or domestic partners or former spouses or former domestic partners, individuals presently or formerly living together as spouses, parents of the same child, adult</p>	<p>private images, nonconsensual removal or tampering of condom, aggravated sex or sex trafficking, and certain crimes against minors (sexual exploitation, dissemination of sexually explicit material or harassment by telephone or electronic device).</p>
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<p>Protection from Abuse Orders (for domestic violence, stalking, sexual assault, and more) (ME)</p>	<p>or the person against whom the threat is made, in reasonable fear that the crime will be committed; F. Repeatedly and without reasonable cause: (1) Following the plaintiff; or (2) Being at or in the vicinity of the plaintiff's home, school, business or place of employment; G. Engaging in the unauthorized dissemination of certain private images as prohibited pursuant to Title 17-A, section 511-A; or H. Engaging in aggravated sex trafficking or sex trafficking as described in Title 17-A, section 852 or 853, respectively.</p> <p>ME ST T. 19-A §§ 4005(1)</p> <p>1. Filing. An adult who has been abused, as defined in section 4002, subsection 1, by a family or household member, a dating partner or an individual related by consanguinity or affinity may seek relief by filing a complaint alleging that abuse.</p> <p>When a minor child in the care or custody of a family or household member or a dating partner has been abused by a family or household member, a dating partner or an individual related by consanguinity or affinity, a person responsible for the child, as defined in Title 22, section 4002, subsection 9, or a representative of the department may seek relief by filing a petition alleging that abuse.</p> <p>An adult who has been a victim of conduct defined as stalking in Title 17-A, section 210-A or described as sexual assault in Title 17-A, chapter 11 or described as unauthorized dissemination of certain private images in Title 17-A, section 511-A or described as aggravated sex trafficking or sex trafficking in Title 17-A, section 852 or 853, respectively, whether or not the conduct was perpetrated by a family or household member or dating partner, may seek relief by filing a complaint alleging that conduct without regard to whether criminal prosecution has occurred. When a minor has been a victim of such conduct or conduct described in Title 17-A, section 282 or 283 or harassment as described in Title 17-A, section 506,</p>	<p>household members related by consanguinity or affinity or minor children of a household member when the defendant is an adult household member and, for the purposes of Title 15, section 1023, subsection 4, paragraph B-1 and Title 15, section 1094-B, this chapter and Title 17-A, sections 15, 207-A, 208-D, 208-E, 208-F, 209-A, 210-B, 210-C, 211-A, 1802, 1804 and 2301, subsection 1 only, includes individuals presently or formerly living together and individuals who are or were sexual partners. Holding oneself out to be a spouse is not necessary to constitute "living as spouses." For purposes of this subsection, "domestic partners" means 2 unmarried adults who are domiciled together under long-term arrangements that evidence a commitment to remain responsible indefinitely for each other's welfare.</p>	
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	<p>subsection 1, paragraph A-1 or A-2, the minor's parent, other person responsible for the child or a representative of the department may seek relief by filing a petition alleging that conduct.</p> <p>When an adult who is 60 years of age or older or a dependent adult, as defined in Title 22, section 3472, subsection 6, or an incapacitated adult, as defined in Title 22, section 3472, subsection 10, has been the victim of abuse as defined in section 4002, subsection 1 or Title 22, section 3472, subsection 1 by an extended family member or an unpaid care provider, the adult victim, the adult victim's legal guardian or a representative of the department may seek relief by filing a complaint alleging the abusive conduct. For the purposes of this subsection, "extended family member" includes, but is not limited to: a person who is related to the victim by blood, marriage or adoption, whether or not the person resides or has ever resided with the victim. "Unpaid care provider" includes, but is not limited to, a caretaker who voluntarily provides full, intermittent or occasional personal care to the adult victim in the victim's home similar to the way a family member would provide personal care.</p>		
<p>Protection from Harassment Orders (ME)</p>	<p>Harassment consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • three or more acts of intimidation, confrontation, physical force, or threat of physical force that are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ directed against any person, family, or business; ○ made with the intention of causing fear, intimidation, or damage to property; and ○ actually causes fear, intimidation, or damage to property; or • One single act or a course of conduct that violates one of the following laws: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Murder ○ Felony murder ○ Manslaughter ○ Aiding or soliciting suicide ○ Assault ○ Domestic violence assault 	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Victims are eligible for this order if they, their family and children, or business has been harassed.</p> <p>5 M.R.S. § 4653(1)</p> <p>§4653. Commencement of proceedings</p> <p>1. Filing. A person who has been a victim of harassment, including a business, may seek relief by filing in an appropriate court</p> <p>5 M.R.S. § 4652</p> <p>§4652. One-year limit; exception</p> <p>No first execution shall be issued after one year from the time the judgment has become final by the expiration of the time for appeal, by dismissal of an appeal, or on certificate of decision from the law court, except in cases provided for by <u>section 4701</u> in which the</p>	<p>Protection from Harassment Orders:</p> <p>In Maine, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker harassed the victim and there is no relationship requirement.</p>

<p>Protection from Harassment Orders (ME)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Aggravated assault ○ Criminal threatening ○ Terrorizing ○ Stalking ○ Domestic violence terrorizing ○ Domestic violence stalking ○ Reckless conduct ○ Gross sexual assault ○ Sexual abuse of minors ○ Unlawful sexual conduct ○ Visual sexual aggression against child ○ Sexual misconduct with a child under 14 years of age ○ Solicitation of a child to commit a prohibited act ○ Solicitation of a child to engage in prostitution ○ Unlawful sexual touching ○ Prohibited contact with a minor/ sex offender restricted zone ○ Sexual exploitation of minor ○ Dissemination of sexually explicit material ○ Kidnapping ○ Criminal restraint ○ Criminal restraint by parent ○ Harassment by telephone or by electronic communication device ○ Harassment ○ Violation of privacy ○ Unauthorized dissemination of certain private images ○ Incest ○ Arson ○ Aggravated criminal mischief ○ Criminal mischief ○ Aggravated sex trafficking ○ Sex trafficking <p>5 M.R.S. § 4651(2)</p> <p>2. Harassment. "Harassment" means:</p> <p>A. Three or more acts of intimidation, confrontation, physical force or the threat of physical force</p>	<p>first execution may be issued within not less than one year nor more than 2 years from the time of judgment.</p>	
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<p>Protection from Harassment Orders (ME)</p> <p>Protection from Harassment Orders (ME)</p>	<p>directed against any person, family or business that are made with the intention of causing fear, intimidation or damage to personal property and that do in fact cause fear, intimidation or damage to personal property; or</p> <p>B. x x x</p> <p>C. A single act or course of conduct constituting a violation of section 4681; <u>Title 17, section 2931</u>; or <u>Title 17-A, section 201</u>, 202, 203, 204, 207, 208, 209, 210, 210-A, 211, 253, 254, 255-A, 256, 258, 259-A, 259-B, 260, 261, 282, 283, 301, 302, 303, 506, 506-A, 511, 511-A, 556, 802, 805, 806, 852 or 853.</p> <p>201 – Murder 202 – Felony murder 203 – Manslaughter 204 – Aiding or soliciting suicide 207 – Assault 207-A – Domestic violence assault 208 – Aggravated assault 209 – Criminal threatening 210 – Terrorizing 210 – A – Stalking 210 – B – Domestic violence terrorizing 210 – C – Domestic violence stalking 211 – Reckless conduct 253 – Gross sexual assault 254 – Sexual abuse of minors 255-A – Unlawful sexual conduct 256 – Visual sexual aggression against child 258 – Sexual misconduct with a child under 14 years of age 259-A – Solicitation of a child to commit a prohibited act 259-B – Solicitation of a child to engage in prostitution 260 – Unlawful sexual touching 261 – Prohibited contact with a minor/ sex offender restricted zone 282 – Sexual exploitation of minor 283 – Dissemination of sexually explicit material 301 – Kidnapping 302 – Criminal restraint</p>		
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	<p>303 – Criminal restraint by parent 506 – Harassment by telephone or by electronic communication device 506 -A – Harassment 511 – Violation of privacy 511 – Unauthorized dissemination of certain private images 556 – Incest 802 – Arson 805 – Aggravated criminal mischief 806 - Criminal mischief 852 – Aggravated sex trafficking 853 – Sex trafficking</p>		
<p>Protection from Abuse Orders (for the elderly/dependent/incapacitated) (ME)</p> <p>Protection from Abuse Orders (for the elderly/dependent/incapacitated) (ME)</p>	<p>Abuse of an elderly, dependent, or incapacitated adult which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causing injury • Unreasonable confinement • Intimidation or cruel punishment resulting in physical harm/pain or mental anguish • Financial exploitation • Sexual abuse or exploitation • Deprivation of essential needs • Attempt to cause or causing bodily injury or offensive physical contact • Stalking • Attempting to place or placing in fear of bodily injury by threat, harassment or torment • Substantial restriction of movement without lawful authority • Threat of crime of violence • Repeated following at home, school, business or place of employment • Unauthorized dissemination of private images • Aggravated sex or sex trafficking <p>ME ST T. 19-A § 4005(1)</p> <p>1. Filing. An adult who has been abused, as defined in section 4002, subsection 1, by a family or household member, a dating partner or an individual</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Elderly, dependent, or incapacitated adult can file for a protective order against an extended family member or unpaid care provider.</p> <p>ME ST T. 19-A § 4005(1)</p> <p>For the purposes of this subsection, "extended family member" includes, but is not limited to: a person who is related to the victim by blood, marriage or adoption, whether or not the person resides or has ever resided with the victim. "Unpaid care provider" includes, but is not limited to, a caretaker who voluntarily provides full, intermittent or occasional personal care to the adult victim in the victim's home similar to the way a family member would provide personal care.</p> <p>ME ST T. 22 § 3472(1),(9-A)</p> <p>2. Adult. "Adult" means any person who has attained 18 years of age or who is a legally emancipated minor.</p> <p>10. Incapacitated adult. "Incapacitated adult" means an adult who is unable to receive and evaluate information or make or communicate informed decisions to such an extent that the adult lacks the ability to meet essential requirements for physical health, safety or self-care, even with reasonably available appropriate technological assistance.</p> <p>6. Dependent adult. "Dependent adult" means an adult who has a physical or mental condition that substantially impairs the adult's ability to adequately provide for that adult's daily needs.</p>	<p>Protection from Abuse Orders: In Maine, victims of labor trafficking who are elderly, dependent or incapacitated adults may obtain this order against a trafficker who is an extended family member or unpaid care provider and who committed any of the acts of abuse against them.</p>

<p>Protection from Abuse Orders (for the elderly/dependent/incapacitated) (ME)</p>	<p>related by consanguinity or affinity may seek relief by filing a complaint alleging that abuse.</p> <p>When a minor child in the care or custody of a family or household member or a dating partner has been abused by a family or household member, a dating partner or an individual related by consanguinity or affinity, a person responsible for the child, as defined in Title 22, section 4002, subsection 9, or a representative of the department may seek relief by filing a petition alleging that abuse.</p> <p>An adult who has been a victim of conduct defined as stalking in Title 17-A, section 210-A or described as sexual assault in Title 17-A, chapter 11 or described as unauthorized dissemination of certain private images in Title 17-A, section 511-A or described as aggravated sex trafficking or sex trafficking in Title 17-A, section 852 or 853, respectively, whether or not the conduct was perpetrated by a family or household member or dating partner, may seek relief by filing a complaint alleging that conduct without regard to whether criminal prosecution has occurred.</p> <p>When a minor has been a victim of such conduct or conduct described in Title 17-A, section 282 or 283 or harassment as described in Title 17-A, section 506, subsection 1, paragraph A-1 or A-2, the minor's parent, other person responsible for the child or a representative of the department may seek relief by filing a petition alleging that conduct.</p> <p>When an adult who is 60 years of age or older or a dependent adult, as defined in Title 22, section 3472, subsection 6, or an incapacitated adult, as defined in Title 22, section 3472, subsection 10, has been the victim of abuse as defined in section 4002, subsection 1 or Title 22, section 3472, subsection 1 by an extended family member or an unpaid care provider, the adult victim, the adult victim's legal guardian or a representative of the department may seek relief by filing a complaint alleging the abusive conduct. For the purposes of this subsection, "extended family member" includes, but is not limited to: a person who is related to the victim by blood, marriage or adoption, whether or not the person resides or has ever resided with the victim. "Unpaid care provider" includes, but is not limited to, a caretaker who</p>	<p>"Dependent adult" includes, but is not limited to, any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. A resident of a nursing home licensed or required to be licensed under section 1817; B. A resident of a facility providing assisted living services licensed or required to be licensed pursuant to section 7801; C. A person considered a dependent person under Title 17-A, section 555; or D. A person, regardless of where that person resides, who is wholly or partially dependent upon one or more other persons for care or support, either emotional or physical, because the person suffers from a significant limitation in mobility, vision, hearing or emotional or mental functioning. 	
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<p>Protection from Abuse Orders (for the elderly/dependent/incapacitated) (ME)</p>	<p>voluntarily provides full, intermittent or occasional personal care to the adult victim in the victim's home similar to the way a family member would provide personal care.</p> <p>ME ST T. 22 § 3472(1),(9-A)</p> <p>§3472. DEFINITIONS</p> <p>As used in this chapter, unless the context indicates otherwise, the following terms have the following meanings.</p> <p>1. Abuse. "Abuse" means the infliction of injury, unreasonable confinement, intimidation or cruel punishment that causes or is likely to cause physical harm or pain or mental anguish; sexual abuse or sexual exploitation; financial exploitation; or the intentional, knowing or reckless deprivation of essential needs. "Abuse" includes acts and omissions.</p> <p>9. Exploitation. "Exploitation" means the illegal or improper use of an incapacitated or dependent adult or that adult's resources for another's profit or advantage.</p> <p>9-A. Financial exploitation. "Financial exploitation" means the use of deception, intimidation, undue influence, force or other unlawful means to obtain control over the property of a dependent adult for another's profit or advantage.</p> <p>13. Serious harm. "Serious harm" means:</p> <p>A. Serious physical injury or impairment;</p> <p>B. Serious mental injury or impairment that now or in the future is likely to be evidenced by serious mental, behavioral or personality disorder, including, but not limited to, severe anxiety, depression or withdrawal, untoward aggressive behavior or similar serious dysfunctional behavior;</p> <p>C. Sexual abuse or sexual exploitation; or</p> <p>D. Serious waste or dissipation of resources.</p> <p>15. Sexual abuse or sexual exploitation. "Sexual abuse or sexual exploitation"</p>		
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<p>Protection from Abuse Orders (for the elderly/dependent/incapacitated) (ME)</p>	<p>means contact or interaction of a sexual nature involving an incapacitated or dependent adult without that adult's informed consent.</p> <p>ME ST T. 19-A §§ 4002(1)</p> <p>§4002. DEFINITIONS</p> <p>As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.</p> <p>1. Abuse. "Abuse" means the occurrence of the following acts between family or household members or dating partners or by a family or household member or dating partner upon a minor child of a family or household member or dating partner:</p> <p>A. Attempting to cause or causing bodily injury or offensive physical contact, including sexual assaults under Title 17-A, chapter 11, except that contact as described in Title 17-A, section 106, subsection 1 is excluded from this definition;</p> <p>B. Attempting to place or placing another in fear of bodily injury through any course of conduct, including, but not limited to, threatening, harassing or tormenting behavior;</p> <p>C. Compelling a person by force, threat of force or intimidation to engage in conduct from which the person has a right or privilege to abstain or to abstain from conduct in which the person has a right to engage;</p> <p>D. Knowingly restricting substantially the movements of another person without that person's consent or other lawful authority by:</p> <p>(1) Removing that person from that person's residence, place of business or school;</p> <p>(2) Moving that person a substantial distance from the vicinity where that person was found; or</p> <p>(3) Confining that person for a substantial period either in the place where the restriction commences or in a place to which that person has been moved;</p> <p>E. Communicating to a person a threat to commit, or to cause to be committed, a crime of violence dangerous to human life against the person to whom</p>		
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	<p>the communication is made or another, and the natural and probable consequence of the threat, whether or not that consequence in fact occurs, is to place the person to whom the threat is communicated, or the person against whom the threat is made, in reasonable fear that the crime will be committed;</p> <p>F. Repeatedly and without reasonable cause:</p> <p>(1) Following the plaintiff; or</p> <p>(2) Being at or in the vicinity of the plaintiff's home, school, business or place of employment;</p> <p>G. Engaging in the unauthorized dissemination of certain private images as prohibited pursuant to Title 17-A, section 511-A; or</p> <p>H. Engaging in aggravated sex trafficking or sex trafficking as described in Title 17-A, section 852 or 853, respectively.</p> <p>2. Adult. "Adult" means a person 18 years of age or older or a person under 18 years of age who is emancipated pursuant to Title 15, section 3506-A.</p>		
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MARYLAND

Summary: There are five types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Maryland.

- Domestic Violence Protection Order
 - This order protects victims of domestic violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
 - Domestic Violence Protective Order (Based on Abuse of Vulnerable Adult)
 - This order protects vulnerable adults from abuse and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
 - Domestic Violence Protective Order (Based on Abuse of a Child)
 - This order protects vulnerable adults from abuse and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Peace Order
 - This order protects victims of abuse that do not qualify or meet the relationship requirement of a domestic violence protection order.
- Extreme Risk Protection Orders
 - This order is issued when there exists significant risk of causing personal injury to others by respondent having custody or control of a firearm. There is a relationship requirement for risk protection orders, unless filed by law enforcement, a health or mental health professional.

In Maryland, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the five types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a peace order or a vulnerable adult protective order making these the least restrictive options for victims of trafficking. High risk protection orders are available to human trafficking victims who meet the relationship requirement or have law enforcement or mental health professional involvement.

Domestic Violence Protective Order (DVPO) (MD)	Domestic Abuse covers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assault in the 1st or 2nd degree; 	Relationship Requirement: Yes A person is eligible for a protective order if she or her minor child has been the victim of <u>abuse</u> by:	Domestic Violence Protective Order: In Maryland, victims of sex or labor
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<p>Domestic Violence Protective Order (DVPO) (MD)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an act that places you in fear of immediate serious bodily harm or actually causes you serious bodily harm; • rape in the 1st degree or 2nd degree; • attempted rape (in any degree); • sexual offense in the 3rd degree or 4th degree; • attempted sexual offense (in any degree); • stalking; • false imprisonment (such as holding you somewhere against your will); or • revenge porn <p>MD Code, Fam. Law § 4-501(b)(1) to (3) (b)(1) “Abuse” means any of the following acts: (i) an act that causes serious bodily harm; (ii) an act that places a person eligible for relief in fear of imminent serious bodily harm; (iii) assault in any degree; (iv) rape or sexual offense under §§ 3-303 through 3-308 of the Criminal Law Article or attempted rape or sexual offense in any degree; (v) false imprisonment; or (vi) stalking under § 3-802 of the Criminal Law Article .</p> <p>(2) If the person for whom relief is sought is a child, “abuse” may also include abuse of a child, as defined in Title 5, Subtitle 7 of this article. Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed to prohibit reasonable punishment, including reasonable corporal punishment, in light of the age and condition of the child, from being performed by a parent or stepparent of the child.</p> <p>MD Code, Fam. Law §§ 5-701(b) (b) "Abuse" means: (1) the physical or mental injury of a child by any parent or other person who has permanent or temporary care or custody or responsibility for supervision of a child, or by any household or family member, under circumstances that indicate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • her current or former spouse; • someone with whom she had a sexual relationship and with whom she lived for at least 90 days during the one-year period before she filed for the protective order (known as a “cohabitant”); • someone with whom she had a sexual relationship at some point in the one-year period before the filing of the petition (even if she never lived together); • someone related to her by blood, marriage, or adoption; • someone with whom she has a child in common; or • someone who she alleges committed rape or a sexual offense against you within six months prior to filing the petition <p>MD Code, Fam. Law § 4-501(m) (m) “Person eligible for relief” includes: (1) the current or former spouse of the respondent; (2) a cohabitant of the respondent; (3) a person related to the respondent by blood, marriage, or adoption; (4) a parent, stepparent, child, or stepchild of the respondent or the person eligible for relief who resides or resided with the respondent or person eligible for relief for at least 90 days within 1 year before the filing of the petition; (5) a vulnerable adult; (6) an individual who has a child in common with the respondent; or (7) an individual who has had a sexual relationship with the respondent within 1 year before the filing of the petition.</p> <p>MD Code, Fam. Law §§ 4-501(d) (d) “Cohabitant” means a person who has had a sexual relationship with the respondent and resided with the respondent in the home for a period of at least 90 days within 1 year before the filing of the petition.</p>	<p>trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker committed domestic abuse and met the relationship requirement.</p>
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	<p>that the child's health or welfare is harmed or at substantial risk of being harmed; or (2) sexual abuse of a child, whether physical injuries are sustained or not.</p> <p>MD Code, Fam. Law §§ 14-101(b), (q)</p> <p>(b) “Abuse” means the sustaining of any physical injury by a vulnerable adult as a result of cruel or inhumane treatment or as a result of a malicious act by any person. (q) “Vulnerable adult” means an adult who lacks the physical or mental capacity to provide for the adult's daily needs.</p>		
<p>Domestic Violence Protective Order (Based on Abuse of Vulnerable Adult) (MD)</p> <p>Domestic Violence Protective Order (Based on Abuse of Vulnerable Adult) (MD)</p>	<p>Abuse of a Vulnerable Adult is defined as physical injury caused by any person (regardless of their relationship). The physical injury can happen as the result of cruel or inhumane treatment or as the result of a malicious act.</p> <p>MD Code, Fam. Law § 14-101(b),(q)</p> <p>(b)“Abuse” means the sustaining of any physical injury by a vulnerable adult as a result of cruel or inhumane treatment or as a result of a malicious act by any person.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>A vulnerable adult (someone who lacks the physical or mental capacity to provide for his/her daily needs) may obtain this order against any person regardless of their relationship</p> <p>MD Code, Fam. Law § 14-101 (q)</p> <p>(q) “Vulnerable adult” means an adult who lacks the physical or mental capacity to provide for the adult's daily needs.</p>	<p>Domestic Violence Protective Order: In Maryland, victims of sex or labor trafficking who are vulnerable adults can get this order against a trafficker. There is no relationship requirement.</p>
<p>Domestic Violence Protective Order (Based on Abuse of a Child) (MD)</p>	<p>Abuse of a child covers sexual, physical or mental abuse.</p> <p>MD Code, Fam. Law § 4-501(b)(1) to (b)(3)</p> <p>(b)(1) “Abuse” means any of the following acts: (i) an act that causes serious bodily harm; (ii) an act that places a person eligible for relief in fear of imminent serious bodily harm; (iii) assault in any degree; (iv) rape or sexual offense under §§ 3-303 through 3-308 of the Criminal Law Article or attempted rape or sexual offense in any degree; (v) false imprisonment; or (vi) stalking under § 3-802 of the Criminal Law Article . (2) If the person for whom relief is sought is a child, “abuse” may also include abuse of a child, as</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>An abused child can get a protective order for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sexual abuse of a child against the abuser who could be any person, whether physical injuries are sustained or not; or • the physical or mental injury of a child under circumstances that indicate that the child’s health or welfare is harmed or at substantial risk of being harmed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ a parent; ○ a household member or family member; ○ a person who has permanent or temporary care or custody of the child; ○ a person who has responsibility for supervision of the child; or 	<p>Domestic Violence Protective Order: In Maryland, child victims of sex or labor trafficking who are who are victims of sexual, mental or physical abuse can get this order against a trafficker who must meet the relationship requirement.</p>

	<p>defined in Title 5, Subtitle 7 of this article. Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed to prohibit reasonable punishment, including reasonable corporal punishment, in light of the age and condition of the child, from being performed by a parent or stepparent of the child.</p> <p>(3) If the person for whom relief is sought is a vulnerable adult, “abuse” may also include abuse of a vulnerable adult, as defined in Title 14, Subtitle 1 of this article.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ a person who, because of the person’s position or occupation, has authority over the child <p>MD Code Family Law § 4-501(o)</p> <p>(o)(1) “Petitioner” means an individual who files a petition.</p> <p>(2) “Petitioner” includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a person eligible for relief; or (ii) the following persons who may seek relief from abuse on behalf of a minor or vulnerable adult: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the State's Attorney for the county where the child or vulnerable adult lives, or, if different, where the abuse is alleged to have taken place; 2. the department of social services that has jurisdiction in the county where the child or vulnerable adult lives, or, if different, where the abuse is alleged to have taken place; 3. a person related to the child or vulnerable adult by blood, marriage, or adoption; or 4. an adult who resides in the home. 	
Peace Order (MD)	<p>Offenses Covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an act that causes serious bodily harm; • an act that places you in fear of immediate serious bodily harm; • assault in any degree; • false imprisonment; • harassment; • stalking; • trespass; • malicious destruction of property • misuse of telephone facilities and equipment; • misuse of electronic communication or interactive computer service; • revenge porn; • visual surveillance; • visual surveillance with prurient intent; or • camera surveillance. <p>MD Code Ann., Cts. & Jud. Proc. § 3-1503(a)(1) a) A petitioner may seek relief under this subtitle by filing with the court, or with a commissioner under the circumstances specified in § 3-1503.1(a) of this</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Any person who is abused and does not qualify for a DVPO is eligible to get a peace order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Against a boyfriend/ girlfriend with whom he/she does not have a child in common with and with whom he/she does not live; • a neighbor; • a co-worker; • an acquaintance; • a stranger; • a parent, stepparent, child, or stepchild of him/her or the abuser with whom he/she does not currently live and with whom he/she has not lived with for 90 days or more within 1 year before the filing of the petition. <p>See: “Peace and Protective Orders” Brochure,” MD Judiciary (https://mdcourts.gov/sites/default/files/court-forms/courtforms/joint/ccdcdvpo001br.pdf/ccdcdvpo001br.pdf)</p>	Peace Order: In Maryland, victims of sex or labor trafficking who do not qualify for a domestic violence protection order can get peace order against a trafficker. There is no relationship requirement.

Peace Order (MD)	<p>subtitle, a petition that alleges the commission of any of the following acts against the petitioner by the respondent, if the act occurred within 30 days before the filing of the petition:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) An act that causes serious bodily harm; (2) An act that places the petitioner in fear of imminent serious bodily harm; (3) Assault in any degree; (4) Rape or sexual offense under §§ 3-303 through 3-308 of the Criminal Law Article or attempted rape or sexual offense in any degree; (5) False imprisonment; (6) Harassment under § 3-803 of the Criminal Law Article; (7) Stalking under § 3-802 of the Criminal Law Article; (8) Trespass under Title 6, Subtitle 4 of the Criminal Law Article; or (9) Malicious destruction of property under § 6-301 of the Criminal Law Article. 		
Extreme Risk Protective Order (MD)	<p>An extreme risk protective order may be ordered by a civil court against the respondent if he shows an immediate and present danger of causing personal injury to him/herself, you, or others by having firearms.</p> <p>It is a civil court order requiring an individual to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • give up his/her firearms and ammunition to law enforcement; and • not purchase or possess firearms or ammunition. <p>MD Code, Public Safety § 5-605(c)(3)</p> <p>(c) Conducting hearing; considerations; content; emergency evaluation. --</p> <p>(1) If the respondent appears before the court at a final extreme risk protective order hearing or has been served with an interim or temporary extreme risk protective order or if the court otherwise has personal jurisdiction over the respondent, the judge:</p> <p>(i) may proceed with the final extreme risk protective order hearing; and</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Any person who is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the respondent's: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ spouse; ○ "cohabitant;" ○ relative by blood, marriage, or adoption; ○ co-parent; ○ current dating or intimate partner; ○ current or former legal guardian; or • 2. any of the following professionals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ a law enforcement officer; or ○ a medical professional who has examined the respondent (this includes a physician, psychologist, clinical social worker, licensed clinical professional counselor, clinical nurse specialist in psychiatric and mental health nursing, psychiatric nurse practitioner, licensed clinical marriage or family therapist, or health officer or designee of a health officer who has examined the individual) 	<p>Extreme Risk Protective Order: In Maryland, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker poses significant danger of injury due to firearms and the trafficker must meet the relationship requirement.</p>

<p>Extreme Risk Protective Order (MD)</p>	<p>(ii) may enter a final extreme risk protective order to prohibit the respondent from possessing a firearm if the judge finds by clear and convincing evidence that the respondent poses a danger of causing personal injury to the respondent, the petitioner, or another by possessing a firearm.</p> <p>(2) In determining whether to enter a final extreme risk protective order under this section, the judge shall consider:</p> <p>(i) all relevant evidence presented by the petitioner and respondent; and</p> <p>(ii) the amount of time that has elapsed since any of the events described in the petition.</p> <p>(3) The final extreme risk protective order shall:</p> <p>(i) order the respondent to surrender to law enforcement authorities any firearm and ammunition in the respondent's possession; and</p> <p>(ii) prohibit the respondent from purchasing or possessing any firearm or ammunition for the duration of the interim extreme risk protective order.</p>		
<p>MASSACHUSETTS (MA)</p>			
<p>Summary: There are three types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Massachusetts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abuse Prevention Orders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order protects victims of domestic abuse and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser. • Harassment Prevention Orders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order protects victims of harassment and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser. • Extreme Risk Protection Orders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order is used to restrict a respondent’s access to guns. There is a relationship requirement (family or household member) unless filed by law enforcement, healthcare professionals, school principal or college officials. <p>In Massachusetts, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the three types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a harassment prevention order making it the least restrictive options for victims of trafficking. High risk protection orders are available to human trafficking victims who meet the relationship requirement or have law enforcement, healthcare professional, school, or college involvement.</p>			
<p>Abuse Prevention Orders (MA)</p>	<p>Abuse includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • attempting to cause or causing physical harm; • placing another in fear of imminent serious physical harm; • causing another to engage involuntarily in sexual relations by force, threat or duress or • Coercive control 	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Victims may obtain this order against an abuser who is a family or household member.</p> <p>M.G.L.A. 209A § 1</p> <p>"Family or household members", persons who:</p> <p>(a) are or were married to one another;</p>	<p>Abuse Prevention Orders: In Massachusetts, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get an abuse prevention order if the trafficker committed abuse and</p>

	<p>M.G.L.A 209A § 1</p> <p>Section 1. As used in this chapter the following words shall have the following meanings: "Abuse", the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between family or household members: (a) attempting to cause or causing physical harm; (b) placing another in fear of imminent serious physical harm; (c) causing another to engage involuntarily in sexual relations by force, threat or duress.</p>	<p>(b) are or were residing together in the same household; (c) are or were related by blood or marriage; (d) having a child in common regardless of whether they have ever married or lived together; or (e) are or have been in a substantive dating or engagement relationship, which shall be adjudged by district, probate or Boston municipal courts consideration of the following factors: (1) the length of time of the relationship; (2) the type of relationship; (3) the frequency of interaction between the parties; and (4) if the relationship has been terminated by either person, the length of time elapsed since the termination of the relationship.</p>	<p>met the relationship requirement.</p>
<p>Harassment Prevention Orders (MA)</p> <p>Harassment Prevention Orders (MA)</p>	<p>Harassment includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three or more acts of cruel behavior when the harasser intends to cause and actually causes fear, intimidation, abuse or damage to property. • Causing another to engage in sexual relations involuntarily by force, threat or duress. • Committing crime against persons like indecent assault and battery on a child under age 14, on mentally retarded persons, or on persons fourteen or older; rape; rape of child; rape and abuse of child; assault with intent to commit rape; assault of child; intent to commit rape; kidnapping; stalking; criminal harassment; or drugging persons for sexual intercourse <p>M.G.L.A. 258E § 1</p> <p>'Harassment", (i) 3 or more acts of willful and malicious conduct aimed at a specific person committed with the intent to cause fear, intimidation, abuse or damage to property and that does in fact cause fear, intimidation, abuse or damage to property; or (ii) an act that: (A) by force, threat or duress causes another to involuntarily engage in sexual relations; or (B) constitutes a violation of section 13B, 13F, 13H, 22, 22A, 23, 24, 24B, 26C, 43 or 43A of chapter 265 or section 3 of chapter 272.</p> <p>Chapter 265:</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Victims of harassment may get this order from the person harassing them, whether known to them or a stranger.</p> <p>See: M.G.L.A. 258E § 1</p>	<p>Harassment Prevention Orders: In Massachusetts, victims of sex or labor trafficking who are victims of harassment can get this order against a trafficker. There is no relationship requirement.</p>

<p>Harassment Prevention Orders (MA)</p>	<p>Section 13B – Indecent assault and battery on child under age 14 Section 13F – Indecent assault and battery on a person with an intellectual disability; assault and battery Section 13H – Indecent assault and battery on person fourteen or older Section 22 – Rape Section 22A – Rape of child Section 23 – Rape and abuse of child Section 24 – Assault with intent to commit rape Section 24B – Assault of child; intent to commit rape Section 26C – Enticement of child under age 16 Section 43 – Stalking Section 43A – Criminal harassment</p> <p>Chapter 272: Section 3 – Drugging persons for sexual intercourse</p> <p>M.G.L.A. 258E §§ 3(g); 4</p> <p>(g) An action commenced under this chapter shall not preclude any other civil or criminal remedies. A party filing a complaint under this chapter shall be required to disclose any prior or pending actions involving the parties; including, but not limited to, court actions, administrative proceedings and disciplinary proceedings</p> <p>Section 4. Upon the filing of a complaint under this chapter, a complainant shall be informed that the proceedings hereunder are civil in nature and that violations of orders issued hereunder are criminal in nature. Further, a complainant shall be given information prepared by the appropriate district attorney's office that other criminal proceedings may be available and such complainant shall be instructed by such district attorney's office relative to the procedures required to initiate criminal proceedings including, but not limited to, a complaint for a violation of section 13B, 13F, 13H, 22, 22A, 23, 24, 24B, 26C, 43 and 43A of chapter 265 or section 3 of chapter 272. Whenever possible,</p>		
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	a complainant shall be provided with such information in the complainant's native language.		
Extreme Risk Protection Orders (MA)	<p>Risk of causing bodily injury to self or to others by a person holding a license to carry firearm or a firearm identification card and have in fact control, ownership or possession of a firearm, rifle, shotgun, machine gun, weapon, or ammunition.</p> <p>MA ST 140 § 131R(a)</p> <p>(a) A petitioner who believes that a person holding a license to carry firearms or a firearm identification card may pose a risk of causing bodily injury to self or others may, on a form furnished by the court and signed under the pains and penalties of perjury, file a petition in court.</p> <p>(b) A petition filed pursuant to this section shall:</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Family or household members of the respondent or any law enforcement/licensing authority in the city or town where the respondent lives may file for this order. Additionally, healthcare providers, principal of respondent's school or college can also file.</p> <p>MA ST 140 § 121</p> <p>"Family or household member", a person who: (i) is or was married to the respondent; (ii) is or was residing with the respondent in the same household; (iii) is or was related by blood or marriage to the respondent; (iv) has or is having a child in common with the respondent, regardless of whether they have ever married or lived together; (v) is or has been in a substantive dating relationship with the respondent; or (vi) is or has been engaged to the respondent.</p>	<p>Extreme Risk Protection Orders: In Massachusetts, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get an extreme risk protection order against the trafficker if the trafficker poses significant risk of injury due to possession of a firearm. Only certain people authorized by the law can file for this order.</p>
Extreme Risk Protection Orders (MA)	<p>(i) state any relevant facts supporting the petition;</p> <p>(ii) identify the reasons why the petitioner believes that the respondent poses a risk of causing bodily injury to self or others by having in the respondent's control, ownership or possession a firearm, rifle, shotgun, machine gun, weapon or ammunition;</p> <p>(iii) identify the number, types and locations of any firearms, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, weapons or ammunition the petitioner believes to be in the respondent's current control, ownership or possession;</p>	<p>"Substantive dating relationship", a relationship as determined by the court after consideration of the following factors: (i) the length of time of the relationship; (ii) the type of relationship; (iii) the frequency of interaction between the parties; and (iv) if the relationship has been terminated by either person, the length of time elapsed since the termination of the relationship.</p>	

MICHIGAN

Summary: There are three types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Michigan.

- Domestic Relationship Personal Protection Orders
 - This order protects victims of domestic abuse and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Non-Domestic Stalking Personal Protection Orders
 - This order protects victims of stalking, cyberstalking and harassment and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Non-Domestic Sexual Assault Personal Protection Orders
 - This order protects victims of sexual assault and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.

In Michigan, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the three types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. If there exists a domestic relation with the abuser, then only domestic relation CPOs apply. In all other cases non-domestic CPOs apply.

<p>Domestic Relationship Personal Protection Orders (MI)</p>	<p>Domestic Violence includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entering (unlawfully) onto premises; • Assaulting, attacking, beating, molesting, or wounding a person; • Threatening to kill an individual; • Taking physical custody of the children when removing them from the legal custodian is not permitted in the custody or parenting time order; • Purchasing or possessing a firearm; • Interfering with their efforts to remove their children or personal property from premises that are solely owned or leased by the abuser; • Interfering with them at their job or school or acting in a way that harms their job or school relationship or environment; • Having access to information in records concerning their minor that will tell the abuser about the address or telephone number of their child or about their work address; • Committing stalking or aggravated stalking against them (even if they is not arrested for those crimes); • Injuring, killing, torturing, neglecting (or threatening to injure, kill, torture, or neglect) an animal in which they have an ownership interest, with the intent to cause them mental distress or to exert control over them; or • Any other specific act or behavior that interferes with their personal liberty or that causes a reasonable fear of violence injure them; • Unlawfully removing minor children from them when they have legal authority. <p>MCLA 600.2950(1)</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Victims can file for this protection order against their:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spouse or former spouse • An individual with whom they have had a child in common • An individual with whom they have had a dating relationship, or • An individual residing or having resided in the same household. <p>See: MCLA 600.2950(1)</p>	<p>Domestic Relationship Personal Protection Orders: In Michigan, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order if the trafficker committed domestic violence and met the relationship requirement.</p>
<p>Domestic Relationship Personal Protection Orders (MI)</p>	<p>(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</p>		

<p>Domestic Relationship Personal Protection Orders (MI)</p>	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Entering onto premises. (b) Assaulting, attacking, beating, molesting, or wounding a named individual. (c) Threatening to kill or physically injure a named individual. (d) Removing minor children from the individual having legal custody of the children, except as otherwise authorized by a custody or parenting time order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction. (e) Purchasing or possessing a firearm. (f) Interfering with petitioner's efforts to remove petitioner's children or personal property from premises that are solely owned or leased by the individual to be restrained or enjoined. (g) Interfering with petitioner at petitioner's place of employment or education or engaging in conduct that impairs petitioner's employment or educational relationship or environment. (h) If the petitioner is a minor who has been the victim of sexual assault, as that term is defined in section 2950a, by the respondent and if the petitioner is enrolled in a public or nonpublic school that operates any of grades K to 12, attending school in the same building as the petitioner. (i) Having access to information in records concerning a minor child of both petitioner and respondent that will inform respondent about the address or telephone number of petitioner and petitioner's minor child or about petitioner's employment address. 		
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<p>Domestic Relationship Personal Protection Orders (MI)</p>	<p>(j) Engaging in conduct that is prohibited under section 411h (stalking) or 411i (aggravated stalking) of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.411h and 750.411i.</p> <p>(k) Any of the following with the intent to cause the petitioner mental distress or to exert control over the petitioner with respect to an animal in which the petitioner has an ownership interest:</p> <p>(i) Injuring, killing, torturing, neglecting, or threatening to injure, kill, torture, or neglect the animal. A restraining order that enjoins conduct under this subparagraph does not prohibit the lawful killing or other use of the animal as described in section 50(11) of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.50.</p> <p>(ii) Removing the animal from the petitioner's possession.</p> <p>(iii) Retaining or obtaining possession of the animal.</p> <p>(l) Any other specific act or conduct that imposes upon or interferes with personal liberty or that causes a reasonable apprehension of violence.</p>		
<p>Non-Domestic Stalking Personal Protection Orders (MI)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalking • Cyberstalking • Harassment <p>MCL § 750.411h(a)-(e)</p> <p>Sec. 411h.</p> <p>(1) As used in this section:</p> <p>(a) "Course of conduct" means a pattern of conduct composed of a series of 2 or more separate noncontinuous acts evidencing a continuity of purpose.</p> <p>(b) "Emotional distress" means significant mental suffering or distress that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.</p> <p>(c) "Harassment" means conduct directed toward a victim that includes, but is not limited to, repeated</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Any victim of stalking is eligible against any person who committed such acts.</p> <p>MCL § 600.2950a(31)</p> <p>Sec. 2950a.</p> <p>(1) Except as provided in subsections (27), (28), and (30), 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 an individual from engaging in conduct that is prohibited under section 411h, 411i, or 411s of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.411h, 750.411i, and 750.411s. A court shall not grant relief under this subsection unless the petition alleges facts</p>	<p>Non-Domestic Stalking Personal Protection Orders: In Michigan, victims of sex or labor trafficking who are victims of stalking, cyberstalking or harassment can get this order against a trafficker. There is no relationship requirement.</p>

	<p>or continuing unconsented contact that would cause a reasonable individual to suffer emotional distress and that actually causes the victim to suffer emotional distress. Harassment does not include constitutionally protected activity or conduct that serves a legitimate purpose.</p> <p>(d) "Stalking" means a willful course of conduct involving repeated or continuing harassment of another individual that would cause a reasonable person to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested and that actually causes the victim to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested.</p> <p>(e) "Unconsented contact" means any contact with another individual that is initiated or continued without that individual's consent or in disregard of that individual's expressed desire that the contact be avoided or discontinued. Unconsented contact includes, but is not limited to, any of the following:</p> <p>(i) Following or appearing within the sight of that individual.</p> <p>(ii) Approaching or confronting that individual in a public place or on private property.</p> <p>(iii) Appearing at that individual's workplace or residence.</p> <p>(iv) Entering onto or remaining on property owned, leased, or occupied by that individual.</p> <p>(v) Contacting that individual by telephone.</p> <p>(vi) Sending mail or electronic communications to that individual.</p> <p>(vii) Placing an object on, or delivering an object to, property owned, leased, or occupied by that individual.</p>	<p>that constitute stalking as defined in section 411h or 411i, or conduct that is prohibited under section 411s, of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.411h, 750.411i, and 750.411s. Relief may be sought and granted under this subsection whether or not the individual to be restrained or enjoined has been charged or convicted under section 411h, 411i, or 411s of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.411h, 750.411i, and 750.411s, for the alleged violation.</p>	
<p>Non-Domestic Stalking Personal Protection Orders (MI)</p>	<p>MCL § 750.411s(1)</p> <p>Sec. 411s.</p> <p>(1) A person shall not post a message through the use of any medium of communication, including the internet or a computer, computer program, computer system, or computer network, or other electronic medium of communication, without the victim's consent, if all of the following apply:</p>		
<p>Non-Domestic Stalking Personal Protection Orders (MI)</p>			

	<p>(a) The person knows or has reason to know that posting the message could cause 2 or more separate noncontinuous acts of unconsented contact with the victim.</p> <p>(b) Posting the message is intended to cause conduct that would make the victim feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested.</p> <p>(c) Conduct arising from posting the message would cause a reasonable person to suffer emotional distress and to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested.</p> <p>(d) Conduct arising from posting the message causes the victim to suffer emotional distress and to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested.</p>		
<p>Non-Domestic Sexual Assault Personal Protection Orders (MI)</p> <p>Non-Domestic Sexual Assault Personal Protection Orders (MI)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual assault or threatened sexual assault; • Giving minors obscene materials <p>MCL § 600.2950a(2)(a)</p> <p>(2) Except as provided in subsections (27), (28), and (30), 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 an individual from engaging in any of the following:</p> <p>(a) One or more of the acts listed in subsection (3), if the respondent has been convicted of a sexual assault of the petitioner, or the respondent has been convicted of furnishing obscene material to the petitioner under section 142 of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.142, or a substantially similar law of the United States, another state, or a foreign country or tribal or military law. A court shall grant relief under this subdivision if the court determines that the respondent has been convicted of a sexual assault of the petitioner or that the respondent was convicted of furnishing obscene material to the petitioner under section 142 of the Michigan penal code, 1931</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Victims are eligible against the offenders who committed the covered acts.</p> <p>See: MCL § 600.2950a(2)(a) and (b)</p>	<p>Non-Domestic Sexual Assault Personal Protection Orders: In Michigan, victims of sex or labor trafficking who are victims of sexual assault or threat of sexual assault can get this order against a trafficker. There is no relationship requirement.</p>

<p>Non-Domestic Sexual Assault Personal Protection Orders (MI)</p>	<p>PA 328, MCL 750.142, or a substantially similar law of the United States, another state, or a foreign country or tribal or military law.</p> <p>MCL § 600.2950a(2)(b) (b) One or more of the acts listed in subsection (3), if the petitioner has been subjected to, threatened with, or placed in reasonable apprehension of sexual assault by the individual to be enjoined. A court shall not grant relief under this subdivision unless the petition alleges facts that demonstrate that the respondent has perpetrated or threatened sexual assault against the petitioner. Evidence that a respondent has furnished obscene material to a minor petitioner is evidence that the respondent has threatened sexual assault against the petitioner. Relief may be sought and granted under this subdivision regardless of whether the individual to be restrained or enjoined has been charged with or convicted of sexual assault or an offense under section 142 of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.142, or a substantially similar law of the United States, another state, or a foreign country or tribal or military law.</p>		
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MINNESOTA (MN)

Summary: There are two types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Minnesota.

- Orders for Protection
 - This order protects victims of domestic abuse and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Harassment Restraining Orders
 - This order protects victims of harassment, stalking, and sexual assault and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.

In Minnesota, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the two types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a harassment restraining order making it the least restrictive options for victims of trafficking.

<p>Orders for Protection (Domestic Abuse) (MN)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Abuse <p>Minn. Stat. § 518B.01(2) (a)</p> <p>518B.01. Domestic Abuse Act Subd. 1. Short title. This section may be cited as the “Domestic Abuse Act.” Subd. 2. Definitions. As used in this section, the following terms shall have the meanings given them:</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Victims of domestic abuse are eligible for a protection order against their:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spouse or former spouse • parent • child • someone related to them by blood • someone with whom they live/lived • someone with whom they have a child in common 	<p>Orders for Protection: In Minnesota, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order if the trafficker committed domestic abuse and met the relationship requirement.</p>
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<p>Orders for Protection (Domestic Abuse) (MN)</p>	<p>(a) “Domestic abuse” means the following, if committed against a family or household member by a family or household member:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) physical harm, bodily injury, or assault; (2) the infliction of fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, or assault; or (3) terroristic threats, within the meaning of section 609.713, subdivision 1 (threats of violence); criminal sexual conduct, within the meaning of section 609.342 (criminal sexual conduct in first degree), 609.343(criminal sexual conduct in second degree), 609.344(criminal sexual conduct in third degree), 609.345 (criminal sexual conduct in fourth degree), or 609.3451 (criminal sexual conduct in fifth degree); or interference with an emergency call within the meaning of section 609.78, subdivision 2 (gross misdemeanor offenses). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • someone with whom they are expecting a child (if the female in the couple is currently pregnant) • someone with whom they have/had a significant romantic or sexual relationship <p>Minn. Stat. § 518B.01(2)(b)</p> <p>(b) “Family or household members” means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) spouses and former spouses; (2) parents and children; (3) persons related by blood; (4) persons who are presently residing together or who have resided together in the past; (5) persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time; (6) a man and woman if the woman is pregnant and the man is alleged to be the father, regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time; and (7) persons involved in a significant romantic or sexual relationship. <p>Issuance of an order for protection on the ground in clause (6) does not affect a determination of paternity under sections 257.51 to 257.74. In determining whether persons are or have been involved in a significant romantic or sexual relationship under clause (7), the court shall consider the length of time of the relationship; type of relationship; frequency of interaction between the parties; and, if the relationship has terminated, length of time since the termination</p>	
<p>Harassment Restraining Orders (MN)</p>	<p>Harassment includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single incident of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Physical assault ○ Sexual assault ○ Stalking • Nonconsensual dissemination of private images • Repeated incidents of unwanted acts, word, gestures • Targeted residential picketing • Pattern of attending public events after notification that presence is harassing to others. 	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>A victim of harassment is entitled to the order against the offender.</p> <p>MN Code § 609.748(2)</p> <p>Subd. 2. Restraining order; court jurisdiction. A person who is a victim of harassment or the victim’s guardian or conservator may seek a restraining order from the district court in the manner provided in this section. The parent, guardian or conservator, or stepparent of a minor who is a victim of harassment may seek a restraining order from the district court on behalf of the minor. An application for relief under this section may be filed in the county of residence of either party or in the county in which the alleged</p>	<p>Harassment Restraining Orders: In Minnesota, victims of sex or labor trafficking who are victims of harassment can get this order against a trafficker. There is no relationship requirement.</p>

	<p>MN Code § 609.748(1)(a)</p> <p>(a) “Harassment” includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) a single incident of physical or sexual assault, a single incident of harassment under section 609.749, subdivision 2, clause (8), a single incident of nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images under section 617.261, or repeated incidents of intrusive or unwanted acts, words, or gestures that have a substantial adverse effect or are intended to have a substantial adverse effect on the safety, security, or privacy of another, regardless of the relationship between the actor and the intended target; (2) targeted residential picketing; and (3) a pattern of attending public events after being notified that the actor’s presence at the event is harassing to another. 	<p>harassment occurred. There are no residency requirements that apply to a petition for a harassment restraining order.</p>	
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MISSISSIPPI (MS)

Summary: There is only one type of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Mississippi.

- Protective Orders
 - This order protects victims of abuse and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.

In Mississippi, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get only one type of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria and a relationship with the trafficker is required.

<p>Protective Orders (MS)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Abuse <p>MS Code § 93-21-3(a)</p> <p>(a) "Abuse" means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between spouses, former spouses, persons living as spouses or who formerly lived as spouses, persons having a child or children in common, other individuals related by consanguinity or affinity who reside together or who formerly resided together or between individuals who have a current or former dating relationship:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Attempting to cause or intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causing bodily injury or serious bodily injury with or without a deadly weapon; (ii) Placing, by physical menace or threat, another in fear of imminent serious bodily injury; 	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Victims are eligible against their:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spouse • Former spouses • Persons living as spouses or who formerly lived as spouses, persons having a child or children in common • Other individuals related by consanguinity or affinity who reside together • Other individuals who formerly resided together • Between individuals who have a current or former dating relationship <p>See: MS Code § 93-21-3(a)</p>	<p>Protective Orders: In Mississippi, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order if the trafficker committed domestic abuse and met the relationship requirement.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) Criminal sexual conduct committed against a minor within the meaning of Section 97-5-23; (iv) Stalking within the meaning of Section 97-3-107; (v) Cyberstalking within the meaning of Section 97-45-15; or (vi) Sexual offenses within the meaning of Section 97-3-65 or 97-3-95. <p>"Abuse" does not include any act of self-defense.</p>		
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MISSOURI (MO)

Summary: There are two types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Missouri.

- Orders for Protection (Domestic Violence)
 - This order protects victims of domestic violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Orders for Protection (Stalking or Sexual Assault)
 - This order protects victims of stalking and sexual assault and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.

In Missouri, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the two types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a protection order for stalking or sexual assault making it the least restrictive options for victims of trafficking.

<p>Orders of Protection due to Domestic Violence (MO) Orders of Protection due to Domestic Violence (MO)</p>	<p>Domestic violence includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalking • Abuse like - assault, battery, coercion, harassment, sexual assault, and unlawful imprisonment. <p>MO ST § 455.010(1), (5), (14)</p> <p>(1) "Abuse" includes but is not limited to the occurrence of any of the following acts, attempts or threats against a person who may be protected pursuant to this chapter, except abuse shall not include abuse inflicted on a child by accidental means by an adult household member or discipline of a child, including spanking, in a reasonable manner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) "Assault", purposely or knowingly placing or attempting to place another in fear of physical harm; (b) "Battery", purposely or knowingly causing physical harm to another with or without a deadly weapon; (c) "Coercion", compelling another by force or threat of force to engage in conduct from which 	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Victims are eligible for protection order due to domestic violence committed by an abuser who is a family or household member.</p> <p>MO ST § 455.010(7)</p> <p>(7) "Family" or "household member", spouses, former spouses, any person related by blood or marriage, persons who are presently residing together or have resided together in the past, any person who is or has been in a continuing social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim, and anyone who has a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have resided together at any time;</p>	<p>Orders of Protection due to Domestic Violence: In Missouri, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order if the trafficker committed domestic violence and met the relationship requirement.</p>
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<p>Orders of Protection due to Domestic Violence (MO)</p>	<p>the latter has a right to abstain or to abstain from conduct in which the person has a right to engage;</p> <p>(d) "Harassment", engaging in a purposeful or knowing course of conduct involving more than one incident that alarms or causes distress to an adult or child and serves no legitimate purpose. The course of conduct must be such as would cause a reasonable adult or child to suffer substantial emotional distress and must actually cause substantial emotional distress to the petitioner or child. Such conduct might include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Following another about in a public place or places; b. Peering in the window or lingering outside the residence of another; but does not include constitutionally protected activity; (e) "Sexual assault", causing or attempting to cause another to engage involuntarily in any sexual act by force, threat of force, duress, or without that person's consent; (f) "Unlawful imprisonment", holding, confining, detaining or abducting another person against that person's will; <p>(5) "Domestic violence", abuse or stalking committed by a family or household member, as such terms are defined in this section;</p> <p>(14) "Stalking" is when any person purposely engages in an unwanted course of conduct that causes alarm to another person, or a person who resides together in the same household with the person seeking the order of protection when it is reasonable in that person's situation to have been alarmed by the conduct. As used in this subdivision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) "Alarm" means to cause fear of danger of physical harm; and (b) "Course of conduct" means a pattern of conduct composed of two or more acts over a period of time, however short, that serves no legitimate purpose. Such conduct may include, 		
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	but is not limited to, following the other person or unwanted communication or unwanted contact.		
Orders of Protection due to Stalking or Sexual Assault (MO)	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalking • Sexual Assault <p>MO ST § 455.010(14)</p> <p>(14) "Stalking" is when any person purposely engages in an unwanted course of conduct that causes alarm to another person, or a person who resides together in the same household with the person seeking the order of protection when it is reasonable in that person's situation to have been alarmed by the conduct. As used in this subdivision:</p> <p>(a) "Alarm" means to cause fear of danger of physical harm; and</p> <p>(b) "Course of conduct" means a pattern of conduct composed of two or more acts over a period of time, however short, that serves no legitimate purpose. Such conduct may include, but is not limited to, following the other person or unwanted communication or unwanted contact.</p> <p>MO ST § 455.010(13),(1)(e)</p> <p>(e) "Sexual assault", causing or attempting to cause another to engage involuntarily in any sexual act by force, threat of force, duress, or without that person's consent;</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Victims of stalking or sexual assault can get a protection order against the offender, regardless of relationship.</p> <p>MO ST §§ 455.010(11)</p> <p>(11) "Petitioner", a family or household member who has been a victim of domestic violence, or any person who has been the victim of stalking or sexual assault, or a person filing on behalf of a child pursuant to section 455.503 who has filed a verified petition pursuant to the provisions of section 455.020 or section 455.505;</p> <p>MO ST §§ 455.020(1)</p> <p>1. Any person who has been subject to domestic violence by a present or former family or household member, or who has been the victim of stalking or sexual assault, may seek relief under sections 455.010 to 455.085 by filing a verified petition alleging such domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault by the respondent.</p>	Orders of Protection due to Stalking or Sexual Assault: In Missouri, victims of sex or labor trafficking who are victims of stalking or sexual assault can get this order against a trafficker. There is no relationship requirement.
Orders of Protection due to Stalking or Sexual Assault (MO)			

MONTANA

Summary: There is only one type of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Montana.

- Orders of Protection
 - This order protects victims of abuse and this includes assault, intimidation, endangerment, strangulation, unlawful restraint and arson. Additionally, victims of human trafficking which includes sex and labor trafficking, can get protection against the trafficker. There is no relationship requirement with the abuser.

In Montana, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get orders of protection against their trafficker and there is no relationship requirement.

Orders of Protection (MT)	40-15-102. Eligibility for order of protection. (1) A person may file a petition for an order of protection if:	Relationship Requirement: No See: Mont. Code § 40-15-102(1); Mont. Code § 40-15-102(2), (3), (4)	Orders of Protection: In Montana, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get an order of protection against the offender
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<p>Orders of Protection (MT)</p>	<p>(a) the petitioner is in reasonable apprehension of bodily injury by the petitioner's partner or family member as defined in 45-5-206; or (b) the petitioner is a victim of one of the following offenses committed by a partner or family member: (i) assault as defined in 45-5-201; (ii) aggravated assault as defined in 45-5-202; (iii) intimidation as defined in 45-5-203; (iv) partner or family member assault as defined in 45-5-206; (v) criminal endangerment as defined in 45-5-207; (vi) negligent endangerment as defined in 45-5-208; (vii) assault on a minor as defined in 45-5-212; (viii) assault with a weapon as defined in 45-5-213; (ix) strangulation of a partner or family member as defined in 45-5-215; (x) unlawful restraint as defined in 45-5-301; (xi) kidnapping as defined in 45-5-302; (xii) aggravated kidnapping as defined in 45-5-303; or (xiii) arson as defined in 45-6-103.</p>	<p>(2) The following individuals are eligible to file a petition for an order of protection against the offender regardless of the individual's relationship to the offender: (a) a victim of assault as defined in 45-5-201, aggravated assault as defined in 45-5-202, assault on a minor as defined in 45-5-212, stalking as defined in 45-5-220, incest as defined in 45-5-507, sexual assault as defined in 45-5-502, sexual intercourse without consent as defined in 45-5-503, sexual abuse of children as defined in 45-5-625, or human trafficking as defined in 45-5-701; or (b) a partner or family member of a victim of deliberate homicide as defined in 45-5-102 or mitigated deliberate homicide as defined in 45-5-103. (3) A parent, guardian ad litem, or other representative of the petitioner may file a petition for an order of protection on behalf of a minor petitioner against the petitioner's abuser. At its discretion, a court may appoint a guardian ad litem for a minor petitioner. (4) A parent, guardian, or other person supervising the welfare of a child less than 16 years of age may verbally or in writing request a person who is 18 years of age or older and who has no legal right of supervision or control over the child to stop contacting the child if the requester believes that the contact is not in the child's best interests. If the person continues to contact the child, the parent, guardian, or other person supervising the welfare of the child may petition or the county attorney may upon the person's request petition for an order of protection under Title 40, chapter 15. To the extent that they are consistent with this subsection, the provisions of Title 40, chapter 15, apply. A person who purposely or knowingly violates an order of protection commits the offense of endangering the welfare of children and upon conviction shall be sentenced as provided in subsection (5)(a).</p> <p>Human Trafficking Human trafficking victims defined in 45-5-701 are eligible to file an order of protection against the offender regardless of the individual's relationship to the offender. "Human trafficking" means the commission of an offense under 45-5-702, 45-5-703, 45-5-704, or 45-5-705, these offenses include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex Trafficking • Labor Trafficking • Patronizing Victim of Sexual Trafficking • Aggravated Sex Trafficking 	<p>regardless of the individual's relationship to the offender.</p>
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		• Child Sex Trafficking	
NEBRASKA			
<p>Summary: There are three types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Nebraska.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Violence Protection Orders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order protects victims of domestic violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser. • Sexual Assault Protection Orders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order protects victims of sexual assault and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser. • Harassment Protection Orders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order protects victims of harassment and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser. <p>In Nebraska, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the three types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. If there exists a domestic relation with the abuser, then only Domestic Violence CPOs apply. There is no relationship requirement to get a sexual assault CPO or harassment CPO making these the least restrictive options for victims of trafficking.</p>			
<p>Domestic Violence Protection Orders (NE)</p> <p>Domestic Violence Protection Orders (NE)</p>	<p>Domestic Abuse includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causing or attempting to cause bodily injury • Placing a person in fear of bodily injury • Non-consensual sexual contact or penetration <p>NE R.S. § 42-903(1)</p> <p>For purposes of the Protection from Domestic Abuse Act, unless the context otherwise requires:</p> <p>(1) Abuse means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between family or household members:</p> <p>(a) Attempting to cause or intentionally and knowingly causing bodily injury with or without a dangerous instrument;</p> <p>(b) Placing, by means of credible threat, another person in fear of bodily injury. For purposes of this subdivision, credible threat means a verbal or written threat, including a threat performed through the use of an electronic communication device, or a threat implied by a pattern of conduct or a combination of verbal, written, or electronically communicated statements and conduct that is made by a person with the apparent ability to carry out the threat so as to cause the person who is the target of the threat to reasonably fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her family. It is not necessary to prove that the person making the threat had the intent to actually carry out the threat. The present incarceration of the person making the threat shall not prevent the</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Any victim is eligible against family or household member/s who committed domestic abuse. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spouses or former spouses • Children • Persons residing or who have resided together • Persons related by consanguinity or affinity • Persons presently or who have been involved in a dating relationship <p>NE R.S. § 42-903(3)</p> <p>(3) Family or household members includes spouses or former spouses, children, persons who are presently residing together or who have resided together in the past, persons who have a child in common whether or not they have been married or have lived together at any time, other persons related by consanguinity or affinity, and persons who are presently involved in a dating relationship with each other or who have been involved in a dating relationship with each other. For purposes of this subdivision, dating relationship means frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional or sexual involvement, but does not include a casual relationship or an ordinary association between persons in a business or social context.</p>	<p>Domestic Violence Protection Orders: In Nebraska, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order if the trafficker committed domestic violence and met the relationship requirement.</p>

	<p>threat from being deemed a credible threat under this section; or</p> <p>(c) Engaging in sexual contact or sexual penetration without consent as defined in section 28-318;</p>		
Sexual Assault Protection Orders (NE)	<p>Sexual Assault Offense NE R.S. § 28-311.11(14) (14) For purposes of this section, sexual assault offense means: (a) Conduct amounting to sexual assault under section 28-319 or 28-320, sexual abuse by a school employee under section 28-316.01, sexual assault of a child under section 28-319.01 or 28-320.01, or an attempt to commit any of such offenses; or (b) Subjecting or attempting to subject another person to sexual contact or sexual penetration without his or her consent, as such terms are defined in section 28-318.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Any victim of a sexual assault is eligible against the offender. NE R.S. § 28-311.11(1) Sexual assault protection order; violation; penalty; procedure; renewal; enforcement. (1) Any victim of a sexual assault offense may file a petition and affidavit for a sexual assault protection order as provided in subsection (3) of this section. Upon the filing of such a petition and affidavit in support thereof, the court may issue a sexual assault protection order without bond enjoining the respondent from (a) imposing any restraint upon the person or liberty of the petitioner, (b) harassing, threatening, assaulting, molesting, attacking, or otherwise disturbing the peace of the petitioner, or (c) telephoning, contacting, or otherwise communicating with the petitioner. The sexual assault protection order shall specify to whom relief under this section was granted.</p>	<p>Sexual Assault Protection Orders: In Nebraska, victims of sex or labor trafficking who are victims of sexual assault can get this order against a trafficker. There is no relationship requirement.</p>
Harassment Protection Orders (NE)	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harassment which may include following, stalking, repeatedly contacting, or physically holding (restraining or detaining) the victim. <p>NE R.S. § 28-311.09(1)</p> <p>(1) Any victim who has been harassed as defined by section 28-311.02 may file a petition and affidavit for a harassment protection order as provided in subsection (3) of this section. Upon the filing of such a petition and affidavit in support thereof, the judge or court may issue a harassment protection order without bond enjoining the respondent from (a) imposing any restraint upon the person or liberty of the petitioner, (b) harassing, threatening, assaulting, molesting, attacking, or otherwise disturbing the peace of the</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Any victim of harassment is eligible for this protection order against the abuser. See: NE R.S. § 28-311.09(1)</p>	<p>Harassment Protection Orders: In Nebraska, victims of sex or labor trafficking who are victims of harassment can get this order against a trafficker. There is no relationship requirement.</p>

	<p>petitioner, or (c) telephoning, contacting, or otherwise communicating with the petitioner. NE R.S. § 28-311.02(2)(a) (2) For purposes of sections 28-311.02 to 28-311.05, 28-311.09, and 28-311.10: (a) Harass means to engage in a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person which seriously terrifies, threatens, or intimidates the person and which serves no legitimate purpose;</p>		
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NEVADA

Summary: There are six types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Nevada.

- Orders for Protection Against Domestic Violence
 - This order protects victims of domestic violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Orders for Protection Against Sexual Assault
 - This order protects victims of sexual assault and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Orders for Protection Against Stalking and Harassment
 - This order protects victims of stalking and harassment and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Orders for Protection of Children
 - This order protects child victims of physical or sexual abuse and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Orders for Protection Against Harassment in the Workplace
 - This order protects victims from harassment at workplace and allow the employer to file on behalf of the victim and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Order for Protection Against High-Risk Behavior
 - This order is used to restrict a respondent’s access to guns. There is a family or household member relationship with the abuser, unless the petition is filed by law enforcement.

In Nevada, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the six types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a protection order for sexual assault, stalking, harassment, or child protection making these the least restrictive options for victims of trafficking. High risk protection orders are available to human trafficking victims who meet the relationship requirement or have law enforcement involvement. Workplace protection orders filed by employers may assist some victims of human trafficking.

<p>Orders for Protection Against Domestic Violence (NV)</p>	<p>Domestic violence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • battery, • assault, • coercion, • sexual assault, • knowing, purposeful, or reckless course of conduct to harass the victim, • false imprisonment, or • Pandering. <p>N.R.S. § 33.018(1), (2), and (3) NRS 33.018 Acts which constitute domestic violence; exceptions.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Victims may be the abuser’s spouse or former spouse, minor child, child under his/her legal custody or guardianship, any person related by blood or marriage, person with whom abuser had a dating relationship or a common child, or minor child of the victim. See: N.R.S. § 33.018(1), (2)</p>	<p>Orders for Protection Against Domestic Violence: In Nevada, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order if the trafficker committed domestic violence and met the relationship requirement.</p>
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<p>Orders for Protection Against Domestic Violence (NV)</p>	<p>1. Domestic violence occurs when a person commits one of the following acts against or upon the person’s spouse or former spouse, any other person to whom the person is related by blood or marriage, any other person with whom the person has had or is having a dating relationship, any other person with whom the person has a child in common, the minor child of any of those persons, the person’s minor child or any other person who has been appointed the custodian or legal guardian for the person’s minor child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A battery. (b) An assault. (c) Coercion pursuant to NRS 207.190. (d) A sexual assault. (e) A knowing, purposeful or reckless course of conduct intended to harass the other person. Such conduct may include, but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Stalking. (2) Arson. (3) Trespassing. (4) Larceny. (5) Destruction of private property. (6) Carrying a concealed weapon without a permit. (7) Injuring or killing an animal. (8) Burglary. (9) An invasion of the home. (f) A false imprisonment. (g) Pandering. <p>2. The provisions of this section do not apply to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Siblings, except those siblings who are in a custodial or guardianship relationship with each other; or (b) Cousins, except those cousins who are in a custodial or guardianship relationship with each other. <p>3. As used in this section, “dating relationship” means frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional or sexual involvement. The term does not include a casual relationship or an ordinary</p>		
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	association between persons in a business or social context.		
Orders for Protection Against Sexual Assault (NV)	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual Assault <p>NRS 200.366 (1) Sexual assault: Definition; penalties; exclusions.</p> <p>1. A person is guilty of sexual assault if he or she:</p> <p>(a) Subjects another person to sexual penetration, or forces another person to make a sexual penetration on himself or herself or another, or on a beast, against the will of the victim or under conditions in which the perpetrator knows or should know that the victim is mentally or physically incapable of resisting or understanding the nature of his or her conduct; or</p> <p>(b) Commits a sexual penetration upon a child under the age of 14 years or causes a child under the age of 14 years to make a sexual penetration on himself or herself or another, or on a beast.</p> <p>NRS. § 200.364(9) 9. “Sexual penetration” means cunnilingus, fellatio, or any intrusion, however slight, of any part of a person’s body or any object manipulated or inserted by a person into the genital or anal openings of the body of another, including sexual intercourse in its ordinary meaning. The term does not include any such conduct for medical purposes.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>See: NRS 200.366, NRS 200.378 Court may impose temporary or extended order to restrict conduct of alleged perpetrator, defendant or convicted person; penalty for violation of order; dissemination of order; notice provided in order.</p> <p>1. In addition to any other remedy provided by law, a person who reasonably believes that the crime of sexual assault has been committed against him or her by another person may petition any court of competent jurisdiction for a temporary or extended order directing the person who allegedly committed the sexual assault to:</p> <p>(a) Stay away from the home, school, business or place of employment of the victim of the alleged sexual assault and any other location specifically named by the court.</p> <p>(b) Refrain from contacting, intimidating, threatening or otherwise interfering with the victim of the alleged sexual assault and any other person named in the order, including, without limitation, a member of the family or the household of the victim of the alleged sexual assault.</p> <p>(c) Comply with any other restriction which the court deems necessary to protect the victim of the alleged sexual assault or to protect any other person named in the order, including, without limitation, a member of the family or the household of the victim of the alleged sexual assault.</p>	Orders for Protection Against Sexual Assault: In Nevada victims of sex or labor trafficking who suffered sexual assault may get this order and there is no relationship requirement.
Orders for Protection Against Sexual Assault (NV)	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harassment Stalking <p>NRS 200.571 Harassment: Definition; penalties.</p> <p>1. A person is guilty of harassment if:</p> <p>(a) Without lawful authority, the person knowingly threatens:</p> <p>(1) To cause bodily injury in the future to the person threatened or to any other person;</p> <p>(2) To cause physical damage to the property of another person;</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Victims of stalking and/or harassment against the abuser, regardless of the relationship.</p> <p>See: NRS 200.571 and NRS 200.575</p>	Orders for Protection Against Stalking and Harassment: In Nevada victims of sex or labor trafficking who suffered stalking or harassment can get this order and there is no relationship requirement.
Orders for Protection Against Stalking and Harassment (NV)	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harassment Stalking <p>NRS 200.571 Harassment: Definition; penalties.</p> <p>1. A person is guilty of harassment if:</p> <p>(a) Without lawful authority, the person knowingly threatens:</p> <p>(1) To cause bodily injury in the future to the person threatened or to any other person;</p> <p>(2) To cause physical damage to the property of another person;</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Victims of stalking and/or harassment against the abuser, regardless of the relationship.</p> <p>See: NRS 200.571 and NRS 200.575</p>	Orders for Protection Against Stalking and Harassment: In Nevada victims of sex or labor trafficking who suffered stalking or harassment can get this order and there is no relationship requirement.

<p>Orders for Protection Against Stalking and Harassment (NV)</p>	<p>(3) To subject the person threatened or any other person to physical confinement or restraint; or</p> <p>(4) To do any act which is intended to substantially harm the person threatened or any other person with respect to his or her physical or mental health or safety; and</p> <p>(b) The person by words or conduct places the person receiving the threat in reasonable fear that the threat will be carried out.</p> <p>NRS 200.575 Stalking: Definitions; penalties; entry of finding in judgment of conviction or admonishment of rights.</p> <p>1. A person who, without lawful authority, willfully or maliciously engages in a course of conduct directed towards a victim that would cause a reasonable person under similar circumstances to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, harassed or fearful for his or her immediate safety or the immediate safety of a family or household member², and that actually causes the victim to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, harassed or fearful for his or her immediate safety or the immediate safety of a family or household member, commits the crime of stalking. Except where the provisions of subsection 2, 3 or 4 are applicable, a person who commits the crime of stalking:</p> <p>(a) For the first offense, is guilty of a misdemeanor.</p> <p>(b) For the second offense, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.</p> <p>(c) For the third or any subsequent offense, is guilty of a category C felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 1 year and a maximum term of not more than 5 years, and may be further punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000.</p>		
<p>Orders for Protection of Children (NV)</p>	<p>Crime involving:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical or mental injury of a non-accidental nature, or Sexual abuse or sexual exploitation of a child 	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Child-victims (under 18) against an adult (18 or older), including relatives and non-relatives, who caused physical or mental injury to the child or sexually abused the victims.</p>	<p>Orders for Protection of Children: In Nevada child victims of sex or labor trafficking who suffered physical or</p>

	<p>NRS 33.400</p> <p>Parent or guardian authorized to petition for order on behalf of child; contents of order; appeal of extended order; penalty for violation of order.</p> <p>1. In addition to any other remedy provided by law, the parent or guardian of a child may petition any court of competent jurisdiction on behalf of the child for a temporary or extended order against a person who is 18 years of age or older and who the parent or guardian reasonably believes has committed or is committing a crime involving:</p> <p>(a) Physical or mental injury to the child of a nonaccidental nature; or</p> <p>(b) Sexual abuse or sexual exploitation of the child.</p>	See: NRS 33.400	mental injury or sexual abuse can get this order and there is no relationship requirement.
<p>Orders for Protection Against Harassment in the Workplace (NV)</p> <p>Orders for Protection Against Harassment in the Workplace (NV)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harassment in workplace <p>NRS 33.240 (1) and (3)</p> <p>Acts that constitute harassment in workplace. Harassment in the workplace occurs when:</p> <p>1. A person knowingly threatens to cause or commits an act that causes:</p> <p>(a) Bodily injury to the person or another person;</p> <p>(b) Damage to the property of another person; or</p> <p>(c) Substantial harm to the physical or mental health or safety of a person;</p> <p>x x x</p> <p>3. The threat would cause a reasonable person to fear that the threat will be carried out or the act would cause a reasonable person to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated or harassed. (Added to NRS by <u>2001, 2843</u>)</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Employers may ask for this protection order from an abuser who commits harassment in a workplace against an employer, employee of the employer.</p> <p>NRS 33.240 (2)</p> <p>2. The threat is made or the act is committed against an employer, an employee of the employer while the employee performs the employee’s duties of employment or a person present at the workplace of the employer; and</p>	<p>Orders for Protection Against Harassment in the Workplace: In Nevada, victims of sex or labor trafficking who are also face harassment at workplace by the trafficker can get an employer to file a protection order. There is no relationship requirement and only an employer can file for this order.</p>
Order for Protection Against High-Risk Behavior (NV)	<p>Offenses covered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of causing personal injury to him/herself or others by possessing or having under his or her custody or control or by purchasing or otherwise acquiring 	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>A law enforcement officer or the respondent’s family or household member can file for a high-risk protection order. A high-risk protection order is a civil court order that keeps an individual (known as the respondent) from:</p>	<p>Order for Protection Against High-Risk Behavior: In Nevada, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a high risk protection order</p>

<p>Order for Protection Against High-Risk Behavior (NV)</p>	<p>any firearm may file a verified application for an ex parte or extended order.</p> <p>NRS 33.560 Filing of verified application for ex parte or extended order: Persons who may file verified application; grounds; contents; service.</p> <p>1. A law enforcement officer who has probable cause to believe that a person poses a risk of causing personal injury to himself or herself or another person by possessing or having under his or her custody or control or by purchasing or otherwise acquiring any firearm may file a verified application for an ex parte or extended order.</p> <p>2. A family or household member who reasonably believes that a person poses a risk of causing personal injury to himself or herself or another person by possessing or having under his or her custody or control or by purchasing or otherwise acquiring any firearm may file a verified application for an ex parte or extended order.</p> <p>3. A verified application filed pursuant to this section must include, without limitation:</p> <p>(a) The name of the person seeking the order and whether he or she is requesting an ex parte order or an extended order;</p> <p>(b) The name and address, if known, of the person who is alleged to pose a risk pursuant to subsection 1 or 2; and</p> <p>(c) A detailed description of the conduct and acts that constitute high-risk behavior and the dates on which the high-risk behavior occurred.</p> <p>4. Service of an application for an extended order and the notice of hearing thereon must be served upon the adverse party pursuant to the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • having a firearm in his/her possession, custody, or control; and • purchasing or getting a firearm. <p>See: NRS 33.560 Filing of verified application for ex parte or extended order: Persons who may file verified application; grounds; contents; service.</p> <p>1. A law enforcement officer who has probable cause to believe that a person poses a risk of causing personal injury to himself or herself or another person by possessing or having under his or her custody or control or by purchasing or otherwise acquiring any firearm may file a verified application for an ex parte or extended order.</p> <p>2. A family or household member who reasonably believes that a person poses a risk of causing personal injury to himself or herself or another person by possessing or having under his or her custody or control or by purchasing or otherwise acquiring any firearm may file a verified application for an ex parte or extended order.</p> <p>3. A verified application filed pursuant to this section must include, without limitation:</p> <p>(a) The name of the person seeking the order and whether he or she is requesting an ex parte order or an extended order;</p> <p>(b) The name and address, if known, of the person who is alleged to pose a risk pursuant to subsection 1 or 2; and</p> <p>(c) A detailed description of the conduct and acts that constitute high-risk behavior and the dates on which the high-risk behavior occurred.</p> <p>4. Service of an application for an extended order and the notice of hearing thereon must be served upon the adverse party pursuant to the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure.</p>	<p>against the trafficker if the trafficker poses significant risk of injury due to possession of a firearm. Only certain people authorized by the law can file for this order.</p>
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NEW HAMPSHIRE (NH)

Summary: There are two types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in New Hampshire.

- Protective Orders due to Domestic Violence
 - This order protects victims of domestic violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser. Child trafficking victims can only receive protection under this statute when the abuser: is a relative of the child but does not reside with the child; or is a current or former spouse or cohabitant; or current or former sexual or intimate partner

- Stalking Protective Orders
 - This order protects victims of stalking and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.

In New Hampshire, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the two types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a stalking CPO making it the least restrictive options for victims of trafficking.

<p>Protective Orders (due to Domestic Violence) (NH)</p>	<p>Abuse which constitutes the following acts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assault or reckless conduct • Criminal threatening • Sexual assault • Interference with freedom • Destruction of property • Unauthorized entry • Harassment • Cruelty to animals <p>See: N.H. Rev. Stat. § 173-B:1(I) 173-B:1 Definitions. – In this chapter: I. "Abuse" means the commission or attempted commission of one or more of the acts described in subparagraphs (a) through (h) by a family or household member or by a current or former sexual or intimate partner, where such conduct is determined to constitute a credible present threat to the petitioner's safety. The court may consider evidence of such acts, regardless of their proximity in time to the filing of the petition, which, in combination with recent conduct, reflects an ongoing pattern of behavior which reasonably causes or has caused the petitioner to fear for his or her safety or well-being:</p> <p>(a) Assault or reckless conduct as defined in RSA 631:1 through RSA 631:3. (b) Criminal threatening as defined in RSA 631:4. (c) Sexual assault as defined in RSA 632-A:2 through RSA 632-A:5. (d) Interference with freedom as defined in RSA 633:1 through RSA 633:3-a. (e) Destruction of property as defined in RSA 634:1 and RSA 634:2. (f) Unauthorized entry as defined in RSA 635:1 and RSA 635:2. (g) Harassment as defined in RSA 644:4.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Victims of abuse are eligible to get this order against:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A family or household member • Current or former sexual or intimate partner <p>See: N.H. Rev. Stat. § 173-B:1(I) N.H. Rev. Stat. § 173-B:1(X),(XV) X. "Family or household member" means: (a) Spouses, ex-spouses, persons cohabiting with each other, and persons who cohabited with each other but who no longer share the same residence. (b) Parents and other persons related by consanguinity or affinity, other than minor children who reside with the defendant. (This means that children are only covered by the protection order statute when the child is related to the defendant but does not reside with the defendant.) XV. "Intimate partners" means persons currently or formerly involved in a romantic relationship, whether or not such relationship was ever sexually consummated.</p> <p>Domestic Violence as Child Abuse – N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 173-B:1 Domestic violence can constitute child abuse</p>	<p>Protective Orders: In New Hampshire, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order if the trafficker committed domestic violence and met the relationship requirement. The relationship includes current or former sexual or intimate partner.</p> <p>Child trafficking victims can only receive protection under this statute when the abuser: -is a relative of the child but does not reside with the child; or -is a current or former spouse or cohabitant; or -current or former sexual or intimate partner</p>
<p>Protective Orders (due to Domestic Violence) (NH)</p>			

	(h) Cruelty to animals as defined in RSA 644:8.		
Stalking Protective Orders (NH)	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalking • <p>N.H. Rev. Stat. § 633:3-a (I), a (II)(a), a (II)(b)</p> <p>633:3-a Stalking. –</p> <p>I. A person commits the offense of stalking if such person:</p> <p>(a) Purposely, knowingly, or recklessly engages in a course of conduct targeted at a specific person which would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her personal safety or the safety of a member of that person's immediate family, and the person is actually placed in such fear;</p> <p>(b) Purposely or knowingly engages in a course of conduct targeted at a specific individual, which the actor knows will place that individual in fear for his or her personal safety or the safety of a member of that individual's immediate family; or</p> <p>(c) After being served with, or otherwise provided notice of, a protective order pursuant to RSA 173-B, RSA 458:16, or paragraph III-a of this section, or an order pursuant to RSA 597:2 that prohibits contact with a specific individual, purposely, knowingly, or recklessly engages in a single act of conduct that both violates the provisions of the order and is listed in paragraph II(a).</p> <p>II. As used in this section:</p> <p>(a) "Course of conduct" means 2 or more acts over a period of time, however short, which evidences a continuity of purpose. A course of conduct shall not include constitutionally protected activity, nor shall it include conduct that was necessary to accomplish a legitimate purpose independent of making contact with the targeted person. A course of conduct may include, but not be limited to, any of the following acts or a combination thereof:</p> <p>(1) Threatening the safety of the targeted person or an immediate family member.</p> <p>(2) Following, approaching, or confronting that person, or a member of that person's immediate family.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No Victims may file for an order against any stalker.</p> <p>N.H. Rev. Stat. § 633:3-a(III-a)</p> <p>III-a. A person who has been the victim of stalking as defined in this section may seek relief by filing a civil petition in the district court in the district where the plaintiff or defendant resides. Upon a showing of stalking by a preponderance of the evidence, the court shall grant such relief as is necessary to bring about a cessation of stalking. The types of relief that may be granted, the procedures and burdens of proof to be applied in such proceedings, the methods of notice, service, and enforcement of such orders, and the penalties for violation thereof shall be the same as those set forth in RSA 173-B.</p>	<p>Stalking Protective Orders: In New Hampshire victims of sex or labor trafficking who suffered stalking can get this order and there is no relationship requirement.</p>
Stalking Protective Orders (NH)			

<p>Stalking Protective Orders (NH)</p>	<p>(3) Appearing in close proximity to, or entering the person's residence, place of employment, school, or other place where the person can be found, or the residence, place of employment or school of a member of that person's immediate family.</p> <p>(4) Causing damage to the person's residence or property or that of a member of the person's immediate family.</p> <p>(5) Placing an object on the person's property, either directly or through a third person, or that of an immediate family member.</p> <p>(6) Causing injury to that person's pet, or to a pet belonging to a member of that person's immediate family.</p> <p>(7) Any act of communication, as defined in RSA 644:4, II.</p> <p>(b) "Immediate family" means father, mother, stepparent, child, stepchild, sibling, spouse, or grandparent of the targeted person, any person residing in the household of the targeted person, or any person involved in an intimate relationship with the targeted person.</p> <p>N.H. Rev. Stat. §§ 644:4(II) II. As used in paragraph I, "communicates" means to impart a message by any method of transmission, including but not limited to telephoning or personally delivering or sending or having delivered any information or material by written or printed note or letter, package, mail, courier service or electronic transmission, including electronic transmissions generated or communicated via a computer. For purposes of this section, "computer" means a programmable, electronic device capable of accepting and processing data.</p>		
<p>NEW JERSEY (NJ)</p>			
<p>Summary: There are three types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in New Jersey.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Violence Restraining Orders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order protects victims of domestic violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser. To be eligible for this protection order a child must be over the age of 18. or emancipated (married, in the military, have a child, be pregnant, or declared emancipated by a court or agency). However, children regardless of age can 			

receive this CPOs protection when the victim has a child in common with the abuser or is pregnant with the abuser’s child and when the child is a victim of dating violence.

- Sexual Assault Restraining Orders
 - This order protects adult and child victims of sexual assault and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Extreme Risk Protective Orders
 - This order restricts a respondent’s access to guns. A family or household member or law enforcement may file for this protection order.

In New Jersey, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the three types of CPOs if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a sexual assault restraining order making it the least restrictive options for victims of trafficking. High risk protection orders are available to human trafficking victims who meet the relationship requirement or have law enforcement involvement.

<p>Domestic Violence Restraining Orders (NJ)</p>	<p>Domestic Violence, which include the commission of the following crimes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • homicide; • assault; • terroristic threats; • kidnapping; • criminal restraint; • false imprisonment; • sexual assault; • criminal sexual contact; • lewdness; • criminal mischief; • burglary; • criminal trespass; • harassment; • cyber harassment; • stalking; • criminal coercion; • robbery; • contempt of a domestic violence order, which constitutes a crime or disorderly persons offense (see section “b” of the statute); or • any other crime involving risk of death or serious bodily injury 	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Victims may obtain this order against a respondent who could be a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spouse or former spouse, • Any present or former household member who are 18 years old or older or an emancipated minor; • Someone with whom they have a child in common or expecting a child; or • Someone they are dating or have dated. <p>Victims could be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any person 18 years of age or older or • an emancipated minor • any present or past household member 	<p>Domestic Violence Restraining Orders: In New Jersey, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order if the trafficker committed domestic violence and met the relationship requirement.</p> <p>Children have limited protection under this NJ statute against a current or former spouse or household member. To qualify a person must be over 18 or over or emancipated (married, in the military, have a child, be pregnant, or declared emancipated by a court or agency).</p>
<p>Domestic Violence Restraining Orders (NJ)</p>	<p>N.J. Stat. § 2C:25-19(a) Section 2C:25-19. Definitions. As used in this act: Title 2C – The New Jersey Code of Criminal Justice Subtitle 2 – Specific Offenses Part 3 – Offenses Against Other Persons Chapter 25 – Domestic Violence</p>	<p>N.J. Stat. § 2C:25-19(d) d. “Victim of domestic violence” means a person protected under this act and shall include any person who is 18 years of age or older or who is an emancipated minor and who has been subjected to domestic violence by a spouse, former spouse, or any other person who is a present household member or was at any time a household member. “Victim of domestic violence” also includes any person, regardless of age, who has been subjected to domestic violence by a person with whom the victim has a child in common, or with whom the victim anticipates having a child in common, if one of the parties is pregnant. “Victim of domestic violence” also includes any person who has been subjected to domestic violence by a person with whom the victim has had a dating relationship.</p> <p>e. “Emancipated minor” means a person who is under 18 years of age but who has been married, has entered military service, has a</p>	<p>However, children regardless of age can receive this CPOs protection when the victim has a child in common with the abuser or is pregnant with the abuser’s child and when the child is a victim of dating violence.</p>

<p>Domestic Violence Restraining Orders (NJ)</p>	<p>a. “Domestic violence” means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts inflicted upon a person protected under this act by an adult or an emancipated minor:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Homicide N.J.S.2C:11-1 et seq. (2) Assault N.J.S.2C:12-1 (3) Terroristic threats N.J.S.2C:12-3 (4) Kidnapping N.J.S.2C:13-1 (5) Criminal restraint N.J.S.2C:13-2 (6) False imprisonment N.J.S.2C:13-3 (7) Sexual assault N.J.S.2C:14-2 (8) Criminal sexual contact N.J.S.2C:14-3 (9) Lewdness N.J.S.2C:14-4 (10) Criminal mischief N.J.S.2C:17-3 (11) Burglary N.J.S.2C:18-2 (12) Criminal trespass N.J.S.2C:18-3 (13) Harassment N.J.S.2C:33-4 (14) Stalking P.L.1992, c.209 (C.2C:12-10) (15) Criminal coercion N.J.S.2C:13-5 (16) Robbery N.J.S.2C:15-1 (17) Contempt of a domestic violence order pursuant to subsection b. of N.J.S.2C:29-9 that constitutes a crime or disorderly persons offense (18) Any other crime involving risk of death or serious bodily injury to a person protected under the “Prevention of Domestic Violence Act of 1991,” P.L.1991, c.261 (C.2C:25-17 et al.) (19) Cyber-harassment P.L.2013, c.272 (C.2C:33-4.1) <p>When one or more of these acts is inflicted by an unemancipated minor upon a person protected under this act, the occurrence shall not constitute “domestic violence,” but may be the basis for the filing of a petition or complaint pursuant to the provisions of section 11 of P.L.1982, c.77 (C.2A:4A-30).</p>	<p>child or is pregnant or has been previously declared by a court or an administrative agency to be emancipated.</p>	
<p>Sexual Assault Restraining Orders (NJ)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nonconsensual sexual contact, • Sexual penetration, • Lewdness, or • Any attempt of said conducts <p>NJSA § 2C:14-14(a)(1)</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Victims of the offenses may be obtained against any offender, regardless of relationship.</p> <p>NJSA § 2C:14-14(a)(1) (2)An application for relief under P.L.2015, c.147 (C.2C:14-13 et al.) may be filed by the alleged victim's parent or guardian on</p>	<p>Sexual Assault Restraining Orders: In New Jersey, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order if the trafficker committed sexual assault and there</p>

<p>Sexual Assault Restraining Orders (NJ)</p>	<p>a. (1) Any person alleging to be a victim of nonconsensual sexual contact, sexual penetration, or lewdness, or any attempt at such conduct, and who is not eligible for a restraining order as a "victim of domestic violence" as defined by the provisions of subsection d. of section 3 of P.L.1991, c.261 (C.2C:25-19), may, except as provided in subsection b. of this section, file an application with the Superior Court pursuant to the Rules of Court alleging the commission of such conduct or attempted conduct and seeking a temporary protective order.</p> <p>As used in this section and in sections 3, 4, and 8 of P.L.2015, c.147 (C.2C:14-15, C.2C:14-16, and C.2C:14-20):</p> <p>"Sexual contact" means an intentional touching by the victim or actor, either directly or through clothing, of the victim's or actor's intimate parts for the purpose of degrading or humiliating the victim or sexually arousing or sexually gratifying the actor.</p> <p>"Sexual penetration" means vaginal intercourse, cunnilingus, fellatio or anal intercourse between persons or insertion of the hand, finger or object into the anus or vagina either by the actor or upon the actor's instruction.</p> <p>"Lewdness" means the exposing of the genitals for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of the actor or of any other person.</p> <p>"Intimate parts" means the following body parts: sexual organs, genital area, anal area, inner thigh, groin, buttock or breast of a person.</p>	<p>behalf of the alleged victim in any case in which the alleged victim:</p> <p>(a) is less than 18 years of age; or</p> <p>(b) has a developmental disability as defined in section 3 of P.L.1977, c.200 (C.5:5-44.4) or a mental disease or defect that renders the alleged victim temporarily or permanently incapable of understanding the nature of the alleged victim's conduct, including, but not limited to, being incapable of providing consent.</p>	<p>is no relationship requirement.</p>
<p>Extreme Risk Protective Orders (NJ)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant danger or bodily injury to the respondent's self or others by having custody or control of, owning, possessing, purchasing, or receiving a firearm. • <p>N.J. Stat. § 2C:58-24(d)</p> <p>b. The county prosecutor shall produce in an expedited manner any available evidence including, but not limited to, evidence related to</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Petitioners who are family or household members of the respondent or any law enforcement officer may obtain this order against the respondent.</p> <p>N.J. Stat. § 2C:58-21</p> <p>"Petitioner" means a family or household member or law enforcement officer.</p> <p>"Family or household member" means a spouse, domestic partner as defined in section 3 of P.L.2003, c.246 (C.26:8A- 3), partner in a civil union couple as defined in section 2 of P.L.2006, c.103</p>	<p>Extreme Risk Protective Orders: In New Jersey, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get an extreme risk protection order against the trafficker if the trafficker poses significant risk of injury due to possession of a firearm. Only certain people authorized</p>

	<p>the factors enumerated in subsection f. of sections 40P.L. 2018, c 35 (C.2C:58-23). If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence at the hearing that the respondent poses a significant danger of bodily injury to the respondent's self or others by having custody or control of, owning, possessing, purchasing, or receiving a firearm, the court shall issue an extreme risk protective order.</p> <p>d. An extreme risk protective order issued pursuant to this section shall prohibit the respondent from having custody or control of, owning, purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm. A respondent who is a law enforcement officer shall be subject to the provisions of subsection l. of sections 40P.L. 2018, c 35 (C.2C:58-23)</p>	<p>(C.37:1-29), or former spouse, former domestic partner, or former partner in a civil union couple, or any other person who is a present household member or was at any time a household member; a person with whom the respondent has a child in common, or with whom the respondent anticipates having a child in common if one of the parties is pregnant; or a current or former dating partner.</p> <p>“Law enforcement officer” means a person whose public duties include the power to act as an officer for the detection, apprehension, arrest, and conviction of offenders against the laws of this State.</p>	<p>by the law can file for this order.</p>
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NEW MEXICO (NM)

Summary: There are two types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in New Mexico.

- Protection Orders (for Domestic Violence)
 - This order protects victims of domestic violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Civil Restraining Orders (for harassment or other harm). Available in: First Judicial District (Santa Fe, Rio Arriba, and Los Alamos counties) and Second Judicial District (Bernalillo/ Albuquerque county)
 - This order protects against harm that is continuous and likely to cause irreparable harm and there is no relationship requirement.

In New Mexico, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the two types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a civil restraining order or a protection order based on sexual assault or stalking making these the least restrictive options for victims of trafficking.

<p>Protection Orders (for Domestic Violence) (NM)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic violence/abuse which includes the enumerated incident by a household member against another household member. • Sexual Assault • Stalking <p>N.M.S.A. § 40-13-2(C) C. "domestic abuse" means any incident by a household member against another household member resulting in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) physical harm; (2) severe emotional distress; (3) bodily injury or assault; 	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes Any household member is eligible for protection against another household member for domestic violence.</p> <p>A household member is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A spouse, • A former spouse, • Family member, or • A person with whom the petitioner has had a continuing personal relationship. <p>Victims may file against any abuser who sexually assaulted or stalked them.</p>	<p>Protection Orders: In New Mexico, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order if the trafficker committed domestic violence and met the relationship requirement.</p>
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	<p>(4) a threat causing imminent fear of bodily injury by any household member;</p> <p>(5) criminal trespass;</p> <p>(6) criminal damage to property;</p> <p>(7) repeatedly driving by a residence or workplace;</p> <p>(8) telephone harassment;</p> <p>(9) stalking;</p> <p>(10) harassment; or</p> <p>(11) harm or threatened harm to children as set forth in the paragraphs of this subsection;</p>	<p>N.M.S.A. § 40-13-2(D) and (E)</p> <p>D. "household member" means a spouse, former spouse, family member, including a relative, parent, present or former stepparent, present or former in-law, child or co-parent of a child, or a person with whom the petitioner has had a continuing personal relationship. Cohabitation is not necessary to be deemed a household member for purposes of this section;</p> <p>E. "order of protection" means a court order granted for the protection of victims of domestic abuse.</p> <p>Applies to same sex partners.</p>	
<p>Civil Restraining Orders (for harassment or other harm) (NM)</p> <p>First Judicial District (Santa Fe, Rio Arriba, and Los Alamos counties) (NM)</p> <p>Civil Restraining Orders (for harassment or other harm) (NM)</p>	<p>Act that would cause continuous and permanent or irreparable harm.</p> <p>N.M. R. Civ. P. Dist. Ct. 1-066</p> <p>Temporary restraining order. A temporary restraining order may be granted without written or oral notice to the adverse party or his attorney only if: (1) it clearly appears from specific facts shown by affidavit or by the verified complaint that immediate and irreparable injury, loss or damage will result to the applicant before the adverse party or his attorney can be heard in opposition;</p> <p>Website for the form: Revised-SF-TRO-02092023.pdf</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>May be filed against people who are not household or family members and not spouse, former spouse or a person with whom the petitioner has had a continuing personal relationship.</p>	<p>Civil Restraining Orders: In New Mexico (First Judicial District), victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a restraining order if the trafficker harms or threatens serious harm and the harm likely to continue. There is no relationship requirement.</p>
<p>Civil Restraining Orders (for harassment or other harm)</p> <p>Second Judicial District (Bernalillo/ Albuquerque county)</p>	<p>Any act that causes serious harm or threatens a person with harm which is likely to continue/cause an irreparable injury like harassment or any type of harmful behavior</p> <p>New Mexico Courts Website: https://seconddistrictcourt.nmcourts.gov/home/courts/family-court/civil-restraining-order/</p> <p>New Mexico Criminal Law Offices Website: https://newmexicocriminallaw.com/practice-areas/restraining-orders/</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Victims may file against the abuser who does not have a domestic relationship with them like roommates, co-workers, neighbors, or non-immediate family members.</p> <p>New Mexico Courts Website: https://seconddistrictcourt.nmcourts.gov/home/courts/family-court/civil-restraining-order/</p> <p>See: New Mexico Criminal Law Offices Website: https://newmexicocriminallaw.com/practice-areas/restraining-orders/</p>	<p>Civil Restraining Orders: In New Mexico (Second Judicial District), victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a restraining order if the trafficker harms or threatens serious harm and the harm likely to continue. There is no relationship requirement.</p>
NEW YORK			
<p>Summary: There are two types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in New York.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orders of Protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order protects victims of family offense and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser. 			

- Extreme Risk Protection Orders
 - This order restricts a respondent’s access to guns. There is a family or household relationship requirement unless the petition is filed by law enforcement, a prosecutor, or school administrators.

In New York, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the two types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. High risk protection orders are available to human trafficking victims who meet the relationship requirement or have law enforcement, prosecutor, or school administrator involvement.

<p>Orders of Protection (NY)</p>	<p>Family offenses include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disorderly conduct • Harassment (1st degree, 2nd degree) • Aggravated harassment (2nd degree) • Stalking (1st degree, 2nd degree, 3rd degree, 4th degree) • Menacing (2nd degree, 3rd degree) • Reckless endangerment (1st degree, 2nd degree) • Assault (2nd degree, 3rd degree) • Attempted assault • Criminal mischief (1st degree, 2nd degree, 3rd degree, 4th degree) • Sexual misconduct • Forcible touching • Sexual abuse (2nd degree, 3rd degree) • Strangulation (1st degree, 2nd degree) • Criminal obstruction of breathing or blood circulation • Identity theft (1st degree, 2nd degree, 3rd degree) • Grand larceny (3rd degree, 4th degree) • Coercion (2nd degree, 3rd degree) <p>- Note: only subsections (1), (2), (3) of the crime of coercion in the third degree (NY Penal Law § 135.60) are included as a family offense.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Victims can apply for an order of protection if they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are related by consanguinity or affinity to, • Are legally married to, • Are separated or divorced from, • Have a child in common with, or • Were in an intimate relationship with the abuser (including same-sex partners). <p>See: NY Fam Ct Act § 812(1)</p>	<p>Orders of Protection: In New York, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order if the trafficker committed domestic violence and met the relationship requirement.</p>
<p>Orders of Protection (NY)</p>	<p>NY Fam Ct Act § 812(1)</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, harassment in the first degree, harassment in the second degree,</p>		

<p>Orders of Protection (NY)</p>	<p>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 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. For purposes of this article, “disorderly conduct” includes disorderly conduct not in a public place. For purposes of this article, “members of the same family or household” shall mean the following: (a) persons related by consanguinity or affinity; (b) persons legally married to one another;</p>		
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<p>Orders of Protection (NY)</p>	<p>(c) persons formerly married to one another regardless of whether they still reside in the same household; (d) persons who have a child in common regardless of whether such persons have been married or have lived together at any time; and (e) persons who are not related by consanguinity or affinity and who are or have been in an intimate relationship regardless of whether such persons have lived together at any time. Factors the court may consider in determining whether a relationship is an “intimate relationship” include but are not limited to: the nature or type of relationship, regardless of whether the relationship is sexual in nature; the frequency of interaction between the persons; and the duration of the relationship. Neither a casual acquaintance nor ordinary fraternization between two individuals in business or social contexts shall be deemed to constitute an “intimate relationship”.</p>		
<p>Extreme Risk Protection Orders (NY)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of probable cause to believe the respondent who purchases, possesses, attempts to purchase or possess a firearm, rifle, or shotgun is likely to engage in conduct that would result in serious harm to himself, herself or others. <p>NY CPLR § 6340(1) 1. "Extreme risk protection order" means a court-issued order of protection prohibiting a person from purchasing, possessing or attempting to purchase or possess a firearm, rifle or shotgun.</p> <p>NY CPLR § 6342(1) § 6342. Issuance of a temporary extreme risk protection order. 1. Upon application of a petitioner pursuant to this article, the court may issue a temporary extreme risk protection order, ex parte or otherwise, to prohibit the respondent from purchasing, possessing or attempting to purchase or possess a</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Victims who are respondent’s family or household member may obtain this order. The following may also apply for the order against the respondent on behalf of any complaining victim:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a police officer; • district attorney; or • those employed at the respondent’s current school, or a school that they attended in the past six months, as a “school administrator” or the “school administrator’s employee (designee). <p>NY Soc Serv § 459-A(2) NY Educ § 459-A(2)</p> <p>2. “Family or household members” mean the following individuals: (a) persons related by consanguinity or affinity; (b) persons legally married to one another; (c) persons formerly married to one another regardless of whether they still reside in the same household; (d) persons who have a child in common regardless of whether such persons are married or have lived together at any time;</p>	<p>Extreme Risk Protection Orders: In New York, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get an extreme risk protection order against the trafficker if the trafficker poses significant risk of harm due to possession of a firearm. Only certain people authorized by the law can file for this order.</p>

<p>Extreme Risk Protection Orders (NY)</p>	<p>firearm, rifle or shotgun, upon a finding that there is probable cause to believe the respondent is likely to engage in conduct that would result in serious harm to himself, herself or others, as defined in paragraph one or two of subdivision (a) of section 9.39 of the mental hygiene law. Such application for a temporary order shall be determined in writing on the same day the application is filed.</p>	<p>(e) unrelated persons who are continually or at regular intervals living in the same household or who have in the past continually or at regular intervals lived in the same household; (f) persons who are not related by consanguinity or affinity and who are or have been in an intimate relationship regardless of whether such persons have lived together at any time. Factors that may be considered in determining whether a relationship is an “intimate relationship” include, but are not limited to: the nature or type of relationship, regardless of whether the relationship is sexual in nature; the frequency of interaction between the persons; and the duration of the relationship. Neither a casual acquaintance nor ordinary fraternization between two individuals in business or social contexts shall be deemed to constitute an “intimate relationship”; or (g) any other category of individuals deemed to be a victim of domestic violence as defined by the office of children and family services in regulation. NY CPLR § 6340(2) 2. "Petitioner" means: (a) a police officer, as defined in section 1.20 of the criminal procedure law, or district attorney with jurisdiction in the county or city where the person against whom the order is sought resides; (b) a family or household member, as defined in subdivision two of section four hundred fifty-nine-a of the social services law, of the person against whom the order is sought; or (c) a school administrator as defined in section eleven hundred twenty-five of the education law, or a school administrator's designee, of any school in which the person against whom the order is sought is currently enrolled or has been enrolled in the six months immediately preceding the filing of the petition. For purposes of this article, a school administrator's designee shall be employed at the same school as the school administrator and shall be any of the following who has been designated in writing to file a petition with respect to the person against whom the order is sought: a school teacher, school guidance counselor, school psychologist, school social worker, school nurse, or other school personnel required to hold a teaching or administrative license or certificate, and full or part-time compensated school employee required to hold a temporary coaching license or professional coaching certificate. 3. "Respondent" means the person against whom an extreme risk protection order is or may be sought under this article.</p>	
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NORTH CAROLINA (NC)

Summary: There are three types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in North Carolina.

- Domestic Violence Protective Orders

- This order protects victims of domestic violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Civil No-Contact Orders
 - This order protects victims of non-consensual sexual conduct and stalking and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Civil No-contact Orders for Victims of Registered Sex Offenders
 - This order protects victims of registered sex offenders and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.

In North Carolina, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the three types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get either of the civil no contact orders making these the least restrictive options for victims of trafficking.

Domestic Violence Protective Orders (DVPO - 50B Orders) (NC)	Domestic violence, which is the commission of one or more of the following acts that does not include self-defense: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● causing or attempting to cause bodily injury, ● placing the aggrieved parties in fear of imminent serious bodily injury or continued harassment, or ● rape or any sexual offense. 	Relationship Requirement: Yes Victims who have personal relationship with the abuser who committed abuses against them or their minor children.	Domestic Violence Protective Orders: In North Carolina, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a CPO if the trafficker committed domestic violence and met the relationship requirement.
Domestic Violence Protective Orders (DVPO - 50B Orders) (NC)	<p>NCGS § 50B-1(a) (a) Domestic violence means the commission of one or more of the following acts upon an aggrieved party or upon a minor child residing with or in the custody of the aggrieved party by a person with whom the aggrieved party has or has had a personal relationship, but does not include acts of self-defense:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attempting to cause bodily injury, or intentionally causing bodily injury; or 2. Placing the aggrieved party or a member of the aggrieved party's family or household in fear of imminent serious bodily injury or continued harassment, as defined in G.S. 14-277.3A, that rises to such a level as to inflict substantial emotional distress; or 3. Committing any act defined in G.S. 14-27.21 through G.S. 14-27.33. <p>G.S. 14-27.21 (a) § 14-27.21. First-degree forcible rape. (a) A person is guilty of first-degree forcible rape if the person engages in vaginal intercourse with</p>	<p>NCGS § 50B-1(b) (b) For purposes of this section, the term "personal relationship" means a relationship wherein the parties involved:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are current or former spouses; 2. Are persons of opposite sex who live together or have lived together; 3. Are related as parents and children, including others acting in loco parentis to a minor child, or as grandparents and grandchildren. For purposes of this subdivision, an aggrieved party may not obtain an order of protection against a child or grandchild under the age of 16; 4. Have a child in common; 5. Are current or former household members; 6. Are persons of the opposite sex who are in a dating relationship or have been in a dating relationship. For purposes of this subdivision, a dating relationship is one wherein the parties are romantically involved over time and on a continuous basis during the course of the relationship. A casual acquaintance or ordinary fraternization between persons in a business or social context is not a dating relationship. 	

<p>Domestic Violence Protective Orders (DVPO - 50B Orders) (NC)</p>	<p>another person by force and against the will of the other person, and does any of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uses, threatens to use, or displays a dangerous or deadly weapon or an article which the other person reasonably believes to be a dangerous or deadly weapon. 2. Inflicts serious personal injury upon the victim or another person. 3. The person commits the offense aided and abetted by one or more other persons. <p>G.S. 14-27.22 through G.S. 14-27.32 G.S. 14-27.33 § 14-27.33. Sexual battery. (a) A person is guilty of sexual battery if the person, for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, engages in sexual contact with another person:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By force and against the will of the other person; or 2. Who has a mental disability or who is mentally incapacitated or physically helpless, and the person performing the act knows or should reasonably know that the other person has a mental disability or is mentally incapacitated or physically helpless. <p>(b) Any person who commits the offense defined in this section is guilty of a Class A1 misdemeanor. (2003-252, s. 2; 2015-181, s. 15; 2018-47, s. 4(d).</p>		
<p>Civil No-Contact Orders ("50C orders") (NC)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-consensual sexual conduct • Stalking <p>NCGS § 50C-1(4), (6) & (7) § 50C-1. Definitions. The following definitions apply in this Chapter: (4) Sexual conduct. – Any intentional or knowing touching, fondling, or sexual penetration by a</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Victims may obtain this order against an abuser with whom they do not have intimate or familial relationship like an acquaintance, a co-worker, neighbor, or stranger. An employer can file on behalf of an abused employee.</p> <p>NCGS § 50C-1(8)</p>	<p>Civil No-Contact Orders: In North Carolina, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a no contact order if the trafficker committed non-consensual sexual conduct or stalking and</p>

<p>Civil No-Contact Orders ("50C orders") (NC)</p>	<p>person, either directly or through clothing, of the sexual organs, anus, or breast of another, whether an adult or a minor, for the purpose of sexual gratification or arousal. For purposes of this subdivision, the term shall include the transfer or transmission of semen.</p> <p>x x x</p> <p>(6) Stalking. – On more than one occasion, following or otherwise harassing, as defined in G.S. 14-277.3A(b)(2), another person without legal purpose with the intent to do any of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Place the person in reasonable fear either for the person's safety or the safety of the person's immediate family or close personal associates. b) Cause that person to suffer substantial emotional distress by placing that person in fear of death, bodily injury, or continued harassment and that in fact causes that person substantial emotional distress. <p>(7) Unlawful conduct. – The commission of one or more of the following acts by a person 16 years of age or older upon a person, but does not include acts of self-defense or defense of others:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Nonconsensual sexual conduct, including single incidences of nonconsensual sexual conduct. b) Stalking. 	<p>(8) Victim. – A person against whom an act of unlawful conduct has been committed by another person not involved in a personal relationship with the person as defined in G.S. 50B-1(b).</p> <p>See G.S. 50B-1(b)</p>	<p>there is no relationship requirement.</p>
<p>Civil No-Contact Orders for Victims of Registered Sex Offenders ("50D orders") (NC)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life-long order that aims to protect from an abuser who was convicted of a crime that requires registration on the registry of sex offenders. <p>NCGS § 50D-1(3)</p> <p>(3) Sex offense. –Any criminal offense that requires registration under Article 27A of Chapter 14 of the General Statutes.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No (abuser must be convicted and a registered sex offender)</p> <p>Victims may obtain this order against an abuser who was convicted of a sex offense that requires registration.</p> <p>NCGS § 50D-1(2), (4)</p> <p>(2) Respondent. –The person who committed the sex offense.</p> <p>(4) Victim. –The person against whom the sex offense was committed.</p>	<p>Civil No-Contact Orders for Victims of Registered Sex Offenders: In North Carolina, victims of labor or sex trafficking can get this no contact order against a trafficker who is in the registry of sex offenders or who have been convicted of a sex offense that requires registration.</p>

NORTH DAKOTA (ND)

Summary: There are three types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in North Dakota.

- Protection Orders
 - This order protects victims of domestic violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Sexual Assault Restraining Orders
 - This order protects victims of sexual assault and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Disorderly Conduct Restraining Orders (Harassment and Human Trafficking)
 - This order protects against disorderly conduct and the definition includes human trafficking, attempted human trafficking and harassment. There is no relationship requirement with the abuser.

In North Dakota, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the three types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a sexual assault restraining order. Since human trafficking is covered within the definition of disorderly conduct and there is no relationship requirement, this is the least restrictive option for victims of trafficking.

<p>Protection Orders (ND)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Violence <p>N.D. Code § 14-07.1-01(2)</p> <p>1. "Domestic violence" includes physical harm, bodily injury, sexual activity compelled by physical force, assault, or the infliction of fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, sexual activity compelled by physical force, or assault, not committed in self-defense, on the complaining family or household members.</p> <p>North Dakota's Domestic Violence Protection Orders Information: https://www.cawsnorthdakota.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/ND-DVPO-Brochure_ONLINE.pdf</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes Victims may be obtained against a family or household member who may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A spouse; • A parent; • A child; • Persons related by blood or marriage; • Persons presently residing or who have resided together in the past; • Persons who have a child in common; or • Any one with sufficient relationship to them. <p>N.D. Code § 14-07.1-01(4)</p> <p>1. "Family or household member" means a spouse, family member, former spouse, parent, child, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who are in a dating relationship, persons who are presently residing together or who have resided together in the past, persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they are or have been married or have lived together at any time, and, for the purpose of the issuance of a domestic violence protection order, any other person with a sufficient relationship to the abusing person as determined by the court under section 14-07.1-02.</p>	<p>Protection Orders: In North Dakota, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order if the trafficker committed domestic violence and met the relationship requirement.</p>
<p>Sexual Assault Restraining Orders (ND)</p>	<p>Offenses Covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual Assault (non-consensual sexual act or sexual contact) <p>N.D.C.C. § 12.1-31-01.2(1)(b)</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Any child or adult victim of sexual assault is eligible of the protection order against the offender.</p>	<p>Sexual Assault Restraining Orders: In North Dakota, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a restraining</p>

	<p>b. "Sexual assault" means any nonconsensual offense in chapter 12.1-20 for which sexual actor sexual contact, as defined in section 12.1-20-02, is an element.</p> <p>N.D.C.C. § 12.1-20-07(1) 1. A person who knowingly has sexual contact with another person, or who causes another person to have sexual contact with that person, is guilty of an offense if:</p> <p>a. That person knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the contact is offensive to the other person;</p> <p>b. That person knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the other person suffers from a mental disease or defect which renders that other person incapable of understanding the nature of that other person's conduct;</p> <p>c. That person or someone with that person's knowledge has substantially impaired the victim's power to appraise or control the victim's conduct, by administering or employing without the victim's knowledge intoxicants, a controlled substance as defined in chapter 19-03.1, or other means for the purpose of preventing resistance;</p> <p>d. The other person is in official custody or detained in a hospital, prison, or other institution and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over that other person;</p> <p>e. The other person is a minor, fifteen years of age or older, and the actor is the other person's parent, guardian, or is otherwise responsible for general supervision of the other person's welfare; or</p> <p>f. The other person is a minor, fifteen years of age or older, and the actor is an adult.</p>	<p>See: N.D.C.C. § 12.1-31-01.2(1)(b) and N.D.C.C. § 12.1-20-07(1)</p>	<p>order if the trafficker committed sexual assault and there is no relationship requirement.</p>
<p>Disorderly Conduct Restraining Orders (ND)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any disorderly conduct which includes harassment and human trafficking or attempted human trafficking. • <p>N.D.C.C. § 12.1-31.2-01(1) 1. "Disorderly conduct" means intrusive or unwanted acts, words, or gestures that are intended</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Any victim is eligible against any abuser. The abuser need not have any specific relationship with the victim who may be a neighbor, acquaintance, intimate partner or family member. N.D.C.C. § 12.1-31.2-01(2) 2. A person who is a victim of disorderly conduct or the parent or guardian of a minor who is a victim of disorderly conduct may</p>	<p>Disorderly Conduct Restraining Orders: In North Dakota, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get the disorderly conduct restraining order since human trafficking is included in the</p>

	to adversely affect the safety, security, or privacy of another person. For the purposes of this section, disorderly conduct includes human trafficking or attempted human trafficking as defined in this title. Disorderly conduct does not include constitutionally protected activity.	seek a disorderly conduct restraining order from any court of competent jurisdiction in the manner provided in this section. See N.D.C.C. § 12.1-31.2-01(5)	definition of disorderly conduct and there is no relationship requirement.
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS			
SUMMARY: There is one type of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in the Northern Mariana Islands. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Violence Protection Order <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order protects victims of domestic abuse and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser. <p>In the Northern Mariana Islands victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria which requires meeting the relationship requirement..</p>			
Domestic Violence Protection Order (CNMI)	<p>§ 1461. Definitions.</p> <p>(a) In this Act,</p> <p>(1) “Domestic violence” and “crime involving domestic violence” mean one or more of the following offenses or an offense under a law or ordinance of another jurisdiction having elements similar to these offenses, or an attempt to commit the offense, by a household member against another household member:</p> <p>(A) A crime against the person under Title 6, Division 1, Part 1;</p> <p>§ 1201. Assault.</p> <p>§ 1202. Assault and Battery.</p> <p>§ 1203. Aggravated Assault and Battery.</p> <p>§ 1204. Assault with a Dangerous Weapon.</p> <p>§ 1301 – 1306 sexual offenses</p> <p>§ 1411. Robbery.</p> <p>§ 1421. Kidnapping.</p> <p>§ 1422. False Arrest.</p> <p>§ 1431. Criminal Coercion.</p> <p>§ 1453. Senior Citizen Physical Abuse and/or Mental Cruelty</p> <p>§ 1461-1469 Domestic Violence</p> <p>§ 1471-1472. Stalking.</p> <p>§ 1501. Definitions.</p> <p>§ 1502. Involuntary Servitude.</p> <p>§ 1503. Human Trafficking for Involuntary Servitude.</p> <p>§ 1504. Sexual Servitude of a Minor.</p> <p>(B) Burglary under 6 CMC § 1801;</p> <p>(C) Criminal trespass under 6 CMC § 1804;</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>(2) “Household member” includes</p> <p>(A) Adults or minors who are current or former spouses;</p> <p>(B) Adults or minors who live together or who have lived together;</p> <p>(C) Adults or minors who are dating or who have dated;</p> <p>(D) Adults or minors who are engaged in or who have engaged in a sexual relationship;</p> <p>(E) Adults or minors who are related to each other up to the fourth degree of consanguinity, whether of the whole or half blood or by adoption, computed under the rules of civil law;</p> <p>(F) Adults or minors who are related or formerly related by marriage;</p> <p>(G) Persons who have a child of the relationship; and</p> <p>(H) Minor children of a person in a relationship that is described in (A) through (G) of this subsection.</p> <p>8 N. Mar. I. Code § 1911</p> <p>§ 1911. Eligible Petitioners for Order.</p> <p>(a) A person who is or who has been a victim of domestic or family violence may file a petition for an order in the Superior Court for protection against a family or household member who commits an act of domestic or family violence.</p> <p>(b) A parent, guardian, or other representative may file a petition for an order in the Superior Court for protection on behalf of a child against a family or household member who commits an act of domestic or family violence.</p>	Domestic Violence Protection Order: In the Northern Mariana Islands, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order if the trafficker committed domestic violence and met relationship requirement.

<p>Domestic Violence Protection Order (CNMI)</p>	<p>(D) Arson or reckless burning under 6 CMC § 1802; (E) Criminal mischief under 6 CMC § 1803; (F) Riot under 6 CMC § 3102; (G) Violating an order for protection under 6 CMC § 1464; (H) Disturbing the peace under 6 CMC § 3101; (I) Stalking in the first or second degree under 6 CMC §§ 1471-1472; (J) Interfering with a domestic violence report under 6 CMC § 1462; (K) Unlawful contact under 6 CMC § 1463. (L) Strangulation under 6 CMC § 1468. (3) “Physical injury” means any physical pain, or any impairment of physical condition; (4) “Victim” means a person against whom an offense has been perpetrated, (5) “Witness” means a person who contacted in connection with a criminal case because the person may have knowledge or information about the criminal case.</p> <p>§ 1466. Notification to Victims of Domestic Violence. (a) A law enforcement officer investigating a crime involving domestic violence shall orally and in writing inform the victim of the rights of victims of domestic violence and the services available to them. The notice must be in substantially the following form: If you are the victim of domestic violence and you believe that law enforcement protection is needed for your physical safety, you have the right to request that the officer assist in providing for your safety, including asking for an emergency order for protection.</p>		
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OHIO (OH)

Summary: There are two types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Ohio.

- Domestic Violence / Dating Violence Protection Orders
 - This order protects victims of domestic violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Stalking or Sexually Oriented Offense Protection Orders
 - This order protects victims of stalking and sexually oriented offenses and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.

In Ohio, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the two types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a stalking or sexually oriented offence CPO, and this covers sex trafficking.

<p>Domestic Violence / Dating Violence Protection Orders (OH)</p> <p>Domestic Violence / Dating Violence Protection Orders (OH)</p>	<p>Domestic/dating violence covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempting to cause or recklessly causing bodily injury, • Placing a person in fear of imminent serious physical harm by threat or force • Child abuse including mental injury that harm or threaten to harm the child’s health or welfare • Sexually oriented offense • The occurrence of one or more of the acts identified in divisions (A)(1)(a)(i) to (iv) of this section against a person with whom the respondent is or was in a dating relationship. <p>Ohio Rev. Code § 3113.31(A)(1) (A) As used in this section: (1) "Domestic violence" means any of the following: (a) The occurrence of one or more of the following acts against a family or household member: (i) Attempting to cause or recklessly causing bodily injury; (ii) Placing another person by the threat of force in fear of imminent serious physical harm or committing a violation of section 2903.211 (menacing by stalking) or 2911.211 (aggravated trespass) of the Revised Code; (iii) Committing any act with respect to a child that would result in the child being an abused child, as defined in section 2151.031 of the Revised Code; (iv) Committing a sexually oriented offense. Ohio Rev. Code § 2151.031(D) (D) Because of the acts of his parents, guardian, or custodian, suffers physical or mental injury that harms or threatens to harm the child's health or welfare.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Victims are eligible for protection orders against a family or household member or a person with whom they had or were having a dating relationship with a person who committed domestic or dating violence.</p> <p>Ohio Rev. Code § 3113.31(A)(3)(a), (b) (3) "Family or household member" means any of the following: (a) Any of the following who is residing with or has resided with the respondent: (i) A spouse, a person living as a spouse, or a former spouse of the respondent; (ii) A parent, a foster parent, or a child of the respondent, or another person related by consanguinity or affinity to the respondent; (iii) A parent or a child of a spouse, person living as a spouse, or former spouse of the respondent, or another person related by consanguinity or affinity to a spouse, person living as a spouse, or former spouse of the respondent. (b) The natural parent of any child of whom the respondent is the other natural parent or is the putative other natural parent. Ohio Rev. Code § 3113.31(A)(4), (8), and (9) (4) "Person living as a spouse" means a person who is living or has lived with the respondent in a common law marital relationship, who otherwise is cohabiting with the respondent, or who otherwise has cohabited with the respondent within five years prior to the date of the alleged occurrence of the act in question. (8) "Dating relationship" means a relationship between individuals who have, or have had, a relationship of a romantic or intimate nature. "Dating relationship" does not include a casual acquaintanceship or ordinary fraternization in a business or social context. (9) "Person with whom the respondent is or was in a dating relationship" means an adult who, at the time of the conduct in question, is in a dating relationship with the respondent who also is an adult or who, within the twelve months preceding the conduct in question, has had a dating relationship with the respondent who also is an adult.</p>	<p>Domestic Violence / Dating Violence Protection Orders: In Ohio, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order if the trafficker committed domestic/dating violence and met the relationship requirement.</p>
<p>Stalking or Sexually Oriented Offense Protection Orders (OH)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p>	<p>Stalking or Sexually Oriented Offense Protection Orders : In</p>

<p>Stalking or Sexually Oriented Offense Protection Orders (OH)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime of menacing by stalking or sexually oriented offense listed under 2907. <p>Ohio Rev. Code §2907 2907.02 Rape; evidence; marriage or cohabitation not defenses to rape charges 2907.04 Sexual battery</p> <p>2907.04 Unlawful sexual conduct with a minor 2907.05 Gross sexual imposition 2907.05 Sexual imposition</p> <p>2907.07 Importuning 2907.08 Voyeurism 2907.21 Compelling prostitution</p> <p>2907.22 Promoting prostitution 2907.32 Pandering obscenity 2907.321 Pandering obscenity involving a minor 2907.322 Pandering sexually oriented matter involving a minor 2907.323 Illegal use of a minor in nudity-oriented material or performance</p> <p>Ohio Rev. Code § 2950.01(A) As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly requires otherwise: (A) "Sexually oriented offense" means any of the following violations or offenses committed by a person, regardless of the person's age: (1) A violation of sections 2907.02 (rape) , 2907.03 (sexual battery) , 2907.05 (gross sexual imposition) , 2907.06 (sexual imposition) , 2907.07 (importuning), 2907.08 (voyeurism) , 2907.21(compelling prostitution), 2907.22 (promoting prostitution) , 2907.32 (pandering obscenity), 2907.321 (pandering obscenity involving a minor or impaired person), 2907.322, or 2907.323 (Illegal use of minor or impaired person in nudity-oriented material or performance) of the Revised Code; (2) A violation of section 2907.04 (Unlawful sexual conduct with minor</p>	<p>Victims of stalking or sexually oriented offense are eligible for these protection orders against the offender.</p> <p>Ohio Rev. Code § 2903.214(C)(1) (C) A person may seek relief under this section for the person, or any parent or adult household member may seek relief under this section on behalf of any other family or household member, by filing a petition with the court. The petition shall contain or state all of the following: (1) An allegation that the respondent is eighteen years of age or older and engaged in a violation of section 2903.211 (menacing by stalking) of the Revised Code against the person to be protected by the protection order or committed a sexually oriented offense against the person to be protected by the protection order, including a description of the nature and extent of the violation;</p>	<p>Ohio, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a PO if the trafficker committed stalking or sexually oriented offense and there is no relationship requirement. Additionally, Ohio Rev. Code § 2950.01(A) (11) (a) covers sex trafficking.</p>
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<p>Stalking or Sexually Oriented Offense Protection Orders (OH)</p>	<p>) of the Revised Code when the offender is less than four years older than the other person with whom the offender engaged in sexual conduct, the other person did not consent to the sexual conduct, and the offender previously has not been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of section 2907.02, 2907.03, or 2907.04 of the Revised Code or a violation of former section 2907.12 of the Revised Code;</p> <p>(3) A violation of section 2907.04 of the Revised Code when the offender is at least four years older than the other person with whom the offender engaged in sexual conduct or when the offender is less than four years older than the other person with whom the offender engaged in sexual conduct and the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of section 2907.02, 2907.03, or 2907.04 of the Revised Code or a violation of former section 2907.12 of the Revised Code;</p> <p>(4) A violation of section 2903.01, 2903.02, or 2903.11 of the Revised Code when the violation was committed with a sexual motivation;</p> <p>(5) A violation of division (A) of section 2903.04 of the Revised Code when the offender committed or attempted to commit the felony that is the basis of the violation with a sexual motivation;</p> <p>(6) A violation of division (A)(3) of section 2903.211 of the Revised Code;</p> <p>(7) A violation of division (A)(1), (2), (3), or (5) of section 2905.01 of the Revised Code when the offense is committed with a sexual motivation;</p> <p>(8) A violation of division (A)(4) of section 2905.01 of the Revised Code;</p> <p>(9) A violation of division (B) of section 2905.01 of the Revised Code when the victim of the offense is under eighteen years of age and the offender is not a parent of the victim of the offense;</p> <p>(10) A violation of division (B) of section 2903.03, of division (B) of section 2905.02, of division (B) of section 2905.03, of division (B) of</p>		
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<p>Stalking or Sexually Oriented Offense Protection Orders (OH)</p>	<p>section 2905.05, or of division (B)(5) of section 2919.22 of the Revised Code; (11) A violation of section 2905.32 of the Revised Code when either of the following applies: (a) The violation is a violation of division (A)(1) of that section and the offender knowingly recruited, lured, enticed, isolated, harbored, transported, provided, obtained, or maintained, or knowingly attempted to recruit, lure, entice, isolate, harbor, transport, provide, obtain, or maintain, another person knowing that the person would be compelled to engage in sexual activity for hire, engage in a performance that was obscene, sexually oriented, or nudity oriented, or be a model or participant in the production of material that was obscene, sexually oriented, or nudity oriented. (b) The violation is a violation of division (A)(2) of that section and the offender knowingly recruited, lured, enticed, isolated, harbored, transported, provided, obtained, or maintained, or knowingly attempted to recruit, lure, entice, isolate, harbor, transport, provide, obtain, or maintain a person who is less than eighteen years of age or is a person with a developmental disability whom the offender knows or has reasonable cause to believe is a person with a developmental disability for any purpose listed in divisions (A)(2)(a) to (c) of that section. (12) A violation of division (B)(4) of section 2907.09 of the Revised Code if the sentencing court classifies the offender as a tier I sex offender/child-victim offender relative to that offense pursuant to division (D) of that section; (13) A violation of any former law of this state, any existing or former municipal ordinance or law of another state or the United States, any existing or former law applicable in a military court or in an Indian tribal court, or any existing or former law of any nation other than the United States that is or was substantially equivalent to any offense listed in division (A)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), or (12) of this section;</p>		
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<p>Stalking or Sexually Oriented Offense Protection Orders (OH)</p>	<p>(14) Any attempt to commit, conspiracy to commit, or complicity in committing any offense listed in division (A)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), or (13) of this section.</p> <p>Ohio Rev. Code § 2903.11 2903.211 Menacing by stalking (A)(1) No person by engaging in a pattern of conduct shall knowingly cause another person to believe that the offender will cause physical harm to the other person or a family or household member of the other person or cause mental distress to the other person or a family or household member of the other person. In addition to any other basis for the other person’s belief that the offender will cause physical harm to the other person or the other person’s family or household member or mental distress to the other person or the other person’s family or household member, the other person’s belief or mental distress may be based on words or conduct of the offender that are directed at or identify a corporation, association, or other organization that employs the other person or to which the other person belongs.</p> <p>(2) No person, through the use of any form of written communication or any electronic method of remotely transferring information, including, but not limited to, any computer, computer network, computer program, computer system, or telecommunication device shall post a message or use any intentionally written or verbal graphic gesture with purpose to do either of the following: (a) Violate division (A)(1) of this section; (b) Urge or incite another to commit a violation of division (A)(1) of this section.</p> <p>(3) No person, with a sexual motivation, shall violate division (A)(1) or (2) of this section.</p>		
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OKLAHOMA (OK)

Summary: There are three types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Oklahoma.

- Domestic Violence Protection Orders
 - This order protects victims of domestic violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Stalking Protective Orders (Includes Harassment and Sexual Assault)
 - This order protects victims of stalking, harassment and rape and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Victim Protective Orders (Includes sexual assault and sex trafficking)

- This order protects victims of assault, sodomy, kidnapping, rape and sexual offense. Human trafficking (sex only) is covered under the definition of sexual offense. There is no relationship requirement with the abuser.

In Oklahoma, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the three types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a stalking protective order which protects against stalking, harassment and sexual assault and the victim protection order covers sex trafficking in the definition of sex offense. Labor trafficking victims will have to qualify for a CPO if they qualify based on domestic violence, sexual assault, harassment, stalking or another crime listed in one of these CPOs.

<p>Domestic Violence Protective Orders (OK)</p>	<p>Domestic abuse which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical harm or • Threat of physical harm <p>22 OK Stat § 22-60.2 (2020) A. A victim of domestic abuse, a victim of stalking, a victim of harassment, a victim of rape, any adult or emancipated minor household member on behalf of any other family or household member who is a minor or incompetent, or any minor age sixteen (16) or seventeen (17) years may seek relief under the provisions of the Protection from Domestic Abuse Act. 22 O.S. § 60.1(2) 2. “Domestic abuse” means any act of physical harm, or the threat of imminent physical harm which is committed by an adult, emancipated minor, or minor child thirteen (13) years of age or older against another adult, emancipated minor or minor child who is currently or was previously an intimate partner or family or household member;</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Victims may obtain the protection order against the offender when domestic abuse is committed by an adult, emancipated minor, or minor child 13 years of age against another adult, emancipated minor, or was previously an intimate partner or family or household member.</p> <p>22 O.S. § 60.1(1), (3) 1. “Dating relationship” means intimate association, primarily characterized by affectionate or sexual involvement. For purposes of this act, a casual acquaintance or ordinary fraternization between persons in a business or social context shall not constitute a dating relationship; 3. “Family or household members” means: a. parents, including grandparents, stepparents, adoptive parents and foster parents, b. children, including grandchildren, stepchildren, adopted children and foster children, and c. persons otherwise related by blood or marriage living in the same household; 6. “Intimate partner” means: a. current or former spouses, b. persons who are or were in a dating relationship, c. persons who are the biological parents of the same child, regardless of their marital status or whether they have lived together at any time, and d. persons who currently or formerly lived together in an intimate way, primarily characterized by affectionate or sexual involvement. A sexual relationship may be an indicator that a person is an intimate partner, but is never a necessary condition;</p>	<p>Domestic Violence Protective Orders: In Oklahoma, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order if the trafficker committed domestic violence and met the relationship requirement.</p>
<p>Domestic Violence Protective Orders (OK)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalking • Harassment • Rape <p>22 OK Stat § 22-60.2 (2020)</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Victims stalking, harassment, or rape are eligible against any offender regardless of relationship. 22 O.S. § 60.2(A)(1)</p>	<p>Stalking Protective Orders: In Oklahoma, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order if the trafficker committed stalking, harassment or rape and</p>

<p>Stalking Protective Orders (OK)</p>	<p>A. A victim of domestic abuse, a victim of stalking, a victim of harassment, a victim of rape, any adult or emancipated minor household member on behalf of any other family or household member who is a minor or incompetent, or any minor age sixteen (16) or seventeen (17) years may seek relief under the provisions of the Protection from Domestic Abuse Act. 22 O.S. § 60.1(5), (8), and (9) 5. “Harassment” means a knowing and willful course or pattern of conduct by a family or household member or an individual who is or has been involved in a dating relationship with the person, directed at a specific person which seriously alarms or annoys the person, and which serves no legitimate purpose. The course of conduct must be such as would cause a reasonable person to suffer substantial emotional distress, and must actually cause substantial distress to the person. “Harassment” shall include, but not be limited to, harassing or obscene telephone calls in violation of Section 1172 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes and fear of death or bodily injury;</p> <p>8. “Rape” means rape and rape by instrumentation in violation of Sections 1111 and 1111.1 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes;</p> <p>9. “Stalking” means the willful, malicious, and repeated following or harassment of a person by an adult, emancipated minor, or minor thirteen (13) years of age or older, in a manner that would cause a reasonable person to feel frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested and actually causes the person being followed or harassed to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed or molested. Stalking also means a course of conduct composed of a series of two or more separate acts over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose or unconsented contact with a person that is initiated or continued without the consent of the individual or in</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.</p>	<p>there is no relationship requirement.</p>
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	<p>disregard of the expressed desire of the individual that the contact be avoided or discontinued. Unconsented contact or course of conduct includes, but is not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. following or appearing within the sight of that individual, b. approaching or confronting that individual in a public place or on private property, c. appearing at the workplace or residence of that individual, d. entering onto or remaining on property owned, leased or occupied by that individual, e. contacting that individual by telephone, f. sending mail or electronic communications to that individual, or g. placing an object on, or delivering an object to, property owned, leased or occupied by that individual; <p>22 O.S. § 60.2(G)</p>		
<p>Victim Protective Orders (OK)</p> <p>Victim Protective Orders (OK)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assault and battery with a deadly weapon • Forcible Sodomy • Kidnapping • Rape • Sexual offenses <p>See: 22 O.S. § 40(1), 21 O.S. § 888(B), 22 O.S. § 40(2), 21 O.S. § 741, 22 O.S. § 40(3), 21 O.S. § 1111(A), and 22 O.S. § 40(6).</p> <p>A victim protection order for any victim of rape or forcible sodomy shall be substantially similar to a protective order in domestic abuse cases pursuant to Section 60 et seq. of this title. No peace officer shall discourage a victim of rape or forcible sodomy from pressing charges against any assailant of the victim.</p> <p>6. "Sex offense" means the following crimes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. sexual assault as provided in Section 681 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes, b. human trafficking for commercial sex as provided in Section 748 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes, c. sexual abuse or sexual exploitation by a caretaker as provided in Section 843.1 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes, 	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Victims of these crimes are eligible to get the protection order against the offender.</p> <p>22 O.S. § 40.2</p> <p>B. A member of the immediate family of a victim of first-degree murder may seek a victim protection order against the following persons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The person who was charged and subsequently convicted as the principal in the crime of murder in the first degree; or 2. The person who was charged and subsequently convicted of being an accessory to the crime of murder in the first degree. <p>A victim protection order for a member of the immediate family of a victim of first-degree murder shall be substantially similar to a protective order in domestic abuse cases pursuant to the Protection from Domestic Abuse Act.</p>	<p>Victim Protective Orders: In Oklahoma, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a victim protection order against the trafficker who committed sexual offenses. The definition of sexual offense includes human trafficking and there is no relationship requirement.</p>

Victim Protective Orders (OK)	<p>d. child sexual abuse or child sexual exploitation as provided in Section 843.5 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes,</p> <p>e. permitting sexual abuse of a child as provided in Section 852.1 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes,</p> <p>f. incest as provided in Section 885 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes,</p> <p>g. forcible sodomy as provided in Section 888 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes,</p> <p>h. child stealing for purposes of sexual abuse or sexual exploitation as provided in Section 891 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes,</p> <p>i. indecent exposure or solicitation of minors as provided in Section 1021 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes,</p> <p>j. procuring, producing, distributing or possessing child pornography as provided in Sections 1021.2 and 1024.2 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes,</p> <p>k. parental consent to child pornography as provided in Section 1021.3 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes,</p> <p>l. aggravated possession of child pornography as provided in Section 1040.12a of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes,</p> <p>m. distributing obscene material or child pornography as provided in Section 1040.13 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes,</p> <p>n. offering or soliciting sexual conduct with a child as provided in Section 1040.13a of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes,</p> <p>o. procuring a child for prostitution or other lewd acts as provided in Section 1087 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes,</p> <p>p. inducing a child to engage in prostitution as provided in Section 1088 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes, and</p> <p>q. lewd or indecent proposals or acts to a child or sexual battery as provided in Section 1123 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes.</p>		
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OREGON (OR)

Summary: There are six types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Oregon.

- Family Abuse Prevention Act Restraining Orders

- This order protects victims of domestic violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Children are only eligible for protection orders against their current or former: spouses, persons they cohabitated with, recent intimate partners, or person they share a child with. Child abuse is not otherwise covered.
- Stalking Protection Orders
 - This order protects victims of stalking and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Sexual Abuse Protective Orders
 - This order protects victims of sexual abuse and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Restraining Orders for the Elderly and Disabled
 - This order protects elderly and disabled victims of abuse and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Restraining Order When Child Abuse Alleged
 - This order protects victims of child abuse and there is no relationship requirement.
- Extreme Risk Protection Orders
 - This order protects from respondents who pose significant threat of injury with a deadly weapon and the request must be filed by a family or household member or by law enforcement.

In Oregon, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the six types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a stalking, sexual abuse, or child abuse CPO or restraining orders for the elderly and disabled making these the least restrictive option for victims of trafficking. High risk protection orders are available to human trafficking victims who meet the relationship requirement or have law enforcement involvement.

<p>Family Abuse Prevention Act Restraining Orders (OR)</p> <p>Family Abuse Prevention Act Restraining Orders (OR)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Domestic Abuse <p>O.R.S. § 107.705(1) (1) Abuse means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between family or household members: (a) Attempting to cause or intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causing bodily injury. (b) Intentionally, knowingly or recklessly placing another in fear of imminent bodily injury. (c) Causing another to engage in involuntary sexual relations by force or threat of force.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Family or household members</p> <p>O.R.S. § 107.705(4) (4) Family or household members means any of the following: (a) Spouses. (b) Former spouses. (c) Adult persons related by blood, marriage or adoption. (d) Persons who are cohabiting or who have cohabited with each other. (e) Persons who have been involved in a sexually intimate relationship with each other within two years immediately preceding the filing by one of them of a petition under ORS 107.710 (Petition to circuit court for relief). (f) Unmarried parents of a child.</p>	<p>Family Abuse Prevention Act Restraining Orders: In Oregon, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order if the trafficker committed domestic violence and met the relationship requirement.</p> <p>Children are only eligible for protection orders against their current or former -spouses, persons they cohabitated with, recent intimate partners, or person they share a child with. Child abuse not otherwise covered.</p>
<p>Stalking Protection Orders (OR)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stalking <p>O.R.S. §§ 163.732(1)(a)</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>May be availed of a victim against any person who commits the acts of stalking.</p>	<p>Stalking Protection Orders: In Oregon, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a</p>

<p>Stalking Protection Orders (OR)</p>	<p>(1)A person commits the crime of stalking if: (a)The person knowingly alarms or coerces another person or a member of that person’s immediate family or household by engaging in repeated and unwanted contact with the other person; (b)It is objectively reasonable for a person in the victim’s situation to have been alarmed or coerced by the contact; and (c)The repeated and unwanted contact causes the victim reasonable apprehension regarding the personal safety of the victim or a member of the victim’s immediate family or household. O.R.S. §§ 163.730(1), (2) As used in ORS 30.866 (Action for issuance or violation of stalking protective order) and 163.730 (Definitions for ORS 30.866 and 163.730 to 163.750) to 163.750 (Violating a court’s stalking protective order), unless the context requires otherwise: (1)Alarm means to cause apprehension or fear resulting from the perception of danger. (2)Coerce means to restrain, compel or dominate by force or threat. 3>Contact includes but is not limited to: (a)Coming into the visual or physical presence of the other person; (b)Following the other person; (c)Waiting outside the home, property, place of work or school of the other person or of a member of that person’s family or household; (d)Sending or making written or electronic communications in any form to the other person; (e)Speaking with the other person by any means; (f)Communicating with the other person through a third person; (g)Committing a crime against the other person; (h)Communicating with a third person who has some relationship to the other person with the intent of affecting the third person’s relationship with the other person; (i)Communicating with business entities with the intent of affecting some right or interest of the other person;</p>	<p>See: O.R.S. §§ 163.732(1)(a)</p>	<p>stalking protection order if the trafficker committed stalking and there is no relationship requirement.</p>
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	<p>(j) Damaging the other person's home, property, place of work or school;</p> <p>(k) Delivering directly or through a third person any object to the home, property, place of work or school of the other person; or</p> <p>(l) Service of process or other legal documents unless the other person is served as provided in ORCP 7 or 9.</p>		
Sexual Abuse Protective Orders (OR)	<p>Offenses covered: Sexual Abuse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual abuse is sexual contact with a person who either does not consent or is incapable of giving consent to a sexual act. • <p>ORS §§ 163.760(2) (2) Sexual abuse means sexual contact with: (a) A person who does not consent to the sexual contact; or (b) A person who is considered incapable of consenting to a sexual act under ORS 163.315 (Incapacity to consent), unless the sexual contact would be lawful under ORS 163.325 (Ignorance or mistake as a defense) or 163.345 (Age as a defense in certain cases). ORS §§ 163.305(2),(3),(5), and (6) As used in chapter 743, Oregon Laws 1971, unless the context requires otherwise: x x x (2) Mentally defective means that a person suffers from a qualifying mental disorder that renders the person incapable of appraising the nature of the conduct of the person. (3) Mentally incapacitated means that a person is rendered incapable of appraising or controlling the conduct of the person at the time of the alleged offense. x x x (5) Physically helpless means that a person is unconscious or for any other reason is physically unable to communicate unwillingness to an act. (6) Sexual contact means any touching of the sexual or other intimate parts of a person or</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Any victim may obtain an order against the abuser.</p> <p>ORS § 163.763(1) (1) A person who has been subjected to sexual abuse and who reasonably fears for the person's physical safety may petition the circuit court for a restraining order if: (a) The person and the respondent are not family or household members; (b) The respondent is at least 18 years of age; and (c) The respondent is not prohibited from contacting the person pursuant to a foreign restraining order as defined in ORS 24.190 (Foreign restraining orders), an order issued under ORS 30.866 (Action for issuance or violation of stalking protective order), 124.015 (Hearing upon request of respondent), 124.020 (Ex parte hearing), 163.738 (Effect of citation) or 419B.845 (Restraining order when child abuse alleged) or an order entered in a criminal action.</p> <p>(1) A person is considered incapable of consenting to a sexual act if the person is: (a) Under 18 years of age; (b) Mentally defective; (c) Mentally incapacitated; or (d) Physically helpless. (2) A lack of verbal or physical resistance does not, by itself, constitute consent but may be considered by the trier of fact along with all other relevant evidence.</p> <p>ORS § 163.763 (2)(b) (2)(a) A petition seeking relief under ORS 163.760 (Definitions for ORS 163.760 to 163.777) to 163.777 (Fees or undertaking may not be required) must be filed in the circuit court for the county in which the petitioner or the respondent resides. The petition may be filed, without the appointment of a guardian ad litem, by a person</p>	<p>Sexual Abuse Protective Orders: In Oregon, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a sexual abuse protection order if the trafficker committed sexual abuse and there is no relationship requirement.</p>
Sexual Abuse Protective Orders (OR)			

	<p>causing such person to touch the sexual or other intimate parts of the actor for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of either party.</p> <p>ORS §163.760(2)(b), (3) As used in ORS 163.760 (Definitions for ORS 163.760 to 163.777) to 163.777 (Fees or undertaking may not be required): x x x (2)Sexual abuse means sexual contact with: (a)A person who does not consent to the sexual contact; or (b)A person who is considered incapable of consenting to a sexual act under ORS 163.315 (Incapacity to consent), unless the sexual contact would be lawful under ORS 163.325 (Ignorance or mistake as a defense) or 163.345 (Age as a defense in certain cases). (3)Sexual contact has the meaning given that term in ORS 163.305 (Definitions).</p>	<p>who is at least 12 years of age or by a parent or lawful guardian of a person who is under 18 years of age. (b)The petition must allege that: (A)The petitioner reasonably fears for the petitioner’s physical safety with respect to the respondent; and (B)The respondent subjected the petitioner to sexual abuse.</p>	
<p>Restraining Orders for the Elderly and Disabled (OR)</p> <p>Restraining Orders for the Elderly and Disabled (OR)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abuse may constitute physical injury, neglect resulting in physical harm, abandonment, willful infliction of physical plain or injury, derogatory remarks, wrongful taking of money or property, causing the mailing to the elderly the sweepstakes promotion to evade payment, or sexual contact without consent. <p>O.R.S. § 124.005(1) (1) Abuse means one or more of the following: (a) Any physical injury caused by other than accidental means, or that appears to be at variance with the explanation given of the injury. (b) Neglect that leads to physical harm through withholding of services necessary to maintain health and well-being. (c) Abandonment, including desertion or willful forsaking of an elderly person or a person with a disability or the withdrawal or neglect of duties</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>The elderly or persons with disability who have been victims of abuse may obtain this order, by themselves or through their guardians/guardians ad litem.</p> <p>O.R.S. § 124.010(1)(a) and (c) (1)(a) Except as provided in subsection (8) of this section, an elderly person or a person with a disability who has been the victim of abuse within the preceding 180 days or a guardian or guardian ad litem of an elderly person or a person with a disability who has been the victim of abuse within the preceding 180 days may petition the circuit court for relief under ORS 124.005 (Definitions for ORS 124.005 to 124.040) to 124.040 (Short title), if the person is in immediate and present danger of further abuse from the abuser. x x x (c)A petitioner or guardian petitioner is not required to provide in the petition information regarding the relationship between the elderly person or person with a disability and the respondent.</p>	<p>Restraining Orders for the Elderly and Disabled: In Oregon elderly victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a CPO against a trafficker who committed the act of elder abuse as defined by the statute.</p>

<p>Restraining Orders for the Elderly and Disabled (OR)</p>	<p>and obligations owed an elderly person or a person with a disability by a caregiver or other person. (d) Willful infliction of physical pain or injury. (e) Use of derogatory or inappropriate names, phrases or profanity, ridicule, harassment, coercion, threats, cursing, intimidation or inappropriate sexual comments or conduct of such a nature as to threaten significant physical or emotional harm to the elderly person or person with a disability. (f) Causing any sweepstakes promotion to be mailed to an elderly person or a person with a disability who had received sweepstakes promotional material in the United States mail, spent more than \$500 in the preceding year on any sweepstakes promotions, or any combination of sweepstakes promotions from the same service, regardless of the identities of the originators of the sweepstakes promotion and who represented to the court that the person felt the need for the court's assistance to prevent the person from incurring further expense. (g) Wrongfully taking or appropriating money or property, or knowingly subjecting an elderly person or person with a disability to alarm by conveying a threat to wrongfully take or appropriate money or property, which threat reasonably would be expected to cause the elderly person or person with a disability to believe that the threat will be carried out. (h) Sexual contact with a nonconsenting elderly person or person with a disability or with an elderly person or person with a disability considered incapable of consenting to a sexual act as described in ORS 163.315 (Incapacity to consent). As used in this paragraph, sexual contact has the meaning given that term in ORS 163.305 (Definitions).</p>		
<p>Restraining Order When Child Abuse Alleged (OR)</p>	<p>ORS 419B.845 When a petition has been filed alleging that the child has been physically or sexually abused, the court may enter an order restraining the alleged perpetrator of the abuse from having contact with</p>	<p>Relationship requirement: No ORS 419B.809</p>	<p>Restraining Order When Child Abuse Alleged: In Oregon, child victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order if the trafficker committed</p>

	<p>the child or attempting to contact the child and requiring the alleged perpetrator to move from the household in which the child resides. The court may issue a restraining order only if the court finds that:</p> <p>(A) There is probable cause to believe the abuse occurred and that the person to be restrained committed the abuse; and</p> <p>(B) The order is in the best interest of the child.</p> <p>Upon finding that to do so would aid in protecting the victim of the alleged abuse, the court may enter, in addition to a restraining order described in paragraph (a) of this subsection, other appropriate orders including, but not limited to, orders that control contact between the alleged abuser and other children in the household.</p> <p>ORS 419B.005(a) and (b) Child Abuse definition</p> <p>“Abuse” means:</p> <p>(A) Any assault, as defined in ORS chapter 163, of a child and any physical injury to a child which has been caused by other than accidental means, including any injury which appears to be at variance with the explanation given of the injury.</p> <p>(B) Any mental injury to a child, which shall include only observable and substantial impairment of the child’s mental or psychological ability to function caused by cruelty to the child, with due regard to the culture of the child.</p> <p>(C) Rape of a child, which includes but is not limited to rape, sodomy, unlawful sexual penetration and incest, as those acts are described in ORS chapter 163.</p> <p>(D) Sexual abuse, as described in ORS chapter 163.</p> <p>(E) Sexual exploitation, including but not limited to:</p> <p>(i) Contributing to the sexual delinquency of a minor, as defined in ORS chapter 163, and any other conduct which allows, employs, authorizes,</p>	<p>Any person may file a petition in the juvenile court alleging that a child named therein is within the jurisdiction of the court under ORS 419B.100 (Jurisdiction).</p>	<p>physical or sexual abuse and there is no relationship requirement.</p>
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	<p>permits, induces or encourages a child to engage in the performing for people to observe or the photographing, filming, tape recording or other exhibition which, in whole or in part, depicts sexual conduct or contact, as defined in ORS 167.002 (Definitions for ORS 167.002 to 167.027) or described in ORS 163.665 (Definitions) and 163.670 (Using child in display of sexually explicit conduct), sexual abuse involving a child or rape of a child, but not including any conduct which is part of any investigation conducted pursuant to ORS 419B.020 (Duty of department or law enforcement agency receiving report) or which is designed to serve educational or other legitimate purposes; and</p> <p>(ii) Allowing, permitting, encouraging or hiring a child to engage in prostitution as described in ORS 167.007 (Prostitution) or a commercial sex act as defined in ORS 163.266 (Trafficking in persons), to purchase sex with a minor as described in ORS 163.413 (Purchasing sex with a minor) or to engage in commercial sexual solicitation as described in ORS 167.008 (Commercial sexual solicitation).</p> <p>(F) Negligent treatment or maltreatment of a child, including but not limited to the failure to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter or medical care that is likely to endanger the health or welfare of the child.</p> <p>(G) Threatened harm to a child, which means subjecting a child to a substantial risk of harm to the child's health or welfare.</p> <p>(H) Buying or selling a person under 18 years of age as described in ORS 163.537 (Buying or selling a person under 18 years of age).</p> <p>(I) Permitting a person under 18 years of age to enter or remain in or upon premises where methamphetamines are being manufactured.</p> <p>(J) Unlawful exposure to a controlled substance, as defined in ORS 475.005 (Definitions for ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.752 to 475.980), or to the unlawful manufacturing of a cannabinoid extract, as defined in ORS 475B.015, that subjects</p>		
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	<p>a child to a substantial risk of harm to the child’s health or safety.</p> <p>(b)“Abuse” does not include reasonable discipline unless the discipline results in one of the conditions described in paragraph (a) of this subsection.</p> <p>(2)“Child” means an unmarried person who:</p> <p>(a)Is under 18 years of age; or</p> <p>(b)Is under 21 years of age and residing in or receiving care or services at a child-caring agency as that term is defined in ORS 418.205 (Definitions for ORS 418.205 to 418.327, 418.330, 418.470, 418.475, 418.950 to 418.970 and 418.992 to 418.998).</p>		
Extreme Risk Protection Orders (OR)	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme risk caused by having custody or control, owning, purchasing, possessing or receiving, or attempting to purchase or receive, a deadly weapon. <p>O.R.S. § 166.527(1)</p> <p>(1)A law enforcement officer or a family or household member of a person may file a petition requesting that the court issue an extreme risk protection order enjoining the person from having in the person’s custody or control, owning, purchasing, possessing or receiving, or attempting to purchase or receive, a deadly weapon.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Any law enforcement officer or family or household member may obtain this order.</p> <p>O.R.S. § 166.527(1)</p> <p>(1)A law enforcement officer or a family or household member of a person may file a petition requesting that the court issue an extreme risk protection order enjoining the person from having in the person’s custody or control, owning, purchasing, possessing or receiving, or attempting to purchase or receive, a deadly weapon.</p>	<p>Extreme Risk Protection Orders: In Oregon, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get an extreme risk protection order against the trafficker if the trafficker poses significant risk of harm due to possession of a deadly weapon. Only certain people authorized by the law can file for this order.</p>
PENNSYLVANIA (PA)			
<p>Summary: There are two types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Pennsylvania.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection from Abuse Orders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order protects victims of domestic violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser. • Protection from Sexual Violence or Intimidation Orders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This order protects victims of sexual violence or intimidation and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser. <p>In Pennsylvania, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the two types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a sexual violence or intimidation order making it the least restrictive options for victims of trafficking.</p>			
Protection from Abuse Orders (PA)	<p>Abuse, which is defined as the occurrence of one of the following acts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempting to cause or causing bodily injury or serious bodily injury, rape, involuntary deviate sexual intercourse, sexual assault, statutory sexual assault, 	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Victims who are adults or emancipated minor are eligible for this order for abuse committed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their spouse or ex-spouse • A person who lives or lived with them as a spouse 	<p>Protection from Abuse Orders: In Pennsylvania, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order if the trafficker committed domestic</p>

<p>Protection from Abuse Orders (PA)</p>	<p>aggravated indecent assault, indecent assault, or incest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placing another in reasonable fear of imminent serious bodily injury • False imprisonment • Physical or sexual abuse of a child • Engaging in a course of conduct or repeatedly committing acts toward another person, under circumstances which place the person in a reasonable fear of bodily injury. <p>23 Pa.C.S.A. § 6102(a) (a) General rule. --The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise: "Abuse." The occurrence of one or more of the following acts between family or household members, sexual or intimate partners or persons who share biological parenthood: (1) Attempting to cause or intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causing bodily injury, serious bodily injury, rape, involuntary deviate sexual intercourse, sexual assault, statutory sexual assault, aggravated indecent assault, indecent assault or incest with or without a deadly weapon. (2) Placing another in reasonable fear of imminent serious bodily injury. (3) The infliction of false imprisonment pursuant to 18 Pa.C.S. § 2903 (relating to false imprisonment). (4) Physically or sexually abusing minor children, including such terms as defined in Chapter 63 (relating to child protective services). (5) Knowingly engaging in a course of conduct or repeatedly committing acts toward another person, including following the person, without proper authority, under circumstances which place the person in reasonable fear of bodily injury. The definition of this paragraph applies only to proceedings commenced under this title and is inapplicable to any criminal prosecutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their brother or sister • Their parent or child • Another person related to them by consanguinity or affinity • Their current or former sexual or intimate partner • Someone with whom they share biological parenthood <p>See: 23 Pa.C.S.A. § 6102(a) "Family or household members." Spouses or persons who have been spouses, persons living as spouses or who lived as spouses, parents and children, other persons related by consanguinity or affinity, current or former sexual or intimate partners or persons who share biological parenthood.</p> <p>"Victim." A person who is physically or sexually abused by a family or household member. For purposes of section 6116 (relating to confidentiality), a victim is a person against whom abuse is committed who consults a domestic violence counselor or advocate for the purpose of securing advice, counseling or assistance. The term shall also include persons who have a significant relationship with the victim and who seek advice, counseling or assistance from a domestic violence counselor or advocate regarding abuse of the victim.</p>	<p>violence and met the relationship requirement.</p>
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	commenced under Title 18 (relating to crimes and offenses).		
Protection from Sexual Violence or Intimidation Orders (PA)	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <p>Sexual violence, which includes any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual offenses • Endangering the welfare of children if the offense involved the sexual contact with children • Corruption of minors • Sexual abuse of children • Unlawful contact with a minor • Sexual exploitation of children • Intimidation, which includes harassment or stalking. <p>42 Pa.C.S. § 62A03 “Intimidation.” Conduct constituting a crime under either of the following provisions between persons who are not family or household members: 18 Pa.C.S. § 2709(a)(4), (5), (6) or (7) (relating to harassment) where the conduct is committed by a person 18 years of age or older against a person under 18 years of age. 18 Pa.C.S. § 2709.1 (relating to stalking) where the conduct is committed by a person 18 years of age or older against a person under 18 years of age. “Sexual violence.” Conduct constituting a crime under any of the following provisions between persons who are not family or household members: 18 Pa.C.S. Ch. 31 (relating to sexual offenses), except 18 Pa.C.S. §§ 3129 (relating to sexual intercourse with animal) and 3130 (relating to conduct relating to sex offenders). 18 Pa.C.S. § 4304 (relating to endangering welfare of children) if the offense involved sexual contact with the victim. 18 Pa.C.S. § 6301(a)(1)(ii) (relating to corruption of minors).</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Victims are eligible to get this order, even without filing the necessary complaint, against a respondent who are not family or household members.</p> <p>See: 42 Pa.C.S. § 62A03</p>	<p>Protection from Sexual Violence or Intimidation Orders: In Pennsylvania, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a sexual violence or intimidation protection order if the trafficker committed sexual violence or intimidation and there is no relationship requirement.</p>
Protection from Sexual Violence or Intimidation Orders (PA)			

	<p>18 Pa.C.S. § 6312(b) (relating to sexual abuse of children).</p> <p>18 Pa.C.S. § 6318 (relating to unlawful contact with minor).</p> <p>18 Pa.C.S. § 6320 (relating to sexual exploitation of children).</p>		
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PUERTO RICO

SUMMARY: There are five types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Puerto Rico.

- Domestic Violence Protection Order
 - This order protects victims of domestic violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Sexual Violence Protection Order
 - This order protects victims of sexual abuse and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Protection from Stalking Orders
 - This order protects victims of stalking and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Order of Protection for the Welfare and Protection of Children
 - This order protects child victims of abuse or neglect, and this includes human trafficking. There is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Orders of Protection for the Elderly
 - This order protects elder victims of abuse and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.

In Puerto Rico victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the five types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a CPO for sexual violence, stalking, abuse or neglect of a child or elder abuse these would be the least restrictive option for victims of trafficking. Additionally, a child victim of human trafficking can get a CPO since human trafficking is covered within the definition of abuse of a child.

<p>Domestic Violence Protection Order (PR)</p> <p>Domestic Violence Protection Order (PR)</p>	<p>Domestic Violence</p> <p>Repeated uses of physical force, psychological violence, intimidation, financial abuse or harassment to cause physical harm to yourself, your property, or another person to cause you severe emotional harm.</p> <p>8 L.P.R.A § 602</p> <p>(h) Order for protection — Shall mean every order issued in writing under the seal of the court, which dictates the measures addressed to an abusing party to abstain from committing or performing certain acts or conduct which constitute domestic abuse.</p> <p>(p) Domestic abuse — Shall mean a constant pattern of conduct involving physical force or psychological violence, intimidation or persecution against a person by his/her spouse, former spouse, a person with whom he/she cohabits or has cohabited, with whom he/she has or has had a consensual relationship, or a person with whom he/she shares a child in common,</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a spouse or ex-spouse; a person with whom s/he lives or lived; a person with whom s/he has or had a consensual relationship; or a person with whom s/he had a child. <p>8 L.P.R.A § 621</p> <p>Any person who has been the victim of domestic abuse or conduct which constitutes said offense as classified in this chapter or in the Penal Code of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or in any other special law, within the context of an intimate relationship, as defined in § 602(m) of this title, may resort to the court and request a restraining order motu proprio, through legal counsel, or through a law enforcement officer without the need of having made previous reports or complaints.</p> <p>8 L.P.R.A § 602</p>	<p>Domestic Violence Protection Order: In Puerto Rico victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a domestic violence protection order if the trafficker committed domestic violence and met relationship requirement.</p>
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	<p>regardless of the sex, civil status, sexual orientation, gender identity, or the immigrant status of the persons involved in the relationship, to physically harm to them, their property, or another person, or to cause him/her serious emotional harm.</p> <p>(q) Psychological abuse.— Shall mean a constant pattern of conduct performed to the dishonor, discredit or scorn of personal worth, unreasonable limitation to access and handling of common property, blackmail, constant vigilance, isolation, deprivation of access to adequate food or rest, threats of deprivation of custody of sons or daughters, or destruction of objects held in esteem by the person, except those that privately belong to the offender</p>	<p>(m) Intimate relationship — Shall mean the relationship between spouses, former spouses, persons who are cohabiting or have cohabited, persons who have or have had a consensual relationship, and persons who share a child in common, regardless of the sex, civil status, sexual orientation, gender identity, or the immigrant status of the persons involved in the relationship.</p>	
Sexual Violence Protection Order (PR)	<p>Sexual Violence includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual assault • Lewd acts • Sexual harassment, and • Incest <p>8 L.P.R.A § 1281 Any person who has been the victim of sexual assault, lewd acts, sexual harassment, or incest, as defined in secs. 5001 et seq. of Title 33, known as the "Penal Code of Puerto Rico of 2012", may file by himself, through his legal representative, the Public Prosecutor's Office or by a law enforcement officer, a petition in court requesting a protection order, against the person who carried out, provoked or assisted in the carrying out of any of the aforementioned crimes, without the need for the prior presentation of a complaint or accusation.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Any victim of sexual violence can file for this order.</p>	Sexual Violence Protection Order: In Puerto Rico victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a sexual violence protection order if the trafficker committed sexual violence and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
Sexual Violence Protection Order (PR)			
Protection from Stalking Orders (PR)	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalking <p>Stalking is a “course of conduct” (two or more incidents) that involves surveillance over a specific person for the purpose of intimidating the person or his/her family members. It could include behaviors such as the following: sending unwanted written or verbal communications to a specific</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>A victim of staking can file a protection order on their own or through a legal representative or law enforcement officer.</p> <p>33 L.P.R.A. § 4015(a)</p> <p>(a) Any person who has been a victim of stalking, or conduct that constitutes the crime, as typified in §§ 4013—4026 of this title,</p>	Protection from Stalking Orders: In Puerto Rico victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a stalking protection order if the trafficker committed stalking and there is no relationship

	<p>person; threatening a specific person verbally, in writing, or in an implied way; committing acts of vandalism against a specific person; repetitive acts of harassment through words, gestures, or actions made with the intention of intimidating, threatening, or following the victim and/or members of her/his family.</p> <p>33 L.P.R.A. § 4013(a),(b) (a) Stalking. — Means a pattern of behavior of vigilance, over a person; unwanted verbal or written communications are sent repeatedly to a specific person; written, verbal or implicit threats are made against a specific person; repeated acts of vandalism are directed to a specific person; repeated harassment through words, gestures or actions intended to intimidate, threaten or pursue the victim or members of his/her family. (b) Persistent behavior pattern. — Means to make in [sic] two (2) or more occasions acts that show the intentional purpose of intimidating a specific person or his/her family members.</p>	<p>part of the Penal Code of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or in any other special act, may file a petition per se, through his/her legal counsel or by a police agent to the court requesting a restraining order, without the need of a prior filing of an accusation or charge.</p>	<p>requirement with the abuser.</p>
<p>Order of Protection for the Welfare and Protection of Children (PR)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abuse or Neglect of a Child <p>Abuse is when a parent or guardian does something, or fails to do something, that intentionally harms a child or puts a child at risk of mental, physical, or emotional harm, including sexual abuse or human trafficking. The following are also considered abuse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obscene behavior or using a child to behave in an obscene manner; • allowing another person to harm or endanger the physical, mental, or emotional health of a child; • voluntarily abandoning a child; • when a parent or guardian exploits the child or allows another person to do so by forcing or allowing the child to perform any act, including but not limited to, using the child to perform an obscene act 	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>8 L.P.R.A. § 1181</p> <p>Any of the following people can file for this order of protection on behalf of a minor against someone who is abusing/neglecting a child or when the child is in immediate risk of being abused: the child’s parent; the school principal; a teacher; a school social worker; a police officer; an advocate of Children’s Affairs or an advocate of Family Matters; any prosecutor or officer authorized by the Department of Family Services; and/or any family member or person who is responsible for the minor child.</p>	<p>Order of Protection for the Welfare and Protection of Children: In Puerto Rico child victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order if the trafficker committed abuse or neglect of a child and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser. Human trafficking is covered in the definition of abuse.</p>

	<p>in order to make money or receive some other benefit;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • doing an act that if it were criminally prosecuted would be a crime against the child’s physical, mental, emotional health and integrity, including sexual abuse of the child or human trafficking; and • committing domestic violence in front of a child. <p>8 L.P.R.A. § 1101(w)</p>		
<p>Orders of Protection for the Elderly (PR)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <p>This section defines abuse of the elderly for the purposes of getting an order of protection. Abuse is when an elderly person has been a victim of physical, mental or psychological abuse, harassment, coercion, intimidation, emotional abuse, or any other crime.</p> <p>8 L.P.R.A. § 1519 8 L.P.R.A. § 1513</p> <p>8 L.P.R.A. § 346 (a)</p> <p>Any elderly person who has been the victim of abuse or of conduct which constitutes a crime as typified in the Penal Code of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or in any other special law, may pro se, or through a legal representative, law enforcement officer, guardian or public official or any private person interested in the welfare of the elderly person, file a petition before the court and request a restraining order, without first having to file a complaint or an accusation. After the court has determined that there are sufficient grounds to believe that the petitioner has been the victim of physical, mental or psychological abuse, harassment, coercion, intimidation or any other crime, it may issue a restraining order.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>A person who is 60 years or older may file this for this type of protection order against his/her abuser.</p>	<p>Orders of Protection for the Elderly: In Puerto Rico elderly victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order if the trafficker committed abuse and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.</p>
<p>Orders of Protection for the Elderly (PR)</p>			

RHODE ISLAND (RI)

Summary: There are four types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Rhode Island.

- Domestic Violence Restraining or Protective Orders
 - This order protects victims of domestic violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser, except if the victim is a child, in which case there is no relationship requirement.
- Sexual Assault Protective Orders (Includes stalking)
 - This order protects victims of sexual assault and stalking and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Workplace Violence Restraining Orders
 - This order protects victims from abuse at their workplace and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser. The petition for this protection order must be filed by the employer.
- Extreme Risk Protection Orders
 - This order is used to restrict a respondent’s access to guns. Petitions for extreme risk protection orders must be filed by law enforcement.

In Rhode Island, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the four types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a sexual assault CPO, workplace violence restraining order and a domestic violence protection order if the victim is a child these would be the least restrictive option for victims of trafficking. High risk protection orders are available to human trafficking victims who when law enforcement files the petition. Workplace protection orders filed by employers may assist some victims of human trafficking.

<p>Domestic Violence Restraining or Protective Orders (Family and District Courts) (RI)</p>	<p>Domestic Abuse includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • causing or attempting to cause physical harm • placing one in fear of immediate serious physical harm • causing to have sexual relations against one’s will by force, threat of force, or duress • stalking • cyberstalking • sexual exploitation of a minor by any person, regardless of relationship (Family Court only) 	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes, except if the victim is a child, then no relationship requirement.</p>	<p>In Rhode Island, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker committed domestic abuse and met the relationship requirement.</p>
<p>Domestic Violence Restraining or Protective Orders (Family and District Courts) (RI)</p>	<p>For District Court:</p> <p>RI Gen. Laws §§ 8-8.1-1(5) (5) "Domestic abuse" means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between cohabitants or against the minor child of a cohabitant, or the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between persons who are or have been in a substantive dating or engagement relationship within the past one year or against a minor child in the custody of the plaintiff; "domestic abuse" shall</p>	<p>For Family Court: Victims may obtain this order against:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a spouse or former spouse; • a parent or step-parent; • a child or step-child • a present or former family member; • someone related to them by blood or marriage; • someone with whom they have a child in common; • someone they have dated seriously or been engaged to within the past one year if at least one of them is a minor; • minor child is the victim and the abuser is not related to their child by blood or marriage; • domestic abuse committed them or minor children by dating partners; • anyone, regardless of the relationship, has sexually exploited a minor child (minor qualifies for this order.) 	<p>A child-victim who was sexually exploited by anyone is qualified for such order. For District Court: Victims may obtain this order if their minor child has been the victim of an act of abuse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • their child is a victim and the they are cohabiting with the respondent (not related by blood or marriage and do not have

<p>Domestic Violence Restraining or Protective Orders (Family and District Courts) (RI)</p>	<p>be determined by the court's consideration of the following factors:</p> <p>(iv) Attempting to cause or causing physical harm;</p> <p>(v) Placing another in fear of imminent serious physical harm;</p> <p>(vi) Causing another to engage involuntarily in sexual relations by force, threat of force, or duress; or</p> <p>(vii) Stalking or cyberstalking.</p> <p>RI Gen. Laws §§ 8-8.1-1(4) (3) "Cyberstalking" means transmitting any communication by computer to any person or causing any person to be contacted for the sole purpose of harassing that person or his or her family.</p> <p>RI Gen. Laws §§ 8-8.1-1(6) (6) "Harassing" means following a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person with the intent to seriously alarm, annoy, or bother the person, and which serves no legitimate purpose. The course of conduct must be such as would cause a reasonable person to suffer substantial emotional distress, or be in fear of bodily injury.</p> <p>RI Gen. Laws §§ 8-8.1-1(8) (8) "Stalking" means harassing another person or willfully, maliciously and repeatedly following another person with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear of bodily injury. For Family Court:</p> <p>RI Gen. Laws §§ 15-15-1(3), (4), and (9) (3) "Cyberstalking" means transmitting any communication by computer to any person or causing any person to be contacted for the sole purpose of harassing that person or his or her family. (4) "Domestic abuse" means: The occurrence of one or more of the following acts between present or former family members,</p>	<p>a child together; or both adults who lived together at some point within the past three years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the victims and their child in their custody is a victim and the abuser is someone they or they have been danger in serious dating or engagement relationship with the past year if they were both adults; <p>For Family Court:</p> <p>See: RI Gen. Laws § 15-15-1(4), RI Gen. Laws § 15-15-1(6), (7), (10) (6) "Parents" mean persons who together are the legal parents of one or more children, regardless of their marital status or whether they have lived together at any time. (7) "Present or former family member" means the spouse, former spouse, minor children, stepchildren, a plaintiff parent's minor child(ren) to which the defendant is not a blood relative or relative by marriage, minor children of substantive dating partners, or persons who are related by blood or marriage. (10) "Substantive dating" or "engagement relationship" means a significant and personal/intimate relationship that shall be adjudged by the court's consideration of the following factors: (i) The length of time of the relationship; (ii) The type of relationship; and (iii) The frequency of interaction between the parties.</p> <p>RI Gen. Laws §§ 15-15-1(3), (4), and (9) 15-15-3. Protective orders--Penalty--Jurisdiction (a) A person, or a parent, custodian, or legal guardian on behalf of a minor child or the director of the department of children, youth and families ("DCYF") or its designee for a child in the custody of DCYF, pursuant to §§ 40-11-7 and 40-11-7.1, suffering from domestic abuse or sexual exploitation as defined in § 15-15-1, may file a complaint in the family court requesting any order that will protect and support her or him from abuse or sexual exploitation</p> <p>For District Court:</p> <p>RI Gen. Laws § 8-8.1-1(1), (3), (5) The following words as used in this chapter shall have the following meanings: (1) "Cohabitants" means emancipated minors or persons eighteen (18) years of age or older, not related by blood or marriage, who together are not the legal parents of one or more children, and who</p>	
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<p>Domestic Violence Restraining or Protective Orders (Family and District Courts) (RI)</p>	<p>parents, stepparents, a plaintiff parent's minor child(ren) to which the defendant is not a blood relative or relative by marriage, or persons who are or have been in a substantive dating or engagement relationship within the past one year in which at least one of the persons is a minor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Attempting to cause or causing physical harm; (ii) Placing another in fear of imminent serious physical harm; (iii) Causing another to engage involuntarily in sexual relations by force, threat of force, or duress; or (iv) Stalking or cyberstalking. <p>(9) "Stalking" means harassing another person or willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly following another person with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear of bodily injury.</p> <p>RI Gen Laws § 15-15-1(3), (4), (5), and (8)(i)</p> <p>(3) "Cyberstalking" means transmitting any communication by computer to any person or causing any person to be contacted for the sole purpose of harassing that person or his or her family.</p> <p>(4) "Domestic abuse" means:</p> <p>The occurrence of one or more of the following acts between present or former family members, parents, stepparents, a plaintiff parent's minor child(ren) to which the defendant is not a blood relative or relative by marriage, or persons who are or have been in a substantive dating or engagement relationship within the past one year in which at least one of the persons is a minor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Attempting to cause or causing physical harm; (ii) Placing another in fear of imminent serious physical harm; (iii) Causing another to engage involuntarily in sexual relations by force, threat of force, or duress; or (iv) Stalking or cyberstalking. <p>(5) "Harassing" means following a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person with the intent to seriously alarm, annoy, or bother the person, and which serves no legitimate</p>	<p>have resided together within the preceding three (3) years or who are residing in the same living quarters.</p> <p>(3) "Courts" means the district court.</p> <p>(5) "Domestic abuse" means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between cohabitants or against the minor child of a cohabitant, or the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between persons who are or have been in a substantive dating or engagement relationship within the past one year or against a minor child in the custody of the plaintiff; "domestic abuse" shall be determined by the court's consideration of the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The length of time of the relationship; (ii) The type of the relationship; (iii) The frequency of the interaction between the parties; (iv) Attempting to cause or causing physical harm; (v) Placing another in fear of imminent serious physical harm; (vi) Causing another to engage involuntarily in sexual relations by force, threat of force, or duress; or (vii) Stalking or cyberstalking. 	
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<p>Domestic Violence Restraining or Protective Orders (Family and District Courts) (RI)</p>	<p>purpose. The course of conduct must be such as would cause a reasonable person to suffer substantial emotional distress, or be in fear of bodily injury.</p> <p>(8) “Sexual exploitation” means the occurrence of any of the following acts by any person who knowingly or willfully encourages, aids, or coerces any child under the age of eighteen (18) years:</p> <p>(i) Recruiting, employing, enticing, soliciting, isolating, harboring, transporting, providing, persuading, obtaining, or maintaining, or so attempts, any minor for the purposes of commercial sex acts or sexually explicit performances; or selling or purchasing a minor for the purposes of commercial sex acts.</p> <p>(A) “Commercial sex act” means any sex act or sexually explicit performance on account of which anything of value is given, promised to, or received, directly or indirectly, by any person.</p> <p>(B) “Sexually-explicit performance” means an act or show, intended to arouse, satisfy the sexual desires of, or appeal to the prurient interests of patrons or viewers, whether public or private, live, photographed, recorded, or videotaped.</p> <p>(9) “Stalking” means harassing another person or willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly following another person with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear of bodily injury.</p>		
<p>Sexual Assault Protective Orders (RI)</p>	<p>Offenses covered</p> <p>Sexual Assault includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sexual assault (first, second, or third degree), • child molestation (1st or 2nd degree), or • stalking <p>RI Gen. Laws § 11-37.2-2(a) § 11-37.2-2 Protective orders – Penalty – Jurisdiction. – (a) A person who is a victim of sexual assault as defined in § 11-37-1, 11-37-2, 11-37-4, 11-37-6, 11-37-8.1, 11-37-8.3 or 11-59-2, may file a complaint in the district court requesting any order which will protect him or her from the future abuse,</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Victims of sexual assault may obtain this order against the abuser. See: RI Gen. Laws § 11-37.2-2(a)</p>	<p>Sexual Assault Protective Orders: In Rhode Island, victims of sexual assault can get a protection order if the trafficker committed sexual assault and there is no relationship requirement.</p>

<p>Sexual Assault Protective Orders (RI)</p>	<p>RI Gen. Laws § § 11-37-1, 11-37-2, 11-37-4, 11-37-6, 11-37-8.1, 11-37-8.3 or 11-59-2 § 11-37-2. First degree sexual assault.</p> <p>A person is guilty of first degree sexual assault if he or she engages in sexual penetration with another person, and if any of the following circumstances exist:</p> <p>(1) The accused, not being the spouse, knows or has reason to know that the victim is mentally incapacitated, mentally disabled, or physically helpless.</p> <p>(2) The accused uses force or coercion.</p> <p>(3) The accused, through concealment or by the element of surprise, is able to overcome the victim.</p> <p>(4) The accused engages in the medical treatment or examination of the victim for the purpose of sexual arousal, gratification, or stimulation.</p> <p>§ 11-37-4. Second degree sexual assault.</p> <p>A person is guilty of a second-degree sexual assault if he or she engages in sexual contact with another person and if any of the following circumstances exist:</p> <p>(1) The accused knows or has reason to know that the victim is mentally incapacitated, mentally disabled, or physically helpless.</p> <p>(2) The accused uses force, element of surprise, or coercion.</p> <p>(3) The accused engages in the medical treatment or examination of the victim for the purpose of sexual arousal, gratification, or stimulation.</p> <p>§ 11-37-6. Third degree sexual assault.</p> <p>A person is guilty of third degree sexual assault if he or she is over the age of eighteen (18) years and engaged in sexual penetration with another person over the age of fourteen (14) years and under the age of consent, sixteen (16) years of age.</p> <p>§ 11-37-8.1. First degree child molestation sexual assault.</p> <p>A person is guilty of first degree child molestation</p>		
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	<p>sexual assault if he or she engages in sexual penetration with a person fourteen (14) years of age or under. § 11-37-8.3. Second degree child molestation sexual assault.</p> <p>A person is guilty of a second degree child molestation sexual assault if he or she engages in sexual contact with another person fourteen (14) years of age or under. § 11-59-2 Stalking prohibited. – (a) Any person who: (1) harasses another person; or (2) willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows another person with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear of bodily injury, is guilty of the crime of stalking.</p>		
<p>Workplace Violence Restraining Orders (RI)</p> <p>Workplace Violence Restraining Orders (RI)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlawful violence • Threat of violence which could be reasonably construed as a threat which may be carried out at the worksite • Stalking or harassment at the worksite <p>RI Gen. Laws § 28-52-2(a) § 28-52-2 Workplace violence protection. – (a) If an employer, or an employer's employee(s) or invitee(s) have: (1) suffered unlawful violence by an individual; or (2) received a threat of violence by an individual which can reasonably be construed as a threat which may be carried out at the worksite; or (3) been stalked or harassed at the worksite; the employer may (in addition to, or instead of, filing criminal charges against the individual) seek a temporary restraining order, a preliminary injunction, and an injunction pursuant to Rule 65 of the Superior Court Rules of Civil Procedure, prohibiting further unlawful acts by that individual at the worksite, which shall include any place at which work is being performed on behalf of the employer.</p>	<p>Relations Requirement: No</p> <p>Employers could obtain this order on behalf of victims who could be employees or the employers themselves against the abuser who perpetrated the violence, threat, stalking or harassment.</p> <p>See: RI Gen. Laws § 28-52-2(a)</p>	<p>Workplace Violence Restraining Orders: In Rhode Island, victims of sex or labor trafficking can seek the help of an employer to get a workplace violence restraining order if a trafficker commits workplace violence.</p>
<p>Extreme Risk Protection Orders (RI)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant danger of causing imminent personal injury to self or others by having 	<p>Relations Requirement: Yes</p>	<p>Extreme Risk Protection Orders: In Rhode Island, victims of sex or labor</p>

<p>Extreme Risk Protection Orders (RI)</p>	<p>in his or her custody or control, or by purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm, or attempting to purchase or receive a firearm a firearm while the order is in effect.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p>8 R.I. Gen. Laws § 8-8.3-3(b) § 8-8.3-3. Contents of petition. (b) A petitioner may file a petition with the court requesting an extreme risk protection order that shall enjoin the respondent from having in his or her possession, custody, or control any firearms and shall further enjoin the respondent from purchasing, receiving, or attempting to purchase or receive, any firearms while the order is in effect. The petitioner shall concurrently file a sworn affidavit for a search warrant pursuant to chapter 5 of title 12 for the search of any firearms in the possession, custody, or control of the respondent. (c) A petitioner shall file a petition upon receipt of credible information that the respondent poses a significant danger of causing imminent personal injury to self or others by having in his or her custody or control, or by purchasing, possessing, or receiving, a firearm.</p>	<p>Victims may ask law enforcement officers for protection order against the respondent. 8 R.I. Gen. Laws § 8-8.3-3(a) and (b) § 8-8.3-3. Contents of petition.</p> <p>(a) A petition for an extreme risk protection order shall be filed only by a law enforcement agency. (b) A petitioner may file a petition with the court requesting an extreme risk protection order that shall enjoin the respondent from having in his or her possession, custody, or control any firearms and shall further enjoin the respondent from purchasing, receiving, or attempting to purchase or receive, any firearms while the order is in effect. The petitioner shall concurrently file a sworn affidavit for a search warrant pursuant to chapter 5 of title 12 for the search of any firearms in the possession, custody, or control of the respondent.</p>	<p>trafficking can get an extreme risk protection order against the trafficker if the trafficker poses significant risk of harm with a firearm. Only certain people authorized by the law can file for this order.</p>
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SOUTH CAROLINA (SC)

Summary: There are three types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in South Carolina.

- Orders of Protection
 - This order protects victims of domestic violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Restraining Orders Against Stalking or Harassment
 - This order protects victims of stalking and harassment and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Permanent Restraining Orders
 - These are civil order that can be issued based on a conviction of a criminal offense and trafficking in persons is a covered criminal offense.

In South Carolina, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the three types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a sexual assault or harassment CPO these would be the least restrictive option for victims of trafficking. Permanent restraining orders cover trafficking in persons which includes sex and labor trafficking but only when the trafficker has been convicted, there is no relationship requirement.

<p>Orders of Protection (SC)</p>	<p>Abuse which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical harm or threat of physical harm • Bodily injury • Assault • Sexual criminal offense 	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Victims may obtain this order against an offender who is a family or household member, who could be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A spouse or an ex-spouse; 	<p>Orders of Protection: In South Carolina, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order if the trafficker committed domestic</p>
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	<p>S.C. Code § 20-4-20(a) (a) "Abuse" means: (1) physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or the threat of physical harm; (2) sexual criminal offenses, as otherwise defined by statute, committed against a family or household member by a family or household member.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Someone with whom victims have a child in common; or Someone with whom they are cohabiting or have cohabited (someone with whom you have lived in a romantic way) <p>S.C. Code § 20-4-20(b), (d), and (e)</p> <p>(b) "Household member" means: (i) a spouse; (ii) a former spouse; (iii) persons who have a child in common; (iv) a male and female who are cohabiting or formerly have cohabited.</p> <p>(d) "Petitioner" means the person alleging abuse in a petition for an order of protection.</p> <p>(e) "Respondent" in a petition for an order of protection means the person alleged to have abused another or a person alleged to have aided and abetted such abuse.</p> <p>S.C. Code § 20-4-20(b); Jane Doe v. State of South Carolina, 421 S.C. 490, 808 S.E.2d 807 (2017) (</p>	<p>abuse and met the relationship requirement.</p> <p>Children are only eligible for protection orders against their - current or former spouse, cohabiting intimate partner, or someone with whom the victim shares a child in common. Child abuse victims are not eligible for civil protection orders in South Carolina.</p>
<p>Restraining Orders Against Stalking or Harassment (SC)</p>	<p>Harassment, which may include but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following the victims; Verbal, written, or electronic contact initiated, maintained, or repeated which cause the victims mental distress; Visual or physical contact that takes place after the offender was told not to contact the victims after an incident report was filed with the police; Staying around or doing surveillance of the victims' home, workplace, school, or other place they regularly go; or Vandalism and property damage Stalking which causes the victim to fear that they or their family be killed, assaulted, injured, criminally sexually abused, kidnapped or subjected to property damage. 	<p>Relationship Requirement; No</p> <p>Victims or their families are eligible against the harasser or stalker.</p> <p>S.C. Code § 16-3-1700 (E) (E) "Family" means a spouse, child, parent, sibling, or a person who regularly resides in the same household as the targeted person.</p>	<p>Restraining Orders Against Stalking or Harassment: In South Carolina, victims of stalking or harassment can get a protection order if the trafficker committed stalking or harassment and there is no relationship requirement</p>

<p>Restraining Orders Against Stalking or Harassment (SC)</p>	<p>S.C. Code § 16-3-1700(A), (B), (C) (A) "Harassment in the first degree" means a pattern of intentional, substantial, and unreasonable intrusion into the private life of a targeted person that serves no legitimate purpose and causes the person and would cause a reasonable person in his position to suffer mental or emotional distress. Harassment in the first degree may include, but is not limited to: (1) following the targeted person as he moves from location to location; (2) visual or physical contact that is initiated, maintained, or repeated after a person has been provided oral or written notice that the contact is unwanted or after the victim has filed an incident report with a law enforcement agency; (3) surveillance of or the maintenance of a presence near the targeted person's: (a) residence; (b) place of work; (c) school; or (d) another place regularly occupied or visited by the targeted person; and (4) vandalism and property damage. (B) "Harassment in the second degree" means a pattern of intentional, substantial, and unreasonable intrusion into the private life of a targeted person that serves no legitimate purpose and causes the person and would cause a reasonable person in his position to suffer mental or emotional distress. Harassment in the second degree may include, but is not limited to, verbal, written, or electronic contact that is initiated, maintained, or repeated. (C) "Stalking" means a pattern of words, whether verbal, written, or electronic, or a pattern of conduct that serves no legitimate purpose and is intended to cause and does cause a targeted person and would cause a reasonable person in the targeted person's position to fear: (1) death of the person or a member of his family; (2) assault upon the person or a member of his family;</p>		
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	<p>(3) bodily injury to the person or a member of his family;</p> <p>(4) criminal sexual contact on the person or a member of his family;</p> <p>(5) kidnapping of the person or a member of his family; or</p> <p>(6) damage to the property of the person or a member of his family.</p>		
<p>Permanent Restraining Orders (based on criminal conviction) (SC)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <p>Conviction of, pleading guilty to, pleading no contact to, forfeit bail to, or a juvenile adjudicated as delinquent of the following crimes or the attempt to commit any of these crimes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • harassment in the 1st or 2nd degree; • stalking; • domestic violence in the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd degree; • domestic violence of a high and aggravated nature; • shipping, transporting, receiving, or possessing a firearm or ammunition under the circumstances explained in section 16-25-30 of the law; • criminal sexual conduct in the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd degree; • criminal sexual conduct with minors in the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd degree; • engaging a child for sexual performance; • producing, directing, or promoting sexual performance by a child; • assault with intent to commit criminal sexual conduct; • incest; • buggery; • peeping, voyeurism, or aggravated voyeurism; • crimes against a minor that are related to obscenity, material harmful to minors, child exploitation, and child prostitution - you can see the complete list on the South Carolina Legislature website by scrolling 	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Victims of criminal offenses, adults who reside in the State on behalf of a minor child who is a victim of a criminal offense, or any witness who assisted in the prosecution of criminal offense may ask for this restraining order.</p> <p>See: S.C. Code § 16-3-1910(C) and (D) S.C. Code § 16-3-1900(1)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) "Complainant" means a victim of a criminal offense that occurred in this State, a competent adult who resides in this State on behalf of a minor child who is a victim of a crime (2) Final offense that occurred in this State, or a witness who assisted the prosecuting entity in the prosecution of a criminal offense that occurred in this State. <p>S.C. Code § 16-3-1900(6) and (7)</p> <p>(6) "Victim" means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a person who suffers direct or threatened physical, psychological, or financial harm as a result of the commission or attempted commission of a criminal offense; or (b) the spouse, parent, child, or lawful representative of a victim who is deceased, a minor, incompetent, or physically or psychologically incapacitated. <p>"Victim" does not include a person who is the subject of an investigation for, charged with, or has been convicted of the offense in question; a person, including a spouse, parent, child, or lawful representative, who is acting on behalf of a suspect, juvenile offender, or defendant, unless such actions are required by law; or a person who was imprisoned or engaged in an illegal act at the time of the offense.</p> <p>(7) "Witness" means a person who has been or is expected to be summoned to testify for the prosecution, or who by reason of</p>	<p>Permanent Restraining Orders: In South Carolina, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get permanent restraining orders against the trafficker, since trafficking in persons is a covered criminal offense. The trafficker must be convicted of the offense in order to get this restraining order.</p>
<p>Permanent Restraining Orders (based on criminal conviction) (SC)</p>			

<p>Permanent Restraining Orders (based on criminal conviction) (SC)</p>	<p>down to “Article 3,” beginning with section 16-15-305;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indecent exposure; • kidnapping; • trafficking in persons; • criminal sexual conduct when the victim is a spouse; • sexual battery of a spouse; • sexual intercourse with a patient or trainee; • criminal solicitation or attempted criminal solicitation of a minor for purposes of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ getting the minor to participate in “sexual activity,” as defined in subsection (5) of this law; ○ performing a sexual activity in the presence of the minor; or • administering, distributing, dispensing, or delivering a controlled substance or GHB to someone with the intention to commit a crime listed in subsections (1) - (7) of section (f) of this law. <p>S.C. Code § 16-3-1900(3) (3) "Criminal offense" means an offense against the person of an individual when physical or psychological harm occurs, including both common law and statutory offenses contained in Sections 16-3-1700, 16-3-1710, 16-3-1720, 16-3-1730, 16-25-20, 16-25-30, 16-25-65 and 23-3-430; criminal sexual conduct offenses pled down to assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature; domestic violence offenses pled down to assault and battery or assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature; and the common law offense of attempt, punishable pursuant to Section 16-1-80.</p> <p>S.C. Code § 16-3-1910(C) and (D) (C) The following persons may seek a permanent restraining order: (1) a victim of a criminal offense that occurred in this State; (2) a competent adult who resides in this State on</p>	<p>having relevant information is subject to being called or likely to be called as a witness for the prosecution, whether or not any action or proceeding has been commenced.</p>	
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	<p>behalf of a minor child who is a victim of a criminal offense that occurred in this State; or (3) a witness who assisted the prosecuting entity in the prosecution of a criminal offense that occurred in this State. (D) A complaint must: (1) state that the respondent was a person convicted of a criminal offense for which the victim was the subject of the crime or for which the witness assisted the prosecuting entity; (2) state when and where the conviction took place, and the name of the prosecuting entity and court; (3) be verified; and (4) inform the respondent of his right to retain counsel to represent the respondent at the hearing on the complaint.</p>		
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SOUTH DAKOTA (SD)

Summary: There are three types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in South Dakota.

- Protection Orders due to Domestic Violence
 - This order protects victims of domestic violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Protection Orders Against Stalking, Physical Injury, or a Crime of Violence
 - This order protects victims of stalking, physical injury or crime of violence, including rape, felony child abuse and felony sexual contact and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Vulnerable Adult Protection Orders
 - This order protects adult victims of abuse and there is a family member, caretaker, or confidential relationship requirement with the abuser.

In South Dakota, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the three types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a CPO against stalking, physical injury or crime of violence making this the least restrictive option for victims of trafficking.

<p>Protection Orders due to Domestic Violence (SD)</p>	<p>Domestic Abuse: Family or household member does any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • causes physical harm or bodily injury; • attempts to cause physical harm or bodily injury; • inflicts fear of imminent physical harm or bodily injury; and/or • stalks <p>SDCL § 25-10-1(1) 25-10-1. Definitions. (1) "Domestic abuse," physical harm, bodily injury, or attempts to cause physical harm or bodily injury, or the infliction of fear of imminent</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Protection orders may be availed of against the abuser by a person who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the spouse or former spouse • Is in a significant romantic relationship • Has a child a child or is expecting with the abuser • Is in a parent and child relationship • A sibling <p>SDCL § 25-10-1(3) 25-10-3.1. Persons entitled to apply for protection order. Any person who is involved in one of the following relationships with another party:</p>	<p>Protection Orders due to Domestic Violence: In South Dakota, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker committed domestic abuse and met the relationship requirement.</p>
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	<p>physical harm or bodily injury when occurring between persons in a relationship described in § 25-10-3.1. Any violation of § 25-10-13 or chapter 22-19A or any crime of violence as defined in subdivision 22-1-2(9) constitutes domestic abuse if the underlying criminal act is committed between persons in such a relationship;</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Spouse or former spouse; (2) Is in a significant romantic relationship or has been in one during the past twelve months with the abusing party; (3) Has a child or is expecting a child with the abusing party; (4) Parent and child, including a relationship by adoption, guardianship, or marriage; or (5) Siblings, whether of the whole or half blood, including a relationship through adoption or marriage; <p>is entitled to apply for a protection order or a temporary protection order pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.</p> <p>SDCL § 25-10-3.2 25-10-3.2. Factors for determining significant romantic relationship. For purposes of chapter 25-10, when determining whether a relationship is a significant romantic relationship, the court shall consider, among others, the following factors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The length of time of the relationship; (2) The frequency of interaction between the parties; (3) The characteristics and the type of the relationship. 	
<p>Protection Orders Against Stalking, Physical Injury, or a Crime of Violence (SD)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalking • Physical Injury as a result of an assault • Crime of Violence <p>SDCL § 25-10.3.3 25-10-3.3. Petition for protection order in which allegations support stalking or physical injury rather than domestic abuse. If a petition for a protection order alleging the existence of domestic abuse is filed with the court pursuant to § 25-10-3 and, if the court, upon an initial review, determines that the allegations do not support the existence of domestic abuse, but that the allegations do support the existence of stalking or physical injury pursuant to § 22-19A-8, the court, in its discretion, may hear and act upon the petition as though the petition had been filed under § 22-19A-8 and subject to the provisions of chapter 22-19A.</p> <p>SDCL § 22-19A-8.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Victims who were injured or stalked by a non-family member or non-household member are eligible.</p> <p>See: SDCL § 25-10.3.3 See: SDCL § 22-19A-8</p>	<p>Protection Orders Against Stalking, Physical Injury, or a Crime of Violence: In South Dakota, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker committed stalking, caused physical injury or committed a crime of violence, all of which are defined in the statute. There is no relationship requirement.</p>

<p>Protection Orders Against Stalking, Physical Injury, or a Crime of Violence (SD)</p>	<p>22-19A-8. Petition for protection order-- Procedures. There exists an action known as a petition for a protection order in cases of stalking, in cases of physical injury as a result of an assault, or in cases of a crime of violence as defined in subdivision 22-1-2(9). Procedures for the action are as follows: (1) A petition under this section may be made against any person who violates § 22-19A-1 or against any other person against whom stalking or physical injury as a result of an assault or in cases where a crime of violence is alleged; (2) A petition shall allege the existence of (a) stalking or (b) physical injury as a result of an assault or (c) a crime of violence, and shall be accompanied by an affidavit made under oath stating the specific facts and circumstances of the stalking or the physical injury as a result of an assault or crime of violence;</p> <p>SDCL § 22-19A-1 22-19A-1. Stalking--Violation as misdemeanor-- Second or subsequent offense a felony. No person may: (1) Willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follow or harass another person; (2) Make a credible threat to another person with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear of death or great bodily injury; or (3) Willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly harass another person by means of any verbal, electronic, digital media, mechanical, telegraphic, or written communication. A violation of this section constitutes the crime of stalking. Stalking is a Class 1 misdemeanor. However, any second or subsequent conviction occurring within ten years of a prior conviction under this section is a Class 6 felony. Any conviction for, or plea of guilty to, an offense in another state which, if committed in this state, would be a violation of this section and occurring within ten years prior to the date of the violation being charged, shall be used to determine if the</p>		
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<p>Protection Orders Against Stalking, Physical Injury, or a Crime of Violence (SD)</p>	<p>violation being charged is a second or subsequent offense.</p> <p>SDCL § 22-1-2(9) (9) "Crime of violence," any of the following crimes or an attempt to commit, or a conspiracy to commit, or a solicitation to commit any of the following crimes: murder, manslaughter, rape, aggravated assault, riot, robbery, burglary in the first degree, arson, kidnapping, felony sexual contact as defined in § 22-22-7, felony child abuse as defined in § 26-10-1, or any other felony in the commission of which the perpetrator used force, or was armed with a dangerous weapon, or used any explosive or destructive device;</p> <p>2 SDCL § 2-22-7. Sexual contact with child under sixteen--Felony or misdemeanor. Any person, sixteen years of age or older, who knowingly engages in sexual contact with another person, other than that person's spouse if the other person is under the age of sixteen years is guilty of a Class 3 felony. If the victim is at least thirteen years of age and the actor is less than five years older than the victim, the actor is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.</p> <p>SDCL § 26-10-1 Abuse of or cruelty to minor as felony--Reasonable force as defense--Limitation of action. Any person who abuses, exposes, tortures, torments, or cruelly punishes a minor in a manner which does not constitute aggravated assault, is guilty of a Class 4 felony. If the victim is less than seven years of age, the person is guilty of a Class 3 felony. The use of reasonable force, as provided in § 22-18-5, is a defense to an offense under this section. Notwithstanding § 23A-42-2, a charge brought pursuant to this section may be commenced at any time before the victim becomes age twenty-five. If any person convicted of this offense is the minor's parent, guardian, or custodian, the court</p>		
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	shall include as part of the sentence, or conditions required as part of suspended execution or imposition of such sentence, that the person receive instruction on parenting approved or provided by the Department of Social Services.		
Vulnerable Adult Protection Orders (SD)	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical abuse • Emotional and psychological abuse • Neglect • Financial exploitation <p>SDCL § 21-65-1 (4) and (7) (4) "Vulnerable adult abuse," any of the following: (a) Physical abuse as defined in subdivision 22-46-1(7); (b) Emotional and psychological abuse as defined in subdivision 22-46-1(4); (c) Neglect as defined in subdivision 22-46-1(6) and § 22-46-1.1; or (d) Financial exploitation;</p> <p>(7) "Financial exploitation," exploitation as defined in subdivision 22-46-1(5) when committed by a person who stands in a position of trust or confidence;</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Adults aged 65 and above or persons with mental or physical disability who are victims of physical abuse, emotional and psychological abuse, neglect, or financial exploitation are eligible against offender who is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A caretaker, • A family member, or • In confidential relationship with them <p>See: SDCL § 21-65-1 (15), (2), (5), (6), (7), and (13) (15) "Vulnerable adult," a person sixty-five years of age or older who is unable to protect himself or herself from abuse as a result of age or a mental or physical condition, or an adult with a disability as defined in § 22-46-1. (2) "Caretaker," a related or nonrelated person who has the responsibility for the health or welfare of a vulnerable adult as a result of assuming the responsibility voluntarily, by contract, by receipt of payment for care, or by order of the court; (5) "Family or household member," a spouse, a person cohabiting with the vulnerable adult, a parent, or a person related to the vulnerable adult by consanguinity or affinity, but does not include children of the vulnerable adult who are less than eighteen years of age; (6) "Fiduciary," a person or entity with the legal responsibility to make decisions on behalf of and for the benefit of a vulnerable adult and to act in good faith and with fairness. The term, fiduciary, includes an attorney in fact, a guardian, or a conservator; (7) "Financial exploitation," exploitation as defined in subdivision 22-46-1(5) when committed by a person who stands in a position of trust or confidence;</p> <p>(13) "Stands in a position of trust or confidence," the person has any of the following relationships relative to the vulnerable adult: (a) Is a parent, spouse, adult child, or other relative by consanguinity or affinity of the vulnerable adult; (b) Is a caretaker for the vulnerable adult; or</p>	Vulnerable Adult Protection Orders: In South Dakota, vulnerable adult victims of sex or labor trafficking can get a protection order if the trafficker committed adult abuse and met the relationship requirement.
Vulnerable Adult Protection Orders (SD)			

		(c) Is a person who is in a confidential relationship with the vulnerable adult. A confidential relationship does not include a legal, fiduciary, or ordinary commercial or transactional relationship the vulnerable adult may have with a bank incorporated pursuant to the provisions of any state or federal law; any savings and loan association or savings bank incorporated pursuant to the provisions of any state or federal law; any credit union organized pursuant to the provisions of any state or federal law; any attorney licensed to practice law in this state; or any agent, agency, or company regulated under title 58 or chapter 36-21A;	
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TENNESSE

Summary: There are three types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Tennessee.

- Protection Orders for Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking
 - These orders protect victims of domestic abuse, sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking. For domestic abuse there is a relationship requirement with the abuser. For sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking there is no relationship requirement.
- Orders of Protection for Elderly and Vulnerable Adults
 - These orders protect elderly and vulnerable adults and there is no relationship requirement.
- Workplace Restraining Orders
 - These orders protect victims of unlawful violence or credible threat of unlawful violence at their workplace. An employee or the employer may file for this protection order.

In Tennessee, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the three types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a CPO for stalking, sexual assault or human trafficking making these the least restrictive option for victims of trafficking. Workplace protection orders filed by employers or employees may assist some victims of human trafficking.

<p>Protection Orders for Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking (TN)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Abuse • Sexual Assault • Stalking <p>TN ST § 36-3-601(1),(4) (1) “Abuse” means:</p> <p>(A) Inflicting, or attempting to inflict, physical injury on an adult or minor by other than accidental means;</p> <p>(B) Placing an adult or minor in fear of, or in, physical harm or physical restraint;</p> <p>(C) Causing malicious damage to the personal property of the abused party; or</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes - for domestic abuse No - for sexual assault, stalking or human trafficking</p> <p>Victims may seek a protection order against an abuser who is -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The spouse or an ex-spouse • Someone they live with or used to live with • Anyone they are dating or used to date • Anyone they are having a sexual relationship with or used to have a sexual relationship with • A same-sex partner they’ve lived with, dated, or had a sexual relationship with • Anyone they are related to by blood or adoption • Anyone they are related to by marriage or used to be related to by marriage <p>TN ST § 36-3-601(5)</p>	<p>Protection Orders for Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking: In Tennessee, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order if the trafficker committed human trafficking.</p>
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	<p>(D) Intentionally engaging in behavior that amounts to financial abuse;</p> <p>(4) “Domestic abuse” means committing abuse against a victim, as defined in subdivision (5);</p> <p>TN ST § 36-3-601(10) (10) Sexual assault victim means any person, regardless of the relationship with the perpetrator, who has been subjected to, threatened with, or placed in fear of any form of rape, as defined in §§ 39-13-502, 39-13-503, 39-13-506 or 39-13-522, or sexual battery, as defined in §§ 39-13-504, 39-13-505, or 39-13-527;</p> <p>TN ST § 36-3-601(11) (11) Stalking victim means any person, regardless of the relationship with the perpetrator, who has been subjected to, threatened with, or placed in fear of the offense of stalking, as defined in § 39-17-315</p>	<p>(5) Domestic abuse victim means any person who falls within the following categories:</p> <p>(A) Adults or minors who are current or former spouses;</p> <p>(B) Adults or minors who live together or who have lived together;</p> <p>(C) Adults or minors who are dating or who have dated or who have or had a sexual relationship, [as used herein dating and dated do not include fraternization between two (2) individuals in a business or social context];</p> <p>(D) Adults or minors related by blood or adoption;</p> <p>(E) Adults or minors who are related or were formerly related by marriage; or</p> <p>(F) Adult or minor children of a person in a relationship that is described in subdivisions (5)(A)-(E);</p> <p>TN ST § 36-3-602 (a) Any domestic abuse victim, stalking victim or sexual assault victim who has been subjected to, threatened with, or placed in fear of, domestic abuse, stalking, sexual exploitation of a minor, sexual assault, or a human trafficking offense, may seek relief under this part by filing a sworn petition alleging domestic abuse, stalking, or sexual exploitation of a minor, sexual assault, or a human trafficking offense by the respondent.</p>	
<p>Orders of Protection for Elderly and Vulnerable Adults (TN)</p> <p>Orders of Protection for Elderly and Vulnerable Adults (TN)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willful abuse • Neglect • Exploitation of an adult <p>TN Code § 71-6-117(a) 71-6-117. Willful abuse, neglect or exploitation (a) It is an offense for any person to knowingly, other than by accidental means, abuse, neglect or exploit any adult within the meaning of the provisions of this part.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Any relative may seek relief for orders of protection for abuse, neglect or exploitation of elderly or vulnerable adults or is threatened with or placed in fear of such violation.</p> <p>TN Code § 71-6-124 (a) (1) (A) (a) (1) (A) Any relative having personal knowledge that an adult has been the subject of a violation of § 71-6-117 or that such adult is threatened with or placed in fear of a violation of § 71-6-117 occurring against such adult may seek relief for the adult pursuant to this section by filing a sworn petition with any court with jurisdiction under this part alleging that the respondent has violated or threatens to violate § 71-6-117, regardless of the existence of any other remedy at law. For purposes of this section, "adult" shall not include a person while in the custody of intermediate care facilities for persons with intellectual disabilities and a person while receiving residential services or other services from a community provider through contracts with the department of intellectual and developmental disabilities (DIDD).</p>	<p>Orders of Protection for Elderly and Vulnerable Adults: In Tennessee, vulnerable adult victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order if the trafficker committed adult abuse, neglect or exploitation and there is no relationship requirement.</p>
<p>Workplace Restraining Orders (TN)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlawful violence or • Credible threat of unlawful violence 	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p>	<p>Workplace Restraining Orders: In Tennessee, victims of sex or labor</p>

<p>Workplace Restraining Orders (TN)</p>	<p>TN ST § 20-14-101</p> <p>(1) Course of conduct means a pattern of conduct composed of a series of acts over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose, including following or stalking an employee to or from the employee's place of work, entering the workplace of an employee, following an employee during hours of employment, telephone calls to an employee, and correspondence with an employee, including, but not limited to, the use of the public or private mails, interoffice mail, facsimile or computer e-mail;</p> <p>(2) Credible threat of violence means a knowing and willful statement or course of conduct that would cause a reasonable person to believe that the person is under threat of death or serious bodily injury and that is intended to, and that actually causes, a person to believe that the person is under threat of death or serious bodily injury;</p> <p>(3) Employer means any person or entity that employs one (1) or more employees and shall include the state and its political subdivisions and instrumentalities;</p> <p>(4) Labor dispute includes any controversy concerning terms or conditions of employment, or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, regardless of whether or not the disputants stand in the proximate relationship of employer and employee; and</p> <p>(5) Unlawful violence means assault, aggravated assault or stalking, as prohibited by §§ 39-13-101, 39-13-102, and 39-17-315, but shall not include lawful acts of self-defense or defense of others.</p>	<p>TN Code § 20-14-102</p> <p>Any employer or employee who has suffered unlawful violence or a credible threat of violence from any individual, or an organization that the individual is affiliated with, which can reasonably be construed to have been carried out at the workplace, may seek a temporary restraining order and an injunction prohibiting further unlawful violence or threats of violence by that individual, or the organization that individual is affiliated with, at the workplace.</p>	<p>trafficking can get this order if the trafficker committed workplace violence or threat thereof and there is no relationship requirement.</p>
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TEXAS (TX)

Summary: There are two types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Texas.

- Family Violence Protective Orders

- These orders protect victims of family violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Protective Orders for Victims of Sexual Assault, Sexual Abuse, Indecent Assault, Stalking, or Trafficking
 - These orders protect victims of sexual assault, sexual abuse, stalking and human trafficking and there is no relationship requirement.

In Texas, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the two types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a CPO for human trafficking making this the least restrictive option for victims of trafficking.

<p>Family Violence Protective Orders (TX)</p>	<p>Family violence includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault or a threat thereof; ● abuse ● dating violence <p>Tex. Fam. Code § 71.004 "Family violence" means:</p> <p>(1) an act by a member of a family or household against another member of the family or household that is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault or that is a threat that reasonably places the member in fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault, but does not include defensive measures to protect oneself;</p> <p>(2) abuse, as that term is defined by Sections 261.001(1)(C), (E), (G), (H), (I), (J), (K), and (M), by a member of a family or household toward a child of the family or household; or</p> <p>(3) dating violence, as that term is defined by Section 71.0021.</p> <p>Tex. Penal Code § 1.07(a)(8) (8) "Bodily injury" means physical pain, illness, or any impairment of physical condition.</p> <p>Tex. Fam. Code § 261.001(1)(C), (E), (G)-(L) Sec. 261.001. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter:</p> <p>(1) "Abuse" includes the following acts or omissions by a person:</p> <p>(C) physical injury that results in substantial harm to the child, or the genuine threat of substantial harm from physical injury to the child, including an injury that is at variance with the history or explanation given and excluding an accident or reasonable discipline by a parent, guardian, or managing or possessory conservator that does not expose the child to a substantial risk of harm;</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Victims may obtain this order against another family or household member or their child or any person with whom they have a dating relationship. See: Tex. Fam. Code § 71.004</p> <p>Tex. Fam. Code § 71.003 Sec. 71.003. "Family" includes individuals related by consanguinity or affinity, as determined under Sections 573.022 and 573.024, Government Code, individuals who are former spouses of each other, individuals who are the parents of the same child, without regard to marriage, and a foster child and foster parent, without regard to whether those individuals reside together.</p> <p>Tex. Fam. Code § 71.005-006 Sec. 71.005. "Household" means a unit composed of persons living together in the same dwelling, without regard to whether they are related to each other. Sec. 71.006. "Member of a household" includes a person who previously lived in a household.</p>	<p>Family Violence Protective Orders: In Texas, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order if the trafficker committed family violence and met the relationship criteria.</p>
<p>Family Violence Protective Orders (TX)</p>	<p>(C) physical injury that results in substantial harm to the child, or the genuine threat of substantial harm from physical injury to the child, including an injury that is at variance with the history or explanation given and excluding an accident or reasonable discipline by a parent, guardian, or managing or possessory conservator that does not expose the child to a substantial risk of harm;</p>		

<p>Family Violence Protective Orders (TX)</p>	<p>(E) sexual conduct harmful to a child's mental, emotional, or physical welfare, including conduct that constitutes the offense of continuous sexual abuse of young child or children under Section 21.02, Penal Code, indecency with a child under Section 21.11, Penal Code, sexual assault under Section 22.011, Penal Code, or aggravated sexual assault under Section 22.021, Penal Code;</p> <p>(G) compelling or encouraging the child to engage in sexual conduct as defined by Section 43.01, Penal Code, including compelling or encouraging the child in a manner that constitutes an offense of trafficking of persons under Section 20A.02(a)(7) or (8), Penal Code, prostitution under Section 43.02(b), Penal Code, or compelling prostitution under Section 43.05(a)(2), Penal Code;</p> <p>(H) causing, permitting, encouraging, engaging in, or allowing the photographing, filming, or depicting of the child if the person knew or should have known that the resulting photograph, film, or depiction of the child is obscene as defined by Section 43.21, Penal Code, or pornographic;</p> <p>(I) the current use by a person of a controlled substance as defined by Chapter 481, Health and Safety Code, in a manner or to the extent that the use results in physical, mental, or emotional injury to a child;</p> <p>(J) causing, expressly permitting, or encouraging a child to use a controlled substance as defined by Chapter 481, Health and Safety Code;</p> <p>(K) causing, permitting, encouraging, engaging in, or allowing a sexual performance by a child as defined by Section 43.25, Penal Code;</p> <p>(L) knowingly causing, permitting, encouraging, engaging in, or allowing a child to be trafficked in a manner punishable as an offense under Section 20A.02(a)(5), (6), (7), or (8), Penal Code, or the failure to make a reasonable effort to prevent a child from being trafficked in a manner punishable as an offense under any of those sections; or</p> <p>Tex. Fam. Code § 71.0021</p>		
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<p>Family Violence Protective Orders (TX)</p>	<p>(a) "Dating violence" means an act, other than a defensive measure to protect oneself, by an actor that:</p> <p>(1) is committed against a victim or applicant for a protective order:</p> <p>(A) with whom the actor has or has had a dating relationship; or</p> <p>(B) because of the victim's or applicant's marriage to or dating relationship with an individual with whom the actor is or has been in a dating relationship or marriage; and</p> <p>(2) is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault or that is a threat that reasonably places the victim or applicant in fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or sexual assault.</p> <p>(b) For purposes of this title, "dating relationship" means a relationship between individuals who have or have had a continuing relationship of a romantic or intimate nature. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on consideration of:</p> <p>(1) the length of the relationship;</p> <p>(2) the nature of the relationship; and</p> <p>(3) the frequency and type of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.</p> <p>(c) A casual acquaintanceship or ordinary fraternization in a business or social context does not constitute a "dating relationship" under Subsection (b).</p>		
<p>Protective Orders for Victims of Sexual Assault, Sexual Abuse, Indecent Assault, Stalking, or Trafficking (TX)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual assault • Sexual abuse • Indecent assault • Stalking • Trafficking <p>Texas C.C.P. Art. 7A.01(a) A protective order for sexual assault, sexual abuse, indecent assault, stalking, or trafficking is a civil court order that is similar to a protective order for domestic violence, but it is designed specifically to protect you from someone who sexually assaulted you, committed other sexual offenses against you,</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Victims of listed offenses may obtain the order against the offenders.</p> <p>Texas C.C.P. Art. 7A.01 (a) (a) The following persons may file an application for a protective order under this chapter without regard to the relationship between the applicant and the alleged offender:</p> <p>(1) a person who is the victim of an offense under Section 21.02, 21.11, 22.011, 22.012, 22.021, or 42.072, Penal Code;</p> <p>(2) a person who is the victim of an offense under Section 20A.02, 20A.03, or 43.05, Penal Code;</p>	<p>Protective Orders for Victims of Sexual Assault, Sexual Abuse, Indecent Assault, Stalking, or Trafficking: In Texas victims of labor or sex trafficking may obtain this order against any trafficker who committed trafficking and there is no relationship requirement.</p>

<p>Protective Orders for Victims of Sexual Assault, Sexual Abuse, Indecent Assault, Stalking, or Trafficking (TX)</p>	<p>stalked you, trafficked you or forced you into prostitution.</p>	<p>(3) a parent or guardian acting on behalf of a person younger than 17 years of age who is the victim of an offense listed in Subdivision (1); (4) a parent or guardian acting on behalf of a person younger than 18 years of age who is the victim of an offense listed in Subdivision (2); or (5) a prosecuting attorney acting on behalf of a person described by Subdivision (1), (2), (3), or (4). a-1) Except as provided by Subsection (a-2), if an application has not yet been filed in the case under Subsection (a), the attorney representing the state shall promptly file an application for a protective order with respect to each victim of an offense listed in Subdivision (1) or (2) of that subsection following the offender's conviction of or placement on deferred adjudication community supervision for the offense. (a-2) The attorney representing the state may not file an application under Subsection (a-1) with respect to a victim who is at least 18 years of age if the victim requests that the attorney representing the state not file the application. (b) Repealed by Acts 2019, 86th Leg., R.S., Ch. 469 (H.B. 4173), Sec. 3.01, eff. January 1, 2021. Texas Penal Code Section 21.02 – Continuous sexual abuse of young child or children; Section 21.11 – Indecency with a child Section 22.011 – Sexual assault Section 22.012 – Indecent assault Section 22.021 – Aggravated sexual assault Section 42.072 – Stalking Section 20A.02 – Trafficking of persons Section 20A.03 – Continuous trafficking of persons Section 43.05 – Compelling prostitution</p>	
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UTAH (UT)

Summary: There are six types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Utah.

- Cohabitant Abuse Protective Orders
 - These orders protect victims who are cohabitants with abusers of domestic violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Dating Violence Protective Orders
 - These orders protect victims of abuse from their dating partners. There is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Civil Stalking Injunctions
 - These orders protect victims of stalking and there is no relationship requirement.
- Sexual Violence Protective Orders
 - These orders protect victims of sexual violence including victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation and there is no relationship requirement.
- Child Protective Orders

- These orders protect child victims of sexual abuse including human trafficking of a child for sexual exploitation and there is no relationship requirement.
- Workplace Violence Protective Orders
 - These orders protect employees from violence or threat of violence at workplace. An employer can file for this on behalf of an employee.

In Utah, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the six types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get CPOs for stalking, sexual violence, which includes sex trafficking, and child sexual abuse making these the least restrictive option for victims of trafficking. Workplace protection orders filed by employers may assist some victims of human trafficking.

Cohabitant Abuse Protective Orders (UT)	<p>Abuse: when “cohabitant “causes or tries to cause physical harm.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Domestic Violence, with regards to “cohabitant” includes ● Commission of criminal offense involving violence, physical harm, or the threat of physical harm; ● Attempt , conspiracy, or solicitation to commit a criminal offense; ● Commits or attempt to commit any of the following offense: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assault or aggravated assault ● Criminal homicide; ● Harassment ● Electronic communication harassment ● Kidnapping, child kidnapping ● Mayhem; ● Sexual offenses including rape, battery, or sexual battery ● Sexual exploitation of a minor ● Stalking ● Unlawful detention or unlawful detention of a minor ● Protective order violation; ● Offense against the property; ● Possession of a deadly weapon with criminal intent; ● Discharge of firearm from a vehicle, near the highway, or in the direction of any person, building or vehicle; ● Disorderly conduct; ● Commission of domestic violence in the presence of a child (child abuse); 	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Cohabitants are the victims that can obtain this protective order against the abuser or offender.</p> <p>Cohabitants are emancipated individuals or who are 16 years or older and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Current or former spouse; ● Someone who is living as if they were a spouse; ● Person related by blood or marriage – including a parent, grandparent, sibling, or any other person related by blood or marriage to the second degree; ● Someone with whom they are or were in a sexual relationship; ● A person with whom they have a child in common; ● Someone with whom they are expecting a child; or ● A person with whom they live/lived in the same house. 	<p>Cohabitant Abuse Protective Orders: In Utah, victims of sex or labor trafficking may this order against any trafficker who committed abuse and met the relationship requirement.</p> <p>Abuse Protective orders are not available to children ages 16 and under.</p>
Cohabitant Abuse Protective Orders (UT)		<p>UT ST §§ 78B-7-102(5)</p> <p>(5)(a) "Cohabitant" means an emancipated individual under Section 15-2-1 or an individual who is 16 years of age or older who: (i) is or was a spouse of the other party;(ii) is or was living as if a spouse of the other party;(iii) is related by blood or marriage to the other party as the individual's parent, grandparent, sibling, or any other individual related to the individual by consanguinity or affinity to the second degree;(iv) has or had one or more children in common with the other party;(v) is the biological parent of the other party's unborn child;(vi) resides or has resided in the same residence as the other party; or(vii) is or was in a consensual sexual relationship with the other party.(b) "Cohabitant" does not include: (i) the relationship of natural parent, adoptive parent, or step-parent to a minor; or(ii) the relationship between natural, adoptive, step, or foster siblings who are under 18 years of age.</p> <p>UT ST § 77-36-1 (3)</p>	

<p>Cohabitant Abuse Protective Orders (UT)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threatening with or using a dangerous weapon; • Threatening violence; • Tampering with a witness; • Retaliation against a witness or victim; • Unlawful distribution of an intimate image; • Voyeurism; • Damage or interruption of a communication service; • Aggravated cruelty to animal; or • Any other offense described in Section 78B-7-806(1) <p>UT ST § 78B-7-102(1) to (3) 78B-7-102. Definitions. As used in this chapter:</p> <p>(1) "Abuse" means, except as provided in Section 78B-7-201, intentionally or knowingly causing or attempting to cause another individual physical harm or intentionally or knowingly placing another individual in reasonable fear of imminent physical harm.</p> <p>(2) "Cohabitant" means an emancipated person pursuant to Section 15-2-1 or a person who is 16 years of age or older who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is or was a spouse of the other party; (b) is or was living as if a spouse of the other party; (c) is related by blood or marriage to the other party; (d) has one or more children in common with the other party; (e) is the biological parent of the other party's unborn child; or (f) resides or has resided in the same residence as the other party. <p>(3) Notwithstanding Subsection (2), "cohabitant" does not include:</p>	<p>(3) "Victim" means a cohabitant who has been subjected to domestic violence.</p>	
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<p>Cohabitant Abuse Protective Orders (UT)</p>	<p>(a) the relationship of natural parent, adoptive parent, or step-parent to a minor; or (b) the relationship between natural, adoptive, step, or foster siblings who are under 18 years of age.</p> <p>UT ST § 77-36-1. Definitions. As used in this chapter: (1) "Cohabitant" has the same meaning as in Section 30-6-1. (2) "Domestic violence" means any criminal offense involving violence or physical harm or threat of violence or physical harm, or any attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit a criminal offense involving violence or physical harm, when committed by one cohabitant against another. "Domestic violence" also means commission or attempt to commit, any of the following offenses by one cohabitant against another: (a) aggravated assault, as described in Section 76-5-103; (b) assault, as described in Section 76-5-102; (c) criminal homicide, as described in Section 76-5-201; (d) harassment, as described in Section 76-5-106; (e) electronic communication harassment, as described in Section 76-9-201; (f) kidnaping, child kidnaping, or aggravated kidnaping, as described in Sections 76-5-301, 76-5-301.1, and 76-5-302; (g) mayhem, as described in Section 76-5-105; (h) sexual offenses, as described in Title 76, Chapter 5, Part 4, Sexual Offenses, and Title 76, Chapter 5a, Sexual Exploitation of Children; (i) stalking, as described in Section 76-5-106.5; (j) unlawful detention, as described in Section 76-5-304; (k) violation of a protective order or ex parte protective order, as described in Section 76-5-108; (l) any offense against property described in Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 1, Property Destruction, 2, Burglary and Criminal Trespass, or 3, Robbery;</p>		
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	<p>(m) possession of a deadly weapon with intent to assault, as described in Section 76-10-507;</p> <p>(n) discharge of a firearm from a vehicle, near a highway, or in the direction of any person, building, or vehicle, as described in Section 76-10-508;</p> <p>(o) disorderly conduct, as defined in Section 76-9-102, if a conviction of disorderly conduct is the result of a plea agreement in which the defendant was originally charged with any of the domestic violence offenses otherwise described in this Subsection (2). Conviction of disorderly conduct as a domestic violence offense, in the manner described in this Subsection (2)(o), does not constitute a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence under 18 U.S.C. Section 921, and is exempt from the provisions of the federal Firearms Act, 18 U.S.C. Section 921 et seq.; or</p> <p>(p) child abuse as described in Section 76-5-109.1.</p>		
<p>Dating Violence Protective Orders (UT)</p> <p>Dating Violence Protective Orders</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <p>Abuse or danger of abuse by a dating partner.</p> <p>UT ST § 78B-7-403 (1) Abuse or danger of abuse -- Dating violence protective orders. An individual may seek a protective order if the individual is subjected to, or there is a substantial likelihood the individual will be subjected to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • abuse by a dating partner of the individual; or • dating violence by a dating partner of the individual. <p>UT ST § 78B-7-102 (1) (1) "Abuse" means, except as provided in Section 78B-7-201, intentionally or knowingly causing or attempting to cause another individual physical harm or intentionally or knowingly placing another individual in reasonable fear of imminent physical harm.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Victims may file against their dating partner. See: UT ST § 78B-7-403(1)</p> <p>UT ST § 78B-7-403 (2) and (3) (2) An individual may seek an order described in Subsection (1) whether or not the individual has taken other action to end the relationship. (3) An individual seeking a protective order may include another party in the petition for a protective order if: (a) the individual seeking the order meets the requirements of Subsection (1); and (b) the other party: (i) is a family or household member of the individual seeking the protective order; and (ii) there is a substantial likelihood the other party will be subjected to abuse by the dating partner of the individual.</p> <p>UT ST § 78B-7-102 UT ST § 78B-7-102(10)(a) and (b) (10)(a) "Dating partner" means an individual who: (i)(A) is an emancipated individual under Section 15-2-1 or Title 78A, Chapter 6, Part 8, Emancipation; or(B) is 18 years of age or older;</p>	<p>Dating Violence Protective Orders: In Utah, victims of sex or labor trafficking may obtain this order against a trafficker who committed abuse and met the relationship requirement.</p>

		and(ii) is, or has been, in a dating relationship with the other party.(b) "Dating partner" does not include an intimate partner.(11)(a) "Dating relationship" means a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature, or a relationship which has romance or intimacy as a goal by one or both parties, regardless of whether the relationship involves sexual intimacy.(b) "Dating relationship" does not include casual fraternization in a business, educational, or social context.	
Sexual Violence Protective Orders (UT)	Sexual Violence, which may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape • Object rape • Forcible sodomy • Forcible sexual abuse • Aggravated sexual assault • Sexual offense against the victim without consent • Distribution of an intimate image • Sexual extortion • Human trafficking for sexual exploitation • Aggravated human trafficking for forced sexual exploitation. <p>UT ST § 78B-7-502(5) (5) "Sexual violence" means the commission or the attempt to commit: (a) any sexual offense described in Title 76, Chapter 5, Part 4, Sexual Offenses, or Title 76, Chapter 5b, Part 2, Sexual Exploitation; (b) human trafficking for forced sexual exploitation under Section 76-5-308; or (c) aggravated human trafficking for forced sexual exploitation under Section 76-5-310. (6) "Sexual violence protective order" means an order issued after notice and a hearing in accordance with the requirements of this part;</p>	Relationship Requirement: No An individual may be eligible against the abuser except if they qualify for cohabitant or dating violence protective order. See: UT ST § 78B-7-502(5) UT ST § 78B-7-503 (1)(a) An individual may seek a protective order under this part if the individual has been subjected to sexual violence and is neither a cohabitant nor a dating partner of the respondent. (b) An individual may not seek a protective order on behalf of a child under this part.	Sexual Violence Protective Orders: In Utah victims of sex trafficking can get this order against a trafficker and there is no relationship requirement. An individual cannot file for this order on behalf of a child.
Sexual Violence Protective Orders (UT)			
Civil Stalking Injunctions (UT)	Offenses covered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalking which constitute two or more actions that cause the victims to fear for their safety, fear for someone else's safety, or emotional distress. • Stalking may include:	Relationship Requirement: No Victims can get a stalking injunction against anyone who is stalking them regardless of their relationship to that person. See: UT ST § 76-5-106.5 (2) UT ST § 78B-7-701(1)	Civil Stalking Injunctions: In Utah victims of labor or sex trafficking can get this order against a trafficker who commits stalking and there is no relationship requirement.

<p>Civil Stalking Injunctions (UT)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following, monitoring, observing, photographing, surveilling, threatening, or communicating to or about persons, or interfering with their property directly, indirectly, or through any third party and by any method or device; • Approaching or confronting them; • Appearing at their workplace or contacting their employer/coworkers • Appearing at their house, contacting their neighbors, or entering their property; • Sending materials to them, their family, coworker, or friend, among others; • Placing or delivering an object to their property, or place of employment; or • Using a computer, texting messaging, or using some electronic method to follow, monitor, or threaten them. <p>UT ST § 76-5-106.5 (2) (2) A person is guilty of stalking who: (a) intentionally or knowingly engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person: (i) to fear bodily injury to himself or a member of his immediate family; or (ii) to suffer emotional distress to himself or a member of his immediate family; (b) has knowledge or should have knowledge that the specific person: (i) will be placed in reasonable fear of bodily injury to himself or a member of his immediate family; or (ii) will suffer emotional distress or a member of his immediate family will suffer emotional distress; and (c) whose conduct: (i) induces fear in the specific person of bodily injury to himself or a member of his immediate family; or (ii) causes emotional distress in the specific person or a member of his immediate family.</p>	<p>Except as provided in Subsection (1)(b), an individual who believes that the individual is the victim of stalking may file a verified written petition for a civil stalking injunction against the alleged stalker with the district court in the district in which the individual or respondent resides or in which any of the events occurred. A minor with the minor's parent or guardian may file a petition on the minor's own behalf, or a parent, guardian, or custodian may file a petition on the minor's behalf.</p>	
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<p>Civil Stalking Injunctions (UT)</p>	<p>UT ST § 76-5-106.5 (1) 76-5-106.5. Stalking--Definitions--Injunction--Penalties (1) As used in this section: (a) "Course of conduct" means two or more acts directed at or toward a specific person, including: (i) acts in which the actor follows, monitors, observes, photographs, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property: (A) directly, indirectly, or through any third party; and (B) by any action, method, device, or means; or (ii) when the actor engages in any of the following acts or causes someone else to engage in any of these acts: (A) approaches or confronts a person; (B) appears at the person's workplace or contacts the person's employer or coworkers; (C) appears at a person's residence or contacts a person's neighbors, or enters property owned, leased, or occupied by a person; (D) sends material by any means to the person or for the purpose of obtaining or disseminating information about or communicating with the person to a member of the person's family or household, employer, coworker, friend, or associate of the person; (E) places an object on or delivers an object to property owned, leased, or occupied by a person, or to the person's place of employment with the intent that the object be delivered to the person; or (F) uses a computer, the Internet, text messaging, or any other electronic means to commit an act that is a part of the course of conduct.</p>		
<p>Child Protective Orders (UT)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical abuse • Sexual abuse • Sexual offense under sexual exploitation • Human trafficking of a child for sexual exploitation • Immediate danger of experiencing abuse 	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Any interested person may request for a protective order on behalf of children who are victims of the offenses covered and have been abused or in danger of being abused by an individual who is not their parent, stepparent, guardian, or custodian. Minors who are 16 years old can file for a cohabitant abuse protective order on his/her own.</p>	<p>Child Protective Orders: In Utah child victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order through an interested person who can file on behalf of the child. This order can be obtained against a trafficker who</p>

<p>Child Protective Orders (UT)</p>	<p>UT ST § 78B-7-202(1) 78B-7-202. Petition--Ex parte determination--Guardian ad litem--Referral to division (1)(a) Any interested person may file a petition for a protective order: (i) on behalf of a child who is being abused or is in imminent danger of being abused by any individual; or (ii) on behalf of a child who has been abused by an individual who is not the child's parent, stepparent, guardian, or custodian.</p> <p>UT ST § 78B-7-201 78B-7-201. Definitions As used in this chapter: (1) "Abuse" means: (a) physical abuse; (b) sexual abuse; (c) any sexual offense described in Title 76, Chapter 5b, Part 2, Sexual Exploitation; or (d) human trafficking of a child for sexual exploitation under Section 76-5-308.5.</p>	<p>See: UT ST § 78B-7-202(1)</p>	<p>committed sexual abuse including human trafficking for sexual exploitation, physical abuse and put the child in immediate danger of experiencing abuse. There is no relationship requirement.</p>
<p>Workplace Violence Protective Orders (UT)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workplace Violence <p>UT ST § 78B-7-1101(5)</p> <p>(5) "Workplace violence" means knowingly causing or threatening to cause bodily injury to, or significant damage to the property of, a person, if: (a) the person is: (i) an employer; or (ii) an employee performing the employee's duties as an employee; and (b) (i) the action would cause a reasonable person to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, or harassed; or (ii) the threat: (A) would cause a reasonable person to fear that the threat will be carried out; and (B) if carried out, would cause a reasonable person to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, or harassed.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>UT ST § 78B-7-1101(6) (6) "Workplace violence protective order" means an order issued under this part after a hearing on the petition, of which the petitioner and respondent have been given notice.</p>	<p>Workplace Violence Protective Orders: In Utah victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order against a trafficker who commits workplace violence and there is no relationship requirement.</p>

VERMONT (VT)

Summary: There are three types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Vermont.

- Relief from Abuse Order
 - These orders protect victims of domestic abuse and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Sexual Assault or Stalking Protective Order
 - These orders protect victims of sexual assault and stalking. There is no relationship requirement with the abuser except that these orders cannot be obtained against family or household members of the victim.
- Extreme Risk Protection Orders
 - These orders are used to restrict a respondent’s access to guns. State prosecutors and the Office of the State Attorney General can file for these orders.

In Vermont, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the three types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a CPO for sexual assault or stalking making this the least restrictive option for victims of trafficking. However, if the relationship between the trafficker and the victim is covered in the relief from abuse protection order statute human trafficking victims will need pursue that option. High risk protection orders are available to human trafficking victims that must be filed by state prosecutors or the State Attorney General’s Office.

<p>Relief from Abuse Order (VT)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Abuse • Domestic abuse means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between family or household members: • attempting to cause or causing physical harm; • placing another in fear of imminent serious physical harm; • abuse to children; • stalking; or • sexual assault. 	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Victims are eligible to seek this order from another family or household member who abused them.</p>	<p>Relief from Abuse Order; In Vermont victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order against the trafficker if they committed domestic abuse and met the relationship requirement.</p>
<p>Relief from Abuse Order (VT)</p>	<p>15 VT ST T. § 1101 The following words as used in this chapter shall have the following meanings: (1) "Abuse" means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between family or household members: (A) Attempting to cause or causing physical harm. (B) Placing another in fear of imminent serious physical harm. (C) Abuse to children as defined in 33 V.S.A. chapter 49, subchapter 2. (D) Stalking as defined in 12 V.S.A. § 5131(6). (E) Sexual assault as defined in 12 V.S.A. § 5131(5).</p>	<p>VT ST T. 15 § 1103(a) § 1103. Requests for relief (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>15 VT ST T. § 1101 (2) "Household members" means persons who, for any period of time, are living or have lived together, are sharing or have shared occupancy of a dwelling, are engaged in or have engaged in a sexual relationship, or minors or adults who are dating or who have dated. "Dating" means a social relationship of a romantic nature. Factors that the court may consider when determining whether a dating relationship exists or existed include: (A) the nature of the relationship; (B) the length of time the relationship has existed; (C) the frequency of interaction between the parties; and (D) the length of time since the relationship was terminated, if applicable.</p>	<p>Children who must be in a dating relationship with the abuser be over age 16 to file for this protection order on their own behalf.</p>

<p>Sexual Assault or Stalking Protective Order (VT)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual assault • Stalking <p>See: 15 VT ST T. § 1101</p> <p>VT ST T. 12 § 5131(1), (5), (6) (1)(A) "Course of conduct" means two or more acts over a period of time, however short, in which a person follows, monitors, surveils, threatens, or makes threats about another person, or interferes with another person's property. This definition shall apply to acts conducted by the person directly or indirectly, and by any action, method, device, or means. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of "course of conduct."</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No (cannot be family or household member)</p> <p>Victims are eligible for this order against a respondent who is not a family or household member.</p> <p>VT ST T. 12 § 5133(a) § 5133. Requests for an order against stalking or sexual assault (a) A person, other than a family or household member as defined in 15 V.S.A. § 1101(2), may seek an order against stalking or sexual assault 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 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. VT ST T. 15 § 1101(2)</p>	<p>Sexual Assault or Stalking Protective Order: In Vermont victims of labor or sex trafficking can get this order against a trafficker who committed sexual assault or stalking and is not a family or household member.</p>
<p>Sexual Assault or Stalking Protective Order (VT)</p>	<p>(5) "Sexually assaulted the plaintiff" means that the defendant engaged in conduct that meets elements of lewd and lascivious conduct as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 2601, lewd and lascivious conduct with a child as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 2602, sexual assault as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 3252, aggravated sexual assault as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 3253, use of a child in a sexual performance as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 2822, or consenting to a sexual performance as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 2823, and that the plaintiff was the victim of the offense.</p> <p>(6) "Stalk" means to engage purposefully in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that the person engaging in the conduct knows or should know would cause a reasonable person to:</p> <p>(A) fear for his or her safety or the safety of a family member; or</p> <p>(B) suffer substantial emotional distress as evidenced by:</p> <p>(i) a fear of unlawful sexual conduct, unlawful restraint, bodily injury, or death; or</p> <p>(ii) significant modifications in the person's actions or routines, including moving from an established residence, changes to established daily routes to and from work that cause a serious disruption in</p>		

	<p>the person's life, changes to the person's employment or work schedule, or the loss of a job or time from work.</p> <p>(7) "Stay away" means to refrain from knowingly:</p> <p>(A) initiating or maintaining a physical presence near the plaintiff;</p> <p>(B) engaging in nonphysical contact with the plaintiff directly or indirectly; or</p> <p>(C) engaging in nonphysical contact with the plaintiff through third parties who may or may not know of the order.</p>		
<p>Extreme Risk Protection Orders (to remove firearms) (VT)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme risk of harming oneself or others while having access to dangerous weapon. • <p>13 Vt. Stat. § 4053(a) § 4053. Petition for extreme risk protection order (a) A State's Attorney or the Office of the Attorney General may file a petition requesting that the court issue an extreme risk protection order prohibiting a person from purchasing, possessing, or receiving a dangerous weapon or having a dangerous weapon within the person's custody or control. The petitioner shall submit an affidavit in support of the petition.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>The State's attorney or the Office of the Attorney General may ask for this order with proof of such acts.</p> <p>13 Vt. Stat. § 4053(a) § 4053. Petition for extreme risk protection order (a) A State's Attorney or the Office of the Attorney General may file a petition requesting that the court issue an extreme risk protection order prohibiting a person from purchasing, possessing, or receiving a dangerous weapon or having a dangerous weapon within the person's custody or control. The petitioner shall submit an affidavit in support of the petition.</p>	<p>Extreme Risk Protection Orders: In Vermont victims of labor or sex trafficking can get this order against a trafficker who has access to dangerous weapon/s and is at extreme risk of harm. Only people authorized under the statute can file for this order.</p>

VIRGIN ISLANDS

SUMMARY: There are two types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

- Domestic Violence Restraining Orders
 - This order protects victims of domestic abuse and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Stalking Protection Order
 - This order protects victims of stalking and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.

In the U.S. Virgin Islands victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the two types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a CPO for stalking making this the least restrictive option for victims of trafficking.

<p>Domestic Violence Restraining Orders (VI)</p>	<p>VI ST T. 16 § 91(b)</p> <p>Offenses covered:</p> <p>(b) "Domestic violence" means the occurrence of any of the following acts, attempts or threats</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>VI ST T. 16 Section 91(a)-(c)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • current or former spouse; • a parent; • a child; • any other person related to you by blood or marriage; 	<p>Domestic Violence Restraining Orders: In the U.S. Virgin Islands victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order if the trafficker committed domestic</p>
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<p>Domestic Violence Restraining Orders (VI)</p>	<p>against a person who may be protected under this chapter pursuant to subsection (c) of this section:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Assault; (2) Battery; (3) Burglary; (4) Kidnapping; (5) Unlawful sexual contact; (6) Rape; (7) Forcible or unlawful entry; (8) Coercion; (9) Destruction of property; (10) Harassment; (11) Threats; (12) False imprisonment; or (13) Stalking. (14) Violation of a restraining order issued pursuant to section 97(b)(2) or section 98 of this chapter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • someone of the opposite sex who lives in your home or has lived in your home; • an individual with whom you have a child in common; • a person with whom you have been or are in a sexual or intimate relationship <p>VI ST T. 16 Section 91 (a) (c)</p> <p>(a) “Cohabitants” means emancipated minors or persons 18 years of age or older of the opposite sex who have resided together or who currently are residing in the same living quarters or persons who together are the parents of one or more children, regardless of their marital status or whether they have lived together at any time.</p> <p>(c) “Victim” includes any person who has been subjected to domestic violence by a spouse, former spouse, parent, child, or any other person related by blood or marriage, a present or former household member, a person with whom the victim has a child in common, or a person who is, or has been, in a sexual or otherwise intimate relationship with the victim.</p>	<p>violence and met relationship requirement.</p>
<p>Stalking Protection Order (VI)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalking <p>Stalking is when someone purposely and repeatedly follows you and engages in a course of conduct or makes a credible threat with the intent of annoying you or placing you in reasonable fear of death or bodily harm or injury and causes you emotional distress.</p> <p>VI ST T. 5 §§ 2071(a); 1472(1)(2)(3)</p> <p>(1) “Stalking” means purposely and repeatedly following another person and engaging in a course of conduct or making a credible threat with the intent of annoying or placing that person in reasonable fear of death or bodily harm or injury and causing emotional distress.</p> <p>(2) “Credible threat” means an explicit or implicit threat made with the intent and the apparent ability to carry out the threat, so as to cause the targeted</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Any victim of stalking can get this order.</p>	<p>Stalking Protection Order: In U.S. Virgin Islands victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order if the trafficker committed stalking and there is no relationship requirement.</p>

	<p>person to reasonably fear for personal safety or the safety of a family member.</p> <p>(3) “Course of conduct” means an act that happens more than once, however brief, within a year, directed at a specific person, evidencing a continuity of purpose which would cause a reasonable person to suffer substantial emotional distress; which includes but is not limited to the stalker’s directly or indirectly, by any action, method or device, following, monitoring, observing, pursuing, threatening, or communicating to, or about a person, or interfering with a person’s property.</p>		
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VIRGINIA (VA)

Summary: There are three types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Virginia.

- Protective Orders (for Family Abuse)
 - These orders protect victims of domestic abuse and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Protective Orders (for an Act of Violence, Force, or Threat) (Includes sexual assault, stalking, and bodily injury)
 - These orders protect victims of act of violence, force or threat as defined in the statute and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Emergency Substantial Risk Orders
 - These orders are used to restrict a respondent’s access to guns. Victims or persons concerned about the safety of victims may request that law enforcement petition for this protection order.

In Virginia, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the three types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a protection order for acts of violence, force or threat (including sexual assault, stalking, and bodily injury) making this the least restrictive option for victims of trafficking. High risk protection orders are available to human trafficking victims when law enforcement seeks this protection order.

<p>Protective Orders (for Family Abuse) (VA)</p>	<p>Family abuse Va. Code § 16.1-228 "Family abuse" means any act involving violence, force, or threat that results in bodily injury or places one in reasonable apprehension of death, sexual assault, or bodily injury and that is committed by a person against such person's family or household member. Such act includes, but is not limited to, any forceful detention, stalking, criminal sexual assault in violation of Article 7 (§ 18.2-61 et seq.) of Chapter 4 of Title 18.2, or any criminal offense that results in bodily injury or places one in reasonable apprehension of death, sexual assault, or bodily injury.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes Victims can get a protective order against an abuser who is a family or household member who is/are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their spouse or former spouse; • Their parents, stepparents, children, stepchildren, brothers, sisters, half-brothers, half-sisters, grandparents and grandchildren; • Their mother-in-law, father-in-law, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law who reside in the same home with them; • Any individual who has a child in common with the person, whether or not the person and that individual have been married or have resided together at any time 	<p>Protective Orders (for Family Abuse): In Virginia victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order against the trafficker if they committed family abuse and met the relationship requirement.</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any individual who cohabits or who, within the previous 12 months, cohabited with the person, and any children of either of them then residing in the same home with the person <p>Va. Code § 16.1-228 "Family or household member" means (i) the person's spouse, whether or not he or she resides in the same home with the person, (ii) the person's former spouse, whether or not he or she resides in the same home with the person, (iii) the person's parents, stepparents, children, stepchildren, brothers, sisters, half-brothers, half-sisters, grandparents and grandchildren, regardless of whether such persons reside in the same home with the person, (iv) the person's mother-in-law, father-in-law, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law who reside in the same home with the person, (v) any individual who has a child in common with the person, whether or not the person and that individual have been married or have resided together at any time, or (vi) any individual who cohabits or who, within the previous 12 months, cohabited with the person, and any children of either of them then residing in the same home with the person.</p>	
Protective Orders (for an Act of Violence, Force, or Threat) (VA) Protective Orders (for an Act of Violence, Force, or Threat) (VA)	Offense covered: Act of violence, force, or threat Va. Code § 19.2-152.7:1 § 19.2-152.7:1. Definitions. As used in this chapter: "Act of violence, force, or threat" means any act involving violence, force, or threat that results in bodily injury or places one in reasonable apprehension of death, sexual assault, or bodily injury. Such act includes, but is not limited to, any forceful detention, stalking, criminal sexual assault in violation of Article 7 (§ 18.2-61 et seq.) of Chapter 4 of Title 18.2, or any criminal offense that results in bodily injury or places one in reasonable apprehension of death, sexual assault, or bodily injury.	Relationship Requirement: No Victims may obtain this protective order against anyone who committed acts of violence, force, or threat. See: Va. Code § 19.2-152.7 -10	Protective Orders (for an Act of Violence, Force, or Threat): In Virginia, victims of labor or sex trafficking can get this order against trafficker who committed acts of violence, force or threat and there is no relationship requirement.
Emergency Substantial Risk Orders (VA)	Offense covered: Acts posing significant risk of causing personal injury to another person. VA Code § 19.2-152.13(A) § 19.2-152.13. Emergency substantial risk order. A. Upon the petition of an attorney for the Commonwealth or a law-enforcement	Relationship Requirement: Yes Victims or other persons concerned about the safety of the victims may request for law enforcement officers to apply for this order. See: VA Code § 19.2-152.13(A)	Emergency Substantial Risk Orders: In Virginia, victims of labor or sex trafficking can request a law enforcement agency or state attorney to request for this order

<p>Emergency Substantial Risk Orders (VA)</p>	<p>officer, a judge of a circuit court, general district court, or juvenile and domestic relations district court or a magistrate, upon a finding that there is probable cause to believe that a person poses a substantial risk of personal injury to himself or others in the near future by such person's possession or acquisition of a firearm, shall issue an ex parte emergency substantial risk order. Such order shall prohibit the person who is subject to the order from purchasing, possessing, or transporting a firearm for the duration of the order. In determining whether probable cause for the issuance of an order exists, the judge or magistrate shall consider any relevant evidence, including any recent act of violence, force, or threat as defined in § 19.2-152.7:1 by such person directed toward another person or toward himself. No petition shall be filed unless an independent investigation has been conducted by law enforcement that determines that grounds for the petition exist. The order shall contain a statement (i) informing the person who is subject to the order of the requirements and penalties under § 18.2-308.1:6, including that it is unlawful for such person to purchase, possess, or transport a firearm for the duration of the order and that such person is required to surrender his concealed handgun permit if he possesses such permit, and (ii) advising such person to voluntarily relinquish any firearm within his custody to the law-enforcement agency that serves the order.</p>		<p>against a trafficker who poses significant risk of causing injury due to firearm possession.</p>
<p>WASHINGTON</p>			

Summary: There are six types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Washington State.

- Domestic Violence Protection Order
 - These orders protect victims of domestic violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Stalking Protection Order
 - These orders protect victims of stalking and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Civil Anti-Harassment Order.
 - These orders protect victims of harassment and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Sexual Assault Protection Order
 - These orders protect victims of sexual assault and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Vulnerable Adult Protection Order
 - These orders protect adult victims of abuse and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Extreme Risk Protection Order
 - These orders are used to restrict a respondent’s access to guns. A family or household member or law enforcement may file for this protection order.

In Washington State, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the six types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a stalking protection order, harassment protection order, sexual assault protection order or vulnerable adult protection order making these the least restrictive option for victims of trafficking. High risk protection orders are available to human trafficking victims who meet the relationship requirement or have law enforcement involvement.

Domestic Violence Protection Order (WA)	A petition for domestic violence must allege the existence of domestic violence committed against the petitioner or petitioners by an intimate partner or family or household member.	Relationship Requirement: Yes	Domestic Violence Protection Order: In Washington, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order against the trafficker if they committed domestic violence and met the relationship requirement.
Domestic Violence Protection Order (WA)	<p>R.C.W. § 7.105.100 (3) "Domestic violence" means: (a) Physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or the infliction of fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury or assault, sexual assault, or stalking as defined in RCW 9A.46.110 of one intimate partner by another intimate partner; or (b) physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or the infliction of fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury or assault, sexual assault, or stalking as defined in RCW 9A.46.110 of one family or household member by another family or household member.</p>	<p>A person is eligible to file for a domestic violence order for protection if she or her minor child have been the victim of domestic violence at the hands of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spouses or domestic partners (current or former); • Have a child in common; • Dating relationship (current or former); • Related by blood, marriage domestic partnership, or adoption; • People who live or have lived together; • Legal guardian (current or former) • someone who has a biological or legal parent-child relationship with you, including step-parents and step-children, and grandparents and grandchildren. <p>(2) "Dating relationship" means a social relationship of a romantic nature. Factors that the court may consider in making this determination include: (a) The length of time the relationship has existed; (b) the nature of the relationship; and (c) the frequency of interaction between the parties.</p> <p>(6) "Family or household members" means: (a) Adult persons related by blood or marriage; (b) adult persons who are presently residing together or who have resided together in the past; and (c) persons who have a biological or legal parent-child relationship,</p>	

		including stepparents and stepchildren and grandparents and grandchildren. (7) "Intimate partner" means: (a) Spouses, or domestic partners; (b) former spouses, or former domestic partners; (c) persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time; (d) adult persons presently or previously residing together who have or have had a dating relationship; (e) persons sixteen years of age or older who are presently residing together or who have resided together in the past and who have or have had a dating relationship; and (f) persons sixteen years of age or older with whom a person sixteen years of age or older has or has had a dating relationship	
Stalking Protection Order (WA)	A petition for a stalking protection order must allege the existence of stalking committed against the petitioner or petitioners by the respondent. The law defines "stalking conduct" as any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any act of stalking as defined under by law; or • Any course of conduct involving repeated or continuing contacts, including attempts to contact, monitor, track, keep you under observation, or follow you that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ would cause a reasonable person to feel intimidated, frightened, or threatened; ○ actually causes you to feel intimidated, frightened or threatened; and ○ The stalker knows or reasonably should know his/her conduct threatens, frightens, or intimidates you, even if the stalker did not intend to intimidate, frighten, or threaten you. 	Relationship Requirement: No A petition for a stalking protection order may be filed on behalf of: (i) Himself or herself; (ii) A minor child, where the petitioner is a parent, a legal custodian, or, where the respondent is not a parent, an adult with whom the child is currently residing; or (iii) A vulnerable adult as defined in RCW 74.34.020 and where the petitioner is an interested person as defined in *RCW 74.34.020(10). (iv) Any other adult for whom the petitioner demonstrates to the court's satisfaction that the petitioner interested in the adult's wellbeing, the court's intervention is necessary, and the adult cannot file the petition because of age, disability, health, or inaccessibility. R.C.W. § 7.105.100 (c)	Stalking Protection Order: In Washington, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order against the trafficker if they committed stalking and there is no relationship requirement.
Stalking Protection Order (WA)	See: R.C.W. § 7.92.040		
Anti-Harassment Protection Order (WA)	Offense covered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlawful harassment R.C.W. § 7.105.100 (f) (2) "Unlawful harassment" means a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person which seriously alarms, annoys, harasses, or is detrimental to such person, and which serves no legitimate or lawful purpose. The course of	Relationship Requirement: No Victims eligible to ask for this order against another person who committed harassment against them.	Anti-Harassment Protection Order: In Washington, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order against the trafficker if they committed harassment

	conduct shall be such as would cause a reasonable person to suffer substantial emotional distress and shall actually cause substantial emotional distress to the petitioner, or, when the course of conduct would cause a reasonable parent to fear for the well-being of their child.		and there is no relationship requirement.
Sexual Assault Protection Orders (WA)	<p>Offense covered:</p> <p>Non-consensual sexual conduct and non-consensual sexual penetration R.C.W. § 7.90.010(6)(a)-(f) (6) "Sexual conduct" means any of the following: (a) Any intentional or knowing touching or fondling of the genitals, anus, or breasts, directly or indirectly, including through clothing; (b) Any intentional or knowing display of the genitals, anus, or breasts for the purposes of arousal or sexual gratification of the respondent; (c) Any intentional or knowing touching or fondling of the genitals, anus, or breasts, directly or indirectly, including through clothing, that the petitioner is forced to perform by another person or the respondent; (d) Any forced display of the petitioner's genitals, anus, or breasts for the purposes of arousal or sexual gratification of the respondent or others; (e) Any intentional or knowing touching of the clothed or unclothed body of a child under the age of thirteen, if done for the purpose of sexual gratification or arousal of the respondent or others; and (f) Any coerced or forced touching or fondling by a child under the age of thirteen, directly or indirectly, including through clothing, of the genitals, anus, or breasts of the respondent or others.</p> <p>R.C.W. § 7.90.010(7) (7) "Sexual penetration" means any contact, however slight, between the sex organ or anus of one person by an object, the sex organ, mouth, or anus of another person, or any intrusion, however slight, of any part of the body of one person or of any animal or object into the sex organ or anus of</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Any petitioner who has been a victim of nonconsensual sexual conduct or nonconsensual sexual penetration is eligible to file for this order against any person. R.C.W. § 7.105.100 (b)</p>	<p>Sexual Assault Protection Orders: In Washington, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order against the trafficker if they committed sexual assault and there is no relationship requirement.</p>
Sexual Assault Protection Orders (WA)			

	another person, including but not limited to cunnilingus, fellatio, or anal penetration. Evidence of emission of semen is not required to prove sexual penetration.		
Vulnerable Adult Protection Orders (WA)	<p>Abuse against a vulnerable adult includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • abandonment; • abuse; • personal exploitation; • improper use of restraints; • neglect; • financial exploitation; or • the threat of any of the above behaviors <p>R.C.W. § 74.34.020(1) R.C.W. § 74.34.020(2) R.C.W. § 74.34.020(2)(d) R.C.W. § 74.34.020(2)(e)</p> <p>The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.</p> <p>(1) "Abandonment" means action or inaction by a person or entity with a duty of care for a vulnerable adult that leaves the vulnerable person without the means or ability to obtain necessary food, clothing, shelter, or health care.</p> <p>(2) "Abuse" means the willful action or inaction that inflicts injury, unreasonable confinement, intimidation, or punishment on a vulnerable adult. In instances of abuse of a vulnerable adult who is unable to express or demonstrate physical harm, pain, or mental anguish, the abuse is presumed to cause physical harm, pain, or mental anguish. Abuse includes sexual abuse, mental abuse, physical abuse, and personal exploitation of a vulnerable adult, and improper use of restraint against a vulnerable adult which have the following meanings:</p> <p>(a) "Sexual abuse" means any form of nonconsensual sexual conduct, including but not limited to unwanted or inappropriate touching, rape, sodomy, sexual coercion, sexually explicit photographing, and sexual harassment. Sexual abuse also includes any sexual conduct between a</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>A vulnerable adult who has been abused, abandoned, financially exploited, or neglected, or is threatened with abandonment, abuse, or financial exploitation, or neglect is eligible for a vulnerable adult protection order.</p> <p>R.C.W. § 7.105.100 (d)</p> <p>(22) "Vulnerable adult" includes a person:</p> <p>(a) Sixty years of age or older who has the functional, mental, or physical inability to care for himself or herself; or</p> <p>(b) Found incapacitated under *chapter 11.88 RCW; or</p> <p>(c) Who has a developmental disability as defined under RCW 71A.10.020; or</p> <p>(d) Admitted to any facility; or</p> <p>(e) Receiving services from home health, hospice, or home care agencies licensed or required to be licensed under chapter 70.127 RCW; or</p> <p>(f) Receiving services from an individual provider; or</p> <p>(g) Who self-directs his or her own care and receives services from a personal aide under chapter 74.39 RCW.</p>	Vulnerable Adult Protection Orders: In Washington, adult victim of labor or sex trafficking can get this order against the trafficker who committed abuse against a vulnerable adult.
Vulnerable Adult Protection Orders (WA)			

<p>Vulnerable Adult Protection Orders (WA)</p>	<p>staff person, who is not also a resident or client, of a facility or a staff person of a program authorized under chapter 71A.12 RCW, and a vulnerable adult living in that facility or receiving service from a program authorized under chapter 71A.12 RCW, whether or not it is consensual.</p> <p>(b) "Physical abuse" means the willful action of inflicting bodily injury or physical mistreatment. Physical abuse includes, but is not limited to, striking with or without an object, slapping, pinching, choking, kicking, shoving, or prodding.</p> <p>(c) "Mental abuse" means a willful verbal or nonverbal action that threatens, humiliates, harasses, coerces, intimidates, isolates, unreasonably confines, or punishes a vulnerable adult. Mental abuse may include ridiculing, yelling, or swearing.</p> <p>(d) "Personal exploitation" means an act of forcing, compelling, or exerting undue influence over a vulnerable adult causing the vulnerable adult to act in a way that is inconsistent with relevant past behavior, or causing the vulnerable adult to perform services for the benefit of another.</p> <p>(e) "Improper use of restraint" means the inappropriate use of chemical, physical, or mechanical restraints for convenience or discipline or in a manner that: (i) Is inconsistent with federal or state licensing or certification requirements for facilities, hospitals, or programs authorized under chapter 71A.12 RCW; (ii) is not medically authorized; or (iii) otherwise constitutes abuse under this section.</p> <p>R.C.W. § 74.34.020(16)</p> <p>(16) "Neglect" means (a) a pattern of conduct or inaction by a person or entity with a duty of care that fails to provide the goods and services that maintain physical or mental health of a vulnerable adult, or that fails to avoid or prevent physical or mental harm or pain to a vulnerable adult; or (b) an act or omission by a person or entity with a duty of care that demonstrates a serious disregard of consequences of such a magnitude as to constitute</p>		
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<p>Vulnerable Adult Protection Orders (WA)</p>	<p>a clear and present danger to the vulnerable adult's health, welfare, or safety, including but not limited to conduct prohibited under RCW 9A.42.100.</p> <p>R.C.W. § 74.34.020(7)</p> <p>(7) "Financial exploitation" means the illegal or improper use, control over, or withholding of the property, income, resources, or trust funds of the vulnerable adult by any person or entity for any person's or entity's profit or advantage other than for the vulnerable adult's profit or advantage. "Financial exploitation" includes, but is not limited to:</p> <p>(a) The use of deception, intimidation, or undue influence by a person or entity in a position of trust and confidence with a vulnerable adult to obtain or use the property, income, resources, or trust funds of the vulnerable adult for the benefit of a person or entity other than the vulnerable adult;</p> <p>(b) The breach of a fiduciary duty, including, but not limited to, the misuse of a power of attorney, trust, or a guardianship appointment, that results in the unauthorized appropriation, sale, or transfer of the property, income, resources, or trust funds of the vulnerable adult for the benefit of a person or entity other than the vulnerable adult; or</p> <p>(c) Obtaining or using a vulnerable adult's property, income, resources, or trust funds without lawful authority, by a person or entity who knows or clearly should know that the vulnerable adult lacks the capacity to consent to the release or use of his or her property, income, resources, or trust funds.</p>		
<p>Extreme Risk Protection Orders (WA)</p>	<p>An extreme risk protection order is a civil court order prohibiting an individual (respondent) from controlling, purchasing, possessing, or receiving firearms.</p> <p>R.C.W. § 7.105.100 (e)</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>R.C.W. § 7.105.100 (e)</p> <p>A petition for an extreme risk protection order, must allege that the respondent poses a significant danger of causing personal injury to self, or others by having in respondent's custody, control, purchasing, possessing, accessing, receiving, or attempting to purchase or receive, a firearm.</p>	<p>Extreme Risk Protection Orders: In Washington, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order against a trafficker who poses significant risk of causing injury due to firearm possession.</p>

		(1) A petition for an extreme risk protection order may be filed by (a) a family or household member of the respondent or (b) a law enforcement officer or agency.	
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WEST VIRGINIA (WV)

Summary: There are three types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in West Virginia.

- Protective Orders (for Domestic Violence)
 - These orders protect victims of domestic violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Personal Safety Orders
 - These orders protect victims of stalking, sexual offense or threats of bodily injury and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Financial Exploitation Protective Orders
 - These orders protect against abusers who commit financial exploitation and there is no relationship requirement.

In West Virginia, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the three types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get personal safety orders (stalking, sexual assault, threats of bodily injury) or financial exploitation protective orders making these the least restrictive option for victims of trafficking.

Protective Orders (for Domestic Violence) (WV)	Domestic violence or abuse which includes any of the following acts:	Relationship Requirement: Yes Victims may obtain protective order against abusers who are family or household members, which include persons who are:	Protective Orders (for Domestic Violence): In West Virginia victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order against the trafficker if they committed domestic violence and met the relationship requirement.
Protective Orders (for Domestic Violence) (WV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempts to cause or causes physical harm • Places the victims in reasonable apprehension of physical harm • Creates fear of physical harm by, stalking, harassment, psychological abuse or threatening acts • Sexual abuse or assault, • Holds, confines, detains, or abducts persons against their will <p>W. Va. Code § 48-27-202 48-27-202. Domestic violence defined “Domestic violence” or “abuse” means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between family or household members, as that term is defined in section two hundred four of this article: (1) Attempting to cause or intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causing physical harm to another with or without dangerous or deadly weapons; (2) Placing another in reasonable apprehension of physical harm; (3) Creating fear of physical harm by harassment, stalking, psychological abuse or threatening acts;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spouses or former spouses; • Living together as spouses; • Sexual or intimate partners; • Dating • Residing together in the same household; • Have child in common; • Have relationship like: parent, stepparent, brother or sister, half-brother or -sister, stepbrother or stepsister, parent-in-law, child or stepchild, child-in-law, grandparent or step grandparent, step parent-in-law, step child-in-law, aunt or uncle, Aunt, aunt-in-law or step aunt, Uncle, uncle-in-law or step uncle; niece or nephew, or first cousin. <p>48-27-204. Family or household members defined “Family or household members” means persons who: (1) Are or were married to each other; (2) Are or were living together as spouses; (3) Are or were sexual or intimate partners; (4) Are or were dating: Provided, That a casual acquaintance or ordinary fraternization between persons in a business or social context does not establish a dating relationship; (5) Are or were residing together in the same household; (6) Have a child in common regardless of whether they have ever married or lived together;</p>	

<p>Protective Orders (for Domestic Violence) (WV)</p>	<p>(4) Committing either sexual assault or sexual abuse as those terms are defined in articles eight-b and eight-d, chapter sixty-one of this code; and (5) Holding, confining, detaining or abducting another person against that person’s will.</p>	<p>(7) Have the following relationships to another person: (A) Parent; (B) Stepparent; (C) Brother or sister; (D) Half-brother or half-sister; (E) Stepbrother or stepsister; (F) Father-in-law or mother-in-law; (G) Stepfather-in-law or stepmother-in-law; (H) Child or stepchild; (I) Daughter-in-law or son-in-law; (J) Stepdaughter-in-law or stepson-in-law; (K) Grandparent; (L) Step grandparent; (M) Aunt, aunt-in-law or step aunt; (N) Uncle, uncle-in-law or step uncle; (O) Niece or nephew; (P) First or second cousin; or (8) Have the relationships set forth in paragraphs (A) through (P), subdivision (7) of this section to a family or household member, as defined in subdivisions (1) through (6) of this section. W. Va. Code § 48-27-305 §48-27-305. Persons who may file petition. A petition for a protective order may be filed by: (1) A person seeking relief under this article for herself or himself (2) An adult family or household member for the protection of the victim or for any family or household member who is a minor child or physically or mentally incapacitated to the extent that he or she cannot file on his or her own behalf, or (3) A person who reported or was a witness to domestic violence and who, as a result, has been abused, threatened, harassed or who has been the subject of other actions intended to intimidate the person.</p>	
<p>Personal Safety Orders (WV)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalking • Sexual Offense • Repeated credible threats of bodily injury that create reasonable fear for the victims and their safety <p>W. Va. Code § 53-8-4(a) §53-8-4. Petition seeking relief. (a) Underlying acts. – A petitioner may seek relief under this article by filing with a magistrate court</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Victims may obtain this remedy against any abuser who is neither a family or household member nor someone with whom the victims have/had an intimate relationship. A parent, guardian, or custodian may also file on behalf of a minor child or incapacitated adult. W. Va. Code §§ 53-8-1(4); 53-8-4(a) (4) Petitioner. -- "Petitioner" means an individual who files a petition under section four of this article. W. Va. Code §§ 53-8-3 §53-8-3. Who may file; exclusivity; applicability of article.</p>	<p>Personal Safety Orders: In West Virginia, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order against the trafficker if they committed stalking, sexual offense, or threatened bodily injury and there is no relationship requirement.</p>

	<p>a petition that alleges the commission of any of the following acts against the petitioner by the respondent:</p> <p>(1) A sexual offense or attempted sexual offense as defined in section one of this article;</p> <p>(2) A violation of subsection (a), section nine-a, article two, chapter sixty-one of this code; or</p> <p>(3) repeated credible threats of bodily injury when the person making the threats knows or has reason to know that the threats cause another person to reasonably fear for his or her safety.</p>	<p>(a) Who may file a petition. -- A petition for relief under this article may be filed by:</p> <p>(1) A person seeking relief under this article for herself or himself; or</p> <p>(2) A parent, guardian or custodian on the behalf of a minor child or an incapacitated adult.</p>	
Financial Exploitation Protective Orders (WV)	<p>Offense covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial Exploitation <p>W. Va. Code § 55-7J-1(b)(3)</p> <p>3) “Financial exploitation” or “financially exploit” means the intentional misappropriation or misuse of funds or assets or the diminishment of assets due to undue influence of an elderly person, protected person, or incapacitated adult, but may not apply to a transaction or disposition of funds or assets where the defendant made a good-faith effort to assist the elderly person, protected person, or incapacitated adult with the management of his or her money or other things of value;</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Victims are elderly person, protected person or incapacitated adult who may obtain this order against any person. Any person who believes that financial exploitation has been committed may file this action.</p> <p>W. Va. Code § 55-7J-1a</p> <p>(1a) Any elderly person, protected person, or incapacitated adult against whom an act of financial exploitation has been committed may bring an action under this article against any person who has committed an act of financial exploitation against him or her.</p> <p>W. Va. Code § 55-7J-1(b)- (1), (2), and (4)</p> <p>1) “Incapacitated adult” has the same meaning as prescribed under § 61-2-29 of this code ;</p> <p>(2) “Elderly person” means a person who is 65 years or older;</p> <p>(4) “Protected person” means any person who is defined as a “protected person” in § 44A-1-4 of this code and who is subject to the protections of § 44A-1-1 et seq. or § 44C-1-1 et seq. of this code.</p>	Financial Exploitation Protective Orders: In West Virginia, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order against the trafficker if they committed financial exploitation and there is no relationship requirement

WISCONSIN (WI)

Summary: There are four types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Wisconsin.

- Domestic Abuse Injunctions
 - These orders protect victims of domestic violence and there is a relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Child Abuse Restraining Orders
 - These orders protect child victims of abuse and there is no relationship requirement with the abuser.
- Harassment Restraining Orders (Includes stalking and sexual assault)
 - These orders protect victims of harassment which includes sexual assault and stalking and there is no relationship requirement.
- Individual at Risk Restraining Orders (Elder Abuse)
 - These orders protect at risk individuals against abuse and there is no relationship requirement.

In Wisconsin, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the four types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get child abuse restraining orders, harassment restraining orders (including for sexual assault and stalking), or individual at risk restraining orders for elder abuse victims making these the least restrictive option for victims of trafficking.

<p>Domestic Abuse Injunctions (WI)</p> <p>Domestic Abuse Injunctions (WI)</p>	<p>Domestic Abuse includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intentional infliction of physical pain, injury or illness • Intentional impairment of physical condition • Sexual assault • Stalking • Destruction of Property • Threatening to do any of the above. <p>Wis. Stat. § 813.12(1)(am) (am) “Domestic abuse” means any of the following engaged in by an adult family member or adult household member against another adult family member or adult household member, by an adult caregiver against an adult who is under the caregiver’s care, by an adult against his or her adult former spouse, by an adult against an adult with whom the individual has or had a dating relationship, or by an adult against an adult with whom the person has a child in common:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intentional infliction of physical pain, physical injury or illness. 2. Intentional impairment of physical condition. 3. A violation of s. 940.225 (1), (2) or (3). 4. A violation of s. 940.32. 5. A violation of s. 943.01, involving property that belongs to the individual. 6. A threat to engage in the conduct under subd. 1., 2., 3., 4., or 5. <p>Wis. Stat. §940.225(1), (2), or (3). – Sexual Assault Wis. Stat. § 940.32. - Stalking Wis. Stat. § 943.01 – Damage to Property</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Victims are eligible against offenders who are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult family or household members • Their adult caregiver • Their adult former spouse • Those with whom they have or had a dating relationship • Those with whom they had a child in common <p>See: Wis. Stat. § 813.12(1)(am) Wis. Stat. § 813.12(1)(b), (1)(c) (b) “Family member” means a spouse, a parent, a child or a person related by blood or adoption to another person. (c) “Household member” means a person currently or formerly residing in a place of abode with another person.</p>	<p>Domestic Abuse Injunctions: In Wisconsin, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order against the trafficker if they committed domestic abuse and met the relationship requirement.</p>
<p>Child Abuse Restraining Orders (WI)</p>	<p>Child Abuse includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intentional physical injury, pain or illness • Pregnant woman causing serious physical harm on the unborn child or risk thereof to the child when born by regularly using alcohol or drugs • Sexual intercourse or contact with a child 	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>The child victim or a parent, step-parent or legal guardian of the child victim may petition the court for a child abuse restraining order against the abuser. Wis. Stat. § 813.122(1)(b) and (c) b) "Child" means any person under 18 years of age.</p>	<p>Child Abuse Restraining Orders: In Wisconsin, child victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order against the trafficker if they committed child abuse</p>

<p>Child Abuse Restraining Orders (WI)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exposing one’s genitals or pubic area to a child; • Permitting, allowing, or encouraging a child into prostitution (as defined by law); • Emotional damage for which parents or guardians neglected or refused to get treatment; • Trafficking of a child; or • Manufacturing (making) methamphetamine: - in the physical presence of a child, or in a child’s home, or under any other circumstances where the child may see, smell or hear the drug being made. <p>Wis. Stat. § 48.02(1)(a)-(gm)</p> <p>(1) “Abuse,” other than when used in referring to abuse of alcohol beverages or other drugs, means any of the following:</p> <p>48.02(1)(a)</p> <p>(a) Physical injury inflicted on a child by other than accidental means.</p> <p>48.02(1)(am)</p> <p>(am) When used in referring to an unborn child, serious physical harm inflicted on the unborn child, and the risk of serious physical harm to the child when born, caused by the habitual lack of self-control of the expectant mother of the unborn child in the use of alcohol beverages, controlled substances or controlled substance analogs, exhibited to a severe degree.</p> <p>48.02(1)(b)</p> <p>(b) Sexual intercourse or sexual contact under s. 940.225, 948.02, 948.025, or 948.085.</p> <p>48.02(1)(c)</p> <p>(c) A violation of s. 948.05. (Sexual exploitation of a child)</p> <p>48.02(1)(d)</p> <p>(d) Permitting, allowing or encouraging a child to violate s. 944.30.</p>	<p>(c) "Child victim" means the child who is the victim or the alleged victim of abuse. Wis. Stat. § 813.122(2) Child Abuse Restraining Orders (2) Commencement of action and response. 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. (6) (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. Notwithstanding s. 803.01 (3) (a), the child victim or a parent, stepparent or legal guardian of the child victim may be a petitioner 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. 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 should contact the sheriff to verify the proof of service of the petition.</p>	<p>which includes trafficking of a child and there is no relationship requirement.</p>
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<p>Child Abuse Restraining Orders (WI)</p>	<p>48.02(1)(e) (e) A violation of s. 948.055. (Causing a child to view or listen to sexually explicit conduct)</p> <p>48.02(1)(f) (f) A violation of s. 948.10. (Causing a child to expose genitals, pubic area, or intimate parts)</p> <p>48.02(1)(g) (g) Manufacturing methamphetamine in violation of s. 961.41 (1) (e) under any of the following circumstances:</p> <p>48.02(1)(g)1. 1. With a child physically present during the manufacture.</p> <p>48.02(1)(g)2. 2. In a child's home, on the premises of a child's home, or in a motor vehicle located on the premises of a child's home.</p> <p>48.02(1)(g)3. 3. Under any other circumstances in which a reasonable person should have known that the manufacture would be seen, smelled, or heard by a child.</p> <p>48.02(1)(gm) (gm) Emotional damage for which the child's parent, guardian or legal custodian has neglected, refused or been unable for reasons other than poverty to obtain the necessary treatment or to take steps to ameliorate the symptoms.</p>		
<p>Harassment Restraining Orders (WI)</p>	<p>Harassment and other types of abuse which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Striking, shoving, kicking or subjecting the victim to physical contact • Child abuse • Sexual Assault • Stalking • Attempting or threatening to commit said acts 	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Victims are eligible to file for a harassment restraining order against the offender. See: Wis. Stat. § 813.125(1)</p>	<p>Harassment Restraining Orders: In Wisconsin, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get this order against the trafficker if they committed harassment and there is no</p>

<p>Harassment Restraining Orders (WI)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repeated acts to harass or intimidate the victims <p>Wis. Stat. § 813.125(1) 813.125 Harassment restraining orders and injunctions. (1) Definition. In this section, "harassment" means any of the following: (a) Striking, shoving, kicking or otherwise subjecting another person to physical contact; engaging in an act that would constitute abuse under s. 48.02 (1) (child abuse), sexual assault under s. 940.225, or stalking under s. 940.32; or attempting or threatening to do the same. (b) Engaging in a course of conduct or repeatedly committing acts which harass or intimidate another person and which serve no legitimate purpose.</p>		<p>relationship requirement. A child may get this order against a trafficker who commits abuse.</p>
<p>Individual at Risk Restraining Orders (WI)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abuse Neglect Self-neglect Financial exploitation <p>Wis. Stat. § 46.90(1)(br) 46.90(1)(a) (a) "Abuse" means any of the following: 46.90(1)(a)1. 1. Physical abuse. 46.90(1)(a)2. 2. Emotional abuse. 46.90(1)(a)3. 3. Sexual abuse. 46.90(1)(a)4. 4. Treatment without consent. 46.90(1)(a)5. 5. Unreasonable confinement or restraint. x x x 46.90(1)(ed) (ed) "Financial exploitation" means any of the following: 46.90(1)(ed)1. 1. Obtaining an individual's money or property by deceiving or enticing the individual, or by forcing, compelling, or coercing the individual to give, sell at less than fair market value, or in other ways convey money or property against his or her will without his or her informed consent. 46.90(1)(ed)2. 2. Theft, as prohibited in s. 943.20.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Victims who are individuals at risk and suffered from the covered acts are eligible against the offender. See: Wis. Stat. § 813.123(1) 46.90(1) (br) "Elder adult at risk" means any person age 60 or older who has experienced, is currently experiencing, or is at risk of experiencing abuse, neglect, self-neglect, or financial exploitation.</p>	<p>Individual at Risk Restraining Orders: In Wisconsin, victims of sex or labor trafficking who are also individuals at risk as defined by the statute can get this order against the trafficker if they committed abuse and there is no relationship requirement.</p>

<p>Individual at Risk Restraining Orders (WI)</p>	<p>46.90(1)(ed)3. 3. The substantial failure or neglect of a fiscal agent to fulfill his or her responsibilities.</p> <p>46.90(1)(ed)4. 4. Unauthorized use of an individual's personal identifying information or documents, as prohibited in s. 943.201.</p> <p>46.90(1)(ed)5. 5. Unauthorized use of an entity's identifying information or documents, as prohibited in s. 943.203.</p> <p>46.90(1)(ed)6. 6. Forgery, as prohibited in s. 943.38.</p> <p>46.90(1)(ed)7. 7. Financial transaction card crimes, as prohibited in s. 943.41.</p> <p>46.90(1)(br) (br) "Elder adult at risk" means any person age 60 or older who has experienced, is currently experiencing, or is at risk of experiencing abuse, neglect, self-neglect, or financial exploitation.</p> <p>46.90(1)(f) (f) "Neglect" means the failure of a caregiver, as evidenced by an act, omission, or course of conduct, to endeavor to secure or maintain adequate care, services, or supervision for an individual, including food, clothing, shelter, or physical or mental health care, and creating significant risk or danger to the individual's physical or mental health. "Neglect" does not include a decision that is made to not seek medical care for an individual, if that decision is consistent with the individual's previously executed declaration or do-not-resuscitate order under ch. 154, a power of attorney for health care under ch. 155, or as otherwise authorized by law.</p> <p>46.90(1)(fg) (fg) "Physical abuse" means the intentional or reckless infliction of bodily harm.</p> <p>46.90(1)(g) (g) "Self-neglect" means a significant danger to an individual's physical or mental health because the individual is responsible for his or her own care but fails to obtain adequate care, including food, shelter, clothing, or medical or dental care.</p> <p>46.90(1)(gd) "Sexual abuse" means a violation of s. 940.225 (1), (2), (3), or (3m).</p>		
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WYOMING (WY)

Summary: There are two types of Civil Protection Orders (CPOs) in Wyoming.

- Domestic Violence Orders of Protection
 - Domestic violence protection orders protect victims of domestic violence and can only be obtained against an abuser that fits the specific relationship criteria.
- Orders of Protection Against Stalking or Sexual Assault
 - Stalking or sexual assault protection orders protect victims of stalking or sexual assault and there is no relationship requirement.

In Wyoming, victims of sex or labor trafficking can get any of the two types of CPO if they meet the eligibility criteria. There is no relationship requirement to get a sexual assault or stalking protection order making it the least restrictive options for victims of trafficking.

Domestic Violence Orders of Protection (WY)	<p>Domestic abuse which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical abuse, threaten to cause physical abuse, or attempting to cause physical abuse • Putting a household member in fear of imminent physical harm • Causing a household member to engage involuntarily in sexual activity by force, threat of force or duress. <p>Wyoming Code 35-21-102(a)(iii) (iii) "Domestic abuse" means the occurrence of one (1) or more of the following acts by a household member but does not include acts of self defense: (A) Physically abusing, threatening to physically abuse, attempting to cause or causing physical harm or acts which unreasonably restrain the personal liberty of any household member; (B) Placing a household member in reasonable fear of imminent physical harm; or (C) Causing a household member to engage involuntarily in sexual activity by force, threat of force or duress.</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: Yes</p> <p>Victims against a household member. Wyoming Code § 35-21-102(a)(i),(iv) (a) As used in this act: (iv) "Household member" includes: (A) Persons married to each other; (B) Persons living with each other as if married; (C) Persons formerly married to each other; (D) Persons formerly living with each other as if married; (E) Parents and their adult children; (F) Other adults sharing common living quarters; (G) Persons who are the parents of a child but who are not living with each other; and (H) Persons who are in, or have been in, a dating relationship.</p>	<p>Domestic Violence Orders of Protection: In Wyoming, victims of domestic violence can get a protection order if the trafficker committed domestic abuse and meets the relationship requirement.</p> <p>Children may only obtain domestic violence protection orders against current or former spouses, persons they live or lived with, persons they are dating or have a child in common with. This protection order is not available for child abuse victims.</p>
<p>Orders of Protection Against Stalking or Sexual Assault (WY)</p> <p>Orders of Protection Against Stalking or Sexual Assault (WY)</p>	<p>Offenses covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalking • Sexual Assault <p>Wyoming Code § 6-2-506(b) (b) Unless otherwise provided by law, a person commits the crime of stalking if, with intent to harass another person, the person engages in a course of conduct reasonably likely to harass that person, including but not limited to any combination of the following:</p>	<p>Relationship Requirement: No</p> <p>Women victims of stalking and sexual assault against the abuser. Wyoming Code § 7-3-507(a) and (e) (a) A victim of stalking, or the district attorney on behalf of the alleged victim, may file with the court a petition for an order of protection. (e) A petition may be filed under this section whether or not the individual who is alleged to have engaged in a course of conduct prohibited under W.S. 6-2-506 has been charged or convicted under W.S. 6-2-506 for the alleged crime.</p>	<p>Orders of Protection Against Stalking or Sexual Assault: In Wyoming, victims of stalking or sexual assault can get PO if the trafficker committed stalking or sexual assault and there is no relationship requirement.</p>

(i) Communicating, anonymously or otherwise, or causing a communication with another person by verbal, electronic, mechanical, telegraphic, telephonic or written means in a manner that harasses;

(ii) Following a person, other than within the residence of the defendant;

(iii) Placing a person under surveillance by remaining present outside his or her school, place of employment, vehicle, other place occupied by the person, or residence other than the residence of the defendant; or

(iv) Otherwise engaging in a course of conduct that harasses another person.

Wyoming Code § 6-2-506(a)(ii)

(a) As used in this section:

(i) "Course of conduct" means a pattern of conduct composed of a series of acts over any period of time evidencing a continuity of purpose;

(ii) "Harass" means to engage in a course of conduct, including but not limited to verbal threats, written threats, lewd or obscene statements or images, vandalism or nonconsensual physical contact, directed at a specific person or the family of a specific person, which the defendant knew or should have known would cause a reasonable person to suffer substantial emotional distress, and which does in fact seriously alarm the person toward whom it is directed.

Wyoming Code § 6-2-301

(v) "Sexual assault" means any act made criminal pursuant to W.S. 6-2-302 through 6-2-319 (sex crimes);

