



Protection Order Violations Matrix

Revised 2017

1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 1011
Arlington, Virginia 22209
Toll Free: (800) 903-0111, prompt 2
Direct: (703) 312-7922
Fax: (703) 312-7966
Email: ncffc@bwjp.org
Web: www.fullfaithandcredit.org

This project is supported by Grant No. 2014-TA-AX-K046 awarded by the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women.

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State statutes are constantly changing. Please independently verify the information found in this document. If you have a correction or update, please contact us.

STATE	CIVIL/CRIMINAL PENALTIES/SANCTIONS FOR VIOLATION OF A PROTECTION ORDER	CIVIL/CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS FOR VIOLATION OF A PROTECTION ORDER
ALABAMA	<p style="text-align: center;">Code of Ala. § 13A-6-142 (2016)</p> <p>Proceedings; generally -- Penalties for violations of orders (a) A violation of a domestic violence order, is a Class A misdemeanor which shall be punishable as provided by law. (b) A second conviction for violation of a domestic violence order, in addition to any other penalty or fine, shall be punishable by a minimum of 30 days imprisonment which may not be suspended. A third or subsequent conviction shall, in addition to any other penalty or fine, be punishable by a minimum sentence of 120 days imprisonment which may not be suspended.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Code of Ala. § 13A-6-143 (2016)</p> <p>Arrest for violation of article A law enforcement officer may arrest any person for the violation of this article if the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has violated any provision of a valid domestic violence order, whether temporary or permanent. The presentation of a domestic violence order constitutes probable cause for an officer to believe that a valid order exists. For purposes of this article, the order may be inscribed on a tangible copy or may be stored in an electronic or other medium if it is retrievable in a detectable form. Presentation of a certified copy of the domestic violence order is not required for enforcement or to allow a law enforcement officer to effect a warrantless arrest. If a domestic violence order is not presented to or otherwise confirmed by a law enforcement officer, the officer may consider other information in determining whether there is probable cause to believe that a valid domestic violence order exists. The law enforcement officer may arrest the defendant without a warrant although he or she did not personally see the violation. Knowledge by the officer of the existence or contents of, or both, or presentation to the officer by the complainant of, a domestic violence order shall constitute prima facie evidence of the validity of the order. If a law enforcement officer of this state determines that an otherwise valid domestic violence order cannot be enforced because the defendant has not been notified or served with the domestic violence order, the law enforcement officer shall inform the defendant of the order and allow the person a reasonable opportunity to comply with the order's provisions before enforcing the order. In the event the law enforcement officer provides notice of the domestic violence order to the defendant, the officer shall document this fact in the written report.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Code of Ala. § 30-5B-4 (2016)</p> <p>Nonjudicial enforcement of order (a) A law enforcement officer of this state, upon determining that there is probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists and that the order has been violated, shall enforce the order as if it were the order of a court of this state. Presentation of a protection order that identifies both the protected individual and the respondent and, on its face, is currently in effect constitutes probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists. For the purposes of this section, the protection order may be inscribed on a tangible medium or may have been stored in an electronic or other medium if it is retrievable in perceivable form. Presentation of a certified copy of a protection order is not required for enforcement.</p>

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		<p>(b) If a foreign protection order is not presented, a law enforcement officer of this state may consider other information in determining whether there is probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists.</p> <p>(c) If a law enforcement officer of this state determines that an otherwise valid foreign protection order cannot be enforced because the respondent has not been notified or served with the order, the officer shall inform the respondent of the order, and allow the respondent a reasonable opportunity to comply with the order before enforcing the order.</p> <p>(d) Registration or filing of an order in this state is not required for the enforcement of a valid foreign protection order pursuant to this chapter.</p>
ALASKA	<p align="center">Alaska Stat. § 11.56.740 (2015)</p> <p>Violating a protective order (a) A person commits the crime of violating a protective order if the person is subject to a protective order (1) issued or filed under AS 18.66 and containing a provision listed in AS 18.66.100(c)(1)--(7) and knowingly commits or attempts to commit an act with reckless disregard that the act violates or would violate a provision of the protective order; (2) issued under AS 18.65.850, 18.65.855, or 18.65.860 and knowingly commits or attempts to commit an act that violates or would violate a provision listed in AS 18.65.850(c)(1)--(3); or (3) issued under AS 13.26.207--13.26.209 and knowingly commits or attempts to commit an act with reckless disregard that the act violates or would violate a provision of the protective order. (b) Violation of this section is a class A misdemeanor. (c) In this section, "protective order" means an order issued or filed under AS 13.26.207--13.26.209, AS 18.65.850--18.65.870 or AS 18.66.100--18.66.180.</p> <p align="center">Alaska Stat. § 18.66.130 (2015)</p> <p>Specific protective orders (a) If a respondent in a protective order issued under AS 18.66.100-18.66.180 is prohibited from communicating with the petitioner, excluded from the residence of the petitioner, or ordered to stay away from the petitioner as provided in AS 18.66.100(c)(2)-(5), an invitation by the petitioner to communicate, enter the residence or vehicle, or have other prohibited contact with the petitioner does not waive or nullify any provision of the protective order.</p>	<p align="center">Alaska Stat. § 18.65.530 (2015)</p> <p>Mandatory arrest for crimes involving domestic violence, violation of protective orders, and violation of conditions of release (a) Except as provided in (b) or (c) of this section, a peace officer, with or without a warrant, shall arrest a person if the officer has probable cause to believe the person has, either in or outside the presence of the officer, within the previous 12 hours, (1) committed domestic violence, except an offense under AS 11.41.100--11.41.130, whether the crime is a felony or a misdemeanor; (2) committed the crime of violating a protective order in violation of AS 11.56.740(a)(1) or (2); (3) violated a condition of release imposed under AS 12.3.016(3) or (f) or 12.30.027. (b) If a peace officer receives complaints of domestic violence from more than one person arising from the same incident, the officer shall evaluate the conduct of each person to determine who was the principal physical aggressor. If the officer determines that one person was the principal physical aggressor, the other person or persons need not be arrested. In determining whether a person is a principal physical aggressor, the officer shall consider (1) prior complaints of domestic violence; (2) the relative severity of the injuries inflicted on each person; (3) the likelihood of future injury from domestic violence to each person; and (4) whether one of the persons acted in defense of self or others. (c) A peace officer is not required to make an arrest under (a) of this section if the officer has received authorization not to arrest from a prosecuting attorney in the jurisdiction in which the offense under investigation arose. (d) When investigating a crime involving domestic violence, a peace officer may not threaten or suggest the possible arrest of all persons involved in the same incident in a manner that would have a tendency to discourage requests</p>

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	<p>(b) A court may not grant protective orders against the petitioner and the respondent in the same action under this chapter.</p> <p>(c) A court may not order parties into mediation or refer them to mediation for resolution of the issues arising from a petition for a protective order under AS 18.66.100-18.66.180.</p> <p>(d) In addition to other required information contained in a protective order, the order must include in bold face type the following statements:</p> <p>(1) "Violation of this order may be a misdemeanor, punishable by up to one year of incarceration and up to a \$10,000 fine";</p> <p>(2) "If you are ordered to have no contact with the petitioner or to stay away from the petitioner's residence, vehicle, or other place designated by the court, an invitation by the petitioner to have the prohibited contact or to be present at or enter the residence, vehicle, or other place does not in any way invalidate or nullify the order."</p> <p>(e) A protective order issued under this chapter is in addition to and not in place of any other civil or criminal remedy. A petitioner is not barred from seeking an order under AS 18.66.100-18.66.180 because of the existence of another civil action between the petitioner and respondent.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alaska Stat. § 18.66.140 (2015)</p> <p>Filing and enforcement of protective orders issued in other states</p> <p>(a) A certified copy of an unexpired protective order issued in another jurisdiction may be filed with the clerk of court in any judicial district in this state.</p> <p>(b) A protective order filed in accordance with (a) of this section has the same effect and must be enforced in the same manner as a protective order issued by a court of this state.</p> <p>(c) When a protective order is filed with the court under this section, the court shall have the order delivered to the appropriate local law enforcement agency for entry into the central registry of protective orders under AS 18.65.540.</p>	<p>for intervention by law enforcement in incidents involving domestic violence.</p> <p>(e) In addition to the contents of any other report, a peace officer who does not make an arrest after investigating a complaint of domestic violence, or who arrests two or more persons based on the same incident, shall describe in writing the reasons for not making an arrest or for arresting more than one person.</p> <p>(f) A person may not bring a civil action for damages for a failure to comply with the provisions of this section.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alaska Stat. § 18.66.110 (2015)</p> <p>Ex parte and emergency protective orders</p> <p>(c) A peace officer who obtains an emergency protective order under (b) of this section shall</p> <p>(1) place the provisions of an oral order in writing on a form provided by the court and file the written order with the issuing court by the end of the judicial day after it was issued;</p> <p>(2) provide a copy of the order to the petitioner;</p> <p>(3) serve a copy of the order on the respondent; and</p> <p>(4) comply with the requirements of AS 18.65.540 for ensuring that the order is entered into the central registry of protective orders under AS 18.65.540.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alaska Stat. § 18.66.170 (2015)</p> <p>Notification of law enforcement agencies</p> <p>When a court issues or accepts for filing a protective order under this chapter, it shall send a copy of the order to the appropriate local law enforcement agency. Each law enforcement agency shall establish procedures to inform peace officers of protective orders. Peace officers shall use every reasonable means to enforce a protective order issued or filed under this chapter.</p>
AMERICAN SAMOA	<p style="text-align: center;">Am. Samoa Code Ann. § 47.0402 (2004)</p> <p>§47.0402 Mandatory fine for conviction of a crime of domestic or family violence</p> <p>A person convicted of a crime of domestic or family violence is</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Am. Samoa Code Ann. § 47.0604 (2004)</p> <p>§47.0604 Mandatory arrest for certain violations of orders for protection</p> <p>When a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that a respondent has violated one of the following orders of the court and verifies the</p>

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	<p>required to pay the court a minimum of one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) to be disbursed as specified below;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Am. Samoa Code Ann. §47.0403 (2004)</p> <p>§47.0403 Violation of certain orders for protection is misdemeanor Violation of one of the following orders issued as a protection against domestic and family violence, is a misdemeanor:</p> <p>(a) An order enjoining the respondent from threatening to commit or committing acts of domestic or family violence against the petitioner or other family or household member.</p> <p>(b) An order prohibiting the respondent from harassing, annoying, telephoning, contacting, or otherwise communicating with the petitioner, directly or indirectly.</p> <p>(c) An order removing and excluding the respondent from the residence of the petitioner.</p> <p>(d) An order requiring the respondent to stay away from the residence, school, place of employment, or a specified place frequented regularly by the petitioner and any named family or household member.</p> <p>(e) An order prohibiting the respondent from using or possessing a firearm or other weapon specified by the Court.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Am. Samoa Code Ann. §47.0404 (2004)</p> <p>§47.0404 Enhance of penalty for second or subsequent crime involving domestic or family violence When a defendant makes a judicial admission, pleads guilty to, or has been found guilty to, or has been found guilty of a second or subsequent crime involving domestic or family violence within five years, the penalty is enhanced by one class above the class otherwise provided for that offense in the territorial statute.</p>	<p>existence of the order, the officer shall, without a warrant, arrest the apparent violator whether the violation was committed in or outside the presence of the officer:</p> <p>(a) An order enjoining the respondent from threatening to commit or committing acts of domestic or family violence against the petitioner or other family or household member.</p> <p>(b) An order prohibiting the respondent from harassing, annoying, telephoning, contacting or otherwise communicating with the petitioner, either directly or indirectly.</p> <p>(c) An order removing and excluding the respondent from the residence of the petitioner.</p> <p>(d) An order requiring the respondent to stay away from the residence, school, place of employment, or a specified place frequented regularly by the petitioner and any named family or household member.</p> <p>(e) An order prohibiting the respondent from using or possessing a firearm or other weapon specified by the Court.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Am. Samoa Code Ann. § 47.0605 (2004)</p> <p>§47.0605 Authority of law enforcement officer to seize weapons Incident to an arrest for a crime involving domestic or family violence, a law enforcement officer:</p> <p>(a) Shall seize all weapons that are alleged to have been involved or threatened to be used in the commission of a crime.</p> <p>(b) May seize a weapon that is in the plain view of the officer or was discovered pursuant to a consensual search, as necessary for the protection of the officer or other persons.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Am. Samoa Code Ann. § 47.0606 (2004)</p> <p>§47.0606 Mandatory arrests for violation of conditions of release If a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that a person has violated a condition of release imposed on a perpetrator of family and domestic violence and verifies that the alleged violator has notice of the conditions, the officer shall, without a warrant, arrest the alleged violator whether the violation was committed in or outside the presence of the officer.</p>
ARIZONA	<p style="text-align: center;">A.R.S. § 13-2810 (2016)</p> <p>Interfering with judicial proceedings; classification A. A person commits interfering with judicial proceedings if such</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A.R.S. § 13-3601 (2016)</p> <p>Domestic violence; definition; classification; sentencing option; arrest and procedure for violation; weapon seizure B. A peace officer, with or without a warrant, may arrest a person if the officer</p>

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	<p>person knowingly: 2. Disobeys or resists the lawful order, process or other mandate of a court; or B. Interfering with judicial proceedings is a class 1 misdemeanor.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A.R.S. § 13-707 (2016)</p> <p>Misdemeanors; sentencing A. A sentence of imprisonment for a misdemeanor shall be for a definite term to be served other than a place within custody of the state department of corrections. The court shall fix the term of imprisonment within the following maximum limitations: 1. For a class 1 misdemeanor, six months. 2. For a class 2 misdemeanor, four months. 3. For a class 3 misdemeanor, thirty days. B. A person who is at least eighteen years of age or who has been tried as an adult and who stands convicted of any misdemeanor or petty offense, other than a traffic offense, and who has been convicted of one or more of the same misdemeanors or petty offenses within two years next preceding the date of the present offense shall be sentenced for the next higher class of offense than that for which the person is currently convicted. Time spent incarcerated within the two years next preceding the date of the offense for which a person is currently being sentenced shall not be included in the two years required to be free of convictions. C. If a person is convicted of a misdemeanor offense and the offense requires enhanced punishment because it is a second or subsequent offense, the court shall determine the existence of the previous conviction. The court shall allow the allegation of a prior conviction to be made in the same manner as the allegation prescribed by § 28-1387, subsection A. D. A person who has been convicted in any court outside the jurisdiction of this state of an offense that if committed in this state would be punishable as a misdemeanor or petty offense is subject to this section. A person who has been convicted as an adult of an offense punishable as a misdemeanor or petty offense under the provisions of any prior code in this state is subject to this section. E. The court may direct that a person who is sentenced pursuant to subsection A of this section shall not be released on any basis until the sentence imposed by the court has been served.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A.R.S. § 13-802 (2016)</p>	<p>has probable cause to believe that domestic violence has been committed and the officer has probable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed the offense, whether the offense is a felony or a misdemeanor and whether the offense was committed within or without the presence of the peace officer. In cases of domestic violence involving the infliction of physical injury or involving the discharge, use or threatening exhibition of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument, the peace officer shall arrest a person who is at least fifteen years of age, with or without a warrant, if the officer has probable cause to believe that the offense has been committed and the officer has probable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed the offense, whether the offense was committed within or without the presence of the peace officer, unless the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the circumstances at the time are such that the victim will be protected from further injury. Failure to make an arrest does not give rise to civil liability except pursuant to section 22-820.02. In order to arrest both parties, the peace officer shall have probable cause to believe that both parties independently have committed an act of domestic violence. An act of self-defense that is justified under chapter 4 of this title is not deemed to be an act of domestic violence. The release procedures available under section 13-3883, subsection A, paragraph 4 and section 13-3903 are not applicable to arrests made pursuant to this subsection.</p> <p>C. A peace officer may question the persons who are present to determine if a firearm is present on the premises. On learning or observing that a firearm is present on the premises, the peace officer may temporarily seize the firearm if the firearm is in plain view or was found pursuant to a consent to search and if the officer reasonably believes that the firearm would expose the victim or another person in the household to a risk of serious bodily injury or death. A firearm that is owned or possessed by the victim shall not be seized unless there is probable cause to believe that both parties independently have committed an act of domestic violence.</p> <p>D. If a firearm is seized pursuant to subsection C of this section, the peace officer shall give the owner or possessor of the firearm a receipt for each seized firearm. The receipt shall indicate the identification or serial number or other identifying characteristic of each seized firearm. Each seized firearm shall be held for at least seventy-two hours by the law enforcement agency that seized the firearm.</p> <p>E. If a firearm is seized pursuant to subsection C of this section, the victim shall be notified by a peace officer before the firearm is released from temporary custody.</p> <p>G. A peace officer is not liable for any act or omission in the good faith exercise of the officer's duties under subsections C, D, E, and F of this section.</p> <p>J. When a peace officer responds to a call alleging that domestic violence has</p>

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	<p>Fines for misdemeanors</p> <p>A. A sentence to pay a fine for a class 1 misdemeanor shall be a sentence to pay an amount, fixed by the court, not more than two thousand five hundred dollars.</p> <p>B. A sentence to pay a fine for a class 2 misdemeanor shall be a sentence to pay an amount, fixed by the court, not more than seven hundred fifty dollars.</p> <p>C. A sentence to pay a fine for a class 3 misdemeanor shall be a sentence to pay an amount, fixed by the court, not more than five hundred dollars.</p> <p>D. A sentence to pay a fine for a petty offense shall be a sentence to pay an amount, fixed by the court, of not more than three hundred dollars.</p> <p>E. A judgment that the defendant shall pay a fine, with or without the alternative of imprisonment, shall constitute a lien in like manner as a judgment for money rendered in a civil action.</p> <p>F. This section does not apply to an enterprise.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A.R.S. § 8-234 (2016)</p> <p>Treatment, community restitution, restraining and protective orders</p> <p>C. The court may invoke its contempt powers pursuant to section 8-247 to enforce any treatment, counseling, education or other restraining or protective order that applies to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The child, the parents or guardian of the child or any other party before the court who is the subject of an order to participate in a counseling, treatment or education program or any other restraining or protective order. 2. The legal custodians or agencies, including agency personnel, that are ordered to provide treatment or services to the child, the child's family or any party named in the dispositional order. <p>D. The court may order the parent or guardian to pay the cost of any counseling, treatment or education program ordered pursuant to subsection F of this section.</p> <p>E. If the court after notice and hearing finds that a person has failed to exercise reasonable care, supervision, protection and control of a minor pursuant to subsection A of this section or if the court holds a person in contempt for violating an order issued pursuant to this section, the court may immediately take one or more of the following actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Impose a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, plus any applicable surcharges and assessments. 	<p>been or may be committed, the officer shall inform in writing any alleged or potential victim of the procedures and resources available for the protection of the victim including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An order of protection pursuant to section 13-3602, an injunction pursuant to section 25-315 and an injunction against harassment pursuant to section 12-1809. 2. The emergency telephone number for the local police agency. 3. Telephone numbers for emergency services in the local community. 4. Websites for local resources related to domestic violence. <p>K. A peace officer is not civilly liable for noncompliance with subsection J of this section.</p> <p>N. When a peace officer responds to a call alleging that domestic violence has been or may be committed, the officer shall determine if a minor is present. If a minor is present, the peace officer shall conduct a child welfare check to determine if the child is safe and if the child might be a victim of domestic violence or child abuse.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A.R.S. § 13-3602 (2016)</p> <p>Order of protection; procedure; contents; arrest for violation; penalty; protection order from another jurisdiction</p> <p>M. Each affidavit, acceptance or return of service shall be promptly filed with the clerk of the issuing court. This filing shall be completed in person, shall be made by fax or shall be postmarked, if sent by mail, no later than the end of the seventh court business day after the date of service. If the filing is made by fax, the original affidavit, acceptance or return of service shall be promptly filed with the court. Within twenty-four hours after the affidavit, acceptance or return of service has been filed, excluding weekends and holidays, the court from which the order or any modified order was issued shall forward to the sheriff of the county in which the court is located a copy of the order of protection and a copy of the affidavit or certificate of service of process or acceptance of service. On receiving these copies, the sheriff shall register the order. Registration of an order means that a copy of the order of protection and a copy of the affidavit or acceptance of service have been received by the sheriff's office. The sheriff shall maintain a central repository for orders of protection so that the existence and validity of the orders can be easily verified. The effectiveness of an order does not depend on its registration, and for enforcement purposes pursuant to section 13-2810, a copy of an order of the court, whether or not registered, is presumed to be a valid existing order of the court for a period of one year from the date of service of the order on the defendant.</p> <p>N. A peace officer, with or without a warrant, may arrest a person if the peace officer has probable cause to believe that the person has violated section 13-</p>

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	<p>2. Impose a term of incarceration in jail for a period of not more than thirty days.</p> <p>3. Order parents or guardian of the child to perform community restitution with the child.</p> <p>F. If the court finds that the best interests of the child would be served by participation in a diversion program, in lieu of taking any action pursuant to subsection C of this section, the court may order the parent or guardian of a child to participate in a diversion program, approved by the supreme court, that requires the parent or guardian to perform community restitution or to attend and successfully complete a program of counseling, treatment or education. If the terms and conditions of the diversion order are successfully completed, the court shall dismiss its finding against the parents. If the court finds that the terms and conditions of the diversion order were not successfully completed it may take one or more of the actions specified in subsection B of this section.</p> <p>G. Before a hearing that may result in incarceration for a person who is alleged to have violated a court order under this section, the court shall advise the person that the person has the right to be represented by counsel and that the court may appoint counsel if the court finds that the person is indigent.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A.R.S. § 13-3601 (2016)</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 parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, brother 	<p>2810 by disobeying or resisting an order that is issued in any jurisdiction in this state pursuant to this section, whether or not such violation occurred in the presence of the officer. Criminal violations of an order issued pursuant to this section shall be referred to an appropriate law enforcement agency. The law enforcement agency shall request that a prosecutorial agency file the appropriate charges. A violation of an order of protection shall not be adjudicated by a municipal or justice court unless a complaint has been filed or other legal process has been requested by the prosecuting agency. The provisions for release under section 13-3883, subsection A, paragraph 4 and section 13-3903 do not apply to an arrest made pursuant to this section. For the purposes of this section, any court in this state has jurisdiction to enforce a valid order of protection that is issued in this state and that has been violated in any jurisdiction in this state.</p> <p>O. A person who is arrested pursuant to subsection M of this section may be released from custody in accordance with the Arizona rules of criminal procedure or any other applicable statute. An order for release, with or without an appearance bond, shall include pretrial release conditions that are necessary to provide for the protection of the alleged victim and other specifically designated persons and may provide for any other additional conditions that the court deems appropriate, including participation in any counseling programs available to the defendant. The agency with custody of the defendant shall make reasonable efforts to contact the victim and other specifically designated persons in the order of protection, if known to the custodial agency, who requested notification immediately on release of the arrested person from custody.</p> <p>Q. A peace officer who makes an arrest pursuant to this section or section 13-3601 is not civilly or criminally liable for the arrest if the officer acts on probable cause and without malice.</p> <p>R. In addition to persons authorized to serve process pursuant to rule 4(d) of the Arizona rules of civil procedure, a peace officer or a correctional officer as defined in section 41-1661 who is acting in the officer's official capacity may serve an order of protection that is issued pursuant to this section. Service of the order of protection has priority over other service of process that does not involve an immediate threat to the safety of a person.</p> <p>S. A valid protection order that is related to domestic or family violence and that is issued by a court in another state, a court of a United States territory or a tribal court shall be accorded full faith and credit and shall be enforced as if it were issued in this state for as long as the order is effective in the issuing jurisdiction. For the purposes of this subsection:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A protection order includes any injunction or other order that is issued for the purpose of preventing violent or threatening acts or harassment against, contact or communication with or physical proximity to another person. A

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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>6. The relationship between the victim and the defendant is currently or was previously a romantic or sexual relationship. The following factors may be considered in determining whether the relationship between the victim and the defendant is currently or was previously a romantic or sexual relationship:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The type or relationship. (b) The length of the relationship. (c) The frequency of the interaction between the victim and the defendant. (d) If the relationship has terminated, the length of time since the termination. <p>F. If there is reasonable cause to believe that returning a firearm to the owner or possessor may endanger the victim, the person who reported the assault or threat or another person in the household, the prosecutor shall file a notice of intent to retain the firearm in the appropriate superior, justice or municipal court. The prosecutor shall serve notice on the owner or possessor of the firearm by certified mail. The notice shall state that the firearm will be retained for not more than six months following the date of seizure. On receipt of the notice, the owner or possessor may request a hearing for the return of the firearm, to dispute the grounds for seizure or to request an earlier return date. The court shall hold the hearing within ten days after receiving the owner's or possessor's request for a hearing. At the hearing, unless the court determines that the return of the firearm may endanger the victim, the person who reported the assault or threat or another person in the household, the court shall order the return of the firearm to the owner or possessor.</p> <p>H. Each indictment, information, complaint, summons or warrant that is issued and that involves domestic violence shall state that the offense involved domestic violence and shall be designated by the letters DV. A domestic violence charge shall not be dismissed or a domestic violence conviction shall not be set aside for failure to comply with this subsection.</p> <p>I. A person who is arrested pursuant to subsection B of this section may be released from custody in accordance with the Arizona rules of</p>	<p>protection order includes temporary and final orders other than support or child custody orders that are issued by civil and criminal courts if the order is obtained by the filing of an independent action or is a pendente lite order in another proceeding. The civil order shall be issued in response to a complaint, petition or motion that was filed by or on behalf of a person seeking protection.</p> <p>2. A protection order is valid if the issuing court had jurisdiction over the parties and the matter under the laws of the issuing state, a United States territory or an Indian tribe and the person against whom the order was issued had reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard. If the order is issued ex parte, the notice and opportunity to be heard shall be provided within the time required by the laws of the issuing state, a United States territory or an Indian tribe and within a reasonable time after the order was issued.</p> <p>3. A mutual protection order that is issued against both the party who filed a petition or a complaint or otherwise filed a written pleading for protection against abuse and the person against whom the filing was made is not entitled to full faith and credit if either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The person against whom the initial order was sought has not filed a cross or counter petition or other written pleading seeking a protection order (b) The issuing court failed to make specific findings supporting the entitlement of both parties to be granted a protection order. <p>4. A peace officer may presume the validity of and rely on a copy of a protection order that is issued by another state, a United States territory or an Indian tribe if the order was given to the officer by any source. A peace officer may also rely on the statement of any person who is protected by the order that the order remains in effect. A peace officer who acts in good faith reliance on a protection order is not civilly or criminally liable for enforcing the protection order pursuant to this section.</p>

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	<p>criminal procedure or any other applicable statute. Any order for release, with or without an appearance bond, shall include pretrial release conditions that are necessary to provide for the protection of the alleged victim and other specifically designated persons and may provide for additional conditions that the court deems appropriate, including participation in any counseling programs available to the defendant.</p> <p>L. If a person is convicted of an offense involving domestic violence and the victim was pregnant at the time of the commission of the offense, at the time of sentencing the court shall take into consideration the fact that the victim was pregnant and may increase the sentence.</p> <p>M. An offense that is included in domestic violence carries the classification prescribed in the section of this title in which the offense is classified. If the defendant committed a felony offense listed in subsection A of this section against a pregnant victim and knew that the victim was pregnant or if the defendant committed a felony offense causing physical injury to a pregnant victim and knew that the victim was pregnant, the maximum sentence otherwise authorized for that violation shall be increased by up to two years.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A.R.S. § 13-3602 (2016)</p> <p>Order of protection; procedure; contents; arrest for violation; penalty; protection order from another jurisdiction</p> <p>A. A person may file a verified petition, as in civil actions, with a magistrate, justice of the peace or superior court judge for an order of protection for the purpose of restraining a person from committing an act included in domestic violence. If the person is a minor, the parent, legal guardian or person who has legal custody of the minor shall file the petition unless the court determines otherwise. The petition shall name the parent, guardian or custodian as the plaintiff and the minor is a specifically designated person for the purposes of subsection G of this section. If a person is either temporarily or permanently unable to request an order, a third party may request an order of protection on behalf of the plaintiff. After the request, the judicial officer shall determine if the third party is an appropriate requesting party for the plaintiff. For the purposes of this section, notwithstanding the location of the plaintiff or defendant, any court in this state may issue or enforce an order of protection.</p> <p>J. The order shall include the following statement:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Warning</p> <p style="text-align: center;">This is an official court order. If you disobey this order you will be</p>	

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	<p>subject to arrest and prosecution for the crime of interfering with judicial proceedings and any other crime you may have committed in disobeying this order.</p> <p>P. The remedies provided in this section for enforcement of the orders of the court are in addition to any other civil and criminal remedies available. The superior court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to issue orders of protection in all cases if it appears from the petition that an action for maternity or paternity, annulment, legal separation or dissolution of marriage is pending between the parties. A municipal court or justice court shall not issue an order of protection if it appears from the petition that an action of maternity or paternity, annulment, legal separation or dissolution of marriage is pending between the parties. After issuance of an order of protection, if the municipal court or justice determines that an action for maternity or paternity, annulment, legal separation or dissolution of marriage is pending between the parties, the municipal court or justice court shall stop further proceedings in the action and forward all papers, together with a certified copy of docket entries or any other record in the action, to the superior court where they shall be docketed in the pending superior court action and shall proceed as though the petition for an order of protection had been originally brought in the superior court.</p> <p>Notwithstanding any other law and unless prohibited by an order of the superior court, a municipal court or justice court may hold a hearing on all matters relating to its ex parte order of protection if the hearing was requested before receiving written notice of the pending superior court action. No order of protection shall be invalid or determined to be ineffective merely because it was issued by a lower court at a time when an action for maternity or paternity, annulment, legal separation or dissolution of marriage was pending in a higher court. After a hearing with notice to the affected party, the court may enter an order requiring any party to pay the costs of the action, including reasonable attorney fees, if any. An order that is entered by a justice court or municipal court after a hearing pursuant to this section may be appealed to the superior court as provided in title 22, chapter 2, article 4, section 22-425, subsection B and the superior court rules of civil appellate procedure without regard to an amount in controversy. No fee may be charged to either party for filing an appeal. For the purposes of this subsection, "pending" means, with respect to an action for annulment, legal separation or dissolution of marriage or for maternity or paternity, either that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An action has been commenced but a final judgment, decree or 	

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	<p>order has not been entered.</p> <p>2. A post-decree proceeding has been commenced but a judgment, decree or order finally determining the proceeding has not been entered.</p>	
<p>ARKANSAS</p>	<p>A.C.A. § 9-15-207 (2016)</p> <p>Order of protection--Enforcement--Penalties--Criminal jurisdiction.</p> <p>(a) Any order of protection granted under this chapter is enforceable by a law enforcement agency with proper jurisdiction.</p> <p>(b) An order of protection shall include a notice to the respondent or party restrained that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A violation of the order of protection is a Class A misdemeanor carrying a maximum penalty of one (1) year imprisonment in the county jail or a fine of up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or both; (2) A violation of an order of protection under this section within five (5) years of a previous conviction for violation of an order of protection is a class D felony; (3) It is unlawful for an individual who is subject to an order of protection or convicted of a misdemeanor of domestic violence to ship, transport, or possess a firearm or ammunition pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(8) and (9) as it existed on January 1, 2007; and (4) A conviction of violation of an order of protection under this section within five (5) years of a previous conviction for violation of an order of protection is a class D felony. <p>(c) For respondents eighteen (18) years of age or older or emancipated minors, jurisdiction for the criminal offense of violating the terms of an order of protection is with the circuit court or other courts having jurisdiction over criminal matters.</p> <p>(d)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) In the final order of protection, the petitioner's home or business address may be excluded from notice to the respondent. (2) A court shall also order that the petitioner's copy of the order of protection be excluded from any address where the respondent happens to reside. (g) An order of protection issued by a court of competent jurisdiction in any county of this state is enforceable in every county of this state by any court or law enforcement officer. 	<p>A.C.A. § 9-15-207 (2016)</p> <p>Order of protection--Enforcement--Penalties--Criminal jurisdiction.</p> <p>(e) A law enforcement officer shall not arrest a petitioner for the violation of an order of protection issued against a respondent.</p> <p>(f) When a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that a respondent has violated an order of protection and has been presented verification of the existence of the order of protection, the officer may arrest the respondent without a warrant whether or not the violation occurred in the presence of the officer if the order of protection was obtained according to this chapter and the Arkansas Rules of Criminal Procedure.</p> <p>A.C.A. § 5-53-134 (2016)</p> <p>Violation of a protection order</p> <p>(c)(1) A law enforcement officer may arrest and take into custody without a warrant any person who the law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (A) is subject to an order of protection issued pursuant to the laws of this state; and (B) Has violate the terms of the order of protection, even if the violation did not take place in the presence of the law enforcement officer. <p>(2) Under section 9-15-302, a law enforcement officer or law enforcement agency may arrest and take into custody without a warrant any person who the law enforcement officer or law enforcement agency has probably cause to believe:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (A) is subject to an order of protection issued pursuant to the laws or rules of another state, a federally recognized Indian tribe, or a territory; and (B) Has violated the terms of the out-of-state order of protection, even if the violation did not take place in the presence of the law enforcement officer. <p>(e) Any law enforcement officer acting in good faith and exercising due care in making an arrest for domestic abuse in an effort to comply with this subchapter shall have immunity from civil or criminal liability</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">A.C.A. § 9-15-210 (2016)</p> <p>Violation of order When a petitioner or any law enforcement officer files an affidavit with a circuit court that has issued an order of protection under the provisions of this chapter alleging that the respondent or person restrained has violated the order, the court may issue an order to the respondent or person restrained requiring that person to appear and show cause why he or she should not be found in contempt.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A.C.A § 9-15-217 (2016)</p> <p>Order of protection--Violations--Domestic violence surveillance program--Global positioning devices (a)(1)(A) A person who is charged with violating an ex parte order of protection under § 5-53-134 may be ordered as a condition of his or her release from custody to be placed under electronic surveillance at his or her expense until the charge is adjudicated. (B) A person who is charged with violating a final order of protection under § 5-53-134 may be ordered as a condition of his or her release from custody to be placed under electronic surveillance at his or her expense until the charge is adjudicated. (2) The court having jurisdiction over the charge may order the defendant released from electronic surveillance before the adjudication of the charge. (b) A person who is found guilty of violating an order of protection may be placed under electronic surveillance at his or her expense as part of his or her sentence for a minimum of four (4) months but not to exceed one (1) year. (c) As used in this section, “electronic surveillance” means active surveillance technology worn by or attached to a person that is a single-piece device that immediately notifies law enforcement or other monitors of a violation of the distance requirements or locations that the defendant is barred from entering and may also include technology that: (1) Immediately notifies the victim of any violation; (2) Allows law enforcement or monitors to speak to the offender in some manner through or in conjunction with the device (3) Has a loud alarm that can be activated to warn the potential victim of the offender’s presence in a place he or she is barred from entering; (4) is waterproof; and (5) Can be tracked by either satellite or cellular phone tower triangulation.</p>	

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	<p style="text-align: center;">A.C.A. § 5-53-134 (2016)</p> <p>Violation of a protection order</p> <p>(a) (1) A person commits the offense of violation of an order of protection if:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(A) A circuit court or other court with competent jurisdiction has issued a temporary order of protection or an order of protection against the person pursuant to the The Domestic Abuse Act of 1991, § 9-15-101 et seq.;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(B) The person has received actual notice or notice pursuant to the Arkansas Rules of Civil Procedure of a temporary order of protection or an order of protection pursuant to the The Domestic Abuse Act of 1991, § 9-15-101 et seq.; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(C) The person knowingly violates a condition of an order of protection issued pursuant to the The Domestic Abuse Act of 1991, § 9-15-101 et seq.</p> <p>(2) A person commits the offense of violation of an out-of-state order of protection if:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(A) The court of another state, a federally recognized Indian tribe, or a territory with jurisdiction over the parties and matters has issued a temporary order of protection or an order of protection against the person pursuant to the laws or rules of the other state, federally recognized Indian tribe, or territory;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(B) The person has received actual notice or other lawful notice of a temporary order of protection or an order of protection pursuant to the laws or rules of the other state, the federally recognized Indian tribe, or the territory;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(C) The person knowingly violates a condition of an order of protection issued pursuant to the laws or rules of the other state, the federally recognized Indian tribe, or the territory; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(D) The requirements of § 9-15-302 concerning the full faith and credit for an out-of-state order of protection have been met.</p> <p>(b)(1) Except as provided in subdivision (b)(2) of this section, violation of an order of protection under this section is a Class A misdemeanor.</p> <p>(2) Violation of an order of protection under this section is a Class D felony if:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(A) The offense is committed within five (5) years of a previous conviction for violation of an order of protection under this section;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(B) The order of protection was issued after a hearing of which the person received actual notice and at which the person had an opportunity to participate; and</p>	

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	<p>(C) The facts constituting the violation on their own merit satisfy the elements of any felony offense or misdemeanor offense, not including an offense provided for in this section.</p> <p>(d) It is an affirmative defense to a prosecution under this section if:</p> <p>(1) The parties have reconciled prior to the violation of the order of protection; or</p> <p>(2) The petitioner for the order of protection:</p> <p>(A) Invited the defendant to come to the petitioner's residence or place of employment listed in the order of protection; and</p> <p>(B) Knew that the defendant's presence at the petitioner's residence or place of employment would be in violation of the order of protection.</p>	
CALIFORNIA	<p style="text-align: center;">Cal Pen Code § 273.6 (2016)</p> <p>Intentional and knowing violation of court order to prevent harassment, disturbing the peace, or threats or acts of violence; penalties</p> <p>(a) Any intentional and knowing violation of a protective order, as defined in Section 6218 of the Family Code, or of an order issued pursuant to Section 527.6, 527.8, or 527.85 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or Section 15657.03 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>(b) In the event of a violation of subdivision (a) that results in physical injury, the person shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail for not less than 30 days nor more than one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment. However, if the person is imprisoned in a county jail for at least 48 hours, the court may, in the interest of justice and for reasons stated on the record, reduce or eliminate the 30-day minimum imprisonment required by this subdivision. In determining whether to reduce or eliminate the minimum imprisonment pursuant to this subdivision, the court shall consider the seriousness of the facts before the court, whether there are additional allegations of a violation of the order during the pendency of the case before the court, the probability of future violations, the safety of the victim, and whether the defendant has successfully completed or is making progress with counseling.</p> <p>(c) Subdivisions (a) and (b) shall apply to the following court orders:</p> <p>(1) Any order issued pursuant to Section 6320 or 6389 of the Family Code.</p> <p>(2) An order excluding one party from the family dwelling or from the</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Cal Pen Code § 836 (2016)</p> <p>Arrest with and without warrant; citizen's arrest by domestic violence victim; protective or restraining order; assault or battery upon spouse, etc.; concealed weapon offense</p> <p>(b) Any time a peace officer is called out on a domestic violence call, it shall be mandatory that the officer make a good faith effort to inform the victim of his or her right to make a citizen's arrest, unless the peace officer makes an arrest for a violation of paragraph (1) of subdivision (e) of Section 243 or 273.5. This information shall include advising the victim how to safely execute the arrest.</p> <p>(c) (1) When a peace officer is responding to a call alleging a violation of a domestic violence protective or restraining order issued under Section 527.6 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Family Code, Section 136.2, 646.91, or paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 1203.097 of this code, Section 213.5 or 15657.03 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, or of a domestic violence protective or restraining order issued by the court of another state, tribe, or territory and the peace officer has probable cause to believe that the person against whom the order is issued has notice of the order and has committed an act in violation of the order, the officer shall, consistent with subdivision (b) of Section 13701, make a lawful arrest of the person without a warrant and take that person into custody whether or not the violation occurred in the presence of the arresting officer. The officer shall, as soon as possible after the arrest, confirm with the appropriate authorities or the Domestic Violence Protection Order Registry maintained pursuant to Section 6380 of the Family Code that a true copy of the protective order has been registered, unless the victim provides the officer with a copy of the protective order.</p> <p>(2) The person against whom a protective order has been issued shall be deemed to have notice of the order if the victim presents to the officer proof of service of the order, the officer confirms with the appropriate authorities that a true copy of the proof of service is on file, or the person against whom the</p>

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	<p>dwelling of the other.</p> <p>(3) An order enjoining a party from specified behavior that the court determined was necessary to effectuate the order described in subdivision (a).</p> <p>(4) Any order issued by another state that is recognized under Part 5 (commencing with Section 6400) of Division 10 of the Family Code.</p> <p>(d) A subsequent conviction for a violation of an order described in subdivision (a), occurring within seven years of a prior conviction for a violation of an order described in subdivision (a) and involving an act of violence or "a credible threat" of violence, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 139, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, or pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170.</p> <p>(e) In the event of a subsequent conviction for a violation of an order described in subdivision (a) for an act occurring within one year of a prior conviction for a violation of an order described in subdivision (a) that results in physical injury to a victim, the person shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail for not less than six months nor more than one year, by both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of section 1170. However, if the person is imprisoned in a county jail for at least 30 days, the court may, in the interest of justice and for reasons stated in the record, reduce or eliminate the six-month minimum imprisonment required by this subdivision. In determining whether to reduce or eliminate the minimum imprisonment pursuant to this subdivision, the court shall consider the seriousness of the facts before the court, whether there are additional allegations of a violation of the order during the pendency of the case before the court, the probability of future violations, the safety of the victim, and whether the defendant has successfully completed or is making progress with counseling.</p> <p>(f) The prosecuting agency of each county shall have the primary responsibility for the enforcement of orders described in subdivisions (a), (b), (d), and (e).</p> <p>(g)(1) Every person who owns, possesses, purchases, or receives a firearm knowing he or she is prohibited from doing so by the provisions of a protective order as defined in Section 136.2 of this code, Section 6218 of the Family Code, or Section 527.6, 527.8, or 227.85 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or Section 15657.03 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, shall be punished under Section 29825.</p> <p>(2) Every person subject to a protective order described in paragraph (1) shall not be prosecuted under this section for owning, possessing, purchasing, or receiving a firearm to the extent that firearm is granted</p>	<p>protective order was issued was present at the protective order hearing or was informed by a peace officer of the contents of the protective order.</p> <p>(3) In situations where mutual protective orders have been issued under Division 10 (commencing with Section 6200) of the Family Code, liability for arrest under this subdivision applies only to those persons who are reasonably believed to have been the dominant aggressor. In those situations, prior to making an arrest under this subdivision, the peace officer shall make reasonable efforts to identify, and may arrest, the dominant aggressor involved in the incident. The dominant aggressor is the person determined to be the most significant, rather than the first, aggressor. In identifying the dominant aggressor, an officer shall consider (A) the intent of the law to protect victims of domestic violence from continuing abuse, (B) the threats creating fear of physical injury, (C) the history of domestic violence between the persons involved, and (D) whether either person involved acted in self-defense.</p> <p>(d) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of subdivision (a), if a suspect commits an assault or battery upon a current or former spouse, fiancé, fiancée, a current or former cohabitant as defined in Section 6209 of the Family Code, a person with whom the suspect currently is having or has previously had an engagement or dating relationship, as defined in paragraph (10) of subdivision (f) of Section 243, a person with whom the suspect has parented a child, or is presumed to have parented a child pursuant to the Uniform Parentage Act (Part 3 (commencing with Section 7600) of Division 12 of the Family Code), a child of the suspect, a child whose parentage by the suspect is the subject of an action under the Uniform Parentage Act, a child of a person in one of the above categories, any other person related to the suspect by consanguinity or affinity within the second degree, or any person who is 65 years of age or older and who is related to the suspect by blood or legal guardianship, a peace officer may arrest the suspect without a warrant where both of the following circumstances apply:</p> <p>(1) The peace officer has probable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed the assault or battery, whether or not it has in fact been committed.</p> <p>(2) The peace officer makes the arrest as soon as probable cause arises to believe that the person to be arrested has committed the assault or battery, whether or not it has in fact been committed.</p> <p>(e) In addition to the authority to make an arrest without a warrant pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (3) of subdivision (a), a peace officer may, without a warrant, arrest a person for a violation of Section 25400 when all of the following apply:</p> <p>(1) The officer has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed the violation of Section 25400.</p> <p>(2) The violation of Section 25400 occurred within an airport, as defined</p>

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	<p>an exemption pursuant to subdivision (f) of Section 527.9 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or subdivision (h) of Section 6389 of the Family Code.</p> <p>(h) If probation is granted upon conviction of a violation of subdivision (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e), the court shall impose probation consistent with the provisions of Section 1203.097, and the conditions of probation may include, in lieu of a fine, one or both of the following requirements:</p> <p>(1) That the defendant make payments to a battered women's shelter or to a shelter for abused elder persons or dependent adults, up to a maximum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), pursuant to Section 1203.097.</p> <p>(2) That the defendant reimburse the victim for reasonable costs of counseling and other reasonable expenses that the court finds are the direct result of the defendant's offense.</p> <p>(i) For any order to pay a fine, make payments to a battered women's shelter, or pay restitution as a condition of probation under subdivision (e), the court shall make a determination of the defendant's ability to pay. In no event shall any order to make payments to a battered women's shelter be made if it would impair the ability of the defendant to pay direct restitution to the victim or court-ordered child support. Where the injury to a married person is caused in whole or in part by the criminal acts of his or her spouse in violation of this section, the community property may not be used to discharge the liability of the offending spouse for restitution to the injured spouse, required by Section 1203.04, as operative on or before August 2, 1995, or Section 1202.4, or to a shelter for costs with regard to the injured spouse and dependents, required by this section, until all separate property of the offending spouse is exhausted.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cal Fam Code § 6388 (2016)</p> <p>Willful and knowing violation of order: penalty A willful and knowing violation of a protective order, as defined in Section 6218, is a crime punishable as provided by Section 273.6 of the Penal Code.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cal Pen Code § 166 (2016)</p> <p>Contempt of court; conduct constituting (a) Except as provided in subdivisions (b), (c), and (d), a person guilty of any of the following contempts of court is guilty of a misdemeanor:</p>	<p>in Section 21013 of the Public Utilities Code, in an area to which access is controlled by the inspection of persons and property.</p> <p>(3) The peace officer makes the arrest as soon as reasonable cause arises to believe that the person to be arrested has committed the violation of Section 25400.</p>

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	<p>(4) Willful disobedience of the terms as written of any process or court order or out-of-state court order, lawfully issued by a court, including orders pending trial.</p> <p>(b)(1) a person who is guilty of contempt of court under paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) by willfully contacting a victim by telephone or mail, or directly, and who has been previously convicted of a violation of Section 646.9 shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, by a fine of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>(2) For the purposes of sentencing under this subdivision, each contact shall constitute a separate violation of this subdivision</p> <p>(3) The present incarceration of a person who makes contact with a victim in violation of paragraph (1) is not a defense to a violation of this subdivision.</p> <p>(c)(1) Notwithstanding paragraph (4) of subdivision (a), a willful and knowing violation of a protective order or stay-away court order described as follows shall constitute contempt of court, a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine:</p> <p>(A) An order issued pursuant to Section 136.2.</p> <p>(B) An order issued pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 1203.097.</p> <p>(C) An order issued after a conviction in a criminal proceeding involving elder or dependent adult abuse, as defined in Section 368.</p> <p>(D) An order issued pursuant to Section 1201.3.</p> <p>(E) An order described in paragraph (3).</p> <p>(2) If a violation of paragraph (1) results in a physical injury, the person shall be imprisoned in a county jail for at least 48 hours, whether a fine or imprisonment is imposed, or the sentence is suspended.</p> <p>(3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) apply to the following court orders:</p> <p>(A) An order issued pursuant to Section 6320 or 6389 of the Family Code.</p> <p>(B) An order excluding one party from the family dwelling or from the dwelling of the other.</p> <p>(C) An order enjoining a party from specified behavior that the court determined was necessary to effectuate the orders described in paragraph (1)</p> <p>(4) A second or subsequent conviction for a violation of an order described in paragraph (1) occurring within seven years of prior conviction for a violation of any of those orders and involving an act of violence or “a credible threat” of violence, as provided in subdivision</p>	

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	<p>(c) of Section 139, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, or in the state prison for 16 months or two or three years.</p> <p>(5) The prosecuting agency of each county shall have the primary responsibility for the enforcement of the orders described in paragraph (1).</p> <p>(d)(1) A person who owns, possesses, purchases, or receives a firearm knowing he or she is prohibited from doing so by the provisions of a protective order as defined in Section 136.2 of this code, Section 6218 of the Family Code, or Section 527.6 or 527.8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be punished under Section 29825.</p> <p>(2) A person subject to a protective order described in paragraph (1) shall not be prosecuted under this section for owning, possessing, purchasing, or receiving a firearm to the extent that firearm is granted an exception pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 6389 of the Family Code.</p> <p>(e)(1) If probation is granted upon conviction of a violation of subdivision (c), the court shall impose probation consistent with Section 1203.097.</p> <p>(2) If probation is granted upon conviction of a violation of subdivision (c), the conditions of probation may include, in lieu of a fine, one or both of the following requirements:</p> <p>(A) That the defendant make payments to a battered women's shelter, up to a maximum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000).</p> <p>(B) That the defendant provide restitution to reimburse the victim for reasonable costs of counseling and other reasonable expenses that the court finds are the direct result of the defendant's offense.</p> <p>(3) For an order to pay a fine, make payments to a battered women's shelter, or pay restitution as a condition of probation under this subdivision or subdivision (c), the court shall make a determination of the defendant's ability to pay. In no event shall an order to make payments to a battered women's shelter be made if it would impair the ability of the defendant to pay direct restitution to the victim or court-ordered child support.</p> <p>(4) If the injury to a married person is caused in whole, or in part, by the criminal acts of his or her spouse in violation of subdivision (c), the community property shall not be used to discharge the liability of the offending spouse for restitution to the injured spouse required by Section 1203.04, as operative on or before August 2, 1995, or Section 1202.4, or to a shelter for costs with regard to the injured spouse and dependents required by this subdivision, until all separate property of the offending spouse is exhausted.</p>	

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	<p>(5) A person violating an order described in subdivision (c) may be punished for any substantive offenses described under Section 136.1 or 646.9. A finding of contempt shall not be a bar to prosecution for violation of Section 136.1 or 646.9. However, a person held in contempt for a violation of subdivision (c) shall be entitled to credit for any punishment imposed as a result of that violation against any sentence imposed upon conviction of an offense described in Section 136.1 or 646.9. A conviction or acquittal for a substantive offense under Section 136.1 or 646.9 shall be a bar to a subsequent punishment of contempt arising out of the same act.</p>	
<p>COLORADO</p>	<p>C.R.S. 18-6-803.5 (2015)</p> <p>Crime of violation of a protection order—penalty- -peace officers' duties--definitions</p> <p>(1) A person commits the crime of violation of a protection order if, after the person has been personally served with a protection order that identifies the person as a restrained person or otherwise has acquired from the court or law enforcement personnel actual knowledge of the contents of a protection order that identifies the person as a restrained person, the person:</p> <p>(a) Contacts, harasses, injures, intimidates, molests, threatens, or touches the protected person or protected property, including an animal, identified in the protection order or enters or remains on premises or comes within a specified distance of the protected person protected property, including an animal, or premises or violates any other provisions of the protection order to protect the protected person from imminent danger to life or health, and such conduct is prohibited by the protection order;</p> <p>(b) Except as permitted pursuant to section 18-13-126(1)(b), hires, employs, or otherwise contracts with another person to locate or assist in the location of the protected person; or</p> <p>(c) Violates a civil protection order issued pursuant to section 13-14-105.5, C.R.S., or pursuant to section 18-1-1001(9) by:</p> <p>(I) Possessing or attempting to purchase or receive a firearm or ammunition while the protection order is in effect; or</p> <p>(II) Failing to timely file a receipt or written statement with the court as described in section 13-14-105.5(9), C.R.S., or in section 18-1-1001(9)(i) or 18-6-801(8)(i).</p> <p>(1.5) As used in this section:</p> <p>(a) “Protected person” means the person or persons identified in the protection order as the person or persons for whose benefit the</p>	<p>C.R.S. 18-6-803.5 (2015)</p> <p>Crime of violation of a protection order - penalty - peace officers' duties</p> <p>(3)(a) Whenever a protection order is issued, the protected person shall be provided with a copy of such order. A peace officer shall use every reasonable means to enforce a protection order.</p> <p>(b) A peace officer shall arrest, or, if an arrest would be impractical under the circumstances, seek a warrant for the arrest of a restrained person when the peace officer has information amounting to probable cause that:</p> <p>(I) The restrained person has violated or attempted to violate any provision of a protection order; and</p> <p>(II) The restrained person has been properly served with a copy of the protection order or the restrained person has received actual notice of the existence and substance of such order.</p> <p>(c) In making the probable cause determination described in paragraph (b) of this subsection (3), a peace officer shall assume that the information received from the registry is accurate. A peace officer shall enforce a valid protection order whether or not there is a record of the protection order in the registry.</p> <p>(d) The arrest and detention of a restrained person is governed by applicable constitutional and applicable state rules of criminal procedure. The arrested person shall be removed from the scene of the arrest and shall be taken to the peace officer's station for booking, whereupon the arrested person may be held or released in accordance with the adopted bonding schedules for the jurisdiction in which the arrest is made, or the arrested person may be taken to the jail in the county where the protection order was issued. The law enforcement agency or any other locally designated agency shall make all reasonable efforts to contact the protected party upon the arrest of the restrained person. The prosecuting attorney shall present any available arrest affidavits and the criminal history of the restrained person to the court at the time of the first appearance of the restrained person before the court.</p> <p>(e) The arresting agency arresting the restrained person shall forward to the</p>

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	<p>protection order was issued</p> <p>(a.5)(I) "Protection order" means any order that prohibits the restrained person from contacting, harassing, inuring, intimidating, molesting, threatening, or touching any protected person or protected animal or from entering or remaining on premises or from coming within a specified distance of a protected person or protected animal or premises or any other provision to protect the protected person or protected animal 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>(A) Article 14 of title 13, C.R.S., section 18-1-1001, section 19-2-707, C.R.S., section 19-4-111, C.R.S., or rule 365 of the Colorado rules of county court civil procedure;</p> <p>(B) Sections 14-4-101 to 14-4-105, C.R.S., section 14-10-107, C.R.S., section 14-10-108, C.R.S., or section 19-3-316, C.R.S., as those sections existed prior to July 1, 2004;</p> <p>(C) an order issued as part of the proceedings concerning a criminal municipal ordinance violation; or</p> <p>(D) Any other order of a court that prohibits a person from contacting, harassing, injuring, intimidating, molesting, threatening, or touching any person, or from entering or remaining on premises, or from coming within a specified distance of a protected person or premises.</p> <p>(II) For purposes of this section only, "protection order" includes any order that amends, modifies, supplements, or supersedes the initial protection order. "Protection order" also includes any restraining order entered prior to July 1, 2003, and any foreign protection order as defined in section 13-14-110, C.R.S.</p> <p>(b) "Registry" means the computerized information system created in section 18-6-803.7 or the national crime information center created pursuant to 28 U.S.C. sec. 534.</p> <p>(c) "Restrained person" means the person identified in the order as the person prohibited from doing the specified act or acts.</p> <p>(2) (a) Violation of a protection order is a class 2 misdemeanor; except that, if the restrained person has previously been convicted of violating this section or a former version of this section or an analogous municipal ordinance, or if the protection order is issued pursuant to section 18-1-1001, the violation is a class 1 misdemeanor.</p> <p>(a.5) A second or subsequent violation of a protection order is an extraordinary risk crime that is subject to the modified sentencing range specified in section 18-1.3-501(3).</p> <p>(c) Nothing in this section shall preclude the ability of a municipality to</p>	<p>issuing court a copy of such agency's report, a list of witnesses to the violation, and, if applicable, a list of any charges filed or requested against the restrained person. The agency shall give a copy of the agency's report, witness list, and charging list to the protected party. The agency shall delete the address and telephone number of a witness from the list sent to the court upon request of such witness, and such address and telephone number shall not thereafter be made available to any person, except law enforcement officials and the prosecuting agency, without order of the court.</p> <p>(4) If a restrained person is on bond in connection with a violation or attempted violation of a protection order in this or any other state and is subsequently arrested for violating or attempting to violate a protection order, the arresting agency shall notify the prosecuting attorney who shall file a motion with the court which issued the prior bond for the revocation of the bond and for the issuance of a warrant for the arrest of the restrained person if such court is satisfied that probable cause exists to believe that a violation of the protection order issued by the court has occurred.</p> <p>Compliance with rules adopted by the Colorado supreme court.</p> <p>(6)(a) A peace officer is authorized to use every reasonable means to protect the alleged victim or the alleged victim's children to prevent further violence. Such peace officer may transport, or obtain transportation for, the alleged victim to shelter. Upon the request of the protected person, the peace officer may also transport the minor child of the protected person, who is not an emancipated minor, to the same shelter if such shelter is willing to accept the child, whether or not there is a custody order or an order allocating parental responsibilities with respect to such child or an order for the care and control of the child and whether or not the other parent objects. A peace officer who transports a minor child over the objection of the other parent shall not be held liable for any damages that may result from interference with the custody, parental responsibilities, care, and control of or access to a minor child in complying with this subsection (6).</p> <p>(b) For purposes of this subsection (6), "shelter" means a battered women's shelter, a friend's or family member's home, or such other safe haven as may be designated by the protected person and which is within a reasonable distance from the location at which the peace officer found the victim.</p> <p>C.R.S. 13-14-103 (2015)</p> <p>Emergency protection orders</p> <p>(7) At any time that the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction to enforce the emergency protection order has cause to believe that a violation of the order</p>

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	<p>enact concurrent ordinances. Any sentence imposed for a violation of this section shall run consecutively and not concurrently with any sentence imposed for any crime which gave rise to the issuing of the protection order.</p> <p>(7) The protection order shall contain in capital letters and bold print a notice informing the protected person that such protected person may either initiate contempt proceedings against the restrained person if the order is issued in a civil action or request the prosecuting attorney to initiate contempt proceedings if the order is issued in a criminal action.</p> <p>(8) A protection order issued in the state of Colorado shall contain a statement that:</p> <p>(a) The order or injunction shall be accorded full faith and credit and be enforced in every civil or criminal court of the United States, another state, an Indian tribe, or a United States territory pursuant to 18 U.S.C. sec. 2265;</p> <p>(b) The issuing court had jurisdiction over the parties and subject matter; and</p> <p>(c) The defendant was given reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard.</p> <p>(9) A criminal action charged pursuant to this section may be tried either in the county where the offense is committed or in the county in which the court that issued the protection order is located, if such court is within this state.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">C.R.S. 18-1.3-501 (2016)</p> <p>Misdemeanors classified—drug misdemeanors and drug petty offenses classified—penalties—definitions</p> <p>(1) (a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (d) of this subsection (1), misdemeanors are divided into three classes that are distinguished from one another by the following penalties that are authorized upon conviction except as provided in subsection (1.5) of this section:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="424 1135 1094 1401"> <thead> <tr> <th>Class</th><th>Minimum Sentence</th><th>Maximum Sentence</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td><td>Six months imprisonment, or five hundred dollars fine or both</td><td>Eighteen months imprisonment, or five thousand dollars fine or both</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>Three months imprisonment or two hundred fifty dollars</td><td>Twelve months imprisonment or one thousand dollars fine, or both</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Class	Minimum Sentence	Maximum Sentence	1	Six months imprisonment, or five hundred dollars fine or both	Eighteen months imprisonment, or five thousand dollars fine or both	2	Three months imprisonment or two hundred fifty dollars	Twelve months imprisonment or one thousand dollars fine, or both	<p>has occurred, it shall enforce the order. If the order is written and has not been personally served, a member of the law enforcement agency shall serve a copy of said order on the person named respondent therein. If the order is verbal, a member of the law enforcement agency shall notify the respondent of the existence and substance thereof.</p> <p>(11) The duties of peace officers enforcing orders issued pursuant to this section shall be in accordance with section 18-6-803.5, C.R.S., and any rules adopted by the Colorado supreme court pursuant to said section.</p>
Class	Minimum Sentence	Maximum Sentence									
1	Six months imprisonment, or five hundred dollars fine or both	Eighteen months imprisonment, or five thousand dollars fine or both									
2	Three months imprisonment or two hundred fifty dollars	Twelve months imprisonment or one thousand dollars fine, or both									

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	<table border="1" data-bbox="426 180 1094 318"> <tr> <td data-bbox="426 180 510 220"></td><td data-bbox="510 180 737 220">fine, or both</td><td data-bbox="737 180 1094 220"></td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="426 220 510 318">3</td><td data-bbox="510 220 737 318">Fifty dollars fine</td><td data-bbox="737 220 1094 318">Six months imprisonment or seven hundred fifty dollars fine or both</td></tr> </table> <p data-bbox="394 354 1119 435">(b) A term of imprisonment for conviction of a misdemeanor shall not be served in a state correctional facility unless served concurrently with a term for conviction of a felony.</p> <p data-bbox="394 440 1104 751">(c) A term of imprisonment in a county jail for a conviction of a misdemeanor, petty, or traffic misdemeanor offense shall not be ordered to be served consecutively to a sentence to be served in a state correctional facility; except that if, at the time of sentencing, the court determines, after consideration of all the relevant facts and circumstances, that a concurrent sentence is not warranted, the court may order that the misdemeanor sentence be served prior to the sentence to be served in the state correctional facility and prior to the time the defendant is transported to the state correctional facility to serve all or the remainder of the defendant's state correctional facility sentence.</p> <p data-bbox="394 756 1113 1130">(2) The defendant may be sentenced to perform a certain number of hours of community or useful public service in addition to any other sentence provided by subsection (1) of this section, subject to the conditions and restrictions of section 18-1.3-507. An inmate in county jail acting as a trustee shall not be given concurrent credit for community or useful public service when such service is performed in his or her capacity as trustee. For the purposes of this subsection (2), "community or useful public service" means any work which is beneficial to the public, any public entity, or any bona fide nonprofit private or public organization, which work involves a minimum of direct supervision or other public cost and which work would not, with the exercise of reasonable care, endanger the health or safety of the person required to work.</p> <p data-bbox="394 1135 1094 1276">(3)(a) The general assembly hereby finds that certain misdemeanors which are listed in paragraph (b) of this subsection (3) present an extraordinary risk of harm to society and therefore, in the interest of public safety, the maximum sentence for such misdemeanors shall be increased by six months.</p> <p data-bbox="394 1281 1108 1336">(b) Misdemeanors that present an extraordinary risk of harm to society shall include the following:</p> <p data-bbox="394 1341 1020 1365">(I) Assault in the third degree, as defined in section 18-3-204;</p> <p data-bbox="394 1370 978 1395">(I.5)(A) Sexual assault, as defined in section 18-3-402; or</p>		fine, or both		3	Fifty dollars fine	Six months imprisonment or seven hundred fifty dollars fine or both	
	fine, or both							
3	Fifty dollars fine	Six months imprisonment or seven hundred fifty dollars fine or both						

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	<p>(B) Sexual assault in the second degree, as defined in section 18-3-403, as it existed prior to July 1, 2000;</p> <p>(II)(A) Unlawful sexual contact, as defined in section 18-3-404; or</p> <p>(B) Sexual assault in the third degree, as defined in section 18-3-404, as it existed prior to July 1, 2000;</p> <p>(III) Child abuse, as defined in section 18-6-401(7)(a)(V);</p> <p>(IV) Second and all subsequent violations of a protection order as defined in section 18-6-803.5(1.5)(a.5);</p> <p>(VI) Misdemeanor invasion of privacy for sexual gratification, as described in section 18-3-405.6.</p> <p>(4) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, any person who attempts to commit, conspires to commit, or commits against an elderly person any misdemeanor set forth in part 4 of article 4 of this title, part 1, 2, 3, or 5 of article 5 of this title, or article 5.5 of this title shall be required to pay a mandatory and substantial fine within the limits permitted by law. However, all moneys collected from the offender shall be applied in the following order: Costs for crime victim compensation fund pursuant to section 24-4.1-119, C.R.S.; surcharges for victims and witnesses assistance and law enforcement fund pursuant to section 24-4.2-104, C.R.S.; restitution; time payment fee; late fees; and any other fines, fees, or surcharges. For purposes of this subsection (4), an “elderly person” or “elderly victim” means a person sixty years of age or older.</p> <p>(5) Every sentence entered under this section shall include consideration of restitution as required by part 6 of this article and by article 18.5 of title 16, C.R.S.</p> <p>(6) For a defendant who is convicted of assault in the third degree, as described in section 18-3-204, the court, in addition to any fine the court may impose, shall sentence the defendant to a term of imprisonment of at least six months, but not longer than the maximum sentence authorized for the offense, as specified in this section, which sentence shall not be suspended in whole or in part, if the court makes the following findings on the record:</p> <p>(a) The victim of the offense was pregnant at the time of commission of the offense; and</p> <p>(b) The defendant knew or should have known that the victim of the offense was pregnant.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">C.R.S. 13-14-103 (2015)</p> <p>Emergency protection orders</p> <p>(5) A person failing to comply with any order of the court issued pursuant to this section shall be found in contempt of court and,</p>	

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	in addition, may be punished as provided in section 18-6-803.5, C.R.S.	
CONNECTICUT	<p align="center">Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-107 (2016)</p> <p>Criminal trespass in the first degree: Class A misdemeanor (a) A person is guilty of criminal trespass in the first degree when: (2) such person enters or remains in a building or any other premises in violation of a restraining order issued pursuant to section 46b-15 or a protective order issued pursuant to section 46b-16a, 46b-38c, 54-1k, or 54-82r by the Superior Court; or (3) such person enters or remains in a building or any other premises in violation of a foreign order of protection, as defined in section 46b-15a, that has been issued against such person in a case involving the use, attempted use or threatened use of physical force against another person; or (b) Criminal trespass in the first degree is a class A misdemeanor.</p> <p align="center">Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-223 (2016)</p> <p>Criminal violation of a protective order: Class D or Class C felony (a) A person is guilty of criminal violation of a protective order when an order issued pursuant to subsection (e) of section 46b-38c, subsection (f) of section 53a-28, or section 54-1k or 54-82r has been issued against such person, and such person violates such order. (b) No person who is listed as a protected person in such protective order may be criminally liable for (1) soliciting, requesting, commanding, importuning or intentionally aiding in the violation of the protective order pursuant to subsection (a) of section 53a-8, or (2) conspiracy to violate such protective order pursuant to section 53a-48. (c) Criminal violation of a protective order is a class D felony, except that any violation of a protective order that involves (1) imposing any restraint upon the person or liberty of a person in violation of the protective order, or (2) threatening, harassing, assaulting, molesting, sexually assaulting or attacking a person in violation of the protective order is a class C felony.</p> <p align="center">Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-35a (2015)</p> <p>Imprisonment for felony committed on or after July 1, 1981: Definite sentence. Authorized term. For any felony committed on or after July 1, 1981, the sentence of imprisonment shall be a definite sentence and, unless the section of the general statutes that defines or provides the penalty for the crime</p>	<p align="center">Conn. Gen. Stat. § 46b-15a (2015)</p> <p>Foreign order of protection. Full faith and credit. Enforcement. Affirmative defense. Child custody provision. Registration (b) A valid foreign order of protection that is consistent with 18 USC 2265, as from time to time amended, shall be accorded full faith and credit by a court of this state and may be enforced as if it were the order of a court in this state. A foreign order of protection shall be presumed valid if such order appears authentic on its face. The fact that a foreign order of protection has not been entered into the automated registry of protective orders maintained pursuant to section 51-5c, the Connecticut on-line law enforcement communication teleprocessing system maintained by the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection or the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computerized index of criminal justice information shall not be grounds for refusing to enforce such order in this state. (c) A law enforcement officer shall enforce a foreign order of protection in accordance with its terms and the law of this state, and shall arrest any person suspected of violating such order and charge such person with a violation of section 53a-223b. Nothing in this subsection shall affect the responsibility of a law enforcement officer to make an arrest pursuant to section 46b-38b. (d) It shall be an affirmative defense in any action seeking enforcement of a foreign order of protection or any criminal prosecution involving the violation of a foreign order of protection that such order is not consistent with or entitled to full faith and credit pursuant to 18 USC 2265, as from time to time amended.</p>

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	<p>specifically provides otherwise, the term shall be fixed by the court as follows:</p> <p>(1) (A) For a capital felony committed prior to April 25, 2012, under the provisions of section 53a-54b in effect prior to April 25, 2012, a term of life imprisonment without the possibility of release unless a sentence of death is imposed in accordance with section 53a-46a, or (B) for the class A felony of murder with special circumstances committed on or after April 25, 2012, under the provisions of section 53a-54b in effect on or after April 25, 2012, a term of life imprisonment without the possibility of release;</p> <p>(2) For the class A felony of murder, a term not less than twenty-five years nor more than life;</p> <p>(3) For the class A felony of aggravated sexual assault of a minor under section 53a-70c, a term not less than twenty-five years or more than fifty years;</p> <p>(4) For a class A felony other than an offense specified in subdivision (2) or (3) of this section, a term not less than ten years nor more than twenty-five years;</p> <p>(5) For the class B felony of manslaughter in the first degree with a firearm under section 53a-55a, a term not less than five years nor more than forty years;</p> <p>(6) For a class B felony other than manslaughter in the first degree with a firearm under section 53a-55a, a term not less than one year nor more than twenty years;</p> <p>(7) For a class C felony, a term not less than one year nor more than ten years;</p> <p>(8) For a class D felony, a term not more than five years;</p> <p>(9) For a class E felony, a term not more than three years; and</p> <p>(10) For an unclassified felony, a term in accordance with the sentence specified in the section of the general statutes that defines or provides the penalty for the crime.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Conn. Gen. Stat. § 46b-15 (2016)</p> <p>Relief from physical abuse, stalking or pattern of threatening by family or household member. Application. Court orders. Duration. Copies. Expedited hearing for violation of order. Other remedies.</p> <p>(e) Every order of the court made in accordance with this section shall contain the following language: (1) “This order may be extended by the court beyond one year. In accordance with section 53a-107 of the Connecticut general statutes, entering or remaining in a building or any</p>	

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	<p>other premises in violation of this order constitutes criminal trespass in the first degree. This is a criminal offense punishable by a term of imprisonment of not more than one year, a fine of not more than two thousand dollars or both.”; and (2) “In accordance with section 53a-223b of the Connecticut general statutes, any violation of subparagraph (A) or (B) of subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 53a-223b constitutes criminal violation of a restraining order which is punishable by a term of imprisonment of not more than five years, a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or both. Additionally, any violation of subparagraph (C) or (D) of subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of section 53a-223b constitutes criminal violation of a restraining order which is punishable by a term of imprisonment of not more than ten years, a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars, or both.”.</p> <p>(i) When a motion for contempt is filed for violation of a restraining order, there shall be an expedited hearing. Such hearing shall be held within five court days of service of the motion on the respondent, provided service on the respondent is made not less than twenty-four hours before the hearing. If the court finds the respondent in contempt for violation of an order, the court may impose such sanctions as the court deems appropriate.</p> <p>(j) An action under this section shall not preclude the applicant from seeking any other civil or criminal relief.</p>	
DELAWARE	<p>10 Del. C. § 1046 (2016)</p> <p>§ 1046. Enforcement; sanctions for violation of order</p> <p>(h) All protective orders issued under this part shall state that violations may result in:</p> <p>(1) A finding of contempt;</p> <p>(2) Criminal prosecution; and</p> <p>(3) Imprisonment or fine or both.</p> <p>(i) It shall be unlawful for a respondent to knowingly violate a protective order. Violations shall be punishable as a class A misdemeanor. Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the filing of a civil contempt petition by the petitioner for violations of a protective order issued under this part.</p>	<p>10 Del. C. § 1046 (2016)</p> <p>§ 1046. Enforcement; sanctions for violation of order</p> <p>(a) The Court may direct that pleadings and orders filed or issued under this part be served upon the respondent by the Sheriff or the Sheriff's deputy or by any person authorized by statute or court rule to serve process.</p> <p>(b) A copy of a protective order granted under this part shall be entered into the Delaware Justice Information System by the Court on or before the next business day. Entry into the Delaware Justice Information System constitutes notice to all law-enforcement agencies of the existence of the order. The order is fully enforceable in any county of the State.</p> <p>(c) A law-enforcement officer shall arrest, with or without a warrant, any individual whom the officer has probable cause to believe has violated a protective order issued under this part or a valid foreign protection order under Part E of this subchapter and who has notice or knowledge of the protective order. Presentation of a protective order that identifies both the protected person and the respondent and, on its face, is currently in effect constitutes probable cause to believe that a protective order exists. The protective order may be either in tangible form or stored in DELJIS or other electronic medium if it is</p>

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		<p>retrievable in perceivable form. Probable cause for arrest may be established by a good faith reliance on information contained in DELJIS. If a protective order is not presented, the law-enforcement officer may consider other information in determining whether there is probable cause to believe that a protective order exists.</p> <p>(d) If a law-enforcement officer determines that an otherwise valid protective order cannot be enforced because the respondent has not been notified or served with the order, the officer shall inform the respondent of the order, make a reasonable effort to serve the order upon the respondent, and allow the respondent a reasonable opportunity to comply with the order before enforcing the order.</p> <p>(e) The individual arrested shall be taken immediately before the Family Court. If the Family Court is not in session, the arrested person shall be taken before the nearest justice of the peace. In determining the amount of any bail, the justice of the peace or judicial officer shall take into consideration whether the defendant has previously violated a protective order.</p> <p>(f) A law-enforcement officer is immune from civil and criminal liability for an act or omission arising out of the enforcement of a protective order or the detention or arrest of an alleged violator of a protective order if the act or omission was done in a good faith effort to comply with this part or in good faith reliance on information contained in DELJIS.</p> <p>(g) The provisions of this section apply to the enforcement of foreign protection orders under Part E of this subchapter.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">10 Del. C. § 1049C (2016)</p> <p>§ 1049C. Nonjudicial enforcement of order</p> <p>Pursuant to the provisions of § 1046 of this title, a law-enforcement officer of this State, upon determining that there is probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists and that the order has been violated, shall enforce the order as if it were the order of a court of this State. Registration or filing of an order in this State is not required for the enforcement of a valid foreign protection order.</p>
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	<p style="text-align: center;">D.C. Code § 16-1005 (2016)</p> <p>§ 16-1005. Hearing; evidence; protection order.</p> <p>(a) Individuals served with notice in accordance with § 16-1004 shall appear at the hearing.</p> <p>(a-1)(1) In a case where the Attorney General files the petition on behalf of a petitioner pursuant to § 16-1003(c), the petitioner is not a required party.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">D.C. Code § 16-1031 (2016)</p> <p>§ 16-1031. Arrests</p> <p>(a) A law enforcement officer shall arrest a person if the law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the person:</p> <p>(1) Committed an intrafamily offense that resulted in physical injury, including physical pain or illness, regardless of whether or not the intrafamily offense was committed in the presence of the law enforcement officer; or</p>

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	<p>(2) In a case where a parent, guardian, custodian, or other appropriate adult files a petition on behalf of a minor petitioner under the age of 12, the minor petitioner is not a required party.</p> <p>(3) In a hearing under this section, if a parent, guardian, custodian, or other appropriate adult has petitioned for civil protection on behalf of a minor petitioner 12 years of age or older, the court shall consider the expressed wishes of the minor petitioner in deciding whether to issue an order pursuant to this section and in determining the contents of such an order.</p> <p>(4) If a respondent is a minor, or if the petitioner is a minor and at least 12 years of age, and if the minor is not accompanied by a parent, guardian, custodian, other appropriate adult, or represented by an attorney, the court may appoint an attorney to represent the minor if such an appointment would not unduly delay the issuance or denial of a protection order. The court may promulgate rules for the appointment of attorneys.</p> <p>(b) Notwithstanding section 14-306, in a hearing under this section, one spouse shall be a competent and compellable witness against the other and may testify as to confidential communications, but testimony compelled over a claim of a privilege conferred by such section shall be inadmissible in evidence in a criminal trial over the objection of a spouse entitled to claim that privilege.</p> <p>(c) If, after hearing, the judicial officer finds that there is good cause to believe the respondent has committed or threatened to commit a criminal offense against the petitioner or against petitioner's animal or an animal in petitioner's household, the judicial officer may issue a protection order that:</p> <p>(1) Directs the respondent to refrain from committing or threatening to commit criminal offenses against the petitioner and other protected persons;</p> <p>(2) Requires the respondent to stay away from or have no contact with the petitioner and any other protected persons or locations;</p> <p>(3) Requires the respondent to participate in psychiatric or medical treatment or appropriate counseling programs;</p> <p>(4) Directs the respondent to refrain from entering, or to vacate, the dwelling unit of the petitioner when the dwelling is:</p> <p>(A) Marital property of the parties;</p> <p>(B) Jointly owned, leased, or rented and occupied by both parties; provided, that joint occupancy shall not be required if the respondent's actions caused the petitioner to relinquish occupancy;</p> <p>(C) Owned, leased, or rented by the petitioner individually; or</p> <p>(D) Jointly owned, leased, or rented by the petitioner and a person other</p>	<p>(2) Committed an intrafamily offense that caused or was intended to cause reasonable fear of imminent serious physical injury or death.</p> <p>(b) The law enforcement officer shall present the person arrested under subsection (a) of this section to the United States Attorney for charging.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">D.C. Code § 16-1043 (2016)</p> <p>§ 16-1043. Nonjudicial enforcement of order</p> <p>(a) A law enforcement officer, upon determining that there is probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists and that the order has been violated, shall enforce the order as if it were the order of a tribunal of the District. Presentation of a protection order that identifies both the protected individual and the respondent and, on its face, is currently in effect constitutes probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists. For the purposes of this section, the protection order may be inscribed on a tangible medium or may have been stored in an electronic or other medium if it is retrievable in perceivable form. Presentation of a certified copy of a protection order is not required for enforcement.</p> <p>(b) If a foreign protection order is not presented, a law enforcement officer may consider other information in determining whether there is probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists.</p> <p>(c) Registration or filing of an order in the District is not required for the enforcement of a valid foreign protection order pursuant to this subchapter.</p>

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	<p>than the respondent;</p> <p>(5) Directs the respondent to relinquish possession or use of certain personal property owned jointly by the parties or by the petitioner individually;</p> <p>(6) Awards temporary custody of a minor child or children of the parties;</p> <p>(7) Provides for visitation rights with appropriate restrictions to protect the safety of the petitioner;</p> <p>(8) Awards costs and attorney fees;</p> <p>(9) Orders the Metropolitan Police Department to take such action as the judicial officer deems necessary to enforce its orders;</p> <p>(10) Directs the respondent to relinquish possession of any firearms;</p> <p>(10A) Directs the care, custody, or control of a domestic animal that belongs to petitioner or respondent or lives in his or her household;</p> <p>(11) Directs the respondent to perform or refrain from other actions as may be appropriate to the effective resolution of the matter; or</p> <p>(12) Combines 2 or more of the preceding provisions.</p> <p>(c-1) For the purposes of subsection (c)(6) and (7) of this section, if the judicial officer finds by a preponderance of evidence that a contestant for custody has committed an intrafamily offense, any determination that custody or visitation is to be granted to the abusive parent shall be supported by a written statement by the judicial officer specifying factors and findings which support that determination. In determining visitation arrangements, if the judicial officer finds that an intrafamily offense has occurred, the judicial officer shall only award visitation if the judicial officer finds that the child and custodial parent can be adequately protected from harm inflicted by the other party. The party found to have committed an intrafamily offense has the burden of proving that visitation will not endanger the child or significantly impair the child's emotional development.</p> <p>(d) A protection order issued pursuant to this section shall be effective for such period up to one year as the judicial officer may specify, but the judicial officer may, upon motion of any party to the original proceeding, extend, rescind, or modify the order for good cause shown.</p> <p>(e) Any final order issued pursuant to this section and any order granting or denying extension, modification, or rescission of such order shall be appealable.</p> <p>(f) Violation of any temporary or final order issued under this subchapter, or violation in the District of Columbia of any valid foreign protection order, as that term is defined in subchapter IV of this chapter, or respondent's failure to appear as required by subsection (a) of this section, shall be punishable as contempt. Upon conviction,</p>	

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	<p>criminal contempt shall be punished by a fine of not more than the amount set forth in [§ 22-3571.01] or imprisonment for not more than 180 days, or both.</p> <p>(g) Any person who violates any protection order issued under this subchapter, or any person who violates in the District of Columbia any valid foreign protection order, as that term is defined in subchapter IV of this chapter, shall be chargeable with a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than the amount set forth in [§ 22-3571.01] or by imprisonment for not more than 180 days, or both.</p> <p>(g-1) Enforcement proceedings under subsections (f) and (g) of this section in which the respondent is a child as defined by § 16-2301(3) shall be governed by subchapter I of Chapter 23 of this title.</p> <p>(h) For purposes of establishing a violation under subsections (f) and (g) of this section, an oral or written statement made by a person located outside the District of Columbia to a person located in the District of Columbia by means of telecommunication, mail, or any other method of communication shall be deemed to be made in the District of Columbia.</p> <p>(i) Orders entered with the consent of the respondent but without an admission that the conduct occurred shall be punishable under subsection (f), (g), or (g-1) of this section.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">D.C. Code § 16-1042 (2016)</p> <p>§ 16-1042. Judicial enforcement of order</p> <p>(a) A person authorized by the law of the District to seek enforcement of a protection order may seek enforcement of a valid foreign protection order in a tribunal of the District. The tribunal shall enforce the terms of the order, including terms that provide relief that a tribunal of the District would lack power to provide but for this section. The tribunal shall enforce the order, whether the order was obtained by independent action or in another proceeding, if it is an order issued in response to a complaint, petition, or motion filed by or on behalf of or for the benefit of an individual seeking protection. In a proceeding to enforce a foreign protection order, the tribunal shall follow the procedures of the District for the enforcement of protection orders.</p> <p>(b) Except for cases brought under § 16-1005(f) or (g), a tribunal of the District may not enforce a foreign protection order issued by a tribunal of a State that does not recognize the standing of a protected individual to seek enforcement of the order.</p> <p>(c) A tribunal of the District shall enforce the provisions of a valid</p>	

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	<p>foreign protection order that governs custody and visitation, if the order was issued in accordance with the jurisdictional requirements governing the issuance of custody and visitation orders in the issuing State.</p> <p>(d) A foreign protection order is valid if it:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Identifies the protected individual and the respondent; (2) Is currently in effect or was in effect at the time of the violation; (3) Was issued by a tribunal that had jurisdiction over the parties and subject matter under the law of the issuing State; and (4) Was issued after the respondent was given reasonable notice and had an opportunity to be heard before the tribunal issued the order or, in the case of an ex parte order, the respondent was given notice and has had or will have an opportunity to be heard within a reasonable time after the order was issued, in a manner consistent with the rights of the respondent to due process. <p>(e) A foreign protection order valid on its face is prima facie evidence of its validity.</p> <p>(f) Absence of any of the criteria for validity of a foreign protection order is an affirmative defense in an action seeking enforcement of the order.</p> <p>(g) A tribunal of the District may enforce provisions of a mutual foreign protection order which favor a respondent only if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The respondent filed a written pleading seeking a protection order from the tribunal of the issuing State; and (2) The tribunal of the issuing State made specific findings in favor of the respondent. 	
FLORIDA	<p style="text-align: center;">Fla. Stat. § 741.30 (2016)</p> <p>§ 741.30. Domestic violence; injunction; powers and duties of court and clerk; petition; notice and hearing; temporary injunction; issuance of injunction; statewide verification system; enforcement; public records exemption</p> <p>(2)(c) 1. The clerk of the court shall assist petitioners in seeking both injunctions for protection against domestic violence and enforcement for a violation thereof as specified in this section.</p> <p>2. All clerks' offices shall provide simplified petition forms for the injunction, any modifications, and the enforcement thereof, including instructions for completion.</p> <p>5. The clerk of the court shall provide petitioners with a minimum of two certified copies of the order of injunction, one of which is serviceable and will inform the petitioner of the process for service and</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Fla. Stat. § 741.30 (2016)</p> <p>§ 741.30. Domestic violence; injunction; powers and duties of court and clerk; petition; notice and hearing; temporary injunction; issuance of injunction; statewide verification system; enforcement</p> <p>(6)(d) A temporary or final judgment on injunction for protection against domestic violence entered pursuant to this section shall, on its face, indicate that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The injunction is valid and enforceable in all counties of the State of Florida. 2. Law enforcement officers may use their arrest powers pursuant to s. 901.15(6) to enforce the terms of the injunction. 3. The court had jurisdiction over the parties and matter under the laws of Florida and that reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard was given to the person against whom the order is sought sufficient to protect that person's right

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	<p>enforcement</p> <p>(e) An injunction for protection against domestic violence entered pursuant to this section, on its face, may order that the respondent attend a batterers' intervention program as a condition of the injunction. Unless the court makes written factual findings in its judgment or order which are based on substantial evidence, stating why batterers' intervention programs would be inappropriate, the court shall order the respondent to attend a batterers' intervention program if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It finds that the respondent willfully violated the ex parte injunction; 2. The respondent, in this state or any other state, has been convicted of, had adjudication withheld on, or pled nolo contendere to a crime involving violence or a threat of violence; or 3. The respondent, in this state or any other state, has had at any time a prior injunction for protection entered against the respondent after a hearing with notice. <p>(f) The fact that a separate order of protection is granted to each opposing party shall not be legally sufficient to deny any remedy to either party or to prove that the parties are equally at fault or equally endangered.</p> <p>(g) A final judgment on injunction for protection against domestic violence entered pursuant to this section must, on its face, indicate that it is a violation of s. 790.233, and a first degree misdemeanor, for the respondent to have in his or her care, custody, possession, or control any firearm or ammunition.</p> <p>(7) The court shall allow an advocate from a state attorney's office, an advocate from a law enforcement agency, or an advocate from a certified domestic violence center who is registered under s. 39.905 to be present with the petitioner or respondent during any court proceedings or hearings related to the injunction for protection, provided the petitioner or respondent has made such a request and the advocate is able to be present.</p> <p>(9)(a) The court may enforce a violation of an injunction for protection against domestic violence through a civil or criminal contempt proceeding, or the state attorney may prosecute it as a criminal violation under s. 741.31. The court may enforce the respondent's compliance with the injunction through any appropriate civil and criminal remedies, including, but not limited to, a monetary assessment or a fine. The clerk of the court shall collect and receive such assessments or fines. On a monthly basis, the clerk shall transfer the moneys collected pursuant to this paragraph to the State Treasury for deposit in the Domestic Violence Trust Fund established in s. 741.01.</p>	<p>to due process.</p> <p>4. The date respondent was served with the temporary or final order, if obtainable.</p> <p>(9) (b) If the respondent is arrested by a law enforcement officer under s. 901.15(6) or for a violation of s. 741.31, the respondent shall be held in custody until brought before the court as expeditiously as possible for the purpose of enforcing the injunction and for admittance to bail in accordance with chapter 903 and the applicable rules of criminal procedure, pending a hearing.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fla. Stat. § 741.315 (2016)</p> <p>§ 741.315. Recognition of foreign protection orders</p> <p>(1) As used in this section, the term “court of a foreign state” means a court of competent jurisdiction of a state of the United States, other than Florida; the District of Columbia; an Indian tribe; or a commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.</p> <p>(2) Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. s. 2265, an injunction for protection against domestic violence issued by a court of a foreign state must be accorded full faith and credit by the courts of this state and enforced by a law enforcement agency as if it were the order of a Florida court issued under s. 741.30, s. 741.31, s. 784.046, s. 784.047, s. 784.0485, or s. 784.0487, and provided that the court had jurisdiction over the parties and the matter and that reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard was given to the person against whom the order is sought sufficient to protect that person's right to due process. Ex parte foreign injunctions for protection are not eligible for enforcement under this section unless notice and opportunity to be heard have been provided within the time required by the foreign state or tribal law, and in any event within a reasonable time after the order is issued, sufficient to protect the respondent's due process rights.</p> <p>(3) Notwithstanding s. 55.505 or any other provision to the contrary, neither residence in this state nor registration of foreign injunctions for protection shall be required for enforcement of this order by this state and failure to register the foreign order shall not be an impediment to its enforcement. The following registration procedure shall be available to protected persons who hold orders from a court of a foreign state.</p> <p>(a) A protected person shall present a certified copy of a foreign order of protection to any sheriff in this state and request that the same be registered in the injunction registry. However, nothing in this section shall operate to preclude the enforcement of any order of protection determined by the law enforcement officer to be valid even if the protected person does not have a certified copy of the foreign protection order. It is not necessary that the protected person register the foreign order in the protected person's county of</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Fla. Stat. § 741.31 (2016)</p> <p>§ 741.31. Violation of an injunction for protection against domestic violence</p> <p>(1) In the event of a violation of the injunction for protection against domestic violence when there has not been an arrest, the petitioner may contact the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which the violation is alleged to have occurred. The clerk shall either assist the petitioner in the preparation of an affidavit in support of the violation or direct the petitioner to the office operated by the court within the circuit that has been designated by the chief judge of that circuit as the central intake point for injunction violations and where the petitioner can receive assistance in the preparation of the affidavit in support of the violation.</p> <p>(2) The affidavit shall be immediately forwarded by the office assisting the petitioner to the state attorney of that circuit and to such court or judge as the chief judge of that circuit determines to be the recipient of affidavits of violation. If the affidavit alleges a crime has been committed, the office assisting the petitioner shall also forward a copy of the petitioner's affidavit to the appropriate law enforcement agency for investigation. No later than 20 days after receiving the initial report, the local law enforcement agency shall complete their investigation and forward the report to the state attorney. The policy adopted by the state attorney in each circuit under s. 741.2901(2), shall include a policy regarding intake of alleged violations of injunctions for protection against domestic violence under this section. The intake shall be supervised by a prosecutor who, pursuant to s. 741.2901(1), has been designated and assigned to handle domestic violence cases. The state attorney shall determine within 30 working days whether its office will proceed to file criminal charges, or prepare a motion for an order to show cause as to why the respondent should not be held in criminal contempt, or prepare both as alternative findings, or file notice that the case remains under investigation or is pending subject to some other action.</p> <p>(3) If the court has knowledge, based on its familiarity with the case, that the petitioner, the children of the petitioner, or another person is in immediate danger if the court fails to act prior to the decision of the state attorney to prosecute, it should immediately issue an order of appointment of the state attorney to file a motion for an order to show cause as to why the respondent should not be held in contempt. If the court does not issue an order of appointment of the state attorney, it shall immediately notify the state attorney that the court is proceeding to enforce the violation through criminal contempt.</p>	<p>residence. Venue is proper throughout the state. The protected person must swear by affidavit, that to the best of the protected person's knowledge and belief, the attached certified copy of the foreign order, docket number _____, issued in the state of _____ on _____ is currently in effect as written and has not been superseded by any other order and that the respondent has been given a copy of it.</p> <p>(b) The sheriff shall examine the certified copy of the foreign order and register the order in the injunction registry, noting that it is a foreign order of protection. If not apparent from the face of the certified copy of the foreign order, the sheriff shall use best efforts to ascertain whether the order was served on the respondent. The Florida Department of Law Enforcement shall develop a special notation for foreign orders of protection. The sheriff shall assign a case number and give the protected person a receipt showing registration of the foreign order in this state. There shall be no fee for registration of a foreign order.</p> <p>(c) The foreign order may also be registered by local law enforcement agencies upon receipt of the foreign order and any accompanying affidavits in the same manner described in paragraphs (a) and (b).</p> <p>(4)(a) Law enforcement officers shall enforce foreign orders of protection as if they were entered by a court of this state. Upon presentation of a foreign protection order by a protected person, a law enforcement officer shall assist in enforcement of all of its terms, pursuant to federal law, except matters related to child custody, visitation, and support. As to those provisions only, enforcement may be obtained upon domestication of the foreign order pursuant to ss. 55.501-55.509 unless the foreign order is a "pickup order" or "order of bodily attachment" requiring the immediate return of a child.</p> <p>(b) Before enforcing a foreign protection order, a law enforcement officer should confirm the identity of the parties present and review the order to determine that, on its face, it has not expired. Presentation of a certified or true copy of the protection order shall not be required as a condition of enforcement, provided that a conflicting certified copy is not presented by the respondent or the individual against whom enforcement is sought.</p> <p>(c) A law enforcement officer shall use reasonable efforts to verify service of process.</p> <p>(d) Service may be verified as follows:</p> <p>1. By petitioner: Petitioner may state under oath that to the best of petitioner's knowledge, respondent was served with the order of protection because petitioner was present at time of service; respondent told petitioner he or she was served; another named person told petitioner respondent was served; or respondent told petitioner he or she knows of the content of the order and date</p>

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	<p>(4)(a) A person who willfully violates an injunction for protection against domestic violence issued pursuant to s. 741.30, or a foreign protection order accorded full faith and credit pursuant to s. 741.315, by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refusing to vacate the dwelling that the parties share; 2. Going to, or being within 500 feet of, the petitioner's residence, school, place of employment, or a specified place frequented regularly by the petitioner and any named family or household member; 3. Committing an act of domestic violence against the petitioner; 4. Committing any other violation of the injunction through an intentional unlawful threat, word, or act to do violence to the petitioner; 5. Telephoning, contacting, or otherwise communicating with the petitioner directly or indirectly, unless the injunction specifically allows indirect contact through a third party; 6. Knowingly and intentionally coming within 100 feet of the petitioner's motor vehicle, whether or not that vehicle is occupied; 7. Defacing or destroying the petitioner's personal property, including the petitioner's motor vehicle; or 8. Refusing to surrender firearms or ammunition if ordered to do so by the court commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. <p>(b)1. It is a violation of s. 790.233, and a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, for a person to violate a final injunction for protection against domestic violence by having in his or her care, custody, possession, or control any firearm or ammunition.</p> <p>2. It is the intent of the Legislature that the disabilities regarding possession of firearms and ammunition are consistent with federal law. Accordingly, this paragraph shall not apply to a state or local officer as defined in s. 943.10(14), holding an active certification, who receives or possesses a firearm or ammunition for use in performing official duties on behalf of the officer's employing agency, unless otherwise prohibited by the employing agency.</p> <p>(5) Whether or not there is a criminal prosecution under subsection (4), the court shall order the respondent to attend a batterers' intervention program if it finds a willful violation of a domestic violence injunction, unless the court makes written factual findings in its judgment or order which are based on substantial evidence, stating why a batterers' intervention program would be inappropriate.</p> <p>(6) Any person who suffers an injury and/or loss as a result of a violation of an injunction for protection against domestic violence may be awarded economic damages for that injury and/or loss by the court</p>	<p>of the return hearing.</p> <p>2. By respondent: Respondent states under oath that he or she was or was not served with the order.</p> <p>(e) Enforcement and arrest for violation of a foreign protection order shall be consistent with the enforcement of orders issued in this state.</p> <p>(f) A law enforcement officer acting in good faith under this section and the officer's employing agency shall be immune from all liability, civil or criminal, that might otherwise be incurred or imposed by reason of the officer's or agency's actions in carrying out the provisions of this section.</p> <p>(g) Law enforcement shall not require petitioner to sign a registration affidavit as a condition of enforcement.</p> <p>(5) Any person who acts under this section and intentionally provides a law enforcement officer with a copy of an order of protection known by that person to be false or invalid, or who denies having been served with an order of protection when that person has been served with such order, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.</p>

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	issuing the injunction. Damages includes costs and attorneys' fees for enforcement of the injunction.	
GEORGIA	<p align="center">O.C.G.A. § 19-13-6 (2015)</p> <p>§ 19-13-6. Violations relating to procedures for prevention of family violence A violation of an order issued pursuant to this article may be punished by an action for contempt or criminally punished as provided in Article 7 of Chapter 5 of Title 16.</p> <p align="center">O.C.G.A. § 16-5-95 (2015)</p> <p>§ 16-5-95. Violation of a family violence order (a) As used in this Code section, the term: (1) "Civil family violence order" means any temporary protective order or permanent protective order issued pursuant to Article 1 of Chapter 13 of Title 19. (2) "Criminal family violence order" means: (A) Any order of pretrial release issued as a result of an arrest for an act of family violence; or (B) Any order for probation issued as a result of a conviction or plea of guilty, nolo contendere, or first offender to an act of family violence. (3) "Family violence" shall have the same meaning as set forth in Code Section 19-13-1. (b) A person commits the offense of violating a civil family violence order or criminal family violence order when such person knowingly and in a nonviolent manner violates the terms of such order issued against that person, which: (1) Excludes, evicts, or excludes and evicts the person from a residence or household; (2) Directs the person to stay away from a residence, workplace, or school; (3) Restrains the person from approaching within a specified distance of another person; or (4) Restricts the person from having any contact, direct or indirect, by telephone, pager, facsimile, e-mail, or any other means of communication with another person, except as specified in such order. (c) Any person convicted of a violation of subsection (b) of this Code section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. (d) Nothing contained in this Code section shall prohibit a prosecution for the offense of stalking or aggravated stalking that arose out of the</p>	<p align="center">O.C.G.A. § 19-13-4 (2015)</p> <p>§ 19-13-4. Protective orders and consent agreements (d) A protective order issued pursuant to this Code section shall apply and shall be effective throughout this state. It shall be the duty of every superior court and of every sheriff, every deputy sheriff, and every state, county, or municipal law enforcement officer within this state to enforce and carry out the terms of any valid protective order issued by any court under the provisions of this Code section.</p>

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	<p>same course of conduct; provided, however, that, for purposes of sentencing, a violation of this Code section shall be merged with a violation of any provision of Code Section 16-5-90 or 16-5-91 that arose out of the same course of conduct.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">O.C.G.A. § 15-11-29 (2015)</p> <p>§ 15-11-29. Protective orders (c) Protective orders may be enforced by citation to show cause for contempt of court by reason of any violation thereof and, where protection of the welfare of a child so requires, by the issuance of a warrant to take the alleged violator into custody and bring him or her before the court.</p>	
GUAM	<p style="text-align: center;">9 GCA § 30.40 (2015)</p> <p>§ 30.40. Violation of a Court Order. (a) Any knowing violation of any of the following court orders shall be a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment of no less than forty-eight (48) hours and not more than one (1) year, and by a fine of not more than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000): (1) an order enjoining a person from threatening to commit or committing acts of family violence against, or from harassing, annoying, or molesting, a family or household member, or any person named in the order; (2) an order removing or excluding a person from the family dwelling or from the dwelling of another, or from any habitable property, as defined in Subsection (b) of § 34.10, Chapter 34 of this Title; (3) an order requiring a person to stay away from the residence, dwelling, school, day care center, place of employment, or any other specified place or from a specified person, within five hundred feet (500') of the specified place or specified person; (4) an order prohibiting a person from possessing a firearm or other weapon specified by the court; or (5) an order in a criminal case prohibiting the defendant from harassing, annoying, telephoning, contacting, or otherwise communicating with a victim or specified witness, either directly or indirectly. (b) In the event of a conviction for a second violation under Subsection (a) of this § 30.40, or of a conviction for a violation under Subsection (a) which results in bodily injury, as defined in Subsection (b) of § 16.10, Chapter 16 of this Title, the defendant shall be imprisoned for at</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">9 GCA § 30.30 (2015)</p> <p>§ 30.30. Powers and Duties of Peace Officers to Arrest for Crimes Involving Family Violence; Determination of Primary Aggressor; Required Report. (a) If a peace officer has reasonable cause to believe that a person has committed a felony or misdemeanor involving family violence, the peace officer shall presume that arresting and charging the person is the appropriate response. (b) If a peace officer receives complaints of family violence from two (2) or more opposing persons, the officer shall evaluate each complaint separately to determine who was the primary aggressor. If the officer determines that one (1) person was the primary aggressor, the officer need not arrest the other person believed to have committed family violence but the peace officer shall document to the best of his or her ability the evidence concerning the actions of each participant in the incident. (c) In determining whether a person is the primary aggressor the officer shall consider: (1) Prior complaints of family violence; (2) The relative severity of the injuries inflicted on each person; (3) The likelihood of future injury to each person; (4) Whether one of the persons acted in self-defense; (5) The use or threatened use of a weapon; and (6) The use or threatened use of physical force. (d) A peace officer shall not: (1) Threaten, suggest, or otherwise indicate the possible arrest of all parties to</p>

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	<p>least thirty (30) days.</p> <p>(c) In the event of a conviction for a third violation under Subsection (a) of this § 30.40, or of a conviction for a violation under Subsection (a) of this § 30.40 which results in bodily injury as defined in Subsection (b) § 16.10, Chapter 16 of this Title, after a prior conviction of a violation under Subsection (a) of this § 30.40, occurring within two (2) years of the prior conviction, committed against the same victim or the victim's family, the defendant shall be imprisoned for no less than one (1) year.</p> <p>(d) When a peace officer has reasonable cause to believe that a person has violated one (1) of the orders of the court specified in Subsection (a) of this § 30.40 and verifies the existence of the order, the peace officer shall presume that arresting and charging the person is the appropriate response.</p> <p>(e) An admission by the defendant that he or she had knowledge of the court order shall be admissible in court notwithstanding the <i>corpus delicti</i> rule.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">7 GCA § 40109 (2015)</p> <p>§ 40109. Contempt Upon violation of a protection order or a court approved consent agreement, the Superior Court may hold the defendant in contempt.</p>	<p>discourage requests for intervention by peace officers by any party; or,</p> <p>(2) Base the decision to arrest or not to arrest on:</p> <p>(A) The specific consent or request of the victim; or,</p> <p>(B) The officer's perception of the willingness of a victim of or witness to the family violence to testify or otherwise participate in a judicial proceeding.</p> <p>(e) In addition to any other report required, a peace officer who does not make an arrest after investigating a complaint of family violence or who arrests two (2) or more persons for a crime involving family violence must submit a written report setting forth the grounds for not arresting or for arresting both parties.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">9 GCA § 30.50 (2015)</p> <p>§ 30.50. Authority of Peace Officer to Seize Weapons For a crime involving family violence, a peace officer:</p> <p>(a) Shall, incident to an arrest, seize all weapons that are alleged to have been involved or threatened to be used in the commission of a crime.</p> <p>(b) May seize a weapon that is in the plain view of the officer or was discovered pursuant to consensual search, as necessary for the protection of the officer or other persons.</p>
HAWAII	<p style="text-align: center;">HRS § 586-4 (2016)</p> <p>§ 586-4. Temporary restraining order (e) When a temporary restraining order is granted and the respondent or person to be restrained knows of the order, a knowing or intentional violation of the restraining order is a misdemeanor. A person convicted under this section shall undergo domestic violence intervention at any available domestic violence program as ordered by the court. The court additionally shall sentence a person convicted under this section as follows:</p> <p>(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), for a first conviction for a violation of the temporary restraining order, the person shall serve a mandatory minimum jail sentence of forty-eight hours and be fined not less than \$150 nor more than \$500; provided that the court shall not sentence a defendant to pay a fine unless the defendant is or will be able to pay the fine;</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HRS § 586-24 (2016)</p> <p>[§ 586-24] Enforcement of foreign protective orders (a) A law enforcement officer shall enforce a foreign protective order that appears to be authentic on its face. For purposes of this section, “authentic on its face” means the protective order contains the names of both parties and remains in effect.</p> <p>(b) If a paper copy of the order is unavailable and the officer verifies the existence and status of the order through a national or state centralized registry for protective orders or through communication with appropriate authorities in the issuing state, tribe, or territory, the officer shall enforce the order.</p> <p>(c) A law enforcement officer shall make an arrest for a violation of a foreign protective order in the same manner as for violations of protective orders issued in this State.</p>

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	<p>(2) For a first conviction for a violation of the temporary restraining order, if the person has a prior conviction for any of the following felonies:</p> <p>(A) Section 707-701 relating to murder in the first degree;</p> <p>(B) Section 707-701.5 relating to murder in the second degree;</p> <p>(C) Section 707-710 relating to assault in the first degree;</p> <p>(D) Section 707-711 relating to assault in the second degree;</p> <p>(E) Section 707-720 relating to kidnapping;</p> <p>(F) Section 707-721 relating to unlawful imprisonment in the first degree;</p> <p>(G) Section 707-730 relating to sexual assault in the first degree;</p> <p>(H) Section 707-731 relating to sexual assault in the second degree;</p> <p>(I) Section 707-732 relating to sexual assault in the third degree;</p> <p>(J) Section 707-733.6 relating to continuous sexual assault of a minor under the age of fourteen years;</p> <p>(K) Section 707-750 relating to promoting child abuse in the first degree;</p> <p>(L) Section 708-810 relating to burglary in the first degree;</p> <p>(M) Section 708-811 relating to burglary in the second degree;</p> <p>(N) Section 709-906 relating to abuse of family or household members;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(O) Section 711-1106.4 relating to aggravated harassment by stalking; and if any of these offenses has been committed against a family or household member as defined in section 586-1, the person shall serve a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of fifteen days and be fined not less than \$150 nor more than \$600; provided that the court shall not sentence a defendant to pay a fine unless the defendant is or will be able to pay the fine; and</p> <p>(3) For the second and any subsequent conviction for a violation of the temporary restraining order, the person shall serve a mandatory minimum jail sentence of thirty days and be fined not less than \$250 nor more than \$1,000; provided that the court shall not sentence a defendant to pay a fine unless the defendant is or will be able to pay the fine.</p> <p>Upon conviction and sentencing of the defendant, the court shall order that the defendant immediately be incarcerated to serve the mandatory minimum sentence imposed; provided that the defendant may be admitted to bail pending appeal pursuant to chapter 804. The court may stay the imposition of the sentence if special circumstances exist.</p>	

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	<p>The court may suspend any jail sentence, except for the mandatory sentences under paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) upon condition that the defendant remain alcohol and drug-free, conviction-free, or complete court-ordered assessments or intervention. Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting the discretion of the judge to impose additional sanctions authorized in sentencing for a misdemeanor.</p> <p>(f) Any fines collected pursuant to subsection (e) shall be deposited into the spouse and child abuse special account established under section 601-3.6.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HRS § 586-11 (2016)</p> <p>§ 586-11. Violation of an order for protection</p> <p>(a) Whenever an order for protection is granted pursuant to this chapter, a respondent or person to be restrained who knowingly or intentionally violates the order for protection is guilty of a misdemeanor. A person convicted under this section shall undergo domestic violence intervention at any available domestic violence program as ordered by the court. The court additionally shall sentence a person convicted under this section as follows:</p> <p>(1) For a first conviction for violation of the order for protection:</p> <p>(A) That is in the nature of non-domestic abuse, the person may be sentenced to a jail sentence of forty-eight hours and be fined not more than \$150; provided that the court shall not sentence a defendant to pay a fine unless the defendant is or will be able to pay the fine;</p> <p>(B) That is in the nature of domestic abuse, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum jail sentence of not less than forty-eight hours and be fined not less than \$150 nor more than \$500; provided that the court shall not sentence a defendant to pay a fine unless the defendant is or will be able to pay the fine;</p> <p>(2) For a second conviction for violation of the order for protection:</p> <p>(A) That is in the nature of non-domestic abuse, and occurs after a first conviction for violation of the same order that was in the nature of non-domestic abuse, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum jail sentence of not less than forty-eight hours and be fined not more than \$250; provided that the court shall not sentence a defendant to pay a fine unless the defendant is or will be able to pay the fine;</p> <p>(B) That is in the nature of domestic abuse, and occurs after a first conviction for violation of the same order that was in the nature of domestic abuse, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum jail sentence of not less than thirty days and be fined not less than \$250 nor more than \$1,000; provided that the court shall not sentence a</p>	

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	<p>defendant to pay a fine unless the defendant is or will be able to pay the fine;</p> <p>(C) That is in the nature of non-domestic abuse, and occurs after a first conviction for violation of the same order that was in the nature of domestic abuse, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum jail sentence of not less than forty-eight hours and be fined not more than \$250; provided that the court shall not sentence a defendant to pay a fine unless the defendant is or will be able to pay the fine;</p> <p>(D) That is in the nature of domestic abuse, and occurs after a first conviction for violation of the same order that is in the nature of non-domestic abuse, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum jail sentence of not less than forty-eight hours and be fined not more than \$150; provided that the court shall not sentence a defendant to pay a fine unless the defendant is or will be able to pay the fine;</p> <p>(3) For any subsequent violation that occurs after a second conviction for violation of the same order for protection, the person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum jail sentence of not less than thirty days and be fined not less than \$250 nor more than \$1,000; provided that the court shall not sentence a defendant to pay a fine unless the defendant is or will be able to pay the fine.</p> <p>Upon conviction and sentencing of the defendant, the court shall order that the defendant immediately be incarcerated to serve the mandatory minimum sentence imposed; provided that the defendant may be admitted to bail pending appeal pursuant to chapter 804. The court may stay the imposition of the sentence if special circumstances exist.</p> <p>The court may suspend any jail sentence under subparagraphs (1)(A) and (2)(C), upon condition that the defendant remain alcohol and drug-free, conviction-free, or complete court-ordered assessments or intervention. Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting the discretion of the judge to impose additional sanctions authorized in sentencing for a misdemeanor offense. All remedies for the enforcement of judgments shall apply to this chapter.</p> <p>(b) Any fines collected pursuant to subsection (a) shall be deposited into the spouse and child abuse special account established under section 601-3.6.</p> <p>HRS § 586-26 (2016)</p>	

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	<p>[§ 586-26] Penalties</p> <p>Any violation of a foreign protective order entitled to full faith and credit under this part is a misdemeanor. The court shall sentence a person convicted under this section as follows:</p> <p>(1) For a first conviction for violation of the protective order, the person shall serve a mandatory minimum jail sentence of forty-eight hours but not more than thirty days and be fined not less than \$150 nor more than \$500; provided that the court shall not sentence a defendant to pay a fine unless the defendant is or will be able to pay the fine; and</p> <p>(2) For a second and any subsequent conviction for violation of the protective order, the person shall serve a mandatory minimum jail sentence of thirty days and be fined not less than \$250 nor more than \$1,000; provided that the court shall not sentence a defendant to pay a fine unless the defendant is or will be able to pay the fine.</p> <p>Upon conviction and sentencing of the defendant, the court shall order that the defendant immediately be incarcerated to serve the mandatory minimum sentence imposed; provided that the defendant may be admitted to bail pending appeal pursuant to chapter 804. The court may stay the imposition of the sentence if special circumstances exist.</p>	
IDAHO	<p>Idaho Code § 39-6312 (2016)</p> <p>§ 39-6312. Violation of order--Penalties</p> <p>(1) Whenever a protection order is granted and the respondent or person to be restrained had notice of the order, a violation of the provisions of the order or of a provision excluding the person from a residence shall be a misdemeanor punishable by not to exceed one (1) year in jail and a fine not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), ten dollars (\$10.00) of which shall be deposited to the credit of the domestic violence project account created in section 39-5212, Idaho Code.</p> <p>(2) A peace officer may arrest without a warrant and take into custody a person whom the peace officer has probable cause to believe has violated an order, if the person restrained had notice of the order.</p> <p>(3) The person against whom a protection order has been issued by an out-of-state court is presumed to have notice of the order if the victim presents to the officer proof of service of the order.</p>	<p>Idaho Code § 39-6306A (2016)</p> <p>§ 39-6306A. Uniform interstate enforcement of domestic violence protection orders act</p> <p>(4) Nonjudicial Enforcement of Order.</p> <p>(a) A law enforcement officer of this state, upon determining that there is probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists and that the order has been violated, shall enforce the order as if it were the order of a tribunal of this state. Presentation of a foreign protection order that identifies both the protected individual and the respondent and, on its face, is currently in effect constitutes probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists. For the purposes of this subsection, the foreign protection order may be inscribed on a tangible medium or may have been stored in an electronic or other medium if it is retrievable in perceivable form. Presentation of a certified copy of a foreign protection order is not required for enforcement.</p> <p>(b) If a foreign protection order is not presented, a law enforcement officer of this state may consider other information in determining whether there is probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists.</p> <p>(c) If a law enforcement officer of this state determines that an otherwise valid</p>

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		<p>foreign protection order cannot be enforced because the respondent has not been notified or served with the order, the officer shall inform the respondent of the order, make a reasonable effort to serve the order upon the respondent, and allow the respondent a reasonable opportunity to comply with the order before enforcing the order.</p> <p>(d) Registration or filing of an order in this state is not required for the enforcement of a valid foreign protection order pursuant to this section.</p> <p>(6) Immunity. This state or a local governmental agency, or a law enforcement officer, prosecuting attorney, clerk of court, or any state or local governmental official acting in an official capacity, is immune from civil and criminal liability for an act or omission arising out of the registration or enforcement of a foreign protection order or the detention or arrest of an alleged violator of a foreign protection order if the act or omission was done in good faith in an effort to comply with this section.</p>
ILLINOIS	<p align="center">720 ILCS 5/12-3.4 (2016)</p> <p>§ 720 ILCS 5/12-3.4. Violation of an order of protection (a) A person commits violation of an order of protection if: (1) He or she knowingly commits an act which was prohibited by a court or fails to commit an act which was ordered by a court in violation of: (i) a remedy in a valid order of protection authorized under paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (14), or (14.5) of subsection (b) of Section 214 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986, (ii) a remedy, which is substantially similar to the remedies authorized under paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (14) or (14.5) of subsection (b) of Section 214 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986, in a valid order of protection, which is authorized under the law of another state, tribe or United States territory, (iii) any other remedy when the act constitutes a crime against the protected parties as the term protected parties is defined in Section 112A-4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963; and (2) Such violation occurs after the offender has been served notice of the contents of the order, pursuant to the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986 or any substantially similar statute of another state, tribe or United States territory, or otherwise has acquired actual knowledge of the contents of the order. An order of protection issued by a state, tribal or territorial court related to domestic or family violence shall be deemed valid if the issuing court had jurisdiction over the parties and matter under the law of the state, tribe or territory. There shall be a presumption of validity where</p>	<p align="center">725 ILCS 5/112A-26 (2016)</p> <p>§ 725 ILCS 5/112A-26. Arrest without warrant (a) Any law enforcement officer may make an arrest without warrant if the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has committed or is committing any crime, including but not limited to violation of an order of protection, under Section 12-3.4 or 12-30 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, even if the crime was not committed in the presence of the officer. (b) The law enforcement officer may verify the existence of an order of protection by telephone or radio communication with his or her law enforcement agency or by referring to the copy of the order provided by petitioner or respondent.</p> <p align="center">750 ILCS 60/223 (2016)</p> <p>§ 750 ILCS 60/223. Enforcement of orders of protection (e) The enforcement of an order of protection in civil or criminal court shall not be affected by either of the following: (1) The existence of a separate, correlative order, entered under Section 215. (2) Any finding or order entered in a conjoined criminal proceeding. (f) Circumstances. The court, when determining whether or not a violation of an order of protection has occurred, shall not require physical manifestations of abuse on the person of the victim.</p>

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	<p>an order is certified and appears authentic on its face. For purposes of this Section, an “border of protection” may have been issued in a criminal or civil proceeding.</p> <p>(a-5) Failure to provide reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard shall be an affirmative defense to any charge or process filed seeking enforcement of a foreign order of protection.</p> <p>(b) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to diminish the inherent authority of the courts to enforce their lawful orders through civil or criminal contempt proceedings.</p> <p>(d) Violation of an order of protection is a Class A misdemeanor. Violation of an order of protection is a Class 4 felony if the defendant has any prior conviction under this Code for domestic battery (Section 12-3.2) or violation of an order of protection (Section 12-3.4 or 12-30) or any prior conviction under the law of another jurisdiction for an offense that could be charged in this State as a domestic battery or violation of an order of protection. Violation of an order of protection is a Class 4 felony if the defendant has any prior conviction under this Code for first degree murder (Section 9-1), attempt to commit first degree murder (Section 8-4), aggravated domestic battery (Section 12-3.3), aggravated battery (Section 12-3.05 or 12-4), heinous battery (Section 12-4.1), aggravated battery with a firearm (Section 12-4.2), aggravated battery with a machine gun or a firearm equipped with a silencer (Section 12-4.2-5), aggravated battery of a child (Section 12-4.3), aggravated battery of an unborn child (subsection (a-5) of Section 12-3.1, or Section 12-4.4), aggravated battery of a senior citizen (Section 12-4.6), stalking (Section 12-7.3), aggravated stalking (Section 12-7.4), criminal sexual assault (Section 11-1.20 or 12-13), aggravated criminal sexual assault (Section 11-1.30 or 12-14), kidnapping (Section 10-1), aggravated kidnapping (Section 10-2), predatory criminal sexual assault of a child (Section 11-1.40 or 12-14.1), aggravated criminal sexual abuse (Section 11-1.60 or 12-16), unlawful restraint (Section 10-3), aggravated unlawful restraint (Section 10-3.1), aggravated arson (Section 20-1.1), aggravated discharge of a firearm (Section 24-1.2), or a violation of any former law of this State that is substantially similar to any listed offense, or any prior conviction under the law of another jurisdiction for an offense that could be charged in this State as one of the offenses listed in this Section, when any of these offenses have been committed against a family or household member as defined in Section 112A-3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963. The court shall impose a minimum penalty of 24 hours imprisonment for defendant's second or subsequent violation of any order of protection; unless the court explicitly finds</p>	

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	<p>that an increased penalty or such period of imprisonment would be manifestly unjust. In addition to any other penalties, the court may order the defendant to pay a fine as authorized under Section 5-9-1 of the Unified Code of Corrections or to make restitution to the victim under Section 5-5-6 of the Unified Code of Corrections. In addition to any other penalties, including those imposed by Section 5-9-1.5 of the Unified Code of Corrections, the court shall impose an additional fine of \$20 as authorized by Section 5-9-1.11 of the Unified Code of Corrections upon any person convicted of or placed on supervision for a violation of this Section. The additional fine shall be imposed for each violation of this Section.</p> <p>(f) A defendant who directed the actions of a third party to violate this Section, under the principles of accountability set forth in Article 5 of this Code, is guilty of violating this Section as if the same had been personally done by the defendant, without regard to the mental state of the third party acting at the direction of the defendant.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">750 ILCS 60/221 (2016)</p> <p>§ 750 ILCS 60/221. Contents of orders</p> <p>((a) Any order of protection shall describe the following:</p> <p>(1) Each remedy granted by the court, in reasonable detail and not by reference to any other document, so that respondent may clearly understand what he or she must do or refrain from doing. Pre-printed form orders of protection shall include the definitions of the types of abuse, neglect, and exploitation, as provided in Section 103. Remedies set forth in pre-printed form orders shall be numbered consistently with and corresponding to the numerical sequence of remedies listed in Section 214 (at least as of the date the form orders are printed).</p> <p>(2) The reason for denial of petitioner's request for any remedy listed in Section 214.</p> <p>(b) An order of protection shall further state the following:</p> <p>(1) The name of each petitioner that the court finds was abused, neglected, or exploited by respondent, and that respondent is a member of the family or household of each such petitioner, and the name of each other person protected by the order and that such person is protected by this Act.</p> <p>(2) For any remedy requested by petitioner on which the court has declined to rule, that that remedy is reserved.</p> <p>(3) The date and time the order of protection was issued, whether it is an emergency, interim or plenary order and the duration of the order.</p> <p>(4) The date, time and place for any scheduled hearing for extension of</p>	

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	<p>that order of protection or for another order of greater duration or scope.</p> <p>(5) For each remedy in an emergency order of protection, the reason for entering that remedy without prior notice to respondent or greater notice than was actually given.</p> <p>(6) For emergency and interim orders of protection, that respondent may petition the court, in accordance with Section 224, to re-open that order if he or she did not receive actual prior notice of the hearing, in accordance with Section 211, and alleges that he or she had a meritorious defense to the order or that the order or any of its remedies was not authorized by this Act.</p> <p>(c) Any order of protection shall include the following notice, printed in conspicuous type: “Any knowing violation of an order of protection forbidding physical abuse, neglect, exploitation, harassment, intimidation, interference with personal liberty, willful deprivation, or entering or remaining present at specified places when the protected person is present, or granting exclusive possession of the residence or household, or granting a stay away order is a Class A misdemeanor. Grant of exclusive possession of the residence or household shall constitute notice forbidding trespass to land. Any knowing violation of an order awarding legal custody or physical care of a child or prohibiting removal or concealment of a child may be a Class 4 felony. Any willful violation of any order is contempt of court. Any violation may result in fine or imprisonment.”</p> <p>(d) An emergency order of protection shall state, “This Order of Protection is enforceable, even without registration, in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, tribal lands, and the U.S. territories pursuant to the Violence Against Women Act (18 U.S.C. 2265). Violating this Order of Protection may subject the respondent to federal charges and punishment (18 U.S.C. 2261-2262).”</p> <p>(e) An interim or plenary order of protection shall state, “This Order of Protection is enforceable, even without registration, in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, tribal lands, and the U.S. territories pursuant to the Violence Against Women Act (18 U.S.C. 2265). Violating this Order of Protection may subject the respondent to federal charges and punishment (18 U.S.C. 2261-2262). The respondent may be subject to federal criminal penalties for possessing, transporting, shipping, or receiving any firearm or ammunition under the Gun Control Act (18 U.S.C. 922(g)(8) and (9)).”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">750 ILCS 60/223 (2016)</p>	

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	<p>§ 750 ILCS 60/223. Enforcement of orders of protection</p> <p>(a) When violation is crime. A violation of any order of protection, whether issued in a civil or criminal proceeding, shall be enforced by a criminal court when:</p> <p>(1) The respondent commits the crime of violation of an order of protection pursuant to Section 12-3.4 or 12-30 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, by having knowingly violated:</p> <p>(i) remedies described in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (14), or (14.5) of subsection (b) of Section 214 of this Act; or</p> <p>(ii) a remedy, which is substantially similar to the remedies authorized under paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (14), and (14.5) of subsection (b) of Section 214 of this Act, in a valid order of protection which is authorized under the laws of another state, tribe, or United States territory; or</p> <p>(iii) any other remedy when the act constitutes a crime against the protected parties as defined by the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012.</p> <p>Prosecution for a violation of an order of protection shall not bar concurrent prosecution for any other crime, including any crime that may have been committed at the time of the violation of the order of protection; or</p> <p>(2) The respondent commits the crime of child abduction pursuant to Section 10-5 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, by having knowingly violated:</p> <p>(i) remedies described in paragraphs (5), (6) or (8) of subsection (b) of Section 214 of this Act; or</p> <p>(ii) a remedy, which is substantially similar to the remedies authorized under paragraphs (5), (6), or (8) of subsection (b) of Section 214 of this Act, in a valid order of protection which is authorized under the laws of another state, tribe, or United States territory.</p> <p>(b) When violation is contempt of court. A violation of any valid Illinois order of protection, whether issued in a civil or criminal proceeding, may be enforced through civil or criminal contempt procedures, as appropriate, by any court with jurisdiction, regardless where the act or acts which violated the order of protection were committed, to the extent consistent with the venue provisions of this Act. Nothing in this Act shall preclude any Illinois court from enforcing any valid order of protection issued in another state. Illinois courts may enforce orders of protection through both criminal prosecution and contempt proceedings, unless the action which is second in time is barred by collateral estoppel or the constitutional prohibition against double jeopardy.</p>	

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	<p>(1) In a contempt proceeding where the petition for a rule to show cause sets forth facts evidencing an immediate danger that the respondent will flee the jurisdiction, conceal a child, or inflict physical abuse on the petitioner or minor children or on dependent adults in petitioner's care, the court may order the attachment of the respondent without prior service of the rule to show cause or the petition for a rule to show cause. Bond shall be set unless specifically denied in writing.</p> <p>(2) A petition for a rule to show cause for violation of an order of protection shall be treated as an expedited proceeding.</p> <p>(b-1) The court shall not hold a school district or private or non-public school or any of its employees in civil or criminal contempt unless the school district or private or non-public school has been allowed to intervene.</p> <p>(b-2) The court may hold the parents, guardian, or legal custodian of a minor respondent in civil or criminal contempt for a violation of any provision of any order entered under this Act for conduct of the minor respondent in violation of this Act if the parents, guardian, or legal custodian directed, encouraged, or assisted the respondent minor in such conduct.</p> <p>(c) Violation of custody or support orders or temporary or final judgments allocating parental responsibilities. A violation of remedies described in paragraphs (5), (6), (8), or (9) of subsection (b) of Section 214 of this Act may be enforced by any remedy provided by Section 607.5 of the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act. The court may enforce any order for support issued under paragraph (12) of subsection (b) of Section 214 in the manner provided for under Parts V and VII of the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act.</p> <p>(d) Actual knowledge. An order of protection may be enforced pursuant to this Section if the respondent violates the order after the respondent has actual knowledge of its contents as shown through one of the following means:</p> <p>(1) By service, delivery, or notice under Section 210.</p> <p>(2) By notice under Section 210.1 or 211.</p> <p>(3) By service of an order of protection under Section 222.</p> <p>(4) By other means demonstrating actual knowledge of the contents of the order.</p> <p>(g) Penalties.</p> <p>(1) Except as provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection, where the court finds the commission of a crime or contempt of court under subsections (a) or (b) of this Section, the penalty shall be the penalty that generally applies in such criminal or contempt proceedings, and may include one or more of the following: incarceration, payment of</p>	

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	<p>restitution, a fine, payment of attorneys' fees and costs, or community service.</p> <p>(2) The court shall hear and take into account evidence of any factors in aggravation or mitigation before deciding an appropriate penalty under paragraph (1) of this subsection.</p> <p>(3) To the extent permitted by law, the court is encouraged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) increase the penalty for the knowing violation of any order of protection over any penalty previously imposed by any court for respondent's violation of any order of protection or penal statute involving petitioner as victim and respondent as defendant; (ii) impose a minimum penalty of 24 hours imprisonment for respondent's first violation of any order of protection; and (iii) impose a minimum penalty of 48 hours imprisonment for respondent's second or subsequent violation of an order of protection unless the court explicitly finds that an increased penalty or that period of imprisonment would be manifestly unjust. <p>(4) In addition to any other penalties imposed for a violation of an order of protection, a criminal court may consider evidence of any violations of an order of protection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to increase, revoke or modify the bail bond on an underlying criminal charge pursuant to Section 110-6 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963; (ii) to revoke or modify an order of probation, conditional discharge or supervision, pursuant to Section 5-6-4 of the Unified Code of Corrections; (iii) to revoke or modify a sentence of periodic imprisonment, pursuant to Section 5-7-2 of the Unified Code of Corrections. <p>(5) In addition to any other penalties, the court shall impose an additional fine of \$20 as authorized by Section 5-9-1.11 of the Unified Code of Corrections upon any person convicted of or placed on supervision for a violation of an order of protection. The additional fine shall be imposed for each violation of this Section.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">730 ILCS 5/5-9-1.11 (2016)</p> <p>§ 730 ILCS 5/5-9-1.11. Violation of an order of protection; Fund.</p> <p>a) In addition to any other penalty imposed, a fine of \$20 shall be imposed upon any person who is convicted of or placed on supervision for violation of an order of protection; provided that the offender and victim are family or household members as defined in Section 103 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986.</p> <p>The additional amount shall be assessed by the court imposing sentence</p>	

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	<p>and shall be collected by the Circuit Clerk in addition to the fine, if any, and costs in the case. Each such additional penalty shall be remitted by the Circuit Clerk within one month after receipt to the State Treasurer for deposit into the Domestic Violence Abuser Services Fund. The Circuit Clerk shall retain 10% of the penalty to cover the costs incurred in administering and enforcing this Section. The additional penalty shall not be considered a part of the fine for purposes of any reduction in the fine for time served either before or after sentencing.</p> <p>The State Treasurer shall deposit into the Domestic Violence Abuser Services Fund each fine received from circuit clerks under Section 5-9-1.5 of the Unified Code of Corrections.</p> <p>Upon request of the victim or the victim's representative, the court shall determine whether the fine will impose an undue burden on the victim of the offense. For purposes of this paragraph, the defendant may not be considered the victim's representative. If the court finds that the fine would impose an undue burden on the victim, the court may reduce or waive the fine. The court shall order that the defendant may not use funds belonging solely to the victim of the offense for payment of the fine.</p> <p>Not later than March 1 of each year the Clerk of the Circuit Court shall submit to the State Comptroller a report of the amount of funds remitted by her or him to the State Treasurer under this Section during the preceding calendar year. Except as otherwise provided by Supreme Court Rules, if a court in sentencing an offender levies a gross amount for fine, costs, fees and penalties, the amount of the additional penalty provided for in this Section shall be collected from the amount remaining after deducting from the gross amount levied all fees of the Circuit Clerk, the State's Attorney, and the Sheriff. After deducting from the gross amount levied the fees and additional penalty provided for in this Section, less any other additional penalties provided by law, the clerk shall remit the net balance remaining to the entity authorized by law to receive the fine imposed in the case. For purposes of this Section "Fees of the Circuit Clerk" shall include, if applicable, the fee provided for under Section 27.3a of the Clerks of Courts Act and the fee, if applicable, payable to the county in which the violation occurred under Section 5-1101 of the Counties Code.</p>	
INDIANA	<p>Burns Ind. Code Ann. § 34-26-5-3 (2015)</p> <p>34-26-5-3. Duties of division of state court administration and clerk of circuit court; statements on orders; verification and issuance of order</p>	<p>Burns Ind. Code Ann. § 34-26-1-16 (2015)</p> <p>34-26-1-16. Undertaking by person arrested; commitment to jail (a) If the court is not in session, the officer making the arrest shall cause the person to enter into a written undertaking, with surety to be approved by the</p>

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	<p>(c) The following statements must be printed in boldface type or in capital letters on an order for protection, a no contact order, a workplace violence restraining order, or a child protective order: VIOLATION OF THIS ORDER IS PUNISHABLE BY CONFINEMENT IN JAIL, PRISON, AND/OR A FINE. IF SO ORDERED BY THE COURT, THE RESPONDENT IS FORBIDDEN TO ENTER OR STAY AT THE PETITIONER'S RESIDENCE OR RESIDENCE OF ANY CHILD WHO IS THE SUBJECT OF THE ORDER, EVEN IF INVITED TO DO SO BY THE PETITIONER OR ANY OTHER PERSON. IN NO EVENT IS THE ORDER FOR PROTECTION VOIDED.</p> <p>PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. 2265, THIS ORDER FOR PROTECTION SHALL BE GIVEN FULL FAITH AND CREDIT IN ANY OTHER STATE OR TRIBAL LAND AND SHALL BE ENFORCED AS IF IT WERE AN ORDER ISSUED IN THAT STATE OR TRIBAL LAND. PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. 922(g), ONCE A RESPONDENT HAS RECEIVED NOTICE OF THIS ORDER AND AN OPPORTUNITY TO BE HEARD, IT IS A FEDERAL VIOLATION TO PURCHASE, RECEIVE, OR POSSESS A FIREARM WHILE SUBJECT TO THIS ORDER IF THE PROTECTED PERSON IS:</p> <p>(A) THE RESPONDENT'S CURRENT OR FORMER SPOUSE; (B) A CURRENT OR FORMER PERSON WITH WHOM THE RESPONDENT RESIDED WHILE IN AN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP; OR (C) A PERSON WITH WHOM THE RESPONDENT HAS A CHILD.</p> <p>INTERSTATE VIOLATION OF THIS ORDER MAY SUBJECT THE RESPONDENT TO FEDERAL CRIMINAL PENALTIES UNDER 18 U.S.C. 2261 AND 18 U.S.C. 2262.</p> <p>Burns Ind. Code Ann. § 34-26-1-14 (2015)</p> <p>34-26-1-14. Contempt for failure to obey order</p> <p>(a) This section applies when it appears to any court or judge granting an order of injunction, by affidavit, that any person has willfully disobeyed the order.</p> <p>(b) After giving notice, the court or judge shall award an attachment for contempt against the party charged or a rule to show cause why the attachment for contempt should not issue. The attachment or rule shall be issued by the clerk of the court, and directed to the sheriff, and shall be served by the sheriff.</p>	<p>officer. The written undertaking must contain the person's assurances to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) personally appear in open court; (2) answer the contempt; and (3) pay to the plaintiff all damages and costs occasioned by the breach of the order. <p>(b) In default of the provisions in subsection (a), the person shall be committed to the jail of the county, until the person enters into a written undertaking with surety, or is otherwise legally discharged.</p> <p>Burns Ind. Code Ann. § 34-26-5-17 (2015)</p> <p>34-26-5-17. Foreign protection orders</p> <p>(e) Registration or filing of a foreign protection order is not a prerequisite to enforcement of the order in Indiana, and a protection order that is consistent with this section shall be accorded full faith and credit notwithstanding a failure to register or file the order in Indiana. However, if a petitioner wishes to register a foreign protection order in Indiana, all Indiana courts of record shall accommodate the request. The division of state court administration shall develop a form to be used by courts, clerks, and law enforcement agencies when a petitioner makes a request to register a foreign protection order. Except for a protective order issued to the Indiana protective order registry established by IC 5-2-9-5.5, the courts, clerks of the courts, and sheriffs or law enforcement agencies maintaining depositories shall employ the same procedures required under IC 5-2-9-6 for entering, modifying, extending, or terminating a foreign protection order as those used for a protection order and a no contact order originating in Indiana.</p> <p>(f) A facially valid foreign protection order shall be enforced by a law enforcement officer and a state court as if it were an order originating in Indiana. The order must be enforced if the foreign protection order contains relief that the state courts lack the power to provide in an order for protection issued in Indiana.</p> <p>(g) An Indiana law enforcement officer:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) may not require notification, registration, or filing of a facially valid foreign order for protection as a prerequisite to enforcement of an order; (2) if a foreign protection order is not presented, may consider other information to determine under a totality of the circumstances whether there is probable cause to believe that a valid foreign order for protection exists; and (3) who determines that an otherwise valid foreign protection order cannot be enforced because a respondent has not been notified or served with the order, shall: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (A) inform the respondent of the order;

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	<p align="center">Burns Ind. Code Ann. § 34-26-1-15 (2015)</p> <p>34-26-1-15. Attachment for contempt; arrest of party; indemnification of plaintiff The attachment for contempt shall be immediately served by arresting the party charged, and bringing the party into court, if in session, to be dealt with as in other cases of contempt. The court shall also take all necessary measures to secure and indemnify the plaintiff against damages in the premises.</p>	<p>(B) serve the order on the respondent; (C) ensure that the order and service of the order are entered into the state depository; (D) allow the respondent a reasonable opportunity to comply with the order before enforcing the order; and (E) ensure the safety of the protected person while giving the respondent the opportunity to comply with the order.</p>
IOWA	<p align="center">Iowa Code § 664A.7 (2015)</p> <p>664A.7 Violation of no-contact order or protective order--contempt or simple misdemeanor penalties 1. Violation of a no-contact order issued under this chapter or a protective order issued pursuant to chapter 232, 235F, 236, or 598, including a modified no-contact order, is punishable by summary contempt proceedings. 2. A hearing in a contempt proceeding brought pursuant to this section shall be held not less than five and not more than fifteen days after the issuance of a rule to show cause, as determined by the court. 3. If convicted of or held in contempt for a violation of a no-contact order or a modified no-contact order for a public offense referred to in section 664A.2, subsection 1, or held in contempt of a no-contact order issued during a contempt proceeding brought pursuant to section 236.11, the person shall be confined in the county jail for a minimum of seven days. A jail sentence imposed pursuant to this subsection shall be served on consecutive days. No portion of the mandatory minimum term of confinement imposed by this subsection shall be deferred or suspended. A deferred judgment, deferred sentence, or suspended sentence shall not be entered for a violation of a no-contact order, modified no-contact order, or protective order and the court shall not impose a fine in lieu of the minimum sentence, although a fine may be imposed in addition to the minimum sentence. 4. If convicted or held in contempt for a violation of a civil protective order referred to in section 664A.2, the person shall serve a jail sentence. A jail sentence imposed pursuant to this subsection shall be served on consecutive days. A person who is convicted of or held in contempt for a violation of a protective order referred to in section 664A.2 may be ordered by the court to pay the plaintiff's attorney's fees and court costs. 5. Violation of a no-contact order entered for the offense or alleged</p>	<p align="center">Iowa Code § 664A.6 (2015)</p> <p>664A.6 Mandatory arrest for violation of no-contact order--immunity for actions 1. If a peace officer has probable cause to believe that a person has violated a no-contact order issued under this chapter, the peace officer shall take the person into custody and shall take the person without unnecessary delay before the nearest or most accessible magistrate in the judicial district in which the person was taken into custody. 2. If the peace officer is investigating a domestic abuse assault pursuant to section 708.2A, the officer shall also comply with sections 236.11 and 236.12. 3. A peace officer shall not be held civilly or criminally liable for acting pursuant to this section provided the peace officer acts in good faith and on reasonable grounds and the peace officer's acts do not constitute a willful or wanton disregard for the rights or safety of another.</p> <p align="center">Iowa Code § 236.11 (2015)</p> <p>236.11 Duties of peace officer--magistrate A peace officer shall use every reasonable means to enforce an order or court-approved consent agreement entered under this chapter, a temporary or permanent protective order or order to vacate the homestead under chapter 598, an order that establishes conditions of release or is a protective order or sentencing order in a criminal prosecution arising from a domestic abuse assault, or a protective order under chapter 232. If a peace officer has reason to believe that domestic abuse has occurred, the peace officer shall ask the abused person if any prior orders exist, and shall contact the twenty-four hour dispatcher to inquire if any prior orders exist. If a peace officer has probable cause to believe that a person has violated an order or approved consent agreement entered under this chapter, a temporary or permanent protective order or order to vacate the homestead under chapter 598, an order establishing conditions of release or a protective or sentencing order in a criminal</p>

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	<p>offense of domestic abuse assault in violation of section 708.2A or a violation of a protective order issued pursuant to chapter 232, 235F, 236, 598, or 915 constitutes a public offense and is punishable as a simple misdemeanor. Alternatively, the court may hold a person in contempt of court for such a violation, as provided in subsection 3.</p> <p>6. A person shall not be held in contempt or convicted of violations under multiple no-contact orders, protective orders, or consent agreements, for the same set of facts and circumstances that constitute a single violation.</p>	<p>prosecution arising from a domestic abuse assault, or, if the person is an adult, a violation of a protective order under chapter 232, the peace officer shall take the person into custody and shall take the person without unnecessary delay before the nearest or most accessible magistrate in the judicial district in which the person was taken into custody. The magistrate shall make an initial preliminary determination whether there is probable cause to believe that an order or consent agreement existed and that the person taken into custody has violated its terms. The magistrate's decision shall be entered in the record.</p> <p>If a peace officer has probable cause to believe that a person has violated an order or approved consent agreement entered under this chapter, a temporary or permanent protective order or order to vacate the homestead under chapter 598, an order establishing conditions of release or a protective or sentencing order in a criminal prosecution arising from a domestic abuse assault, or a protective order under chapter 232, and the peace officer is unable to take the person into custody within twenty-four hours of making the probable cause determination, the peace officer shall either request a magistrate to make a determination as to whether a rule to show cause or arrest warrant should be issued, or refer the matter to the county attorney.</p> <p>If the magistrate finds probable cause, the magistrate shall order the person to appear either before the court which issued the original order or approved the consent agreement, or before the court in the jurisdiction where the alleged violation took place, at a specified time not less than five days nor more than fifteen days after the initial appearance under this section. The magistrate shall cause the original court to be notified of the contents of the magistrate's order. A peace officer shall not be held civilly or criminally liable for acting pursuant to this section provided that the peace officer acts in good faith, on probable cause, and the officer's acts do not constitute a willful and wanton disregard for the rights or safety of another.</p>
KANSAS	<p>K.S.A. § 60-3107 (2016)</p> <p>60-3107 Protection from abuse orders procedure; modifications; inconsistent orders; extension of orders; violation of orders, criminal violations and penalties</p> <p>(a) The court may approve any consent agreement to bring about a cessation of abuse of the plaintiff or minor children or grant any of the following orders:</p> <p>(1) Restraining the defendant from abusing, molesting or interfering with the privacy or rights of the plaintiff or of any minor children of the parties. Such order shall contain a statement that if such order is violated, such violation may constitute assault as defined in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-5412, and amendments thereto, battery as defined in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-5413, and amendments thereto, domestic</p>	<p>K.S.A. § 60-31b04 (2016)</p> <p>60-31b04 Nonjudicial enforcement of order</p> <p>(a) A law enforcement officer of this state, upon determining that there is probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists and that the order has been violated, shall enforce the order as if it were the order of a court of this state. Presentation of a protection order that identifies both the protected individual and the respondent and, on its face, is currently in effect constitutes probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists. For the purposes of this section, the protection order may be inscribed on a tangible medium or may have been stored in an electronic or other medium if it is retrievable in perceivable form. Presentation of a certified copy of a protection order is not required for enforcement.</p> <p>(b) If a foreign protection order is not presented, a law enforcement officer of</p>

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	<p>battery as defined in K.S.A. 21-5414, and amendments thereto, and violation of a protective order as defined in K.S.A. 21-5924, and amendments thereto.</p> <p>(2) Granting possession of the residence or household to the plaintiff to the exclusion of the defendant, and further restraining the defendant from entering or remaining upon or in such residence or household, subject to the limitation of subsection (d). Such order shall contain a statement that if such order is violated, such violation shall constitute criminal trespass as defined in subsection (a)(1)(C) of K.S.A. 21-5808, and amendments thereto, and violation of a protective order as defined in K.S.A. 21-5924, and amendments thereto. The court may grant an order, which shall expire 60 days following the date of issuance, restraining the defendant from cancelling utility service to the residence or household.</p> <p>(3) Requiring defendant to provide suitable, alternate housing for the plaintiff and any minor children of the parties.</p> <p>(4) Awarding temporary custody and residency and establishing temporary parenting time with regard to minor children.</p> <p>(5) Ordering a law enforcement officer to evict the defendant from the residence or household.</p> <p>(6) Ordering support payments by a party for the support of a party's minor child, if the party is the father or mother of the child, or the plaintiff, if the plaintiff is married to the defendant. Such support orders shall remain in effect until modified or dismissed by the court or until expiration and shall be for a fixed period of time not to exceed one year. On the motion of the plaintiff, the court may extend the effect of such order for 12 months.</p> <p>(7) Awarding costs and attorney fees to either party.</p> <p>(8) Making provision for the possession of personal property of the parties and ordering a law enforcement officer to assist in securing possession of that property, if necessary.</p> <p>(9) Requiring any person against whom an order is issued to seek counseling to aid in the cessation of abuse.</p> <p>(10) Ordering or restraining any other acts deemed necessary to promote the safety of the plaintiff or of any minor children of the parties.</p> <p>(b) No protection from abuse order shall be entered against the plaintiff unless:</p> <p>(1) The defendant properly files a written cross or counter petition seeking such a protection order;</p>	<p>this state may consider other information in determining whether there is probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists.</p> <p>(c) If a law enforcement officer of this state determines that an otherwise valid foreign protection order cannot be enforced because the respondent has not been notified or served with the order, the officer shall inform the respondent of the order, make a reasonable effort to serve the order upon the respondent and allow the respondent a reasonable opportunity to comply with the order before enforcing the order.</p> <p>(d) Registration or filing of an order in this state is not required for the enforcement of a valid foreign protection order pursuant to this act.</p>

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	<p>(2) the plaintiff had reasonable notice of the written cross or counter petition by personal service as provided in subsection (d) of K.S.A. 60-3104, and amendments thereto; and</p> <p>(3) the issuing court made specific findings of abuse against both the plaintiff and the defendant and determined that both parties acted primarily as aggressors and neither party acted primarily in self-defense.</p> <p>(c) Any order entered under the protection from abuse act shall not be subject to modification on ex parte application or on motion for temporary orders in any action filed pursuant to K.S.A. 60-1601 et seq., prior to their transfer or repeal, or article 22 or 27 of chapter 23 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 38-1101 et seq., and amendments thereto. Orders previously issued in an action filed pursuant to K.S.A. 60-1601 et seq., prior to their transfer or repeal, or article 22 or 27 of chapter 23 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 38-1101 et seq., and amendments thereto, shall be subject to modification under the protection from abuse act only as to those matters subject to modification by the terms of K.S.A. 23-3201 through 23-3207 and 23-3218 and article 27 of chapter 23 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, and on sworn testimony to support a showing of good cause. Immediate and present danger of abuse to the plaintiff or minor children shall constitute good cause. If an action is filed pursuant to K.S.A. 23-3201 through 23-3207 or 23-3218 or article 22 or 27 of chapter 23 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, during the pendency of a proceeding filed under the protection from abuse act or while an order issued under the protection from abuse act is in effect, the court, on final hearing or on agreement of the parties, may issue final orders authorized by K.S.A. 23-3201 through 23-3207 and 23-3218 and articles 22 and 27 of chapter 23 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, and amendments thereto, that are inconsistent with orders entered under the protection from abuse act. Any inconsistent order entered pursuant to this subsection shall be specific in its terms, reference the protection from abuse order and parts thereof being modified and a copy thereof shall be filed in both actions. The court shall consider whether the actions should be consolidated in accordance with K.S.A. 60-242, and amendments thereto. Any custody or parenting time order, or order relating to the best interests of a child, issued pursuant to the revised Kansas code for care of children or the revised Kansas juvenile justice code, shall be binding and shall take precedence over any such custody or parenting order involving the same child issued under the protection from abuse act, until jurisdiction under the</p>	

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	<p>revised Kansas code for care of children or the revised Kansas juvenile justice code is terminated. Any inconsistent custody or parenting order issued in the revised Kansas code for care of children case or the revised Kansas juvenile justice code case shall be specific in its terms, reference any preexisting protection from abuse order and the custody being modified, and a copy of such order shall be filed in the preexisting protection from abuse case.</p> <p>(d) If the parties to an action under the protection from abuse act are not married to each other and one party owns the residence or household, the court shall not have the authority to grant possession of the residence or household under subsection (a)(2) to the exclusion of the party who owns it.</p> <p>(e) Subject to the provisions of subsections (b), (c) and (d), a protective order or approved consent agreement shall remain in effect until modified or dismissed by the court and shall be for a fixed period of time not to exceed one year, except as provided in subsection (e)(1) and (e)(2).</p> <p>(1) Upon motion of the plaintiff, such period may be extended for one additional year.</p> <p>(2) Upon verified motion of the plaintiff and after the defendant has been personally served with a copy of the motion and has had an opportunity to present evidence and cross-examine witnesses at a hearing on the motion, if the court determines by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant has violated a valid protection order or (A) has previously violated a valid protection order, or (B) has been convicted of a person felony or any conspiracy, criminal solicitation or attempt thereof, under the laws of Kansas or the laws of any other jurisdiction which are substantially similar to such person felony, committed against the plaintiff or any member of the plaintiff's household, the court shall extend a protective order for not less than two additional years and may extend the protective order up to the lifetime of the defendant. No service fee shall be required for a motion filed pursuant to this subsection.</p> <p>(f) The court may amend its order or agreement at any time upon motion filed by either party.</p> <p>(g) No order or agreement under the protection from abuse act shall in any manner affect title to any real property.</p> <p>(h) If a person enters or remains on premises or property violating an order issued pursuant to subsection (a)(2), such violation shall constitute criminal trespass as defined in subsection (a)(1)(C) of K.S.A. 21-5808, and amendments thereto, and violation of a protective order as defined in K.S.A. 21-5924, and amendments thereto. If a person abuses,</p>	

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	<p>molests or interferes with the privacy or rights of another violating an order issued pursuant to subsection (a)(1), such violation may constitute assault as defined in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-5412, and amendments thereto, battery as defined in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-5413, and amendments thereto, domestic battery as defined in K.S.A. 21-5414, and amendments thereto, and violation of a protective order as defined in K.S.A. 21-5924, and amendments thereto.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">K.S.A. § 60-3110 (2016)</p> <p>60-3110 Contempt If, upon hearing, the court finds a violation of any order or consent agreement, the court may find the defendant in contempt pursuant to K.S.A. 20-1204a.</p>	
KENTUCKY	<p style="text-align: center;">KRS § 403.763 (2016)</p> <p>403.763. Criminal penalty for violation of protective order (1) Violation of the terms or conditions of an order of protection after the person has been served or given notice of the order shall constitute contempt of court and a criminal offense under this section. Once a criminal or contempt proceeding has been initiated, the other shall not be undertaken regardless of the outcome of the original proceeding. (2) (a) Court proceedings for contempt of court for violation of an order of protection shall be held in the county where the order was issued or filed. (b) Court proceedings for a criminal violation of an order of protection shall follow the rules of venue applicable to criminal cases generally. (3) Nothing in this section shall preclude the Commonwealth from prosecuting and convicting the respondent of criminal offenses other than violation of an order of protection. (4) (a) A person is guilty of a violation of an order of protection when he or she intentionally violates the provisions of an order of protection after the person has been served or given notice of the order. (b) Violation of an order of protection is a Class A misdemeanor.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KRS § 532.090 (2016)</p> <p>532.090. Sentence of imprisonment for misdemeanor A sentence of imprisonment for a misdemeanor shall be a definite term and shall be fixed within the following maximum limitations: (1) For a Class A misdemeanor, the term shall not exceed twelve (12)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">KRS § 403.7529 (2016)</p> <p>(1) Upon ex parte review of the foreign protective order and the affidavit filed pursuant to KRS 403.7527, and after determining the order is entitled to full faith and credit in this Commonwealth pursuant to 18 U.S.C. sec. 2265, the court shall declare the order to be authenticated and record the finding on the affidavit. (2) If the court declares the order to be authenticated, the court shall: (a) Direct the appropriate law enforcement agency to assist the petitioner in having the provisions of the order complied with, if applicable; and (b) Order its enforcement in any county of the Commonwealth in the same manner as an domestic violence order of this state issued pursuant to KRS 403.740.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KY ST § 456.020 (2016)</p> <p>(1) This chapter shall be interpreted to: (b) Expand the ability of law enforcement officers to effectively respond to further wrongful conduct so as to prevent future incidents and to provide assistance to the victims; (c) Provide peace officers with the authority to immediately apprehend and charge for violation of an order of protection any person whom the officer has probable cause to believe has violated an order of protection and to provide courts with the authority to conduct contempt of court proceedings for these violations;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KY ST § 456.090 (2016)</p>

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	<p>months; and (2) For a Class B misdemeanor, the term shall not exceed ninety (90) days.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KRS § 534.040 (2016)</p> <p>534.040. Fines for misdemeanors and violations (1) Fines and imprisonment for misdemeanors shall not be mutually exclusive. In any case where imprisonment is authorized, a fine may be levied in addition to the imprisonment, or a fine may be levied as an alternative to imprisonment. Similarly, a fine may be levied in lieu of imprisonment. Whether the fine is to be levied as the sole penalty or as an additional or alternative penalty shall be in the discretion of the judge or jury as the case may be. If the trial is by jury, the jury shall have the discretion. This rule shall apply in all cases where a fine is not the exclusive penalty authorized by law. (2) Except as otherwise provided for an offense defined outside this code, a person who has been convicted of any offense other than a felony shall be sentenced, in addition to any other punishment imposed upon him, to pay a fine in an amount not to exceed: (a) For a Class A misdemeanor, five hundred dollars (\$500); or (b) For a Class B misdemeanor, two hundred fifty dollars (\$250); or (c) For a violation, two hundred fifty dollars (\$250). (3) This section shall not apply to a corporation. (4) Fines required by this section shall not be imposed upon any person determined by the court to be indigent pursuant to KRS Chapter 31.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KY ST § 456.180 (2016)</p> <p>(1) Violation of the terms or conditions of an order of protection after the person has been served or given notice of the order shall constitute contempt of court and a criminal offense under this section. Once a criminal or contempt proceeding has been initiated, the other shall not be undertaken regardless of the outcome of the original proceeding. (2) (a) Court proceedings for contempt of court for violation of an order of protection shall be held in the county where the order was issued or filed. (b) Court proceedings for a criminal violation of an order of protection shall follow the rules of venue applicable to criminal cases generally. (3) Nothing in this section shall preclude the Commonwealth from</p>	<p>(1) A court issuing an interpersonal order shall direct the appropriate law enforcement agency to assist the petitioner in having the provisions of the order complied with. (2) When a law enforcement officer has reason to suspect that a person has been the victim of dating violence and abuse, sexual assault, or stalking, the officer shall use all reasonable means to provide assistance to the victim, including but not limited to: (a) Remaining at the location of the call for assistance so long as the officer reasonably suspects there is danger to the physical safety of individuals there without the presence of a law enforcement officer; (b) Assisting the victim in obtaining medical treatment, including transporting the victim to the nearest medical facility capable of providing the necessary treatment; and (c) Advising the victim immediately of the rights available to them, including the provisions of this chapter. (3) Orders of protection shall be enforced in any county of the Commonwealth. (4) Officers acting in good faith under this chapter shall be immune from criminal and civil liability.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KY ST § 456.120 (2016)</p> <p>(1) All foreign protective orders shall have the rebuttable presumption of validity. The validity of a foreign protective order shall only be determined by a court of competent jurisdiction. Until a foreign protective order is declared to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, it shall be given full faith and credit by all peace officers and courts in the Commonwealth. (2) All peace officers shall treat a foreign protective order as a legal document valid in Kentucky, and shall make arrests for a violation thereof in the same manner as for a violation of an order of protection issued in Kentucky. (3) The fact that a foreign protective order has not been entered into the Law Information Network of Kentucky shall not be grounds for a peace officer not to enforce the provisions of the order unless it is readily apparent to the peace officer to whom the order is presented that the order has either expired according to a date shown on the order, or that the order's provisions clearly do not prohibit the conduct being complained of. Officers acting in good faith shall be immune from criminal and civil liability. (4) If the order has expired or its provisions do not prohibit the conduct being complained of, the officer shall not make an arrest unless the provisions of a Kentucky statute have been violated, in which case the peace officer shall take the action required by Kentucky law.</p>

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	<p>prosecuting and convicting the respondent of criminal offenses other than violation of an order of protection.</p> <p>(4) (a) A person is guilty of a violation of an order of protection when he or she intentionally violates the provisions of an interpersonal protective order after the person has been served or given notice of the order.</p> <p>(b) Violation of an order of protection is a Class A misdemeanor.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KY ST § 456.120 (2016)</p> <p>(5) Civil proceedings and criminal proceedings for violation of a foreign protective order for the same violation of the protective order shall be mutually exclusive. Once either proceeding has been initiated, the other shall not be undertaken, regardless of the outcome of the original proceeding.</p>	
LOUISIANA	<p style="text-align: center;">La. R.S. 14:79 (2016)</p> <p>Violation of protective orders</p> <p>A. (1)(a) Violation of protective orders is the willful disobedience of a preliminary or permanent injunction or protective order issued pursuant to R.S. 9:361 et seq., R.S. 9:372, R.S. 46:2131 et seq., R.S. 46:2151, R.S. 46:2171 et seq., R.S. 46:2181 et seq., Children's Code Article 1564 et seq., Code of Civil Procedure Articles 3604 and 3607.1, or Code of Criminal Procedure Articles 327.1, 335.1, 335.2, and 871.1 after a contradictory court hearing, or the willful disobedience of a temporary restraining order or any ex parte protective order issued pursuant to R.S. 9:361 et seq., R.S. 9:372, R.S. 46:2131 et seq., R.S. 46:2151, R.S. 46:2171 et seq., criminal stay-away orders as provided for in Code of Criminal Procedure Articles 327.1, 335.1, 335.2, Children's Code Article 1564 et seq., or Code of Civil Procedure Articles 3604 and 3607.1, if the defendant has been given notice of the temporary restraining order or ex parte protective order by service of process as required by law.</p> <p>(b) A defendant may also be deemed to have been properly served if tendered a certified copy of a temporary restraining order or ex parte protective order by any law enforcement officer who has been called to any scene where the named defendant is present. Such service of a previously issued temporary restraining order or ex parte protective order if noted in the police report shall be deemed sufficient evidence of service of process and admissible in any civil or criminal proceedings.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">La. R.S. 14:79 (2016)</p> <p>Violation of protective orders</p> <p>E. (1) Law enforcement officers shall use every reasonable means, including but not limited to immediate arrest of the violator, to enforce a preliminary or permanent injunction or protective order obtained pursuant to R.S. 9:361, R.S. 9:372, R.S. 46:2131 et seq., R.S. 46:2151, R.S. 46:2171 et seq., R.S. 46:2181 et seq., Children's Code Article 1564 et seq., Code of Civil Procedure Articles 3604 and 3607.1, or Code of Criminal Procedure Articles 327.1, 335.1, 335.2, and 871.1 after a contradictory court hearing, or to enforce a temporary restraining order or ex parte protective order issued pursuant to R.S. 9:361, R.S. 9:372, R.S. 46:2131 et seq., R.S. 46:2151, R.S. 46:2171 et seq., R.S. 46:2181 et seq., Children's Code Article 1564 et seq., Code of Civil Procedure Articles 3604 and 3607.1, or Code of Criminal Procedure Articles 327.1, 335.1, and 335.2 if the defendant has been given notice of the temporary restraining order or ex parte protective order by service of process as required by law.</p> <p>(2) Law enforcement officers shall at a minimum issue a summons to the person in violation of a temporary restraining order, a preliminary or permanent injunction, or a protective order issued pursuant to R.S. 9:361 et seq., R.S. 9:372, R.S. 46:2131 et seq., R.S. 46:2151, R.S. 46:2181 et seq., Children's Code Article 1564 et seq., Code of Civil Procedure Articles 3604 and 3607.1, or Code of Criminal Procedure Articles 30, 327.1, 335.2, and 871.1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">La. R.S. 46:2140 (2016)</p> <p>§ 46:2140. Law enforcement officers; duties</p>

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	<p>(2) Violation of protective orders shall also include the willful disobedience of an order of protection issued by a foreign state.</p> <p>(3) Violation of protective orders shall also include the willful disobedience of the following:</p> <p>(a) An order issued by any state, federal, parish, city, or municipal court judge, magistrate judge, commissioner or justice of the peace that a criminal defendant stay away from a specific person or persons as a condition of that defendant's release on bond.</p> <p>(b) An order issued by any state, federal, parish, city, or municipal court judge, magistrate judge, commissioner or justice of the peace that a defendant convicted of a violation of any state, federal, parish, municipal, or city criminal offense stay away from any specific person as a condition of that defendant's release on probation.</p> <p>(c) A condition of a parole release which requires that the parolee stay away from any specific person.</p> <p>B. (1) On a first conviction for violation of protective orders which does not involve a battery or any crime of violence as defined by R.S. 14:2(B) against the person protected by the protective order, the offender shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.</p> <p>(2) On a second conviction for violation of protective orders which does not involve a battery or any crime of violence as defined by R.S. 14:2(B) against the person protected by the protective order, regardless of whether the second offense occurred before or after the first conviction, the offender shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars and imprisoned for not less than forty-eight hours nor more than six months. At least forty-eight hours of the sentence of imprisonment imposed under this Paragraph shall be without benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence. If a portion of the sentence is imposed with benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence, the court shall require the offender to participate in a court-monitored domestic abuse intervention program as defined by R.S. 14:35.3.</p> <p>(3) On a third or subsequent conviction for violation of protective orders which does not involve a battery or any crime of violence as defined by R.S. 14:2(B) against the person protected by the protective order, regardless of whether the current offense occurred before or after the earlier convictions, the offender shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars and imprisoned with or without hard labor for not less than fourteen days nor more than two years. At least fourteen days of the sentence of imprisonment imposed under this Paragraph shall be without benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence. If a portion of the sentence is imposed with benefit of probation, parole, or</p>	<p>A. If a law enforcement officer has reason to believe that a family or household member or dating partner has been abused and the abusing party is in violation of a temporary restraining order, a preliminary or permanent injunction, or a protective order issued pursuant to R.S. 9:361 et seq., R.S. 9:372, R.S. 46:2131 et seq., R.S. 46:2151, R.S. 46:2171 et seq., Children's Code Article 1564 et seq., Code of Civil Procedure Articles 3604 and 3607.1, or Code of Criminal Procedure Articles 30, 327.1, 335.1, 335.2, and 871.1, the officer shall immediately arrest the abusing party.</p> <p>B. If a law enforcement officer has reason to believe that a family or household member or dating partner has been abused, and the abusing party is not in violation of a restraining order, a preliminary or permanent injunction, or a protective order, the officer shall immediately use all reasonable means to prevent further abuse, including:</p> <p>(1) Arresting the abusive party with a warrant or without a warrant pursuant to Code of Criminal Procedure Article 213, if probable cause exists to believe that a felony has been committed by that person, whether or not the offense occurred in the officer's presence.</p> <p>(2) Arresting the abusive party in case of any misdemeanor crime which endangers the physical safety of the abused person whether or not the offense occurred in the presence of the officer. If there is no cause to believe there is impending danger, arresting the abusive party is at the officer's discretion.</p> <p>(3) Assisting the abused person in obtaining medical treatment necessitated by the battery; arranging for, or providing, or assisting in the procurement of transportation for the abused person to a place of shelter or safety.</p> <p>(4) Notifying the abused person of his right to initiate criminal or civil proceedings; the availability of the protective order, R.S. 46:2136; and the availability of community assistance for domestic violence victims.</p> <p>C. (1) When a law enforcement officer receives conflicting accounts of domestic abuse or dating violence, the officer shall evaluate each account separately to determine if one party was the predominant aggressor.</p> <p>(2) In determining if one party is the predominant aggressor, the law enforcement officer may consider any other relevant factors, but shall consider the following factors based upon his or her observation:</p> <p>(a) Evidence from complainants and other witnesses.</p> <p>(b) The extent of personal injuries received by each person.</p> <p>(c) Whether a person acted in self-defense.</p> <p>(d) An imminent threat of future injury to any of the parties.</p> <p>(e) Prior complaints of domestic abuse or dating violence, if that history can be reasonably ascertained by the officer.</p> <p>(f) The future welfare of any minors who are present at the scene.</p> <p>(g) The existence of a temporary restraining order, a preliminary or permanent injunction, or a protective order issued pursuant to R.S. 9:361 et seq., R.S.</p>

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	<p>suspension of sentence, the court shall require the offender to participate in a court-monitored domestic abuse intervention program as defined by R.S. 14:35.3.</p> <p>C. (1) Whoever is convicted of the offense of violation of protective orders where the violation involves a battery or any crime of violence as defined by R.S. 14:2(B) against the person protected by the protective order, and who has not been convicted of violating a protective order or of an assault or battery upon the person protected by the protective order within the five years prior to commission of the instant offense, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars and imprisoned for not less than fourteen days nor more than six months. At least fourteen days of the sentence of imprisonment imposed under this Paragraph shall be without benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence. If a portion of the sentence is imposed with benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence, the court shall require the offender to participate in a court-monitored domestic abuse intervention program as defined by R.S. 14:35.3 as part of that probation.</p> <p>(2) Whoever is convicted of the offense of violation of protective orders where the violation involves a battery or any crime of violence as defined by R.S. 14:2(B) against the person for whose benefit the protective order is in effect, and who has been convicted not more than one time of violating a protective order or of an assault or battery upon the person for whose benefit the protective order is in effect within the five-year period prior to commission of the instant offense, regardless of whether the instant offense occurred before or after the earlier convictions, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars and imprisoned with or without hard labor for not less than three months nor more than two years. At least thirty days of the sentence of imprisonment imposed under this Paragraph shall be without benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence. If a portion of the sentence is imposed with benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence, the court shall require the offender to participate in a court-monitored domestic abuse intervention program as defined by R.S. 14:35.3.</p> <p>(3) Whoever is convicted of the offense of violation of protective orders where the violation involves a battery or any crime of violence as defined by R.S. 14:2(B) against the person for whose benefit the protective order is in effect, and who has more than one conviction of violating a protective order or of an assault or battery upon the person for whose benefit the protective order is in effect during the five-year period prior to commission of the instant offense, regardless of whether the instant offense occurred before or after the earlier convictions, the offender shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars and</p>	<p>9:372, R.S. 46:2131 et seq., R.S. 46:2151, R.S. 46:2171 et seq., Children's Code Article 1564 et seq., Code of Civil Procedure Articles 3604 and 3607.1, or Code of Criminal Procedure Articles 30, 327.1, 335.1, 335.2, and 871.1. The officer shall presume that the predominant aggressor is the person against whom the order was issued.</p> <p>(3)(a) If the officer determines that one person was the predominant aggressor in a felony offense, the officer shall arrest that person. The arrest shall be subject to the laws governing arrest, including the need for probable cause as otherwise provided by law.</p> <p>(b) If the officer determines that one person was the predominant aggressor in a misdemeanor offense, the officer shall arrest the predominant aggressor if there is reason to believe that there is impending danger or if the predominant aggressor is in violation of a temporary restraining order, a preliminary or permanent injunction, or a protective order issued pursuant to R.S. 9:361 et seq., R.S. 9:372, R.S. 46:2131 et seq., R.S. 46:2151, R.S. 46:2171 et seq., Children's Code Article 1564 et seq., Code of Civil Procedure Articles 3604 and 3607.1, or Code of Criminal Procedure Articles 30, 327.1, 335.1, 335.2, and 871.1. If there is no threat of impending danger or no violation of a temporary restraining order, a preliminary or permanent injunction, or a protective order, the officer may arrest the predominant aggressor at the officer's discretion, whether or not the offense occurred in the presence of the officer. An arrest pursuant to the provisions of this Subparagraph shall be subject to the laws governing arrest, including the need for probable cause as otherwise provided by law. The exceptions provided for in this Section shall apply.</p>

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	<p>imprisoned with or without hard labor for not less than one year nor more than five years. At least one year of the sentence of imprisonment imposed under this Paragraph shall be without benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence.</p> <p>D. If, as part of any sentence imposed under this Section, a fine is imposed, the court may direct that the fine be paid for the support of the spouse or children of the offender.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">La. Ch.C. Art. 1571 (2016)</p> <p>Penalties; notice of penalty in order</p> <p>A. Upon violation of a temporary restraining order, a protective order, or a court-approved consent agreement, the court may hold the defendant in contempt of court and punish the defendant by imprisonment in the parish jail for not more than six months or a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or both, and may order that all or a part of any fine be forwarded for the support of petitioner and dependents, in the discretion of the court.</p> <p>B. Such sentence shall be imposed only after trial by the judge of a rule against the defendant to show cause why he should not be adjudged guilty of contempt and punished accordingly. The rule to show cause may issue on the court's own motion or on motion of a party to the action or proceeding, and shall state the facts alleged to constitute the contempt. A certified copy of the motion and of the rule to show cause shall be served upon the person charged with contempt in the same manner as a subpoena, at least forty-eight hours before the time assigned for the trial of the rule, which shall be scheduled within twenty days of the filing of the motion for contempt.</p> <p>C. Each protective order issued under this Chapter, including a temporary ex parte order, shall have the following statement printed in bold-faced type or in capital letters: "A PERSON WHO VIOLATES THIS ORDER MAY BE PUNISHED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT BY A FINE OF NOT MORE THAN \$500 OR BY CONFINEMENT IN JAIL FOR AS LONG AS SIX MONTHS, OR BOTH, AND MAY BE FURTHER PUNISHED UNDER THE CRIMINAL LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. THIS ORDER SHALL BE ENFORCED BY ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AND COURTS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA."</p> <p>D. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as a limitation on any applicable provisions of Title 14 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.</p>	

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	<p style="text-align: center;">La. R.S. 46:2137 (2016)</p> <p>Penalties; notice of penalty in order</p> <p>A. Upon violation of a temporary restraining order, a protective order, or a court-approved consent agreement, the court may hold the defendant in contempt of court and punish the defendant by imprisonment in the parish jail for not more than six months or a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or both, and may order that all or a part of any fine be forwarded for the support of petitioner and dependents, in the discretion of the court. Such sentence shall be imposed only after trial by the judge of a rule against the defendant to show cause why he should not be adjudged guilty of contempt and punished accordingly. The rule to show cause may issue on the court's own motion, or on motion of a party to the action or proceeding, and shall state the facts alleged to constitute the contempt. A certified copy of the motion, and of the rule to show cause, shall be served upon the person charged with contempt in the same manner as a subpoena, at least forty-eight hours before the time assigned for the trial of the rule, which shall be scheduled within twenty days of the filing of the motion for contempt.</p> <p>B. Each protective order issued under this Part, including a temporary ex parte order, shall have the following statement printed in bold-faced type or in capital letters:</p> <p>“A PERSON WHO VIOLATES THIS ORDER MAY BE PUNISHED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT BY A FINE OF NOT MORE THAN \$500 OR BY CONFINEMENT IN JAIL FOR AS LONG AS SIX MONTHS, OR BOTH, AND MAY BE FURTHER PUNISHED UNDER THE CRIMINAL LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. THIS ORDER SHALL BE ENFORCED BY ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AND COURTS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.”</p> <p>C. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as a limitation on any applicable provisions of the Louisiana Criminal Code.</p>	
MAINE	<p style="text-align: center;">5 M.R.S. § 4659 (2016)</p> <p>Violation</p> <p>1. Crime committed. Violation of a temporary, emergency, interim or final protective order, an order of a tribal court of the Passamaquoddy Tribe or the Penobscot Nation or a court-approved consent agreement, when the defendant has prior actual notice of the order or agreement, is a Class D crime, except when the only provision that is violated</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5 M.R.S. § 4659 (2016)</p> <p>Violation</p> <p>2. Warrantless arrest. Notwithstanding any statutory provision to the contrary, an arrest for criminal violation as defined in this section of an order or consent agreement may be made without warrant upon probable cause whether or not the violation is committed in the presence of the law enforcement officer. The law enforcement officer may verify, if necessary, the existence of a protective</p>

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	<p>concerns relief authorized under section 4655, subsection 1, paragraphs D to F. Violation of these paragraphs must be treated as contempt and punished in accordance with law.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">19-A M.R.S. § 4011 (2016)</p> <p>Violation</p> <p>1. Crime committed. Except as provided in subsections 2 and 4, violation of the following is a Class D crime when the defendant has prior actual notice, which may be notice by means other than service in hand, of the order or agreement:</p> <p>A. A temporary, emergency, interim or final protective order, an order of a tribal court of the Passamaquoddy Tribe or the Penobscot Nation or a similar order issued by a court of the United States or of another state, territory, commonwealth or tribe; or</p> <p>B. A court-approved consent agreement.</p> <p>2. Exception. When the only provision that is violated concerns relief authorized under section 4007, subsection 1, paragraph F or F-1 or section 4007, subsection 1, paragraphs H to N, the violation must be treated as contempt and punished in accordance with law.</p> <p>4. Reckless conduct; assault. A defendant who violates a protective order issued pursuant to section 4007 through conduct that is reckless and that creates a substantial risk of death or serious bodily injury to the plaintiff named in the protective order or who assaults the plaintiff named in the protective order commits a Class C crime.</p>	<p>order by telephone or radio communication with a law enforcement agency with knowledge of the order.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">19-A M.R.S. § 4011 (2016)</p> <p>Violation</p> <p>3. Warrantless arrest. Notwithstanding any statutory provision to the contrary, an arrest for criminal violation of an order or consent agreement may be without warrant upon probable cause whether or not the violation is committed in the presence of the law enforcement officer. The law enforcement officer may verify, if necessary, the existence of a protective order by telephone or radio communication with a law enforcement agency with knowledge of the order.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">19-A M.R.S. § 4012 (2016)</p> <p>Law enforcement agency responsibilities</p> <p>2. Agency procedures. Law enforcement agencies shall establish procedures to ensure that dispatchers and officers at the scene of an alleged incident of abuse or violation of an order of protection are informed of a recorded prior incident of abuse involving the abused party and can verify the effective dates and terms of a recorded order of protection.</p> <p>4. Maine Criminal Code enforcement. A law enforcement officer at the scene of an alleged incident of abuse shall use the same standard of enforcing relevant Maine Criminal Code¹ sections when the incident involves family or household members as when it involves strangers.</p> <p>5. Arrest in certain situations. When a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that there has been a criminal violation under section 4011 of a court-approved consent agreement or a protection order issued pursuant to this chapter or Title 15, chapter 12-A, or that a violation of Title 17-A, section 208 has occurred between members of the same family or household, that enforcement officer shall arrest and take into custody the alleged offender.</p> <p>6. Officer responsibilities. When a law enforcement officer has reason to believe that a family or household member has been abused, the officer shall immediately use all reasonable means to prevent further abuse, including:</p> <p>A. Remaining on the scene as long as the officer reasonably believes there is a danger to the physical safety of that person without the presence of a law enforcement officer, including, but not limited to, staying in the dwelling unit;</p> <p>B. Assisting that person in obtaining medical treatment necessitated by an assault, including driving the victim to the emergency room of the nearest hospital;</p> <p>C. Giving that person immediate and adequate written notice of that person's rights, which include information summarizing the procedures and relief</p>

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		<p>available to victims of the family or household abuse; or D. Arresting the abusing party with or without a warrant pursuant to section 4011 and Title 17-A, section 15.</p> <p>Beginning no later than January 1, 2015, in addition to the actions specified in this subsection, the law enforcement officer shall make a good faith effort to administer a validated, evidence-based domestic violence risk assessment recommended by the Maine Commission on Domestic and Sexual Abuse, established in Title 5, section 12004-I, subsection 74-C, and approved by the Department of Public Safety. The law enforcement officer administering this assessment shall provide the results of the assessment to the bail commissioner, if appropriate, and the district attorney for the county in which the abuse took place.</p>
MARYLAND	<p>Md. FAMILY LAW Code Ann. § 4-509 (2015)</p> <p>§ 4-509. Penalties (a) A person who fails to comply with the relief granted in an interim protective order under § 4-504.1(c)(1), (2), (3), (4)(i), (7), or (8) of this subtitle, a temporary protective order under § 4-505(a)(2)(i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), or (viii) of this subtitle, or a final protective order under § 4-506(d)(1), (2), (3), (4), or (5), or (f) of this subtitle is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject, for each offense, to: (1) for a first offense, a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding 90 days or both; and (2) for a second or subsequent offense, a fine not exceeding \$2,500 or imprisonment not exceeding 1 year or both.</p> <p>Md. FAMILY LAW Code Ann. § 4-508 (2015)</p> <p>Penalties for violations of orders Penalty for violation of order (a) An interim protective order, temporary protective order, and final protective order issued under this subtitle shall state that a violation of the order may result in: (1) criminal prosecution; and (2) imprisonment or fine or both.</p> <p>Finding of contempt for violation of order (b) A temporary protective order and final protective order issued under</p>	<p>Md. FAMILY LAW Code Ann. § 4-508.1 (2015)</p> <p>Out-of-state protective orders Violator of order shall be arrested (c) A law enforcement officer shall arrest with or without a warrant and take into custody a person who the officer has probable cause to believe is in violation of an order for protection that was issued by a court of another state or a Native American tribe and is in effect at the time of the violation if the person seeking the assistance of the law enforcement officer: (1) has filed with the District Court or circuit court for the jurisdiction in which the person seeks assistance a copy of the order; or (2) displays or presents to the law enforcement officer a copy of the order that appears valid on its face.</p> <p>Immunity from liability (d) A law enforcement officer acting in accordance with this section shall be immune from civil liability if the law enforcement officer acts in good faith and in a reasonable manner.</p> <p>Legislative Intent (e) It is the intent of the General Assembly that an order for protection issued by a court of this state shall be accorded full faith and credit by a court of another state to the extent required by federal law.</p> <p>Md. FAMILY LAW Code Ann. § 4-509 (2015)</p> <p>§ 4-509. Penalties (b) Arrest. -- An officer shall arrest with or without a warrant and take into custody a person who the officer has probable cause to believe is in violation of</p>

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	<p>this subtitle shall state that a violation of the order may result in a finding of contempt.</p> <p>Md. FAMILY LAW Code Ann. § 4-508.1 (2015)</p> <p>Out-of-state protective orders Enforcement of protective orders issued by foreign courts (b) An order for protection issued by a court of another state or a Native American tribe shall be accorded full faith and credit by a court of this State and shall be enforced: (1) in the case of an ex parte order for protection, only to the extent that the order affords relief that is permitted under § 4-505 of this subtitle; and (2) in the case of an order for protection, other than an ex parte order for protection, only to the extent that the order affords relief that is permitted under § 4-506(d) of this subtitle.</p>	<p>an interim, temporary, or final protective order in effect at the time of the violation.</p>
MASSACHUSETTS	<p>M.G.L.A. 208 § 34C (2016)</p> <p>Orders to vacate martial home and orders of restraint; notice to law enforcement agencies; procedures; violations Whenever a division of the probate and family court department issues an order to vacate under the provisions of section thirty-four B, or an order prohibiting a person from imposing any restraint on the personal liberty of another person under section eighteen or under the provisions of section thirty-two of chapter two hundred and nine or section three, four or five of chapter two hundred and nine A or section fifteen or twenty of chapter two hundred and nine C or an order for custody pursuant to any abuse prevention action, the register shall transmit two certified copies of each order forthwith to the appropriate law enforcement agency which shall serve one copy of each such order upon the defendant. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, service shall be by delivering a copy in hand to the defendant. Law enforcement officers shall use every reasonable means to enforce such order. Law enforcement agencies shall establish procedures adequate to insure that an officer at the scene of an alleged violation of such order may be informed of the existence and terms of such order. The court shall notify the appropriate law enforcement agency in writing whenever any such order is vacated by the court and shall direct the agency to destroy all records of such vacated order and such agency shall comply with such directive. Any violation of such order shall be punishable by a fine of not more</p>	<p>M.G.L.A. 209A § 7 (2016)</p> <p>Abuse prevention orders; domestic violence record search; service of order; enforcement; violations When considering a complaint filed under this chapter, a judge shall cause a search to be made of the records contained within the statewide domestic violence record keeping system maintained by the office of the commissioner of probation and shall review the resulting data to determine whether the named defendant has a civil or criminal record involving domestic or other violence. Upon receipt of information that an outstanding warrant exists against the named defendant, a judge shall order that the appropriate law enforcement officials be notified and shall order that any information regarding the defendant's most recent whereabouts shall be forwarded to such officials. In all instances where an outstanding warrant exists, a judge shall make a finding, based upon all of the circumstances, as to whether an imminent threat of bodily injury exists to the petitioner. In all instances where such an imminent threat of bodily injury is found to exist, the judge shall notify the appropriate law enforcement officials of such finding and such officials shall take all necessary actions to execute any such outstanding warrant as soon as is practicable. Whenever the court orders under sections eighteen, thirty-four B, and thirty-four C of chapter two hundred and eight, section thirty-two of chapter two hundred and nine, sections three, four and five of this chapter, or sections fifteen and twenty of chapter two hundred and nine C, the defendant to vacate, refrain from abusing the plaintiff or to have no contact with the plaintiff or the plaintiff's minor child, the register or clerk-magistrate shall transmit two</p>

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	<p>than five thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than two and one-half years in the house of correction, or both such fine and imprisonment. Each such order issued shall contain the following statement: VIOLATION OF THIS ORDER IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.</p> <p>Any such violation may be enforced in the superior or district or Boston municipal court departments. Criminal remedies provided herein are not exclusive and do not preclude any other available civil or criminal remedies. The superior, probate and family, district and Boston municipal court departments may each enforce by civil contempt procedure a violation of its own court order.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">M.G.L.A. 209A § 7 (2016)</p> <p>Abuse prevention orders; domestic violence record search; service of order; enforcement; violations</p> <p>Any violation of such order or a protection order issued by another jurisdiction shall be punishable by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than two and one-half years in a house of correction, or by both such fine and imprisonment. In addition to, but not in lieu of, the forgoing penalties and any other sentence, fee or assessment, including the victim witness assessment in section 8 of chapter 258B, the court shall order persons convicted of a crime under this statute to pay a fine of \$25 that shall be transmitted to the treasurer for deposit into the General Fund. For any violation of such order, or as a condition of a continuance without a finding, the court shall order the defendant to complete a certified batterer's intervention program unless, upon good cause shown, the court issues specific written findings describing the reasons that batterer's intervention should not be ordered or unless the batterer's intervention program determines that the defendant is not suitable for intervention. The court shall not order substance abuse or anger management treatment or any other form of treatment as a substitute for certified batterer's intervention. If a defendant ordered to undergo treatment has received a suspended sentence, the original sentence shall be reimposed if the defendant fails to participate in said program as required by the terms of his probation. If the court determines that the violation was in retaliation for the defendant being reported by the plaintiff to the department of revenue for failure to pay child support payments or for the establishment of paternity, the defendant shall be punished by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars and not more than ten thousand</p>	<p>certified copies of each such order and one copy of the complaint and summons forthwith to the appropriate law enforcement agency which, unless otherwise ordered by the court, shall serve one copy of each order upon the defendant, together with a copy of the complaint, order and summons and notice of any suspension or surrender ordered pursuant to section three B of this chapter. Law enforcement agencies shall establish adequate procedures to ensure that, when effecting service upon a defendant pursuant to this paragraph, a law enforcement officer shall, to the extent practicable: (i) fully inform the defendant of the contents of the order and the available penalties for any violation of an order or terms thereof and (ii) provide the defendant with informational resources, including, but not limited to, a list of certified batterer intervention programs, substance abuse counseling, alcohol abuse counseling and financial counseling programs located within or near the court's jurisdiction. The law enforcement agency shall promptly make its return of service to the court.</p> <p>Law enforcement officers shall use every reasonable means to enforce such abuse prevention orders. Law enforcement agencies shall establish procedures adequate to insure that an officer on the scene of an alleged violation of such order may be informed of the existence and terms of such order. The court shall notify the appropriate law enforcement agency in writing whenever any such order is vacated and shall direct the agency to destroy all record of such vacated order and such agency shall comply with that directive.</p> <p>Each abuse prevention order issued shall contain the following statement: VIOLATION OF THIS ORDER IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.</p>

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	<p>dollars and by imprisonment for not less than sixty days; provided, however, that the sentence shall not be suspended, nor shall any such person be eligible for probation, parole, or furlough or receive any deduction from his sentence for good conduct until he shall have served sixty days of such sentence.</p> <p>When a defendant has been ordered to participate in a treatment program pursuant to this section, the defendant shall be required to regularly attend a certified or provisionally certified batterer's treatment program. To the extent permitted by professional requirements of confidentiality, said program shall communicate with local battered women's programs for the purpose of protecting the victim's safety. Additionally, it shall specify the defendant's attendance requirements and keep the probation department informed of whether the defendant is in compliance.</p> <p>In addition to, but not in lieu of, such orders for treatment, if the defendant has a substance abuse problem, the court may order appropriate treatment for such problem. All ordered treatment shall last until the end of the probationary period or until the treatment program decides to discharge the defendant, whichever comes first. When the defendant is not in compliance with the terms of probation, the court shall hold a revocation of probation hearing. To the extent possible, the defendant shall be responsible for paying all costs for court ordered treatment.</p> <p>Where a defendant has been found in violation of an abuse prevention order under this chapter or a protection order issued by another jurisdiction, the court may, in addition to the penalties provided for in this section after conviction, as an alternative to incarceration and, as a condition of probation, prohibit contact with the victim through the establishment of court defined geographic exclusion zones including, but not limited to, the areas in and around the complainant's residence, place of employment, and the complainant's child's school, and order that the defendant to wear a global positioning satellite tracking device designed to transmit and record the defendant's location data. If the defendant enters a court defined exclusion zone, the defendant's location data shall be immediately transmitted to the complainant, and to the police, through an appropriate means including, but not limited to, the telephone, an electronic beeper or a paging device. The global positioning satellite device and its tracking shall be administered by the department of probation. If a court finds that the defendant has entered a geographic exclusion zone, it shall revoke his probation and the defendant shall be fined, imprisoned or both as provided in this section. Based on the defendant's ability to pay, the court may also order him to</p>	

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	<p>pay the monthly costs or portion thereof for monitoring through the global positioning satellite tracking system.</p> <p>In each instance where there is a violation of an abuse prevention order or a protection order issued by another jurisdiction, the court may order the defendant to pay the plaintiff for all damages including, but not limited to, cost for shelter or emergency housing, loss of earnings or support, out-of-pocket losses for injuries sustained or property damaged, medical expenses, moving expenses, cost for obtaining an unlisted telephone number, and reasonable attorney's fees.</p> <p>Any such violation may be enforced in the superior, the district or Boston municipal court departments. Criminal remedies provided herein are not exclusive and do not preclude any other available civil or criminal remedies. The superior, probate and family, district and Boston municipal court departments may each enforce by civil contempt procedure a violation of its own court order.</p> <p>The provisions of section eight of chapter one hundred and thirty-six shall not apply to any order, complaint or summons issued pursuant to this section.</p>	
MICHIGAN	<p>MCLS § 600.2950 (2016)</p> <p>§ 600.2950. Personal protection orders; conduct subject to restraint; determination of reasonable cause for issuance of order; denial of order; mutuality; application of order; entry of order into law enforcement information network</p> <p>(11) A personal protection order shall include all of the following, and to the extent practicable the following shall be contained in a single form:</p> <p>(a) A statement that the personal protection order has been entered to restrain or enjoin conduct listed in the order and that violation of the personal protection order will subject the individual restrained or enjoined to 1 or more of the following:</p> <p>(i) If the respondent is 17 years of age or more, immediate arrest and the civil and criminal contempt powers of the court, and that if he or she is found guilty of criminal contempt, he or she shall be imprisoned for not more than 93 days and may be fined not more than \$500.00.</p> <p>(ii) If the respondent is less than 17 years of age, immediate apprehension or being taken into custody, and subject to the dispositional alternatives listed in section 18 of chapter XIII A of the probate code of 1939, 1939 PA 288, MCL 712A.18.</p>	<p>MCLS § 600.2950 (2016)</p> <p>§ 600.2950. Personal protection orders; conduct subject to restraint; determination of reasonable cause for issuance of order; denial of order; mutuality; application of order; entry of order into law enforcement information network</p> <p>(21) Subject to subsection (22), a personal protection order is immediately enforceable anywhere in this state by any law enforcement agency that has received a true copy of the order, is shown a copy of it, or has verified its existence on the law enforcement information network as provided by the L.E.I.N. policy council act of 1974, 1974 PA 163, MCL 28.211 to 28.216.</p> <p>(22) If the individual restrained or enjoined has not been served, the law enforcement agency or officer responding to a call alleging a violation of a personal protection order shall serve the individual restrained or enjoined with a true copy of the order or advise the individual restrained or enjoined about the existence of the personal protection order, the specific conduct enjoined, the penalties for violating the order, and where the individual restrained or enjoined may obtain a copy of the order. The law enforcement officer shall enforce the personal protection order and immediately enter or cause to be entered into the law enforcement information network that the individual restrained or enjoined has actual notice of the personal protection order. The law enforcement officer</p>

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	<p>(iii) If the respondent violates the personal protection order in a jurisdiction other than this state, the respondent is subject to the enforcement procedures and penalties of the state, Indian tribe, or United States territory under whose jurisdiction the violation occurred.</p> <p>(b) A statement that the personal protection order is effective and immediately enforceable anywhere in this state when signed by a judge, and that, upon service, a personal protection order also may be enforced by another state, an Indian tribe, or a territory of the United States.</p> <p>(c) A statement listing the type or types of conduct enjoined.</p> <p>(d) An expiration date stated clearly on the face of the order.</p> <p>(e) A statement that the personal protection order is enforceable anywhere in Michigan by any law enforcement agency.</p> <p>(f) The law enforcement agency designated by the court to enter the personal protection order into the law enforcement information network.</p> <p>(g) For ex parte orders, a statement that the individual restrained or enjoined may file a motion to modify or rescind the personal protection order and request a hearing within 14 days after the individual restrained or enjoined has been served or has received actual notice of the order and that motion forms and filing instructions are available from the clerk of the court.</p> <p>(23) An individual who is 17 years of age or more and who refuses or fails to comply with a personal protection order under this section is subject to the criminal contempt powers of the court and, if found guilty, shall be imprisoned for not more than 93 days and may be fined not more than \$500.00. An individual who is less than 17 years of age and who refuses or fails to comply with a personal protection order issued under this section is subject to the dispositional alternatives listed in section 18 of chapter XIIA of the probate code of 1939, 1939 PA 288, MCL 712A.18. The criminal penalty provided for under this section may be imposed in addition to a penalty that may be imposed for another criminal offense arising from the same conduct.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MCLS § 600.2950m (2016)</p> <p>Foreign protection order that is conditional release order or probation order; violation</p> <p>A person who violates a foreign protection order that is a conditional release order or a probation order issued by a court in a criminal proceeding is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or a fine of \$500.00, or both.</p>	<p>also shall file a proof of service or proof of oral notice with the clerk of the court issuing the personal protection order. If the individual restrained or enjoined has not received notice of the personal protection order, the individual restrained or enjoined shall be given an opportunity to comply with the personal protection order before the law enforcement officer makes a custodial arrest for violation of the personal protection order. The failure to immediately comply with the personal protection order shall be grounds for an immediate custodial arrest. This subsection does not preclude an arrest under section 15 or 15a of chapter IV of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 764.15 and 764.15a, or a proceeding under section 14 of chapter XIIA of the probate code of 1939, 1939 PA 288, MCL 712A.14.</p>

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MINNESOTA	<p style="text-align: center;">Minn. Stat. Ann. § 518B.01 (2016)</p> <p>Subd. 14. Violation of an order for protection. (a) A person who violates an order for protection issued by a judge or referee is subject to the penalties provided in paragraphs (b) to (d). (b) Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (c) and (d), whenever an order for protection is granted by a judge or referee or pursuant to a similar law of another state, the United States, the District of Columbia, tribal lands, or United States territories, and the respondent or person to be restrained knows of the existence of the order, violation of the order for protection is a misdemeanor. Upon a misdemeanor conviction under this paragraph, the defendant must be sentenced to a minimum of three days imprisonment and must be ordered to participate in counseling or other appropriate programs selected by the court. If the court stays imposition or execution of the jail sentence and the defendant refuses or fails to comply with the court's treatment order, the court must impose and execute the stayed jail sentence. A violation of an order for protection shall also constitute contempt of court and be subject to the penalties provided in chapter 588. (c) A person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor who violates this subdivision within ten years of a previous qualified domestic violence-related offense conviction or adjudication of delinquency. Upon a gross misdemeanor conviction under this paragraph, the defendant must be sentenced to a minimum of ten days imprisonment and must be ordered to participate in counseling or other appropriate programs selected by the court. Notwithstanding section 609.135, the court must impose and execute the minimum sentence provided in this paragraph for gross misdemeanor convictions. (1) within ten years of the first of two or more previous qualified domestic violence-related offense convictions or adjudications of delinquency; or (2) while possessing a dangerous weapon, as defined in section 609.02, subdivision 6.</p> <p>Upon a felony conviction under this paragraph in which the court stays imposition or execution of sentence, the court shall impose at least a 30-day period of incarceration as a condition of probation. The court also shall order that the defendant participate in counseling or other appropriate programs selected by the court. Notwithstanding section 609.135, the court must impose and execute the minimum sentence provided in this paragraph for felony convictions. (f) If the court finds that the respondent has violated an order for</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Minn. Stat. § 518B.01 (2016)</p> <p>Subd. 14. Violation of an order for protection (e) A peace officer shall arrest without a warrant and take into custody a person whom the peace officer has probable cause to believe has violated an order granted pursuant to this section or a similar law of another state, the United States, the District of Columbia, tribal lands, or United States territories restraining the person or excluding the person from the residence or the petitioner's place of employment, even if the violation of the order did not take place in the presence of the peace officer, if the existence of the order can be verified by the officer. The probable cause required under this paragraph includes probable cause that the person knows of the existence of the order. If the order has not been served, the officer shall immediately serve the order whenever reasonably safe and possible to do so. An order for purposes of this subdivision, includes the short form order described in subdivision 8a. When the order is first served upon the person at a location at which, under the terms of the order, the person's presence constitutes a violation, the person shall not be arrested for violation of the order without first being given a reasonable opportunity to leave the location in the presence of the peace officer. A person arrested under this paragraph shall be held in custody for at least 36 hours, excluding the day of arrest, Sundays, and holidays, unless the person is released earlier by a judge or judicial officer. A peace officer acting in good faith and exercising due care in making an arrest pursuant to this paragraph is immune from civil liability that might result from the officer's actions. (g) Upon the filing of an affidavit by the petitioner, any peace officer, or an interested party designated by the court, alleging that the respondent has violated any order for protection granted pursuant to this section or a similar law of another state, the United States, the District of Columbia, tribal lands, or United States territories, the court may issue an order to the respondent, requiring the respondent to appear and show cause within 14 days why the respondent should not be found in contempt of court and punished therefor. The hearing may be held by the court in any county in which the petitioner or respondent temporarily or permanently resides at the time of the alleged violation, or in the county in which the alleged violation occurred, if the petitioner and respondent do not reside in this state. The court also shall refer the violation of the order for protection to the appropriate prosecuting authority for possible prosecution under paragraph (b), (c), or (d). (i) The admittance into petitioner's dwelling of an abusing party excluded from the dwelling under an order for protection is not a violation by the petitioner of the order for protection. A peace officer is not liable under section 609.43, clause (1), for a failure to</p>

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	<p>protection and that there is reason to believe that the respondent will commit a further violation of the provisions of the order restraining the respondent from committing acts of domestic abuse or excluding the respondent from the petitioner's residence, the court may require the respondent to acknowledge an obligation to comply with the order on the record. The court may require a bond sufficient to deter the respondent from committing further violations of the order for protection, considering the financial resources of the respondent, and not to exceed \$10,000. If the respondent refuses to comply with an order to acknowledge the obligation or post a bond under this paragraph, the court shall commit the respondent to the county jail during the term of the order for protection or until the respondent complies with the order under this paragraph. The warrant must state the cause of commitment, with the sum and time for which any bond is required. If an order is issued under this paragraph, the court may order the costs of the contempt action, or any part of them, to be paid by the respondent. An order under this paragraph is appealable.</p> <p>(h) If it is alleged that the respondent has violated an order for protection issued under subdivision 6 or a similar law of another state, the United States, the District of Columbia, tribal lands, or United States territories, and the court finds that the order has expired between the time of the alleged violation and the court's hearing on the violation, the court may grant a new order for protection under subdivision 6 based solely on the respondent's alleged violation of the prior order, to be effective until the hearing on the alleged violation of the prior order. If the court finds that the respondent has violated the prior order, the relief granted in the new order for protection shall be extended for a fixed period, not to exceed one year, except when the court determines a longer fixed period is appropriate.</p> <p>(j) When a person is convicted under paragraph (b) or (c) of violating an order for protection and the court determines that the person used a firearm in any way during commission of the violation, the court may order that the person is prohibited from possessing any type of firearm for any period longer than three years or for the remainder of the person's life. A person who violates this paragraph is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. At the time of the conviction, the court shall inform the defendant whether and for how long the defendant is prohibited from possessing a firearm and that it is a gross misdemeanor to violate this paragraph. The failure of the court to provide this information to a defendant does not affect the applicability of the firearm possession prohibition or the gross misdemeanor penalty to that defendant.</p>	<p>perform a duty required by paragraph (e).</p>

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	<p>(k) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (j), when a person is convicted under paragraph (b) or (c) of violating an order for protection, the court shall inform the defendant that the defendant is prohibited from possessing a pistol for three years from the date of conviction and that it is a gross misdemeanor offense to violate this prohibition. The failure of the court to provide this information to a defendant does not affect the applicability of the pistol possession prohibition or the gross misdemeanor penalty to that defendant.</p> <p>(l) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (j), a person is not entitled to possess a pistol if the person has been convicted under paragraph (b) or (c) after August 1, 1996, of violating an order for protection, unless three years have elapsed from the date of conviction and, during that time, the person has not been convicted of any other violation of this section. Property rights may not be abated but access may be restricted by the courts. A person who possesses a pistol in violation of this paragraph is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.</p> <p>(m) If the court determines that a person convicted under paragraph (b) or (c) of violating an order for protection owns or possesses a firearm and used it in any way during the commission of the violation, it shall order that the firearm be summarily forfeited under section 609.5316, subdivision 3.</p>	
MISSISSIPPI	<p>Miss. Code Ann. § 93-21-21 (2015)</p> <p>Violation of order or agreement</p> <p>(1) Upon a knowing violation of (a) a protection order or court-approved consent agreement issued pursuant to this chapter, (b) a similar order issued by a foreign court of competent jurisdiction for the purpose of protecting a person from domestic abuse, or (c) a bond condition imposed pursuant to Section 99-5-37, the person violating the order or condition commits a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six (6) months or a fine of not more than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00), or both.</p> <p>(2) Alternatively, upon a knowing violation of a protection order or court-approved consent agreement issued pursuant to this chapter or a bond condition issued pursuant to Section 99-5-37, the issuing court may hold the person violating the order or bond condition in contempt, the contempt to be punishable as otherwise provided by applicable law. A person shall not be both convicted of a misdemeanor and held in contempt for the same violation of an order or bond condition.</p> <p>(4) In any conviction for a violation of a domestic abuse protection order as described in subsection (1) of this section, the court shall enter</p>	<p>Miss. Code Ann. § 93-21-21 (2015)</p> <p>Violation of order or agreement</p> <p>(3) When investigating allegations of a violation under subsection (1) of this section, law enforcement officers shall utilize the uniform offense report prescribed for this purpose by the Office of the Attorney General in consultation with the sheriff's and police chief's associations. However, failure of law enforcement to utilize the uniform offense report shall not be a defense to a crime charged under subsection (1) of this section.</p> <p>Miss. Code Ann. § 93-22-7 (2015)</p> <p>Nonjudicial enforcement of order</p> <p>(1) A law enforcement officer of this state, upon determining that there is probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists and that the order has been violated, shall enforce the order as if it were the order of a tribunal of this state. Presentation of a protection order that identifies both the protected individual and the respondent, and on its face is in effect at the time enforcement is being sought, constitutes probable cause to believe that a valid</p>

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	<p>the disposition of the matter into the corresponding uniform offense report. (5) Nothing in this section shall be construed to interfere with the court's authority, if any, to address bond condition violations in a more restrictive manner.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Miss. Code Ann. §93-21-29 (2015)</p> <p>Remedy supplemental</p> <p>Any proceeding under this chapter shall be in addition to other available civil or criminal remedies.</p>	<p>foreign protection order exists. For the purposes of this section, the protection order may be inscribed on a tangible medium or may have been stored in an electronic or other medium if it is retrievable in perceivable form. Presentation of a certified copy of a protection order is not required for enforcement. (2) If the protection order is not presented, the officer may consider other information in determining whether there is probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists. (3) If a law enforcement officer of this state determines that an otherwise valid foreign protection order cannot be enforced because the respondent has not been notified or served with the order, the officer shall inform the respondent of the order and make a reasonable effort to serve the order upon the respondent. After informing the respondent and serving the order, the officer shall allow the respondent a reasonable opportunity to comply with the order before enforcing the order. (4) Registration or filing of an order in this state is not required for the enforcement of a valid foreign protection order under the provisions of this chapter.</p>
MISSOURI	<p style="text-align: center;">Mo. Ann. Stat. § 455.090 (2016)</p> <p>Jurisdiction, duration -- enforceability of orders 1. The court shall retain jurisdiction over the full order of protection issued under this chapter for its entire duration. The court may schedule compliance review hearings to monitor the respondent's compliance with the order. 2. The terms of the order of protection issued under this chapter are enforceable by all remedies available at law for the enforcement of a judgment, and the court may punish a respondent who willfully violates the order of protection to the same extent as provided by law for contempt of the court in any other suit or proceeding cognizable by the court.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mo. Ann. Stat. § 455.085 (2016)</p> <p>Arrest for violation of order -- penalties -- good faith immunity for law enforcement officials 8. A violation of the terms and conditions, with regard to domestic violence, stalking, sexual assault, child custody, communication initiated by the respondent or entrance upon the premises of the petitioner's dwelling unit or place of employment or school, or being within a certain distance of the petitioner or a child of the petitioner, of a full order of protection shall be a class A misdemeanor, unless the</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Mo. Ann. Stat. § 455.085 (2016)</p> <p>Arrest for violation of order -- penalties -- good faith immunity for law enforcement officials 1. When a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe a party has committed a violation of law amounting to domestic violence, as defined in section 455.010, against a family or household member, the officer may arrest the offending party whether or not the violation occurred in the presence of the arresting officer. When the officer declines to make arrest pursuant to this subsection, the officer shall make a written report of the incident completely describing the offending party, giving the victim's name, time, address, reason why no arrest was made and any other pertinent information. Any law enforcement officer subsequently called to the same address within a twelve-hour period, who shall find probable cause to believe the same offender has again committed a violation as stated in this subsection against the same or any other family or household member, shall arrest the offending party for this subsequent offense. The primary report of nonarrest in the preceding twelve-hour period may be considered as evidence of the defendant's intent in the violation for which arrest occurred. The refusal of the victim to sign an official complaint against the violator shall not prevent an arrest under this subsection. 2. When a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that a party, against whom a protective order has been entered and who has notice of such order entered, has committed an act of abuse in violation of such order, the officer shall arrest the offending party-respondent whether or not the violation</p>

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	<p>respondent has previously pleaded guilty to or has been found guilty in any division of the circuit court of violating an ex parte order of protection or a full order of protection within five years of the date of the subsequent violation, in which case the subsequent violation shall be a class D felony. Evidence of prior pleas of guilty or findings of guilt shall be heard by the court out of the presence of the jury prior to submission of the case to the jury. If the court finds the existence of such prior plea of guilty or finding of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, the court shall decide the extent or duration of the sentence or other disposition and shall not instruct the jury as to the range of punishment or allow the jury to assess and declare the punishment as a part of its verdict. For the purposes of this subsection, in addition to the notice provided by actual service of the order, a party is deemed to have notice of an order of protection if the law enforcement officer responding to a call of a reported incident of domestic violence, stalking, sexual assault, or violation of an order of protection presented a copy of the order of protection to the respondent.</p>	<p>occurred in the presence of the arresting officer. Refusal of the victim to sign an official complaint against the violator shall not prevent an arrest under this subsection.</p> <p>3. When an officer makes an arrest, the officer is not required to arrest two parties involved in an assault when both parties claim to have been assaulted. The arresting officer shall attempt to identify and shall arrest the party the officer believes is the primary physical aggressor. The term “primary physical aggressor” is defined as the most significant, rather than the first, aggressor. The law enforcement officer shall consider any or all of the following in determining the primary physical aggressor:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The intent of the law to protect victims from continuing domestic violence; (2) The comparative extent of injuries inflicted or serious threats creating fear of physical injury; (3) The history of domestic violence between the persons involved. <p>No law enforcement officer investigating an incident of domestic violence shall threaten the arrest of all parties for the purpose of discouraging requests or law enforcement intervention by any party. Where complaints are received from two or more opposing parties, the officer shall evaluate each complaint separately to determine whether the officer should seek a warrant for an arrest.</p> <p>4. In an arrest in which a law enforcement officer acted in good faith reliance on this section, the arresting and assisting law enforcement officers and their employing entities and superiors shall be immune from liability in any civil action alleging false arrest, false imprisonment or malicious prosecution.</p> <p>5. When a person against whom an order of protection has been entered fails to surrender custody of minor children to the person to whom custody was awarded in an order of protection, the law enforcement officer shall arrest the respondent, and shall turn the minor children over to the care and custody of the party to whom such care and custody was awarded.</p> <p>6. The same procedures, including those designed to protect constitutional rights, shall be applied to the respondent as those applied to any individual detained in police custody.</p> <p>7. A violation of the terms and conditions, with regard to domestic violence, stalking, sexual assault, child custody, communication initiated by the respondent or entrance upon the premises of the petitioner's dwelling unit or place of employment or school, or being within a certain distance of the petitioner or a child of the petitioner, of an ex parte order of protection of which the respondent has notice, shall be a class A misdemeanor unless the respondent has previously pleaded guilty to or has been found guilty in any division of the circuit court of violating an ex parte order of protection or a full order of protection within five years of the date of the subsequent violation, in which case the subsequent violation shall be a class D felony. Evidence of prior pleas</p>

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		<p>of guilty or findings of guilt shall be heard by the court out of the presence of the jury prior to submission of the case to the jury. If the court finds the existence of such prior pleas of guilty or finding of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, the court shall decide the extent or duration of sentence or other disposition and shall not instruct the jury as to the range of punishment or allow the jury to assess and declare the punishment as a part of its verdict.</p> <p>9. Good faith attempts to effect a reconciliation of a marriage shall not be deemed tampering with a witness or victim tampering under section 575.270.</p>
MONTANA	<p align="center">Mont. Code Ann. § 45-5-626 (2016)</p> <p>Violation of order of protection</p> <p>(1) A person commits the offense of violation of an order of protection if the person, with knowledge of the order, purposely or knowingly violates a provision of any order provided for in 40-4-121 or an order of protection under Title 40, chapter 15. It may be inferred that the defendant had knowledge of an order at the time of an offense if the defendant had been served with the order before the time of the offense. Service of the order is not required upon a showing that the defendant had knowledge of the order and its content.</p> <p>(2) Only the respondent under an order of protection may be cited for a violation of the order. The petitioner who filed for an order of protection may not be cited for a violation of that order of protection.</p> <p>(3) An offender convicted of violation of an order of protection shall be fined not to exceed \$500 or be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not to exceed 6 months, or both, for a first offense. Upon conviction for a second offense, an offender shall be fined not less than \$200 and not more than \$500 and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than 24 hours and not more than 6 months. Upon conviction for a third or subsequent offense, an offender shall be fined not less than \$500 and not more than \$2,000 and be imprisoned in the county jail or state prison for a term not less than 10 days and not more than 2 years.</p> <p align="center">Mont. Code Ann. § 40-15-403 (2016)</p> <p>Judicial enforcement of order</p> <p>(1) A person authorized by the law of this state to seek enforcement of a protection order may seek enforcement of a valid foreign protection order in a court of this state. The court shall enforce the terms of the order, including terms that provide relief that a court of this state would lack power to provide but for this section. The court shall enforce the order, whether the order was obtained by independent action or in</p>	<p align="center">Mont. Code Anno., § 40-15-404 (2016)</p> <p>Nonjudicial enforcement of order</p> <p>(1) A law enforcement officer of this state, upon determining that there is probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists and that the order has been violated, shall enforce the order as if it were the order of a court of this state. Presentation of a protection order that identifies both the protected individual and the respondent and, on its face, is currently in effect constitutes probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists. For the purposes of this section, the protection order may be inscribed on a tangible medium or may have been stored in an electronic or other medium if it is retrievable in perceivable form. Presentation of a certified copy of a protection order is not required for enforcement.</p> <p>(2) If a foreign protection order is not presented, a law enforcement officer of this state may consider other information in determining whether there is probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists.</p> <p>(3) If a law enforcement officer of this state determines that an otherwise valid foreign protection order cannot be enforced because the respondent has not been notified or served with the order, the officer shall inform the respondent of the order, make a reasonable effort to serve the order upon the respondent, and allow the respondent a reasonable opportunity to comply with the order before enforcing the order.</p> <p>(4) Registration or filing of an order in this state is not required for the enforcement of a valid foreign protection order pursuant to this part.</p>

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	<p>another proceeding, if it is an order issued in response to a complaint, petition, or motion filed by or on behalf of an individual seeking protection. In a proceeding to enforce a foreign protection order, the court shall follow the procedures of this state for the enforcement of protection orders.</p> <p>(2) A court of this state may not enforce a foreign protection order issued by a court of a state that does not recognize the standing of a protected individual to seek enforcement of the order.</p> <p>(3) A court of this state shall enforce the provisions of a valid foreign protection order that govern custody and visitation if the order was issued in accordance with the jurisdictional requirements governing the issuance of custody and visitation orders in the issuing state.</p> <p>(4) A court of this state may not enforce under this part a provision of a foreign protection order with respect to support.</p> <p>(5) A foreign protection order is valid if it:</p> <p>(a) identifies the protected individual and the respondent;</p> <p>(b) is currently in effect;</p> <p>(c) was issued by a court that had jurisdiction over the parties and subject matter under the law of the issuing state; and</p> <p>(d) was issued after the respondent was given reasonable notice and had an opportunity to be heard before the court issued the order or, in the case of an order ex parte, the respondent was given notice and had an opportunity to be heard before the order was issued or had an opportunity to be heard within a reasonable time after the order was issued, consistent with the rights of the respondent to due process.</p> <p>(6) A foreign protection order valid on its face is prima facie evidence of its validity.</p> <p>(7) Absence of any of the criteria for validity of a foreign protection order is an affirmative defense in an action seeking enforcement of the order.</p> <p>(8) A court of this state may enforce provisions of a mutual foreign protection order that favor a respondent only if:</p> <p>(a) the respondent filed a written pleading seeking a protection order from the court of the issuing state; and</p> <p>(b) the court of the issuing state made specific findings in favor of the respondent.</p>	
NEBRASKA	<p>Neb. Rev. Stat. § 42-924 (2015)</p> <p>Protection order; when authorized; term; violation; penalty; construction of sections</p> <p>(4) Any person who knowingly violates a protection order issued</p>	<p>Neb. Rev. Stat. § 42-928 (2015)</p> <p>Protection order; restraining order; violation; arrest, when</p> <p>A peace officer shall with or without a warrant arrest a person if (1) the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has committed a violation of an</p>

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	<p>pursuant to subsection (1) of this section or section 42-931 after service or notice as described in subsection (2) of section 42-926 shall be guilty of a Class I misdemeanor, except that any person convicted of violating such order who has a prior conviction for violating a protection order shall be guilty of a Class IV felony.</p> <p>(5) If there is any conflict between sections 42-924 to 42-926 and any other provision of law, sections 42-924 to 42-926 shall govern.</p>	<p>order issued pursuant to section 42-924, a violation of section 42-925, a violation of an order excluding a person from certain premises issued pursuant to section 42-357, or a violation of a valid foreign protection order recognized pursuant to section 42-931 and (2) a petitioner under section 42-924 or 42-925, an applicant for an order excluding a person from certain premises issued pursuant to section 42-357, or a person protected under a valid foreign protection order recognized pursuant to section 42-931 provides the peace officer with a copy of a protection order or an order excluding a person from certain premises issued under such sections or the peace officer determines that such an order exists after communicating with the local law enforcement agency.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Neb. Rev. Stat. § 42-929 (2015)</p> <p>Arrest; peace officer; duties; conditions of release A peace officer making an arrest pursuant to section 42-928 shall take such person into custody and take such person before a judge of the county court or the court which issued the protection order. At such time the court shall establish the conditions of such person's release from custody, including the determination of bond or recognizance, as the case may be. The court shall issue an order directing that such person shall have no contact with the alleged victim of the abuse or violation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Neb. Rev. Stat. §42-935 (2015)</p> <p>Nonjudicial enforcement of order (a) A law enforcement officer of this state, upon determining that there is probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists and that the order has been violated, shall enforce the order as if it were the order of a tribunal of this state. Presentation of a protection order that identifies both the protected individual and the respondent and, on its face, is currently in effect constitutes probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists. For purposes of this section, the protection order may be inscribed on a tangible medium or may have been stored in an electronic or other medium if it is retrievable in perceivable form. Presentation of a certified copy of a protection order is not required for enforcement. (b) If a foreign protection order is not presented, a law enforcement officer of this state may consider other information in determining whether there is probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists. (c) If a law enforcement officer of this state determines that an otherwise valid foreign protection order cannot be enforced because the respondent has not been notified or served with the order, the officer shall inform the respondent of</p>

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		<p>the order, make a reasonable effort to serve the order upon the respondent, and allow the respondent a reasonable opportunity to comply with the order before enforcing the order.</p> <p>(d) Registration or filing of an order in this state is not required for the enforcement of a valid foreign protection order pursuant to the Uniform Interstate Enforcement of Domestic Violence Protection Orders Act.</p>
NEVADA	<p>Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 33.100 (2015)</p> <p>Penalty for intentional violation of order A person who intentionally violates a temporary or extended order is guilty of a misdemeanor, unless a more severe penalty is prescribed by law for the act that constitutes the violation of the order.</p> <p>Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 22.100 (2015)</p> <p>Penalty for contempt 1. Upon the answer and evidence taken, the court or judge or jury, as the case may be, shall determine whether the person proceeded against is guilty of the contempt charged. 2. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 22.110, if a person is found guilty of contempt, a fine may be imposed on the person not exceeding \$500 or the person may be imprisoned not exceeding 25 days, or both. 3. In addition to the penalties provided in subsection 2, if a person is found guilty of contempt pursuant to subsection 3 of NRS 22.010, the court may require the person to pay to the party seeking to enforce the writ, order, rule or process the reasonable expenses, including, without limitation, attorney's fees, incurred by the party as a result of the contempt.</p>	<p>Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 33.070 (2015)</p> <p>Inclusion in order of requirement of arrest; verification of notice to adverse party.</p> <p>1. Every temporary or extended order must include a provision ordering any law enforcement officer to arrest an adverse party if the officer has probable cause to believe that the adverse party has violated any provision of the order. The law enforcement officer may make an arrest with or without a warrant and regardless of whether the violation occurs in the officer's presence. 2. If a law enforcement officer cannot verify that the adverse party was served with a copy of the application and order, the officer shall: (a) Inform the adverse party of the specific terms and conditions of the order; (b) Inform the adverse party that the adverse party now has notice of the provisions of the order and that a violation of the order will result in the adverse party's arrest; (c) Inform the adverse party of the location of the court that issued the original order and the hours during which the adverse party may obtain a copy of the order; and (d) Inform the adverse party of the date and time set for a hearing on an application for an extended order, if any. 3. Information concerning the terms and conditions of the order, the date and time of the notice provided to the adverse party and the name and identifying number of the officer who gave the notice must be provided in writing to the applicant and noted in the records of the law enforcement agency and the court..</p>
NEW HAMPSHIRE	<p>N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. 173-B:5 (2013)</p> <p>173-B:5 Relief VII. Both parties shall be issued written copies of any orders issued by the court, and all orders shall bear the following language: "A willful violation of this order is a crime, as well as contempt of court. Violations of the protective provisions shall result in arrest and may result in imprisonment." Orders shall clearly state how any party can</p>	<p>N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. 173-B:9 (2016)</p> <p>Violation of Protective Order; Penalty I. (a) When the defendant violates either a temporary or permanent protective order issued or enforced under this chapter, peace officers shall arrest the defendant and ensure that the defendant is detained until arraignment, provided that in extreme circumstances, such as when the health of the defendant would be jeopardized by the temporary detention, a judge in response to a request by</p>

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	<p>request a further hearing and how the plaintiff may bring a criminal complaint or a petition for contempt if there is a violation of any court order.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. 173-B:9 (2016)</p> <p>Violation of Protective Order; Penalty</p> <p>II. The prosecution and sentencing for criminal contempt for a violation of a protective order shall not preclude the prosecution of or sentencing for other criminal charges underlying the contempt.</p> <p>III. A person shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor if such person knowingly violates a protective order issued under this chapter, or RSA 458:16, III, or any foreign protective order enforceable under the laws of this state. Charges made under this chapter shall not be reduced to a lesser charge, as permitted in other instances under RSA 625:9.</p> <p>IV. Any person convicted under RSA 173-B:9, III, or who has been convicted in another jurisdiction of violating a protective order enforceable under the laws of this state, who, within 6 years of such conviction or the completion of the sentence imposed for such conviction, whichever is later, subsequently commits and is convicted of one or more offenses involving abuse may be charged with an enhanced penalty for each subsequent offense as follows:</p> <p>(a) There shall be no enhanced charge under this section if the subsequent offense is a class A felony or an unclassified felony;</p> <p>(b) If the subsequent offense would otherwise constitute a class B felony, it may be charged as a class A felony;</p> <p>(c) If the subsequent offense would otherwise constitute a class A misdemeanor, it may be charged as a class B felony;</p> <p>(d) If the subsequent offense would otherwise constitute a class B misdemeanor, it may be charged as a class A misdemeanor;</p> <p>(e) If the subsequent offense would otherwise constitute a violation, it may be charged as a class B misdemeanor.</p> <p>V. A victim of domestic violence shall be entitled to all rights granted to victims of crime under RSA 21-M:8-k.</p>	<p>the arresting law enforcement officer or agency, may order an alternative to detention pending arraignment. Such arrests may be made within 12 hours without a warrant upon probable cause, whether or not the violation is committed in the presence of a peace officer.</p> <p>(b) Subsequent to an arrest, the peace officer shall seize any firearms and ammunition in the control, ownership, or possession of the defendant and any deadly weapons which may have been used, or were threatened to be used, during the violation of the protective order. The law enforcement agency shall maintain possession of the firearms, ammunition, or deadly weapons until the court issues an order directing that the firearms, ammunition, or deadly weapons be relinquished and specifying the person to whom the firearms and ammunition or deadly weapons will be relinquished.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N.H. Rev. Stat. 173-B:10 (2016)</p> <p>Protection by Peace Officers</p> <p>I. Whenever any peace officer has probable cause to believe that a person has been abused, as defined in RSA 173-B:1, that officer shall use all means within reason to prevent further abuse including, but not limited to:</p> <p>(a) Confiscating any deadly weapons involved in the alleged domestic abuse and any firearms and ammunition in the defendant's control, ownership, or possession.</p> <p>(b) Transporting or obtaining transportation for the victim and any child, to a designated place to meet with a domestic violence counselor, local family member, or friend.</p> <p>(c) Assisting the victim in removing toiletries, medication, clothing, business equipment, and any other items determined by the court.</p> <p>(d) Giving the victim immediate and written notice of the rights of victims and of the remedies and services available to victims of domestic violence. The written notice shall include a statement substantially as follows:</p> <p>“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 telephonic order for protection. You may also request that the officer assist you in obtaining from your premises and curtilage, toiletries, medication, clothing, business equipment, and any other items as determined by the court, and in locating and taking you to a local safe place including, but not limited to, a designated meeting place to be used as a crisis center, a family member's or friend's residence, or a similar place of safety. If you are in need of medical treatment, you have the right to request that the officer assist you in obtaining an ambulance. You may request a copy of the report filed by the</p>

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		<p>peace officer, at no cost, from the law enforcement department.”</p> <p>II. Pursuant to RSA 594:10, an arrest for abuse may be made without a warrant upon probable cause, whether or not the abuse is committed in the presence of the peace officer. When the peace officer has probable cause to believe that the persons are committing or have committed abuse against each other, the officer need not arrest both persons, but should arrest the person the officer believes to be the primary physical aggressor. In determining who is the primary physical aggressor, an officer shall consider the intent of this chapter to protect the victims of domestic violence, the relative degree of injury or fear inflicted on the persons involved, and any history of domestic abuse between these persons if that history can reasonably be obtained by the officer.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N.H. Rev. Stat. 594:10 (2016)</p> <p>Arrest Without a Warrant</p> <p>I. An arrest by a peace officer without a warrant on a charge of a misdemeanor or a violation is lawful whenever:</p> <p>(a) He has probable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a misdemeanor or violation in his presence; or</p> <p>(b) He has probable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has within the past 12 hours committed abuse as defined in RSA 173-B:1, I against a person eligible for protection from domestic violence as defined in RSA 173-B:1, has within the past 12 hours violated a temporary or permanent protective order issued under RSA 173-B or RSA 458:16 by committing assault, criminal trespass, criminal mischief or another criminal act, or has within the last 12 hours violated stalking provisions under RSA 633:3-a.</p> <p>((c) He has probable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a misdemeanor or violation, and, if not immediately arrested, such person will not be apprehended, will destroy or conceal evidence of the offense, or will cause further personal injury or damage to property.</p> <p>II. An arrest by a peace officer without a warrant on a charge of felony is lawful whenever:</p> <p>(a) A felony has actually been committed by the person arrested, regardless of the reasons which led the officer to make the arrest.</p> <p>(b) The officer has reasonable ground to believe that the person arrested has committed a felony.</p>
NEW JERSEY	<p style="text-align: center;">N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:25-30 (2016)</p> <p>Violation of order; contempt proceedings; subsequent offenses Except as provided below, a violation by the defendant of an order issued pursuant to this act shall constitute an offense under subsection b. of N.J.S. 2C:29-9 and each order shall so state. All contempt</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:25-31 (2016)</p> <p>Contempt of order; arrest and custody of defendant Where a law enforcement officer finds that there is probable cause that a defendant has committed contempt of an order entered pursuant to the provisions of P.L.1981, c. 426 (C.2C:25-1 et seq.) or P.L.1991, c. 261</p>

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	<p>proceedings conducted pursuant to N.J.S. 2C:29-9 involving domestic violence orders, other than those constituting indictable offenses, shall be heard by the Family Part of the Chancery Division of the Superior Court. All contempt proceedings brought pursuant to P.L.1991, c. 261 (C. 2C:25-17 et seq.) shall be subject to any rules or guidelines established by the Supreme Court to guarantee the prompt disposition of criminal matters. Additionally, and notwithstanding the term of imprisonment provided in N.J.S. 2C:43-8, any person convicted of a second or subsequent nonindictable domestic violence contempt offense shall serve a minimum term of not less than 30 days. Orders entered pursuant to paragraphs (3), (4), (5), (8) and (9) of subsection b. of section 13 of this act shall be excluded from enforcement under subsection b. of N.J.S. 2C:29-9; however, violations of these orders may be enforced in a civil or criminal action initiated by the plaintiff or by the court, on its own motion, pursuant to applicable court rules.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:29-9 (2016)</p> <p>Contempt</p> <p>a. A person is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree if he purposely or knowingly disobeys a judicial order or protective order, pursuant to section 1 of P.L.1985, c. 250 (C.2C:28-5.1), or hinders, obstructs or impedes the effectuation of a judicial order or the exercise of jurisdiction over any person, thing or controversy by a court, administrative body or investigative entity.</p> <p>b. Except as provided below, a person is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree if that person purposely or knowingly violates any provision in an order entered under the provisions of the “Prevention of Domestic Violence Act of 1991,” P.L.1991, c. 261 (C.2C:25-17 et al.) or an order entered under the provisions of a substantially similar statute under the laws of another state or the United States when the conduct which constitutes the violation could also constitute a crime or a disorderly persons offense. In all other cases a person is guilty of a disorderly persons offense if that person knowingly violates an order entered under the provisions of this act or an order entered under the provisions of a substantially similar statute under the laws of another state or the United States. Orders entered pursuant to paragraphs (3), (4), (5), (8) and (9) of subsection b. of section 13 of P.L.1991, c. 261 (C.2C:25-29) or substantially similar orders entered under the laws of another state or the United States shall be excluded from the provisions of this paragraph.</p> <p>As used in this subsection, “state” means a state of the United States,</p>	<p>(C.2C:25-17 et seq.), the defendant shall be arrested and taken into custody by a law enforcement officer. The law enforcement officer shall follow these procedures:</p> <p>The law enforcement officer shall transport the defendant to the police station or such other place as the law enforcement officer shall determine is proper. The law enforcement officer shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a search of the domestic violence central registry and sign a complaint concerning the incident which gave rise to the contempt charge; Telephone or communicate in person or by facsimile with the appropriate judge assigned pursuant to this act and request bail be set on the contempt charge; If the defendant is unable to meet the bail set, take the necessary steps to insure that the defendant shall be incarcerated at police headquarters or at the county jail; and During regular court hours, the defendant shall have bail set by a Superior Court judge that day. On weekends, holidays and other times when the court is closed, the officer shall arrange to have the clerk of the Family Part notified on the next working day of the new complaint, the amount of bail, the defendant's whereabouts and all other necessary details. In addition, if a municipal court judge set the bail, the arresting officer shall notify the clerk of that municipal court of this information.

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	the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The term includes an Indian tribe or band, or Alaskan native village, which is recognized by a federal law or formally acknowledged by a state.	
NEW MEXICO	<p align="center">N.M. Stat. Ann. § 40-13-6 (2016)</p> <p>Service of order; duration; penalty; remedies not exclusive E. A restrained party convicted of violating an order of protection granted by a court under the Family Violence Protection Act is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be sentenced in accordance with Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978. Upon a second or subsequent conviction, an offender shall be sentenced to a jail term of not less than seventy-two consecutive hours that shall not be suspended, deferred or taken under advisement. F. In addition to any other punishment provided in the Family Violence Protection Act, the court shall order a person convicted to make full restitution to the party injured by the violation of an order of protection and shall order the person convicted to participate in and complete a program of professional counseling, at the person's own expense, if possible. H. The remedies provided in the Family Violence Protection Act are in addition to any other civil or criminal remedy available to the protected party or the state.</p> <p align="center">N.M. Stat. Ann. § 40-13-7 (2016)</p> <p>Law enforcement officers; emergency assistance; limited liability; providing notification to victims when an alleged perpetrator is released from detention; statement in judgment and sentence document E. A statement shall be included in a judgment and sentence document to indicate when a conviction results from the commission of domestic abuse.</p>	<p align="center">N.M. Stat. Ann. § 40-13-6 (2016)</p> <p>Service of order; duration; penalty; remedies not exclusive D. A peace officer may arrest without a warrant and take into custody a restrained party whom the peace officer has probable cause to believe has violated an order of protection that is issued pursuant to the Family Violence Protection Act or entitled to full faith and credit. G. In addition to charging the person with violating an order of protection, a peace officer shall file all other possible criminal charges arising from an incident of domestic abuse when probable cause exists.</p> <p align="center">N.M. Stat. Ann. § 40-13-7 (2016)</p> <p>Law enforcement officers; emergency assistance; limited liability; providing notification to victims when an alleged perpetrator is released from detention; statement in judgment and sentence document A. A person who allegedly has been a victim of domestic abuse may request the assistance of a local law enforcement agency. B. A local law enforcement officer responding to the request for assistance shall be required to take whatever steps are reasonably necessary to protect the victim from further domestic abuse, including: (1) advising the victim of the remedies available under the Family Violence Protection Act; the right to file a written statement, a criminal complaint and a request for an arrest warrant; and the availability of domestic violence shelters, medical care, counseling and other services; (2) upon the request of the victim, providing or arranging for transportation of the victim to a medical facility or place of shelter; (3) upon the request of the victim, accompanying the victim to the victim's residence to obtain the victim's clothing and personal effects required for immediate needs and the clothing and personal effects of any children then in the care of the victim; (4) upon the request of the victim, assist in placing the victim in possession of the dwelling or premises or otherwise assist in execution, enforcement or service of an order of protection; (5) arresting the alleged perpetrator when appropriate and including a written statement in the attendant police report to indicate that the arrest of the alleged</p>

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		<p>perpetrator was, in whole or in part, premised upon probable cause to believe that the alleged perpetrator committed domestic abuse against the victim and, when appropriate, indicate that the party arrested was the predominant aggressor; and</p> <p>(6) advising the victim when appropriate of the procedure for initiating proceedings under the Family Violence Protection Act or criminal proceedings and of the importance of preserving evidence.</p> <p>C. The jail or detention center shall make a reasonable attempt to notify the arresting law enforcement agency or officer when the alleged perpetrator is released from custody. The arresting law enforcement agency shall make a reasonable attempt to notify the victim that the alleged perpetrator is released from custody.</p> <p>D. Any law enforcement officer responding to a request for assistance under the Family Violence Protection Act is immune from civil liability to the extent allowed by law. Any jail, detention center or law enforcement agency that makes a reasonable attempt to provide notification that an alleged perpetrator is released from custody is immune from civil liability to the extent allowed by law.</p>
NEW YORK	<p>N.Y. Fam. Ct. Act § 846 (2016)</p> <p>Petition; violation of court order</p> <p>Proceedings under this part shall be originated by the filing of a petition containing an allegation that the respondent has failed to obey a lawful order of this court or an order of protection issued by a court of competent jurisdiction of another state, territorial or tribal jurisdiction.</p> <p>(a) Persons who may originate proceedings. The original petitioner, or any person who may originate proceedings under section eight hundred twenty-two of this article, may originate a proceeding under this part.</p> <p>(a-1) The protected party in whose favor the order of protection or temporary order of protection is issued may not be held to violate an order issued in his or her favor nor may such protected party be arrested for violating such order.</p> <p>(b) Issuance of summons. (i) Upon the filing of a petition under this part, the court may cause a copy of the petition and summons to be issued requiring the respondent to show cause why respondent should not be dealt with in accordance with section eight hundred forty-six-a of this part. The summons shall include on its face, printed or typewritten in a size equal to at least eight point bold type, a notice warning the respondent that a failure to appear in court may result in immediate arrest, and that, after an appearance in court, a finding that the respondent willfully failed to obey the order may result in</p>	<p>N.Y. CLS CPL § 140.10 (2016)</p> <p>140.10. Arrest without a warrant; by police officer; when and where authorized</p> <p>1. Subject to the provisions of subdivision two, a police officer may arrest a person for:</p> <p>(a) Any offense when he or she has reasonable cause to believe that such person has committed such offense in his or her presence; and</p> <p>(b) A crime when he or she has reasonable cause to believe that such person has committed such crime, whether in his or her presence or otherwise.</p> <p>2. A police officer may arrest a person for a petty offense, pursuant to subdivision one, only when:</p> <p>(a) Such offense was committed or believed by him or her to have been committed within the geographical area of such police officer's employment or within one hundred yards of such geographical area; and</p> <p>(b) Such arrest is made in the county in which such offense was committed or believed to have been committed or in an adjoining county; except that the police officer may follow such person in continuous close pursuit, commencing either in the county in which the offense was or is believed to have been committed or in an adjoining county, in and through any county of the state, and may arrest him or her in any county in which he or she apprehends him or her.</p> <p>3. A police officer may arrest a person for a crime, pursuant to subdivision one, whether or not such crime was committed within the geographical area of such</p>

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	<p>commitment to jail for a term not to exceed six months, for contempt of court. The notice shall also advise the respondent of the right to counsel, and the right to assigned counsel, if indigent.</p> <p>(ii) Upon the filing of a petition under this part alleging a violation of a lawful order of this or any other court, as provided in this section, the court may, on its own motion, or on motion of the petitioner:</p> <p>(A) hear the violation petition and take such action as is authorized under this article; or</p> <p>(B) retain jurisdiction to hear and determine whether such violation constitutes contempt of court, and transfer the allegations of criminal conduct constituting such violation to the district attorney for prosecution pursuant to section eight hundred thirteen of this article; or</p> <p>(C) transfer the entire proceeding to the criminal court pursuant to section eight hundred thirteen of this article.</p> <p>(c) Service of summons. Upon issuance of a summons, the provisions of section eight hundred twenty-six of this article shall apply, except that no order of commitment may be entered upon default in appearance by the respondent if service has been made pursuant to subdivision (b) of such section.</p> <p>(d) Issuance of warrant. The court may issue a warrant, directing that the respondent be arrested and brought before the court, pursuant to section eight hundred twenty-seven of this article.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N.Y. Fam. Ct. Act § 846-a (2016)</p> <p>§ 846-a. Powers on failure to obey order</p> <p>If a respondent is brought before the court for failure to obey any lawful order issued under this article or an order of protection or temporary order of protection issued pursuant to this act or issued by a court of competent jurisdiction of another state, territorial or tribal jurisdiction and if, after hearing, the court is satisfied by competent proof that the respondent has willfully failed to obey any such order, the court may modify an existing order or temporary order of protection to add reasonable conditions of behavior to the existing order, make a new order of protection in accordance with section eight hundred forty-two of this part, may order the forfeiture of bail in a manner consistent with article five hundred forty of the criminal procedure law if bail has been ordered pursuant to this act, may order the respondent to pay the petitioner's reasonable and necessary counsel fees in connection with the violation petition where the court finds that the violation of its order was willful, and may commit the respondent to jail for a term not to exceed six months. Such commitment may be served upon certain</p>	<p>police officer's employment, and he or she may make such arrest within the state, regardless of the situs of the commission of the crime. In addition, he or she may, if necessary, pursue such person outside the state and may arrest him or her in any state the laws of which contain provisions equivalent to those of section 140.55.</p> <p>4. [Expires and deemed repealed Sept. 1, 2017, pursuant to L.1994, c. 222, § 59, subd. 2.] Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, a police officer shall arrest a person, and shall not attempt to reconcile the parties or mediate, where such officer has reasonable cause to believe that:</p> <p>(a) a felony, other than subdivision three, four, nine or ten of section 155.30 of the penal law, has been committed by such person against a member of the same family or household, as member of the same family or household is defined in subdivision one of section 530.11 of this chapter; or</p> <p>(b) a duly served order of protection or special order of conditions issued pursuant to subparagraph (i) or (ii) of paragraph (o) of subdivision one of section 330.20 of this chapter is in effect, or an order of which the respondent or defendant has actual knowledge because he or she was present in court when such order was issued, where the order appears to have been issued by a court of competent jurisdiction of this or another state, territorial or tribal jurisdiction; and</p> <p>(i) Such order directs that the respondent or defendant stay away from persons on whose behalf the order of protection or special order of conditions has been issued and the respondent or defendant committed an act or acts in violation of such "stay away" provision of such order; or</p> <p>(ii) The respondent or defendant commits a family offense as defined in subdivision one of section eight hundred twelve of the family court act or subdivision one of section 530.11 of this chapter in violation of such order of protection or special order of conditions.</p> <p>The provisions of this subdivision shall apply only to orders of protection issued pursuant to sections two hundred forty and two hundred fifty-two of the domestic relations law, articles four, five, six and eight of the family court act and section 530.12 of this chapter, special orders of conditions issued pursuant to subparagraph (i) or (ii) of paragraph (o) of subdivision one of section 330.20 of this chapter insofar as they involve a victim or victims of domestic violence as defined by subdivision one of section four hundred fifty-nine-a of the social services law or a designated witness or witnesses to such domestic violence, and to orders of protection issued by courts of competent jurisdiction in another state, territorial or tribal jurisdiction. In determining whether reasonable cause exists to make an arrest for a violation of an order issued by a court of another state, territorial or tribal jurisdiction, the officer shall consider, among other factors, whether the order, if available, appears to be valid on its face or whether a record of the order exists on the statewide registry of orders of</p>

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	<p>specified days or parts of days as the court may direct, and the court may, at any time within the term of such sentence, revoke such suspension and commit the respondent for the remainder of the original sentence, or suspend the remainder of such sentence. If the court determines that the willful failure to obey such order involves violent behavior constituting the crimes of menacing, reckless endangerment, assault or attempted assault and if such a respondent is licensed to carry, possess, repair and dispose of firearms pursuant to section 400.00 of the penal law, the court may also immediately revoke such license and may arrange for the immediate surrender pursuant to subparagraph (f) of paragraph one of subdivision a of section 265.20 and subdivision six of section 400.05 of the penal law, and disposal of any firearm such respondent owns or possesses. If the willful failure to obey such order involves the infliction of physical injury as defined in subdivision nine of section 10.00 of the penal law or the use or threatened use of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument, as those terms are defined in subdivisions twelve and thirteen of section 10.00 of the penal law, such revocation and immediate surrender pursuant to subparagraph (f) of paragraph one of subdivision a of section 265.20 and subdivision six of section 400.05 of the penal law six and disposal of any firearm owned or possessed by respondent shall be mandatory, pursuant to subdivision eleven of section 400.00 of the penal law.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N.Y. Fam. Ct. Act § 847 (2016)</p> <p>Procedures for violation of orders of protection; certain cases An assault, attempted assault or other family offense as defined in section eight hundred twelve of this article which occurs subsequent to the issuance of an order of protection under this article shall be deemed a new offense for which the petitioner may file a petition alleging a violation of an order of protection or file a new petition alleging a new family offense and may seek to have an accusatory instrument filed in a criminal court, as authorized by section one hundred fifteen of this act.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NY CLS Penal § 215.51 (2016)</p> <p>Criminal contempt in the first degree A person is guilty of criminal contempt in the first degree when: (a) he contumaciously and unlawfully refuses to be sworn as a witness before a grand jury, or, when after having been sworn as a witness before a grand jury, he refuses to answer any legal and proper interrogatory; or</p>	<p>protection and warrants established pursuant to section two hundred twenty-one-a of the executive law or the protection order file maintained by the national crime information center; provided, however, that entry of the order of protection or special order of conditions into the statewide registry or the national protection order file shall not be required for enforcement of the order. When a special order of conditions is in effect and a defendant or respondent has been taken into custody pursuant to this paragraph, nothing contained in this paragraph shall restrict or impair a police officer from acting pursuant to section 9.41 of the mental hygiene law; or</p> <p>(c) a misdemeanor constituting a family offense, as described in subdivision one of section 530.11 of this chapter and section eight hundred twelve of the family court act, has been committed by such person against such family or household member, unless the victim requests otherwise. The officer shall neither inquire as to whether the victim seeks an arrest of such person nor threaten the arrest of any person for the purpose of discouraging requests for police intervention. Notwithstanding the foregoing, when an officer has reasonable cause to believe that more than one family or household member has committed such a misdemeanor, the officer is not required to arrest each such person. In such circumstances, the officer shall attempt to identify and arrest the primary physical aggressor after considering: (i) the comparative extent of any injuries inflicted by and between the parties; (ii) whether any such person is threatening or has threatened future harm against another party or another family or household member; (iii) whether any such person has a prior history of domestic violence that the officer can reasonably ascertain; and (iv) whether any such person acted defensively to protect himself or herself from injury. The officer shall evaluate each complaint separately to determine who is the primary physical aggressor and shall not base the decision to arrest or not to arrest on the willingness of a person to testify or otherwise participate in a judicial proceeding.</p> <p>Nothing contained in this subdivision shall be deemed to (a) require the arrest of any person when the officer reasonably believes the person's conduct is justifiable under article thirty-five of title C of the penal law; or (b) restrict or impair the authority of any municipality, political subdivision, or the division of state police from promulgating rules, regulations and policies requiring the arrest of persons in additional circumstances where domestic violence has allegedly occurred.</p> <p>No cause of action for damages shall arise in favor of any person by reason of any arrest made by a police officer pursuant to this subdivision, except as provided in sections seventeen and eighteen of the public officers law and sections fifty-k, fifty-l, fifty-m and fifty-n of the general municipal law, as</p>

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	<p>(b) in violation of a duly served order of protection, or such order of which the defendant has actual knowledge because he or she was present in court when such order was issued, or an order of protection issued by a court of competent jurisdiction in this or another state, territorial or tribal jurisdiction, he or she:</p> <p>(i) intentionally places or attempts to place a person for whose protection such order was issued in reasonable fear of physical injury, serious physical injury or death by displaying a deadly weapon, dangerous instrument or what appears to be a pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, machine gun or other firearm or by means of a threat or threats; or</p> <p>(ii) intentionally places or attempts to place a person for whose protection such order was issued in reasonable fear of physical injury, serious physical injury or death by repeatedly following such person or engaging in a course of conduct or repeatedly committing acts over a period of time; or</p> <p>(iii) intentionally places or attempts to place a person for whose protection such order was issued in reasonable fear of physical injury, serious physical injury or death when he or she communicates or causes a communication to be initiated with such person by mechanical or electronic means or otherwise, anonymously or otherwise, by telephone, or by telegraph, mail or any other form of written communication; or</p> <p>(iv) with intent to harass, annoy, threaten or alarm a person for whose protection such order was issued, repeatedly makes telephone calls to such person, whether or not a conversation ensues, with no purpose of legitimate communication; or</p> <p>(v) with intent to harass, annoy, threaten or alarm a person for whose protection such order was issued, strikes, shoves, kicks or otherwise subjects such other person to physical contact or attempts or threatens to do the same; or</p> <p>(vi) by physical menace, intentionally places or attempts to place a person for whose protection such order was issued in reasonable fear of death, imminent serious physical injury or physical injury.</p> <p>(c) he or she commits the crime of criminal contempt in the second degree as defined in subdivision three of section 215.50 of this article by violating that part of a duly served order of protection, or such order of which the defendant has actual knowledge because he or she was present in court when such order was issued, under sections two hundred forty and two hundred fifty-two of the domestic relations law, articles four, five, six and eight of the family court act and section 530.12 of the criminal procedure law, or an order of protection issued</p>	<p>appropriate.</p> <p>The protected party in whose favor the order of protection or temporary order of protection is issued may not be held to violate an order issued in his or her favor nor may such protected party be arrested for violating such order.</p> <p>5. Upon investigating a report of a crime or offense between members of the same family or household as such terms are defined in section 530.11 of this chapter and section eight hundred twelve of the family court act, a law enforcement officer shall prepare, file, and translate, in accordance with section two hundred fourteen-b or eight hundred forty of the executive law, a written report of the incident, on a form promulgated pursuant to section eight hundred thirty-seven of the executive law, including statements made by the victim and by any witnesses, and make any additional reports required by local law enforcement policy or regulations. Such report shall be prepared and filed, whether or not an arrest is made as a result of the officers' investigation, and shall be retained by the law enforcement agency for a period of not less than four years. Where the reported incident involved an offense committed against a person who is sixty-five years of age or older a copy of the report required by this subdivision shall be sent to the New York state committee for the coordination of police services to elderly persons established pursuant to section eight hundred forty-four-b of the executive law. Where the reported incident involved an offense committed by an individual known by the law enforcement officer to be under probation or parole supervision, he or she shall transmit a copy of the report as soon as practicable to the supervising probation department or the department of corrections and community supervision.</p>

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	<p>by a court of competent jurisdiction in another state, territorial or tribal jurisdiction, which requires the respondent or defendant to stay away from the person or persons on whose behalf the order was issued, and where the defendant has been previously convicted of the crime of aggravated criminal contempt or criminal contempt in the first or second degree for violating an order of protection as described herein within the preceding five years; or</p> <p>(d) in violation of a duly served order of protection, or such order of which the defendant has actual knowledge because he or she was present in court when such order was issued, or an order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction in this or another state, territorial or tribal jurisdiction, he or she intentionally or recklessly damages the property of a person for whose protection such order was issued in an amount exceeding two hundred fifty dollars.</p> <p>Criminal contempt in the first degree is a class E felony.</p>	
<p>NORTH CAROLINA</p>	<p>N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 50B-4.1 (2016)</p> <p>Violation of valid protective order</p> <p>(a) Except as otherwise provided by law, a person who knowingly violates a valid protective order entered pursuant to this Chapter or who knowingly violates a valid protective order entered by the courts of another state or the courts of an Indian tribe shall be guilty of a Class A1 misdemeanor.</p> <p>(d) Unless covered under some other provision of law providing greater punishment, a person who commits a felony at a time when the person knows the behavior is prohibited by a valid protective order as provided in subsection (a) of this section shall be guilty of a felony one class higher than the principal felony described in the charging document. This subsection shall not apply to convictions of a Class A or B1 felony or to convictions of the offenses set forth in subsection (f) or subsection (g) of this section.</p> <p>(e) An indictment or information that charges a person with committing felonious conduct as described in subsection (d) of this section shall also allege that the person knowingly violated a valid protective order as described in subsection (a) of this section in the course of the conduct constituting the underlying felony. In order for a person to be punished as described in subsection (d) of this section, a finding shall be made that the person knowingly violated the protective order in the course of conduct constituting the underlying felony.</p> <p>(f) Unless covered under some other provision of law providing greater punishment, any person who knowingly violates a valid protective</p>	<p>N.C. Gen. Stat. § 50B-4.1 (2016)</p> <p>Violation of valid protective order</p> <p>(b) A law enforcement officer shall arrest and take a person into custody, with or without a warrant or other process, if the officer has probable cause to believe that the person knowingly has violated a valid protective order excluding the person from the residence or household occupied by a victim of domestic violence or directing the person to refrain from doing any or all of the acts specified in G.S. 50B-3(a)(9).</p> <p>(c) When a law enforcement officer makes an arrest under this section without a warrant, and the party arrested contests that the out-of-state order or the order issued by an Indian court remains in full force and effect, the party arrested shall be promptly provided with a copy of the information applicable to the party which appears on the National Crime Information Center registry by the sheriff of the county in which the arrest occurs.</p> <p>N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 50D-10 (2016)</p> <p>(b) A permanent civil no-contact order entered pursuant to this Chapter shall be enforced by all North Carolina law enforcement agencies without further order of the court. A law enforcement officer shall arrest and take a person into custody, with or without a warrant or other process, if the officer has probable cause to believe that the person knowingly has violated a permanent civil no-contact order.</p> <p>N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 50D-8 (2016)</p> <p>A victim may file a motion for contempt for violation of an order entered</p>

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	<p>order as provided in subsection (a) of this section, after having been previously convicted of two offenses under this Chapter, shall be guilty of a Class H felony.</p> <p>(g) Unless covered under some other provision of law providing greater punishment, any person who, while in possession of a deadly weapon on or about his or her person or within close proximity to his or her person, knowingly violates a valid protective order as provided in subsection (a) of this section by failing to stay away from a place, or a person, as so directed under the terms of the order, shall be guilty of a Class H felony.</p> <p>(g1) Unless covered under some other provision of law providing greater punishment, any person who is subject to a valid protective order, as provided in subsection (a) of this section, who enters property operated as a safe house or haven for victims of domestic violence, where a person protected under the order is residing, shall be guilty of a Class H felony. A person violates this subsection regardless of whether the person protected under the order is present on the property.</p> <p>N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 50D-10 (2016) (a) A person who knowingly violates an order entered pursuant to this Chapter is guilty of a Class A1 misdemeanor.</p>	<p>pursuant to this Chapter.</p>
NORTH DAKOTA	<p>N.D. Cent. Code § 14-07.1-06 (2016)</p> <p>Penalty for violation of a protection order Whenever a protection order is granted under section 14-07.1-02 or 14-07.1-03 and the respondent or individual to be restrained has been served a copy of the order, the first violation of any order is a class A misdemeanor and also constitutes contempt of court. A second or subsequent violation of any protection order is a class C felony. For purposes of this section, “first violation” means the first time any order is violated and a second or subsequent violation of any protection order includes two or more violations of protection orders.</p> <p>N.D. Cent. Code § 14-07.4-07 (2016)</p> <p>Penalty Violation of a protection order under this chapter is a class A misdemeanor. A second or subsequent violation of such an order is a class C felony.</p>	<p>N.D. Cent. Code § 14-07.1-10 (2016)</p> <p>Arrest procedures</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that a person has committed a crime involving domestic violence, whether the offense is a felony or misdemeanor, and whether or not the crime was committed in the presence of the officer, the law enforcement officer shall presume that arresting the person is the appropriate response. 2. A law enforcement officer investigating a crime involving domestic violence may not threaten, suggest, or otherwise indicate, for the purpose of discouraging requests for law enforcement intervention, that family or household members will be arrested. When complaints are received from two or more family or household members, the officer shall evaluate each complaint separately to determine if either party acted in self-defense as defined in section 12.1-05-03. If self-defense is not a factor, to determine whether to seek an arrest warrant or to pursue further investigation, the officer shall consider which party was the predominant aggressor by considering certain factors, including the

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		<p>comparative severity of injuries involved, any history of domestic violence, or any other violent acts that the officer can reasonably ascertain and the likelihood of future harm.</p> <p>3. An individual arrested for a crime involving domestic violence may not be released on bail or on the individual's personal recognizance unless the individual has made a personal appearance before a magistrate pursuant to rule 5 of the North Dakota Rules of Criminal Procedure.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N.D. Cent. Code § 14-07.1-11 (2016)</p> <p>Arrest without warrant</p> <p>1. A law enforcement officer shall arrest a person without a warrant if the person has committed the offense of violating a protection order under section 14-07.1-06, whether or not the violation was committed in the presence of the officer.</p> <p>2. A law enforcement officer may arrest a person without a warrant if the arrest is made within twelve hours from the time the officer determines there is probable cause to arrest for an assault of a family or household member as defined in section 14-07.1-01, whether or not the assault took place in the presence of the officer. After twelve hours has elapsed, the officer must secure an arrest warrant before making an arrest. A law enforcement officer may not arrest a person pursuant to this subsection without first observing that there has been recent physical injury to, or impairment of physical condition of, the alleged victim.</p> <p>3. A law enforcement officer may not be held criminally or civilly liable for making an arrest pursuant to this section if the officer acts in good faith on probable cause and without malice.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N.D. Cent. Code § 14-07.1-14 (2016)</p> <p>Law enforcement guidelines and training</p> <p>1. Every law enforcement agency shall develop and implement, with assistance from the criminal justice training and statistics division, specific operational guidelines for arrest policies and procedures in crimes involving domestic violence. The guidelines must include procedures for the conduct of criminal investigations, procedures for arrests and victim assistance by law enforcement officers, procedures concerning the provision of services to victims, and any additional procedures as may be necessary to carry out sections 14-07.1-02 through 14-07.1-14.</p> <p>2. The peace officer standards and training board shall establish, in conjunction with the state's attorneys association, an education and training program for law enforcement officers and state's attorneys concerning the handling of crimes</p>

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		involving domestic violence. The training must stress the enforcement of criminal laws in domestic violence cases and the use of community resources.
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	<p style="text-align: center;">6 N. Mar. I. Code § 1463 (2007)</p> <p>§ 1463 Unlawful Contact (a) A person commits the crime of unlawful contact if the person: (1) Is arrested for a crime involving domestic violence, and before the person's initial appearance before a judge, the person initiates communication or attempts to communicate with the alleged victim of the crime for which the person was arrested, with the intent of inducing or encouraging the alleged victim to drop the charges or not to cooperate with the investigation or prosecution of the case; or (2) Has been ordered not to contact the alleged victim or any witness in the case as a court-ordered condition of release, or a condition of probation or parole, and knowingly contacts or attempts to contact, either directly or indirectly, the alleged victim or witness in violation of the order. (b) In this section: (1) A defendant "initiates communication" or attempts to communicate" by sending or causing to be sent, any oral, pictorial or written message to be conveyed to the victim, regardless of the form or medium, whether directly conveyed to the victim by the defendant, or delivered through some third party, whether or not the message actually reaches the victim. (2) In determining whether the defendant has the requisite intent of inducing or encouraging the alleged victim to drop the charges, or not to cooperate with the investigation or prosecution of the case, the court may consider any evidence going to the defendant's intent, including prior incidents of domestic violence engaged in by the defendant prior communications between the defendant and the victim or victims of such incidents, and what the victim believed the communication was intended to convey. (c) A person convicted under this section may be punished by imprisonment for a term not to exceed one year, by a fine not to exceed \$1,000, or both.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">6 N. Mar. I. Code § 1464 (2007)</p> <p>§1464 Violating an Order for Protection (a) A person commits the crime of violating an order for protection if the person is subject to an order for protection containing a provision</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">6 N. Mar. I. Code § 1465 (2007)</p> <p>§1465. Duties of Law Enforcement Officer in a Crime Involving Domestic Violence (a) A law enforcement officer investigating a crime involving domestic violence shall protect the victim and any member of the victim's family and prevent further violence by (1) Transporting an adult victim and any member of the victim's family from the place of the offense or the place of contact, to a location within the community where the offense occurred that is a shelter, a safe home, or another location in the community requested by the victim; (2) Assisting the victim in removing from the residence essential items belonging to the victim such as clothing, vehicles, medication, personal records and legal documents; (3) Assisting the victim and any member of the victim's family in obtaining medical treatment necessitated by the offenses, by contacting emergency medical services or by transporting the victim to a local medical facility; and (4) Providing notice of the rights of victims and services available to victims of domestic violence as provided in 6 CMC §1466. (b) If a law enforcement officer investigating a crime involving domestic violence determines that it is necessary to protect the victim or the victim's family from domestic violence or to protect the officer or the public during the investigation, the officer may (1) Seize a deadly weapon in plain view of the officer, and (2) If a deadly weapon was actually possessed during, or used in the domestic violence, shall seize all deadly weapons owned, used, possessed, or within the control of the alleged perpetrator.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">5 N. Mar. I. Code § 1467 (2007)</p> <p>§1467. Mandatory Arrest for Crimes Involving Domestic Violence Violation of Protective Orders, and Violation of Conditions of Release (a) Except as provided in (b) or (c) of this section, a law enforcement officer, with or without a warrant, shall arrest a person if the officer has probable cause to believe the person has, either in or outside the presence of the officer within the previous 12 hours (1) Committed a crime involving domestic violence, except an offense under 6 CMC § 1101 or §1102, whether the crime is a felony or a misdemeanor; or</p>

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	<p>listed in section 205(c) or 206(b) r (c), as enacted by Public Law 12-19, codified in 8 CMC §§ 1915(c) and 1916(b) and (c), respectively, and knowingly commits or attempts t commit an act in violation of that provision.</p> <p>(b) Violating an order for protection is punishable by term of imprisonment not to exceed one year, by a fine of not more than \$2,000, or both. In addition a person convicted of violating an order for protection, for conduct charged and specially fund to be truce, as described in (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment, which may not be suspended, and which shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment, which may not be suspended, and which shall run consecutively to any other term of imprisonment:</p> <p>(1) If the person threatens to cause physical injury to any other person, r attempts to cause physical injury to any other person, 10 days; and</p> <p>(2) If the person causes physical injury to any other person, 20 days.</p> <p>(c) For purposes of this section</p> <p>(1) A person “attempts to cause physical injury” when he or she intentionally, knowingly or recklessly engages in any conduct that a reasonable person would know is likely to result in any physical pain or any impairment of physical condition to any person;</p> <p>(2) A person “threatens to cause physical injury” when, by words or other conduct, that person recklessly places another person in fear of imminent physical injury”</p> <p>(3) “Physical Injury” means any physical pain or any impairment of physical condition.</p>	<p>(2) Violated a condition of release imposed by a court pursuant to 6 CMC §6407.</p> <p>(b) If a law enforcement officer receives complaints of domestic violence from more than one person arising from the same incident, the officer shall evaluate the conduct of each person to determine who was the principal physical aggressor. If the officer determines that one person was the principal physical aggressor, the other person or persons need not be arrested. In determining whether a person is a principal physical aggressor, the officer shall consider</p> <p>(1) Prior complaints of domestic violence;</p> <p>(2) The relative severity of the injuries inflicted on each person;</p> <p>(3) The likelihood of future injury from domestic violence to each person; and</p> <p>(4) Whether one of the persons acted in defense of self or others.</p> <p>(c) A law enforcement officer is not required to make an arrest under (a) of this section if the officer has received authorization not to arrest from the Attorney General or an Assistant Attorney General assigned to criminal division of the Attorney General’s Office.</p> <p>(d) When investigating a crime involving domestic violence, a law enforcement officer may not threaten or suggest the possible arrest of all persons involved in the same incident in a manner that would have a tendency to discourage requests for intervention by law enforcement in incidents involving domestic violence.</p> <p>(e) In addition to the contents of any other report, a law enforcement officer who does not make an arrest after investigating a complaint of domestic violence, or who arrests to two or more persons based on the same incident, shall describe in writing the reasons for not making an arrest or for arresting more than one person.</p>
OHIO	<p>Ohio Rev. Code Ann. 2919.27 (2016)</p> <p>Violating protection order, consent agreement, or anti-stalking protection order; protection order issued by a court of another state</p> <p>(A) No person shall recklessly violate the terms of any of the following:</p> <p>(1) A protection order issued or consent agreement approved pursuant to section 2919.26 or 3113.31 of the Revised Code;</p> <p>(2) A protection order issued pursuant to section 2151.34, 2903.213, or 2903.214 of the Revised Code;</p> <p>(3) A protection order issued by a court of another state.</p> <p>(B)(1) Whoever violates this section is guilty of violating a protection order.</p>	<p>Ohio Rev. Code Ann. 2935.032 (2016)</p> <p>Domestic violence arrest policies</p> <p>(A) Not later than ninety days after the effective date of this amendment, each agency, instrumentality, or political subdivision that is served by any peace officer described in division (B)(1) of section 2935.03 of the Revised Code shall adopt, in accordance with division (E) of this section, written policies, written procedures implementing the policies, and other written procedures for the peace officers who serve it to follow in implementing division (B)(3) of section 2935.03 of the Revised Code and for their appropriate response to each report of an alleged incident of the offense of domestic violence or an alleged incident of the offense of violating a protection order. The policies and procedures shall conform to and be consistent with the provisions of divisions (B)(1) and (B)(3) of section 2935.03 of the Revised Code and divisions (B) to</p>

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	<p>(2) Except as otherwise provided in division (B)(3) or (4) of this section, violating a protection order is a misdemeanor of the first degree.</p> <p>(3) If the offender previously has been convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or been adjudicated a delinquent child for a violation of a protection order issued pursuant to section 2151.34, 2903.213, or 2903.214 of the Revised Code, two or more violations of section 2903.21, 2903.211, 2903.22, or 2911.211 of the Revised Code that involved the same person who is the subject of the protection order or consent agreement, or one or more violations of this section, violating a protection order is a felony of the fifth degree.</p> <p>(4) If the offender violates a protection order or consent agreement while committing a felony offense, violating a protection order is a felony of the third degree.</p> <p>(5) If the protection order violated by the offender was an order issued pursuant to section 2151.34 or 2903.214 of the Revised Code that required electronic monitoring of the offender pursuant to that section, the court may require in addition to any other sentence imposed upon the offender that the offender be electronically monitored for a period not exceeding five years by a law enforcement agency designated by the court. If the court requires under this division that the offender be electronically monitored, unless the court determines that the offender is indigent, the court shall order that the offender pay the costs of the installation of the electronic monitoring device and the cost of monitoring the electronic monitoring device. If the court determines that the offender is indigent and subject to the maximum amount allowable and the rules promulgated by the attorney general under section 2903.214 of the Revised Code, the costs of the installation of the electronic monitoring device and the cost of monitoring the electronic monitoring device may be paid out of funds from the reparations fund created pursuant to section 2743.191 of the Revised Code. The total amount paid from the reparations fund created pursuant to section 2743.191 of the Revised Code for electronic monitoring under this section and sections 2151.34 and 2903.214 of the Revised Code shall not exceed three hundred thousand dollars per year.</p> <p>(C) It is an affirmative defense to a charge under division (A)(3) of this section that the protection order issued by a court of another state does not comply with the requirements specified in 18 U.S.C. 2265(b) for a protection order that must be accorded full faith and credit by a court of this state or that it is not entitled to full faith and credit under 18 U.S.C. 2265(c).</p>	<p>(D) of this section. Each policy adopted under this division shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:</p> <p>(1) Provisions specifying that, if a peace officer who serves the agency, instrumentality, or political subdivision responds to an alleged incident of the offense of domestic violence, an alleged incident of the offense of violating a protection order, or an alleged incident of any other offense, both of the following apply:</p> <p>(a) If the officer determines that there are reasonable grounds to believe that a person knowingly caused serious physical harm to another or to another's unborn or knowingly caused or attempted to cause physical harm to another or to another's unborn by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance, then, regardless of whether the victim of the offense was a family or household member of the offender, the officer shall treat the incident as felonious assault, shall consider the offender to have committed and the victim to have been the victim of felonious assault, shall consider the offense that was committed to have been felonious assault in determining the manner in which the offender should be treated, and shall comply with whichever of the following is applicable:</p> <p>(i) Unless the officer has reasonable cause to believe that, during the incident, the offender who committed the felonious assault and one or more other persons committed offenses against each other, the officer shall arrest the offender who committed the felonious assault pursuant to section 2935.03 of the Revised Code and shall detain that offender pursuant to that section until a warrant can be obtained, and the arrest shall be for felonious assault.</p> <p>(ii) If the officer has reasonable cause to believe that, during the incident, the offender who committed the felonious assault and one or more other persons committed offenses against each other, the officer shall determine in accordance with division (B)(3)(d) of section 2935.03 of the Revised Code which of those persons is the primary physical aggressor. If the offender who committed the felonious assault is the primary physical aggressor, the officer shall arrest that offender for felonious assault pursuant to section 2935.03 of the Revised Code and shall detain that offender pursuant to that section until a warrant can be obtained, and the officer is not required to arrest but may arrest pursuant to section 2935.03 of the Revised Code any other person who committed an offense but who is not the primary physical aggressor. If the offender who committed the felonious assault is not the primary physical aggressor, the officer is not required to arrest that offender or any other person who committed an offense during the incident but may arrest any of them pursuant to section 2935.03 of the Revised Code and detain them pursuant to that section until a warrant can be obtained.</p> <p>(b) If the officer determines that there are reasonable grounds to believe that a person, while under the influence of sudden passion or in a sudden fit of</p>

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	<p>(D) As used in this section, “protection order issued by a court of another state” means an injunction or another order issued by a criminal court of another state for the purpose of preventing violent or threatening acts or harassment against, contact or communication with, or physical proximity to another person, including a temporary order, and means an injunction or order of that nature issued by a civil court of another state, including a temporary order and a final order issued in an independent action or as a pendente lite order in a proceeding for other relief, if the court issued it in response to a complaint, petition, or motion filed by or on behalf of a person seeking protection. “Protection order issued by a court of another state” does not include an order for support or for custody of a child issued pursuant to the divorce and child custody laws of another state, except to the extent that the order for support or for custody of a child is entitled to full faith and credit under the laws of the United States.</p>	<p>rage, either of which is brought on by serious provocation occasioned by the victim that is reasonably sufficient to incite the person into using deadly force, knowingly caused serious physical harm to another or to another's unborn or knowingly caused or attempted to cause physical harm to another or to another's unborn by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous ordnance, then, regardless of whether the victim of the offense was a family or household member of the offender, the officer shall treat the incident as aggravated assault, shall consider the offender to have committed and the victim to have been the victim of aggravated assault, shall consider the offense that was committed to have been aggravated assault in determining the manner in which the offender should be treated, and shall comply with whichever of the following is applicable: (i) Unless the officer has reasonable cause to believe that, during the incident, the offender who committed the aggravated assault and one or more other persons committed offenses against each other, the officer shall arrest the offender who committed the aggravated assault pursuant to section 2935.03 of the Revised Code and shall detain that offender pursuant to that section until a warrant can be obtained, and the arrest shall be for aggravated assault.</p> <p>(ii) If the officer has reasonable cause to believe that, during the incident, the offender who committed the aggravated assault and one or more other persons committed offenses against each other, the officer shall determine in accordance with division (B)(3)(d) of section 2935.03 of the Revised Code which of those persons is the primary physical aggressor. If the offender who committed the aggravated assault is the primary physical aggressor, the officer shall arrest that offender for aggravated assault pursuant to section 2935.03 of the Revised Code and shall detain that offender pursuant to that section until a warrant can be obtained, and the officer is not required to arrest but may arrest pursuant to section 2935.03 of the Revised Code any other person who committed an offense but who is not the primary physical aggressor. If the offender who committed the aggravated assault is not the primary physical aggressor, the officer is not required to arrest that offender or any other person who committed an offense during the incident but may arrest any of them pursuant to section 2935.03 of the Revised Code and detain them pursuant to that section until a warrant can be obtained.</p> <p>(2) Provisions requiring the peace officers who serve the agency, instrumentality, or political subdivision to do all of the following:</p> <p>(a) Respond without undue delay to a report of an alleged incident of the offense of domestic violence or the offense of violating a protection order;</p> <p>(b) If the alleged offender has been granted pretrial release from custody on a prior charge of the offense of domestic violence or the offense of violating a protection order and has violated one or more conditions of that pretrial release, document the facts and circumstances of the violation in the report to the law</p>

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		<p>enforcement agency that the peace officer makes pursuant to division (D) of this section;</p> <p>(c) Separate the victim of the offense of domestic violence or the offense of violating a protection order and the alleged offender, conduct separate interviews with the victim and the alleged offender in separate locations, and take a written statement from the victim that indicates the frequency and severity of any prior incidents of physical abuse of the victim by the alleged offender, the number of times the victim has called peace officers for assistance, and the disposition of those calls, if known;</p> <p>(d) Comply with divisions (B)(1) and (B)(3) of section 2935.03 of the Revised Code and with divisions (B), (C), and (D) of this section.</p> <p>(3) Sanctions to be imposed upon a peace officer who serves the agency, instrumentality, or political subdivision and who fails to comply with any provision in the policy or with division (B)(1) or (B)(3) of section 2935.03 of the Revised Code or division (B), (C), or (D) of this section.</p> <p>(4) Examples of reasons that a peace officer may consider for not arresting and detaining until a warrant can be obtained a person who allegedly committed the offense of domestic violence or the offense of violating a protection order when it is the preferred course of action in this state that the officer arrest the alleged offender, as described in division (B)(3)(b) of section 2935.03 of the Revised Code.</p> <p>(B)(1) Nothing in this section or in division (B)(1) or (B)(3) of section 2935.03 of the Revised Code precludes an agency, instrumentality, or political subdivision that is served by any peace officer described in division (B)(1) of section 2935.03 of the Revised Code from including in the policy it adopts under division (A) of this section either of the following types of provisions:</p> <p>(a) A provision that requires the peace officers who serve it, if they have reasonable grounds to believe that the offense of domestic violence or the offense of violating a protection order has been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of the agency, instrumentality, or political subdivision and reasonable cause to believe that a particular person committed the offense, to arrest the alleged offender;</p> <p>(b) A provision that does not require the peace officers who serve it, if they have reasonable grounds to believe that the offense of domestic violence or the offense of violating a protection order has been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of the agency, instrumentality, or political subdivision and reasonable cause to believe that a particular person committed the offense, to arrest the alleged offender, but that grants the officers less discretion in those circumstances in deciding whether to arrest the alleged offender than peace officers are granted by divisions (B)(1) and (B)(3) of section 2935.03 of the Revised Code.</p>

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		<p>(2) If an agency, instrumentality, or political subdivision that is served by any peace officer described in division (B)(1) of section 2935.03 of the Revised Code includes in the policy it adopts under division (A) of this section a provision of the type described in division (B)(1)(a) or (b) of this section, the peace officers who serve the agency, instrumentality, or political subdivision shall comply with the provision in making arrests authorized under division (B)(1) of section 2935.03 of the Revised Code.</p> <p>(C) When a peace officer described in division (B)(1) of section 2935.03 of the Revised Code investigates a report of an alleged incident of the offense of domestic violence or an alleged incident of the offense of violating a protection order, the officer shall do all of the following:</p> <p>(1) Complete a domestic violence report in accordance with division (D) of this section;</p> <p>(2) Advise the victim of the availability of a temporary protection order pursuant to section 2919.26 of the Revised Code or a protection order or consent agreement pursuant to section 3113.31 of the Revised Code;</p> <p>(3) Give the victim the officer's name, the officer's badge number if the officer has a badge and the badge has a number, the report number for the incident if a report number is available at the time of the officer's investigation, a telephone number that the victim can call for information about the case, the telephone number of a domestic violence shelter in the area, and information on any local victim advocate program.</p> <p>(D) A peace officer who investigates a report of an alleged incident of the offense of domestic violence or an alleged incident of the offense of violating a protection order shall make a written report of the incident whether or not an arrest is made. The report shall document the officer's observations of the victim and the alleged offender, any visible injuries of the victim or alleged offender, any weapons at the scene, the actions of the alleged offender, any statements made by the victim or witnesses, and any other significant facts or circumstances. If the officer does not arrest and detain until a warrant can be obtained a person who allegedly committed the offense of domestic violence or the offense of violating a protection order when it is the preferred course of action in this state pursuant to division (B)(3)(b) of section 2935.03 of the Revised Code that the alleged offender be arrested, the officer must articulate in the report a clear statement of the officer's reasons for not arresting and detaining that alleged offender until a warrant can be obtained. The officer shall submit the written report to the law enforcement agency to which the officer has been appointed, employed, or elected.</p> <p>(E) Each agency, instrumentality, or political subdivision that is required to adopt policies and procedures under division (A) of this section shall adopt those policies and procedures in conjunction and consultation with shelters in the community for victims of domestic violence and private organizations, law</p>

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		<p>enforcement agencies, and other public agencies in the community that have expertise in the recognition and handling of domestic violence cases.</p> <p>(F) To the extent described in and in accordance with section 9.86 or 2744.03 of the Revised Code, a peace officer who arrests an offender for the offense of violating a protection order with respect to a protection order or consent agreement of this state or another state that on its face is valid is immune from liability in a civil action for damages for injury, death, or loss to person or property that allegedly was caused by or related to the arrest.</p> <p>(G) Each agency, instrumentality, or political subdivision described in division (A) of this section that arrests an offender for an alleged incident of the offense of domestic violence or an alleged incident of the offense of violating a protection order shall consider referring the case to federal authorities for prosecution under 18 U.S.C. 2261 if the incident constitutes a violation of federal law.</p> <p>(H) As used in this section:</p> <p>(1) “Another’s unborn” has the same meaning as in section 2903.09 of the Revised Code.</p> <p>(2) “Dangerous ordnance” and “deadly weapon” have the same meanings as in section 2923.11 of the Revised Code.</p> <p>(3) “The offense of violating a protection order” includes the former offense of violating a protection order or consent agreement or anti-stalking protection order as set forth in section 2919.27 of the Revised Code as it existed prior to the effective date of this amendment.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ohio Rev. Code Ann. 2919.272 (2016)</p> <p>Protection order issued by court of another state; procedure for registration in Ohio registry of orders by law enforcement agencies</p> <p>(D) An officer of a law enforcement agency shall enforce a protection order issued by a court of another state in accordance with the provisions of the order, including removing the person allegedly violating the order from the premises, regardless of whether the order is registered as authorized by division (B) of this section in the county in which the officer's agency has jurisdiction.</p>
OKLAHOMA	<p style="text-align: center;">22 Okl. St. § 60.6 (2015)</p> <p>Violation of ex parte or final protective order or foreign protective order--Penalties</p> <p>A. Except as otherwise provided by this section, any person who:</p> <p>1. Has been served with an ex parte or final protective order or foreign protective order and is in violation of such protective order, upon conviction, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">22 Okl. St. § 60.9 (2015)</p> <p>Warrantless arrest</p> <p>A. Pursuant to paragraph 7 of Section 196 of this title, a peace officer, without a warrant, shall arrest and take into custody a person if the peace officer has reasonable cause to believe that:</p> <p>1. An emergency ex parte or final protective order has been issued and served upon the person, pursuant to the Protection from Domestic Abuse Act;</p>

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	<p>fine of not more than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) or by a term of imprisonment in the county jail of not more than one (1) year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and</p> <p>2. After a previous conviction of a violation of a protective order, is convicted of a second or subsequent offense pursuant to the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a felony and shall be punished by a term of imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for not less than one (1) year nor more than three (3) years, or by a fine of not less than Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000.00) nor more than Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00), or by both such fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>B. 1. Any person who has been served with an ex parte or final protective order or foreign protective order who violates the protective order and causes physical injury or physical impairment to the plaintiff or to any other person named in said protective order shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a term of imprisonment in the county jail for not less than twenty (20) days nor more than one (1) year. In addition to the term of imprisonment, the person may be punished by a fine not to exceed Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00).</p> <p>2. Any person who is convicted of a second or subsequent violation of a protective order which causes physical injury or physical impairment to a plaintiff or to any other person named in the protective order shall be guilty of a felony and shall be punished by a term of imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections of not less than one (1) year nor more than five (5) years, or by a fine of not less than Three Thousand Dollars (\$3,000.00) nor more than Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00), or by both such fine and imprisonment.</p> <p>3. In determining the term of imprisonment required by this section, the jury or sentencing judge shall consider the degree of physical injury or physical impairment to the victim.</p> <p>4. The provisions of this subsection shall not affect the applicability of Sections 644, 645, 647 and 652 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes.</p> <p>C. The minimum sentence of imprisonment issued pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 2 of subsection A and paragraph 1 of subsection B of this section shall not be subject to statutory provisions for suspended sentences, deferred sentences or probation, provided the court may subject any remaining penalty under the jurisdiction of the court to the statutory provisions for suspended sentences, deferred sentences or probation.</p> <p>D. In addition to any other penalty specified by this section, the court shall require a defendant to undergo the treatment or participate in the</p>	<p>2. A true copy and proof of service of the order has been filed with the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction of the area in which the plaintiff or any family or household member named in the order resides or a certified copy of the order and proof of service is presented to the peace officer as provided in subsection D of this section;</p> <p>3. The person named in the order has received notice of the order and has had a reasonable time to comply with such order; and</p> <p>4. The person named in the order has violated the order or is then acting in violation of the order.</p> <p>B. A peace officer, without a warrant, shall arrest and take into custody a person if the following conditions have been met:</p> <p>1. The peace officer has reasonable cause to believe that a foreign protective order has been issued, pursuant to the law of the state or tribal court where the foreign protective order was issued;</p> <p>2. A certified copy of the foreign protective order has been presented to the peace officer that appears valid on its face; and</p> <p>3. The peace officer has reasonable cause to believe the person named in the order has violated the order or is then acting in violation of the order.</p> <p>D. A copy of a protective order shall be prima facie evidence that such order is valid in this state when such documentation is presented to a law enforcement officer by the plaintiff, defendant, or another person on behalf of a person named in the order. Any law enforcement officer may rely on such evidence to make an arrest for a violation of such order, if there is reason to believe the defendant has violated or is then acting in violation of the order without justifiable excuse. When a law enforcement officer relies upon the evidence specified in this subsection, such officer and the employing agency shall be immune from liability for the arrest of the defendant if it is later proved that the evidence was false.</p> <p>E. Any person who knowingly and willfully presents any false or materially altered protective order to any law enforcement officer to effect an arrest of any person shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for a period not to exceed two (2) years, or by a fine not exceeding Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) and shall, in addition, be liable for any civil damages to the defendant.</p>

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	<p>counseling services necessary to bring about the cessation of domestic abuse against the victim or to bring about the cessation of stalking or harassment of the victim. For every conviction of violation of a protective order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The court shall specifically order as a condition of a suspended sentence or probation that a defendant participate in counseling or undergo treatment to bring about the cessation of domestic abuse as specified in paragraph 2 of this subsection; 2. a. The court shall require the defendant to participate in counseling or undergo treatment for domestic abuse by an individual licensed practitioner or a domestic abuse treatment program certified by the Attorney General. If the defendant is ordered to participate in a domestic abuse counseling or treatment program, the order shall require the defendant to attend the program for a minimum of fifty-two (52) weeks, complete the program, and be evaluated before and after attendance of the program by a program counselor or a private counselor. b. A program for anger management, couples counseling, or family and marital counseling shall not solely qualify for the counseling or treatment requirement for domestic abuse pursuant to this subsection. The counseling may be ordered in addition to counseling specifically for the treatment of domestic abuse or per evaluation as set forth below. If, after sufficient evaluation and attendance at required counseling sessions, the domestic violence treatment program or licensed professional determines that the defendant does not evaluate as a perpetrator of domestic violence or does evaluate as a perpetrator of domestic violence and should complete other programs of treatment simultaneously or prior to domestic violence treatment, including but not limited to programs related to the mental health, apparent substance or alcohol abuse or inability or refusal to manage anger, the defendant shall be ordered to complete the counseling as per the recommendations of the domestic violence treatment program or licensed professional; 3. a. The court shall set a review hearing no more than one hundred twenty (120) days after the defendant is ordered to participate in a domestic abuse counseling program or undergo treatment for domestic abuse to assure the attendance and compliance of the defendant with the provisions of this subsection and the domestic abuse counseling or treatment requirements. b. The court shall set a second review hearing after the completion of the counseling or treatment to assure the attendance and compliance of the defendant with the provisions of this subsection and the domestic abuse counseling or treatment requirements. The court may suspend 	

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	<p>sentencing of the defendant until the defendant has presented proof to the court of enrollment in a program of treatment for domestic abuse by an individual licensed practitioner or a domestic abuse treatment program certified by the Attorney General and attendance at weekly sessions of such program. Such proof shall be presented to the court by the defendant no later than one hundred twenty (120) days after the defendant is ordered to such counseling or treatment. At such time, the court may complete sentencing, beginning the period of the sentence from the date that proof of enrollment is presented to the court, and schedule reviews as required by subparagraphs a and b of this paragraph and paragraphs 4 and 5 of this subsection. The court shall retain continuing jurisdiction over the defendant during the course of ordered counseling through the final review hearing;</p> <p>4. The court may set subsequent or other review hearings as the court determines necessary to assure the defendant attends and fully complies with the provisions of this subsection and the domestic abuse counseling or treatment requirements;</p> <p>5. At any review hearing, if the defendant is not satisfactorily attending individual counseling or a domestic abuse counseling or treatment program or is not in compliance with any domestic abuse counseling or treatment requirements, the court may order the defendant to further or continue counseling, treatment, or other necessary services. The court may revoke all or any part of a suspended sentence, deferred sentence, or probation pursuant to Section 991b of this title and subject the defendant to any or all remaining portions of the original sentence;</p> <p>6. At the first review hearing, the court shall require the defendant to appear in court. Thereafter, for any subsequent review hearings, the court may accept a report on the progress of the defendant from individual counseling, domestic abuse counseling, or the treatment program. There shall be no requirement for the victim to attend review hearings; and</p> <p>7. If funding is available, a referee may be appointed and assigned by the presiding judge of the district court to hear designated cases set for review under this subsection. Reasonable compensation for the referees shall be fixed by the presiding judge. The referee shall meet the requirements and perform all duties in the same manner and procedure as set forth in Sections 1-8-103 and 2-2-702 of Title 10A of the Oklahoma Statutes pertaining to referees appointed in juvenile proceedings.</p> <p>E. Ex parte and final protective orders shall include notice of these penalties.</p>	

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	<p>F. When a minor child violates the provisions of any protective order, the violation shall be heard in a juvenile proceeding and the court may order the child and the parent or parents of the child to participate in family counseling services necessary to bring about the cessation of domestic abuse against the victim and may order community service hours to be performed in lieu of any fine or imprisonment authorized by this section.</p> <p>G. Any district court of this state and any judge thereof shall be immune from any liability or prosecution for issuing an order that requires a defendant to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attend a treatment program for domestic abusers certified by the Attorney General; 2. Attend counseling or treatment services ordered as part of any final protective order or for any violation of a protective order; and 3. Attend, complete, and be evaluated before and after attendance by a treatment program for domestic abusers certified by the Attorney General. <p>H. At no time, under any proceeding, may a person protected by a protective order be held to be in violation of that protective order. Only a defendant against whom a protective order has been issued may be held to have violated the order.</p> <p>I. In addition to any other penalty specified by this section, the court may order a defendant to use an active, real-time, twenty-four-hour Global Positioning System (GPS) monitoring device as a condition of a sentence. The court may further order the defendant to pay costs and expenses related to the GPS device and monitoring.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">22 Okl. St. § 60.9 (2015)</p> <p>Warrantless arrest</p> <p>C. A person arrested pursuant to this section shall be brought before the court within twenty-four (24) hours after arrest to answer to a charge for violation of the order pursuant to Section 60.8 of this title, at which time the court shall do each of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Set a time certain for a hearing on the alleged violation of the order within seventy-two (72) hours after arrest, unless extended by the court on the motion of the arrested person; 2. Set a reasonable bond pending a hearing of the alleged violation of the order; and 3. Notify the party who has procured the order and direct the party to appear at the hearing and give evidence on the charge. 	

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	<p>The court may also consider the safety of any and all alleged victims that are subject to the protection of the order prior to the court setting a reasonable bond pending a hearing of the alleged violation of the order.</p>	
<p>OREGON</p>	<p>Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. §107.720 (2016)</p> <p>§107.720 Restraining order; issuance; delivery to county sheriff; duties of sheriff; duration and termination of order; contempt proceedings; security (4) Pending a contempt hearing for alleged violation of a restraining order issued under ORS 107.095 (1)(c) or (d), 107.716 or 107.718, a person arrested and taken into custody pursuant to ORS 133.310 may be released as provided in ORS 135.230 to 135.290. Whenever a restraining order is issued under ORS 107.095 (1)(c) or (d), 107.716 or 107.718, the issuing court shall set a security amount for the violation of the order.</p> <p>Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 107.728 (2016)</p> <p>Venue A petition under ORS 107.710 may be filed only in a county in which the petitioner or respondent resides. Any contempt proceedings for violation of a restraining order issued under ORS 107.700 to 107.735 must be conducted by the court that issued the order, or by the circuit court for a county in which a violation of the restraining order occurs. If contempt proceedings are initiated in the circuit court for a county in which a violation of the restraining order occurs, the person initiating the contempt proceedings shall file with the court a copy of the restraining order, certified by the clerk of the court that issued the order. Upon filing of the certified copy of the restraining order, the court shall enforce the order as though that court had issued the order.</p>	<p>Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. §107.720 (2016)</p> <p>§107.720 Restraining order; issuance; delivery to county sheriff; duties of sheriff; duration and termination of order; contempt proceedings; security (1)(a) Whenever a restraining order, as authorized by ORS 107.095 (1)(c) or (d), 107.716 or 107.718, that includes a security amount and an expiration date pursuant to ORS 107.095, 107.716 or 107.718 and this section, is issued and the person to be restrained has actual notice of the order, the clerk of the court or any other person serving the petition and order shall immediately deliver to a county sheriff a true copy of proof of service, on which it is stated that personal service of the petition and order was served on the respondent, and copies of the petition and order. Proof of service may be made by affidavit or by declaration under penalty of perjury. If an order entered by the court recites that the respondent appeared in person before the court, the necessity for service of the order and proof of service is waived. Upon receipt of a copy of the order and notice of completion of any required service by a member of a law enforcement agency, the county sheriff shall immediately enter the order into the Law Enforcement Data System maintained by the Department of State Police and into the databases of the National Crime Information Center of the United States Department of Justice. If the petition and order were served on the respondent by a person other than a member of a law enforcement agency, the county sheriff shall enter the order into the Law Enforcement Data System and databases of the National Crime Information Center upon receipt of a true copy of proof of service. The sheriff shall provide the petitioner with a true copy of any required proof of service. Entry into the Law Enforcement Data System constitutes notice to all law enforcement agencies of the existence of the order. Law enforcement agencies shall establish procedures adequate to ensure that an officer at the scene of an alleged violation of the order may be informed of the existence and terms of the order. The order is fully enforceable in any county or tribal land in this state.</p> <p>Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 133.310 (2016)</p> <p>Authority of peace officer to arrest without warrant. (1) A peace officer may arrest a person without a warrant if the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has committed any of the following: (a) A felony. (b) A misdemeanor.</p>

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		<p>(c) An unclassified offense for which the maximum penalty allowed by law is equal to or greater than the maximum penalty allowed for a Class C misdemeanor.</p> <p>(d) Any other crime committed in the officer's presence.</p> <p>(2) A peace officer may arrest a person without a warrant when the peace officer is notified by telegraph, telephone, radio or other mode of communication by another peace officer of any state that there exists a duly issued warrant for the arrest of a person within the other peace officer's jurisdiction.</p> <p>(3) A peace officer shall arrest and take into custody a person without a warrant when the peace officer has probable cause to believe that:</p> <p>(a) There exists an order issued pursuant to ORS 30.866, 107.095 (1)(c) or (d), 107.716, 107.718, 124.015, 124.020, 133.035, 163.738, 163.765, 163.767 or 419B.845 restraining the person;</p> <p>(b) A true copy of the order and proof of service on the person has been filed as required in ORS 107.720, 124.030, 133.035, 163.741, 163.773 or 419B.845; and</p> <p>(c) The person to be arrested has violated the terms of that order.</p> <p>(4) A peace officer shall arrest and take into custody a person without a warrant if:</p> <p>(a) The person protected by a foreign restraining order as defined by ORS 24.190 presents a copy of the foreign restraining order to the officer and represents to the officer that the order supplied is the most recent order in effect between the parties and that the person restrained by the order has been personally served with a copy of the order or has actual notice of the order; and</p> <p>(b) The peace officer has probable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has violated the terms of the foreign restraining order.</p> <p>(5) A peace officer shall arrest and take into custody a person without a warrant if:</p> <p>(a) The person protected by a foreign restraining order as defined by ORS 24.190 has filed a copy of the foreign restraining order with a court or has been identified by the officer as a party protected by a foreign restraining order entered in the Law Enforcement Data System or in the databases of the National Crime Information Center of the United States Department of Justice; and</p> <p>(b) The peace officer has probable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has violated the terms of the foreign restraining order.</p> <p>(6) A peace officer shall arrest and take into custody a person without a warrant if the peace officer has probable cause to believe:</p> <p>(a) The person has been charged with an offense and is presently released as to that charge under ORS 135.230 to 135.290; and</p> <p>(b) The person has failed to comply with a no contact condition of the release agreement.</p>

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<p>PENNSYLVANIA</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">23 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 6108 (2015)</p> <p>Relief (e) Extension of protection orders.-- (1) An extension of a protection order may be granted: (i) Where the court finds, after a duly filed petition, notice to the defendant and a hearing, in accordance with the procedures set forth in sections 6106 and 6107, that the defendant committed one or more acts of abuse subsequent to the entry of the final order or that the defendant engaged in a pattern or practice that indicates continued risk of harm to the plaintiff or minor child. (ii) When a contempt petition or charge has been filed with the court or with a hearing officer in Philadelphia County, but the hearing has not occurred before the expiration of the protection order, the order shall be extended, at a minimum, until the disposition of the contempt petition and may be extended for another term beyond the disposition of the contempt petition.</p> <p>(g) Notice.--Notice shall be given to the defendant, in orders issued under this section, stating that violations of an order will subject the defendant to arrest under section 6113 (relating to arrest for violation of order) or contempt of court under section 6114 (relating to contempt for violation of order or agreement). Resumption of coresidency on the part of the plaintiff and defendant shall not nullify the provisions of the court order.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">23 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 6113.1 (2015)</p> <p>Private criminal complaints for violation of order or agreement (a) General rule.--A plaintiff may file a private criminal complaint against a defendant, alleging indirect criminal contempt for a noneconomic violation of any provision of an order or court-approved consent agreement issued under this chapter or a foreign protection order, with the court, the office of the district attorney or the magisterial district judge in the jurisdiction or county where the violation occurred, except that, in a city of the first class, a complaint may only be filed with the family division of the court of common pleas or the office of the district attorney.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">23 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 6113 (2015)</p> <p>Arrest for violation of order (a) General rule.--An arrest for violation of an order issued pursuant to this chapter or a foreign protection order may be without warrant upon probable cause whether or not the violation is committed in the presence of the police officer or sheriff in circumstances where the defendant has violated a provision of an order consistent with section 6108(a)(1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7) or (9) (relating to relief). The police officer or sheriff may verify the existence of a protection order by telephone, radio or other electronic communication with the appropriate police department, Pennsylvania State Police registry, protection order file or issuing authority. A police officer or sheriff shall arrest a defendant for violating an order issued under this chapter by a court within the judicial district, issued by a court in another judicial district within this Commonwealth or a foreign protection order issued by a comparable court. (b) Seizure of firearms, other weapons and ammunition.--Subsequent to an arrest, the police officer or sheriff shall seize all firearms, other weapons and ammunition used or threatened to be used during the violation of the protection order or during prior incidents of abuse and any other firearms in the defendant's possession. As soon as it is reasonably possible, the arresting officer shall deliver the confiscated firearms, other weapons and ammunition to the office of the sheriff. The sheriff shall maintain possession of the firearms, other weapons and ammunition until the court issues an order specifying the firearms, other weapons and ammunition to be relinquished and the persons to whom the firearms, other weapons and ammunition shall be relinquished. (c) Procedure following arrest.--Subsequent to an arrest, the defendant shall be taken by the police officer or sheriff without unnecessary delay before the court in the judicial district where the contempt is alleged to have occurred. When that court is unavailable, the police officer or sheriff shall convey the defendant to a magisterial district judge designated as appropriate by local rules of court or, in the city of Pittsburgh, to a magistrate of the Pittsburgh Magistrates Court or, in counties of the first class, to the appropriate hearing officer. For purposes of procedure relating to arraignments for arrest for violation of an order issued under this chapter, the judges of Pittsburgh Magistrates Court shall be deemed to be magisterial district judges. (d) Preliminary arraignment.--The defendant shall be afforded a preliminary arraignment without unnecessary delay. (e) Other emergency powers unaffected.--This section shall not be construed to in any way limit any of the other powers for emergency relief provided in this chapter.</p>

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	<p>(b) Procedure service.--Procedure for filing and service of a private criminal complaint shall be provided as set forth by local rule. No fees or costs associated with the prosecution of the private criminal complaint shall be assigned to the plaintiff at any stage of the proceeding, including, but not limited to, filing, service, failure to prosecute, withdrawal or dismissal. Nothing in this subsection is intended to expand or diminish the court's authority to enter an order pursuant to Pa.R.C.P. No. 1023.1 (relating to Scope. Signing of Documents. Representations to the Court. Violation).</p> <p>(c) Fees and costs.--After a finding of indirect criminal contempt, fees and costs may be assessed against the defendant. The court shall waive fees and costs imposed pursuant to this chapter upon a showing of good cause or when the court makes a finding that the defendant is not able to pay the costs associated with the indirect criminal contempt action. Nothing in this subsection is intended to expand or diminish the court's authority to enter an order pursuant to Pa.R.C.P. No. 1023.1.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">23 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 6114.1 (2015)</p> <p>Civil contempt or modification for violation of an order or agreement</p> <p>(a) General rule.--A plaintiff may file a petition for civil contempt with the issuing court alleging that the defendant has violated any provision of an order or court-approved agreement issued under this chapter or a foreign protection order.</p> <p>(b) Civil contempt order.--Upon finding of a violation of a protection order or court-approved consent agreement issued under this chapter or a foreign protection order, the court, either pursuant to petition for civil contempt or on its own accord, may hold the defendant in civil contempt and constrain him in accordance with law.</p> <p>(c) Sentencing.--A sentence for civil contempt under this chapter may include imprisonment until the defendant complies with provisions in the order or consent agreement or demonstrates the intent to do so, but in no case shall a term of imprisonment under this section exceed a period of six months.</p> <p>(d) Jury trial and counsel.--The defendant shall not have a right to a jury trial; however, the defendant shall be entitled to counsel.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">23 Pa.Cons.Stat. § 6114 (2015)</p> <p>Contempt for violation of order or agreement</p> <p>(a) General rule.--Where the police, sheriff or the plaintiff have filed</p>	<p>(f) Hearing.--A hearing shall be scheduled within ten days of the filing of the charge or complaint of indirect criminal contempt. The hearing and any adjudication shall not preclude a hearing on other criminal charges underlying the contempt, nor shall a hearing or adjudication on other criminal charges preclude a hearing on a charge of indirect criminal contempt.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">23 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 6105 (2015)</p> <p>Responsibilities of law enforcement agencies</p> <p>(a) General rule.--The police department of each municipal corporation, the Pennsylvania State Police and the sheriff of each county shall insure that all their officers, deputies and employees are familiar with the provisions of this chapter. Instruction concerning protection from abuse shall be made a part of the training curriculum for all trainee officers and deputies. All law enforcement agencies within this Commonwealth shall adopt a written domestic violence policy.</p> <p>(d) Notice of arrest.--All law enforcement agencies shall make reasonable efforts to notify any adult or emancipated minor protected by an order issued under this chapter of the arrest of the defendant for violation of an order as soon as possible. Unless the person cannot be located, notice of the arrest shall be provided not more than 24 hours after preliminary arraignment.</p> <p>(e) Statewide registry.--</p> <p>(1) The Pennsylvania State Police shall establish a Statewide registry of protection orders and shall maintain a complete and systematic record and index of all valid temporary and final court orders of protection, court-approved consent agreements and a foreign protection order filed pursuant to section 6104(d) (relating to full faith and credit and foreign protection orders). The Statewide registry shall include, but need not be limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The names of the plaintiff and any protected parties. (ii) The name and address of the defendant. (iii) The relationship between the plaintiff and defendant. (iv) The date the order was entered. (v) The date the order expires. (vi) The relief granted under sections 6108(a)(1), (2), (4), (6) and (7) (relating to relief) and 6110(a) (relating to emergency relief by minor judiciary). (vii) The judicial district in which the order was entered. (viii) Where furnished, the Social Security number and date of birth of the defendant. (ix) Whether or not any or all firearms, other weapons or ammunition were ordered relinquished. <p>(2) The prothonotary shall send, on a form prescribed by the Pennsylvania State Police, a copy of the protection order or approved consent agreement to the</p>

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	<p>charges of indirect criminal contempt against a defendant for violation of a protection order issued under this chapter, a foreign protection order or a court-approved consent agreement, the court may hold the defendant in indirect criminal contempt and punish the defendant in accordance with law.</p> <p>(a.1) Jurisdiction.--A court shall have jurisdiction over indirect criminal contempt charges for violation of a protection order issued pursuant to this chapter in the county where the violation occurred and in the county where the protection order was granted. A court shall have jurisdiction over indirect criminal contempt charges for violation of a foreign protection order in the county where the violation occurred.</p> <p>(a.2) Minor defendant.--Any defendant who is a minor and who is charged with indirect criminal contempt for allegedly violating a protection from abuse order shall be considered to have committed an alleged delinquent act as that term is defined in 42 Pa.C.S. § 6302 (relating to definitions) and shall be treated as provided in 42 Pa.C.S. Ch. 63 (relating to juvenile matters).</p> <p>(b) Trial and punishment.--</p> <p>(1) A sentence for contempt under this chapter may include:</p> <p>(i)(A) a fine of not less than \$300 nor more than \$1,000 and imprisonment up to six months; or</p> <p>(B) a fine of not less than \$300 nor more than \$1,000 and supervised probation not to exceed six months; and</p> <p>(ii) an order for other relief set forth in this chapter.</p> <p>(2) All money received under this section shall be distributed in the following order of priority:</p> <p>(i) \$ 100 shall be forwarded to the Commonwealth and shall be</p> <p>(i) \$100 shall be forwarded to the Commonwealth and shall be appropriated to the Pennsylvania State Police to establish and maintain the Statewide registry of protection orders provided for in section 6105 (relating to responsibilities of law enforcement agencies).</p> <p>(ii) \$100 shall be retained by the county and shall be used to carry out the provisions of this chapter as follows:</p> <p>(A) \$50 shall be used by the sheriff.</p> <p>(B) \$50 shall be used by the court.</p> <p>(iii) \$100 shall be forwarded to the Department of Public Welfare for use for victims of domestic violence in accordance with the provisions of section 2333 of the act of April 9, 1929 (P.L. 177, No. 175), known as The Administrative Code of 1929.</p> <p>(iv) Any additional money shall be forwarded to the Commonwealth and shall be used by the Pennsylvania State Police to establish and maintain the Statewide registry of protection orders provided for in</p>	<p>Statewide registry of protection orders so that it is received within 24 hours of the entry of the order. Likewise, amendments to or revocation of an order shall be transmitted by the prothonotary within 24 hours of the entry of the order for modification or revocation. The Pennsylvania State Police shall enter orders, amendments and revocations in the Statewide registry of protection orders within eight hours of receipt. Vacated or expired orders shall be purged from the registry.</p> <p>(3) The registry of the Pennsylvania State Police shall be available at all times to inform courts, dispatchers and law enforcement officers of any valid protection order involving any defendant.</p> <p>(4) When an order granting relief under section 6108(a)(7) has been entered by a court, such information shall be available to the Pennsylvania State Police for the purpose of conducting a criminal history records check in compliance with the applicable provisions of 18 Pa.C.S. Ch. 61 Subch. A (relating to Uniform Firearms Act).</p> <p>(5) Information contained in the Statewide registry shall not be subject to access under the act of June 21, 1957 (P.L. 390, No. 212), referred to as the Right-to-Know Law.</p> <p>(h) Enforcement of foreign protection orders.--</p> <p>(1) All foreign protection orders shall have the presumption of validity in this Commonwealth, and police officers shall make arrests for violations thereof in the same manner as set for violations of protection orders issued within this Commonwealth. Until a foreign order is declared to be invalid by a court, it shall be enforced by all law enforcement personnel in this Commonwealth.</p> <p>(2) A police officer shall rely upon any copy of a foreign protection order which has been presented to the officer by any source and may verify the existence of a protection order consistent with the provisions of section 6113(a) (relating to arrest for violation of order). The fact that a foreign protection order has not been filed with a prothonotary or entered into the Pennsylvania State Police registry shall not be grounds for law enforcement to refuse to enforce the order.</p> <p>(i) Immunity.--The following entities shall be immune from civil liability for good faith conduct in any action arising in connection with a court's finding that the foreign order is invalid or unenforceable:</p> <p>(1) Law enforcement agencies and their agents and employees.</p> <p>(2) County correctional and detention facilities and their agents and employees.</p> <p>(3) Prothonotaries and their agents and employees.</p>

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	<p>section 6105.</p> <p>(3) The defendant shall not have a right to a jury trial on a charge of indirect criminal contempt. However, the defendant shall be entitled to counsel.</p> <p>(4) Upon conviction for indirect criminal contempt and at the request of the plaintiff, the court shall also grant an extension of the protection order for an additional term.</p> <p>(5) Upon conviction for indirect criminal contempt, the court shall notify the sheriff of the jurisdiction which issued the protection order of the conviction.</p> <p>(6) The minimum fine required by subsection (b)(1) allocated pursuant to subsection (b)(2)(i) and (iii) shall be used to supplement and not to supplant any other source of funds received for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter.</p> <p>(c) Notification upon release.--The appropriate releasing authority or other official as designated by local rule shall use all reasonable means to notify the victim sufficiently in advance of the release of the offender from any incarceration imposed under subsection (b). Notification shall be required for work release, furlough, medical leave, community service, discharge, escape and recapture. Notification shall include the terms and conditions imposed on any temporary release from custody. The plaintiff must keep the appropriate releasing authority or other official as designated by local rule advised of contact information; failure to do so will constitute waiver of any right to notification under this section.</p> <p>(d) Multiple remedies.--Disposition of a charge of indirect criminal contempt shall not preclude the prosecution of other criminal charges associated with the incident giving rise to the contempt, nor shall disposition of other criminal charges preclude prosecution of indirect criminal contempt associated with the criminal conduct giving rise to the charges.</p>	
PUERTO RICO	<p>8 L.P.R.A. § 448d (2011)</p> <p>§ 448d. Content</p> <p>(a) All protection orders must specifically indicate the orders issued by the court, the remedies ordered, and the period the order is to be in effect.</p> <p>(b) All protection orders must state the date and time they were issued, and specifically notify the respondent that any violation thereof shall constitute contempt of court, which could result in imprisonment, a fine, or both penalties.</p>	<p>8 L.P.R.A. § 628 (2011)</p> <p>§ 628. Noncompliance of orders for protection</p> <p>Notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 11 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure, App. II of Title 34, even though an order to those effects has not been issued, every law enforcement officer must make an arrest if presented with an order for protection issued pursuant to this chapter or a similar act against the person to be arrested, or if the officer determines that such an order exists after having communicated with the pertinent authorities and has reasonable grounds for believing that the provisions thereof have been violated.</p>

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	<p>(c) Any ex parte protection order must include the date and time it was issued, and must state the date, time, and place where the hearing shall be held for the purpose of extension or annulment thereof, and the reasons that made it necessary to issue the ex parte order.</p> <p>(d) All protection orders issued by a court shall be listed in a form substantially similar in content to the one included in this chapter as a guideline.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">8 L.P.R.A. § 628 (2011)</p> <p>§ 628. Noncompliance of orders for protection Any knowingly committed violation of an order for protection issued pursuant to this chapter shall be punished as a felony in the third degree in its lesser half.</p>	
RHODE ISLAND	<p style="text-align: center;">R.I. Gen. Laws § 15-5-19 (2016)</p> <p>Restraining orders -- Treatment for harmed or menaced spouse -- Custody of children -- Allowances -- Alimony and counsel fees (b)(1) Any violation of the protective orders mentioned in subsection (a) of this section shall subject the defendant to being found in contempt of court. (2) The contempt order shall not be exclusive and shall not preclude any other available civil or criminal remedies. (c) Any violation of a restraining order under this chapter protecting a person against bodily harm and/or against threat of imminent bodily injury shall be a misdemeanor which shall be punished by a fine of no more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. The penalties for violation of this section shall also include the penalties provided in § 12-29-5. The district court has criminal jurisdiction over violations of restraining orders protecting the person of the complainant against bodily harm and/or against the threat of imminent bodily injury.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R.I. Gen. Laws § 12-29-4 (2016)</p> <p>Restrictions upon and duties of court</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">R.I. Gen. Laws § 12-29-3 (2016)</p> <p>Law enforcement officers -- Duties and immunity (a) The primary duty of law enforcement officers when responding to a domestic violence situation is to enforce the laws allegedly violated and to protect the victim. (b)(1) When a law enforcement officer responds to a domestic violence situation and has probable cause to believe that a crime has been committed, the officer shall exercise arrest powers pursuant to §§ 12-7-3 and 12-7-4; provided, that the officer shall arrest and take into custody the alleged perpetrator of the crime when the officer has probable cause to believe that any of the following acts has occurred: (i) A felonious assault; (ii) An assault that has resulted in bodily injury to the victim, whether or not the injury is observable by the responding officer; (iii) Physical action that was intended to cause another person reasonably to fear imminent serious bodily injury or death. “Bodily injury” means physical pain, illness, or an impairment of physical condition; or (iv) Violation of a protective order and the violator has previous knowledge of the order and the terms of it; (v) Violation of a no-contact order issued pursuant to § 12-29-4. (2) The decision to arrest and charge shall not:</p>

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	<p>(a)(1) Because of the likelihood of repeated violence directed at those who have been victims of domestic violence in the past, when a person is charged with or arrested for a crime involving domestic violence, that person may not be released from custody on bail or personal recognizance before arraignment without first appearing before the court or bail commissioner. The court or bail commissioner authorizing release shall issue a no-contact order prohibiting the person charged or arrested from having contact with the victim.</p> <p>(2) At the time of arraignment or bail hearing the court or bail commissioner shall determine whether a no-contact order shall be issued or extended.</p> <p>(3) Willful violation of a court order issued under subdivision (1), (2), or as part of disposition of this subdivision of this subsection is a misdemeanor. The written order releasing the person charged or the written order issued at the time of disposition shall contain the court's directive and shall bear the legend: "Violation of this order is a criminal offense under this section and will subject a violator to arrest". A copy of the order shall be provided to the victim.</p> <p>(4) Whenever an order prohibiting contact is issued, modified, or terminated under subdivision (1), (2), or (3) of this subsection, the clerk of the court shall forward a copy of the order on or before the next judicial day to the appropriate law enforcement agency specified in the order.</p> <p>(b) Because of the serious nature of domestic violence, the court in domestic violence actions:</p> <p>(1) Shall not dismiss any charge or delay disposition because of concurrent dissolution of marriage or other civil proceedings;</p> <p>(2) Shall not require proof that either party is seeking a dissolution of marriage prior to instigation of criminal proceedings;</p> <p>(3) Shall identify by reasonable means on docket sheets those criminal actions arising from acts of domestic violence; and</p> <p>(4) Shall make clear to the defendant and victim that the prosecution of the domestic violence action is determined by the prosecutor and not the victim.</p> <p>(c) To facilitate compliance with the provisions of this section, the district court shall assure that the misdemeanor and felony complaint forms indicate whether the crime charged involves domestic violence and, if so, the relationship of the victim and defendant.</p> <p>(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 12-10-12, the filing of any complaint for a crime involving domestic violence shall be conditioned upon the defendant keeping the peace and being of good behavior for a period of three (3) years. In the event a particular case</p>	<p>(i) Be dependent on the specific consent of the victim;</p> <p>(ii) Consider the relationship of the parties; or</p> <p>(iii) Be based solely on a request by the victim.</p> <p>(3) An arrest without warrant made under this section shall be made within twenty-four (24) hours of the alleged crime.</p> <p>(4) If an arrest without warrant cannot be made pursuant to this section, the officer shall advise the victim of the right to file a criminal complaint and shall seek a warrant for arrest if there is probable cause to do so.</p> <p>(c)(1) When more than one family or household member involved in a domestic violence incident states a complaint, the officer shall investigate each complaint to determine whether there is probable cause to believe a crime has been committed. The officer shall not dismiss the incident by presuming two-party (2) guilt.</p> <p>(2) When the officer has probable cause to believe that family or household members have assaulted each other, the officer is not required to arrest both persons. The officer shall arrest the person whom the officer believes to be the primary physical aggressor.</p> <p>(d) A law enforcement officer shall not be held liable for false arrest in any civil action for an arrest based on probable cause or for enforcement in good faith of a court order issued pursuant to this chapter or pursuant to § 15-5-19, chapter 15 of title 15, or chapter 8.1 of title 8.</p> <p>(e) It shall be the responsibility of the law enforcement officer at the scene of a domestic violence incident to provide immediate assistance to the victim. This assistance shall include, but not be limited to:</p> <p>(1) Assisting the victim to obtain medical treatment if treatment is required, including transportation to an emergency medical treatment facility;</p> <p>(2) Giving the victim notice of her or his right to obtain a protective order in family court pursuant to chapter 15 of title 15 or district court pursuant to chapter 8.1 of title 8 as appropriate according to the relationship of the parties. This notice shall be provided by handing the victim a copy of the following statement written in English, Portuguese, Spanish, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Vietnamese, and French and by reading the notice to that person when possible:</p> <p>"If you are in need of medical treatment, you have the right to have the officer present drive you to the nearest hospital or otherwise assist you.</p> <p>"If you believe that police protection is needed for your physical safety, you have the right to have the officer present remain at the scene until you and your children can leave or until your safety is otherwise obtained.</p> <p>"You have the right to file a criminal complaint with the responding officer or your local police department if the officer has not arrested the perpetrator.</p> <p>"Married/blood relatives/children in common. If your attacker is your spouse, former spouse, person to whom you are related by blood or marriage, or if you</p>

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	<p>involving domestic violence is filed on a plea of not guilty, guilty or nolo contendere pursuant to section 12-10-12, the court having jurisdiction shall retain the records of the case for a period of three (3) years from the date of the filing. These records shall not be expunged, sealed, or otherwise destroyed for a period of three (3) years from the date of filing. Furthermore, the destruction or sealing of records in the possession of the department of attorney general bureau of criminal identification, the superintendent of the state police, or the police departments of any city or town after a filing related to a crime involving domestic violence shall be governed by section 12-1-12.</p>	<p>are not married to your attacker, but have a child in common, you have the right to go to family court and ask the court to issue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) An order restraining your attacker from abusing you or your minor child; (ii) An order awarding you exclusive use of your domicile; and (iii) An order awarding you custody of your minor child(ren). <p>“Unmarried. If you are not married or related to your attacker, but have resided with him or her within the past three (3) years, or you or your attacker are in, or have been in, a substantive dating or engagement relationship within the past one year, you have the right to go to district court and request:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) An order restraining your attacker from abusing you; and (ii) An order directing your attacker to leave your household, unless he or she has the sole legal interest in the household”; <p>(3) Informing the victim of available services; and</p> <p>(4) In cases where the officer has determined that no cause exists for an arrest, assistance shall also include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Remaining at the scene as long as there is danger to the safety of the person or until the person is able to leave the dwelling. The officer shall transport the person if no reasonable transportation is available; and (ii) Informing the person that she or he has the right to file a criminal complaint with the responding officer or the local police department. <p>(f) An officer responding to a domestic violence call shall complete a domestic violence report pursuant to § 12-29-8.</p> <p>(g)(1) It shall be the responsibility of the attorney general to develop a model Uniform Policy for Police Response to Domestic Violence which is consistent with the provisions of this section. This written policy shall be developed after conferring with the staff of the department of human services' domestic violence unit and with the council on domestic violence and shall be made available to any law enforcement agency.</p> <p>(2) Each law enforcement agency shall develop a Policy for Police Response to Domestic Violence which is consistent with the Uniform Policy for Police Response to Domestic Violence developed by the attorney general and shall file a copy of the policy with the attorney general within sixty (60) days of receiving the model policy.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R.I. Gen. Laws § 15-15.1-4 (2016)</p> <p>Nonjudicial enforcement of order</p> <p>(a) A law enforcement officer of this state, upon determining that there is probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists and that the order has been violated, shall enforce the order as if it were the order of a tribunal of this state. Presentation of a protection order that identifies both the</p>

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		<p>protected individual and the respondent and on its face, is currently in effect constitutes probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists. For the purposes of this section, the protection order may be inscribed on a tangible medium or may have been stored in an electronic or other medium if it is retrievable in perceivable form. Presentation of a certified copy of a protection order is not required for enforcement.</p> <p>(b) If a foreign protection order is not presented, a law enforcement officer of this state may consider other information in determining whether there is probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists.</p> <p>(c) If a law enforcement officer of the state determines that an otherwise valid foreign protection order cannot be enforced because the respondent has not been notified or served with the order, the officer shall inform the respondent of the order, make a reasonable effort to serve the order upon the respondent, and allow the respondent a reasonable opportunity to comply with the order before enforcing the order.</p> <p>(d) Registration or filing of an order in this state is not required for the enforcement of a valid foreign protection order pursuant to this chapter.</p>
<p>SOUTH CAROLINA</p>	<p>S.C. Code Ann. § 16-25-20 (2016)</p> <p>Acts prohibited; penalties; criminal domestic violence conviction in another state as prior offense</p> <p>A) It is unlawful to:</p> <p>(1) cause physical harm or injury to a person's own household member; or</p> <p>(2) offer or attempt to cause physical harm or injury to a person's own household member with apparent present ability under circumstances reasonably creating fear of imminent peril.</p> <p>(B) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person commits the offense of domestic violence in the first degree if the person violates the provisions of subsection (A) and:</p> <p>(1) great bodily injury to the person's own household member results or the act is accomplished by means likely to result in great bodily injury to the person's own household member;</p> <p>(2) the person violates a protection order and in the process of violating the order commits domestic violence in the second degree;</p> <p>(3) has two or more prior convictions of domestic violence within ten years of the current offense;</p> <p>(4) the person uses a firearm in any manner while violating the provisions of subsection (A); or</p> <p>(5) in the process of committing domestic violence in the second degree one of the following also results:</p>	<p>S.C. Code Ann. § 20-4-340 (2015)</p> <p>Enforcement by law enforcement officer; service of order on respondent</p> <p>(A) A law enforcement officer of this State, upon determining that there is probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists and that the order has been violated, shall enforce the order as if it were the order of a tribunal of this State. Presentation of a protection order that identifies both the protected individual and the respondent and, on its face, is currently in effect constitutes probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists. For the purposes of this section, the protection order may be inscribed on a tangible medium or may have been stored in an electronic or other medium if it is retrievable in perceivable form. Presentation of a certified copy of a protection order is not required for enforcement.</p> <p>(B) If a foreign protection order is not presented, a law enforcement officer of this State may consider other information in determining whether there is probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists.</p> <p>(C) If a law enforcement officer of this State determines that an otherwise valid foreign protection order cannot be enforced because the respondent has not been notified or served with the order, the officer shall inform the respondent of the order, make a reasonable effort to serve the order upon the respondent, and allow the respondent a reasonable opportunity to comply with the order before enforcing the order.</p> <p>(D) Registration or filing of an order in this State is not required for the</p>

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	<p>(a) the offense is committed in the presence of, or while being perceived by a minor;</p> <p>(b) the offense is committed against a person known, or who reasonably should have been known, by the offender to be pregnant;</p> <p>(c) the offense is committed during the commission of a robbery, burglary, kidnapping, or theft;</p> <p>(d) the offense is committed by impeding the victim's breathing or air flow; or</p> <p>(e) the offense is committed using physical force or the threatened use of force against another to block that person's access to any cell phone, telephone, or electronic communication device with the purpose of preventing, obstructing, or interfering with:</p> <p>(i) the report of any criminal offense, bodily injury, or property damage to a law enforcement agency; or</p> <p>(ii) a request for an ambulance or emergency medical assistance to any law enforcement agency or emergency medical provider.</p> <p>A person who violates this subsection is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be imprisoned for not more than ten years.</p> <p>Domestic violence in the first degree is a lesser included offense of domestic violence of a high and aggravated nature, as defined in Section 16-25-65.</p> <p>(C) A person commits the offense of domestic violence in the second degree if the person violates subsection (A) and:</p> <p>(1) moderate bodily injury to the person's own household member results or the act is accomplished by means likely to result in moderate bodily injury to the person's own household member;</p> <p>(2) the person violates a protection order and in the process of violating the order commits domestic violence in the third degree;</p> <p>(3) the person has one prior conviction for domestic violence in the past ten years from the current offense; or</p> <p>(4) in the process of committing domestic violence in the third degree one of the following also results:</p> <p>(a) the offense is committed in the presence of, or while being perceived by, a minor;</p> <p>(b) the offense is committed against a person known, or who reasonably should have been known, by the offender to be pregnant;</p> <p>(c) the offense is committed during the commission of a robbery, burglary, kidnapping, or theft;</p> <p>(d) the offense is committed by impeding the victim's breathing or air flow; or</p> <p>(e) the offense is committed using physical force or the threatened use of force against another to block that person's access to any cell phone,</p>	<p>enforcement of a valid foreign protection order pursuant to this article.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">S.C. Code Ann. § 20-4-100 (2015)</p> <p>Responsibilities of law enforcement officer</p> <p>The primary duty of a law enforcement officer when responding to a domestic abuse incident is to enforce the laws allegedly violated and to protect the abused person if facts are found which substantiate the complaint. In such incidents, the law enforcement officer must take the following protective measures:</p> <p>(a) Notify the abused person of the right to initiate criminal proceedings and to seek an order of protection under this chapter.</p> <p>(b) Advise the parties of the importance of preserving evidence. To provide protection to the petitioner and any minor children, the officer may offer or arrange to provide transportation of the abused person to a hospital for treatment of injuries or to a place of shelter or safety and to accompany the abused person to his or her residence to allow for the removal of clothing, medication, and such personal property as is reasonably necessary.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">S.C. Code Ann. § 16-25-70 (2015)</p> <p>Warrantless arrest or search; admissibility of evidence</p> <p>(A) A law enforcement officer may arrest, with or without a warrant, a person at the person's place of residence or elsewhere if the officer has probable cause to believe that the person is committing or has freshly committed a misdemeanor or felony pursuant to the provisions of Section 16-25-20, 16-25-65, or 16-25-125, even if the act did not take place in the presence of the officer. The officer may, if necessary, verify the existence of probable cause related to a violation pursuant to the provisions of this chapter by telephone or radio communication with the appropriate law enforcement agency. A law enforcement agency must complete an investigation of an alleged violation of this chapter even if the law enforcement agency was not notified at the time the alleged violation occurred. The investigation must be documented on an incident report form which must be maintained by the investigating agency. If an arrest warrant is sought, the law enforcement agency must present the results of the investigation and any other relevant evidence to a magistrate who may issue an arrest warrant if probable cause is established.</p> <p>(B) A law enforcement officer may arrest, with or without a warrant, a person at the person's place of residence or elsewhere if physical manifestations of injury to the alleged victim are present and the officer has probable cause to believe that the person is committing or has freshly committed a misdemeanor or felony</p>

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	<p>telephone, or electronic communication device with the purpose of preventing, obstructing, or interfering with:</p> <p>(i) the report of any criminal offense, bodily injury, or property damage to a law enforcement agency; or</p> <p>(ii) a request for an ambulance or emergency medical assistance to any law enforcement agency or emergency medical provider.</p> <p>A person who violates this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined not less than two thousand five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars or imprisoned for not more than three years, or both.</p> <p>Domestic violence in the second degree is a lesser-included offense of domestic violence in the first degree, as defined in subsection (B), and domestic violence of a high and aggravated nature, as defined in Section 16-25-65.</p> <p>Assault and battery in the second degree pursuant to Section 16-3-600(D) is a lesser-included offense of domestic violence in the second degree as defined in this subsection.</p> <p>(D) A person commits the offense of domestic violence in the third degree if the person violates subsection (A).</p> <p>(1) A person who violates this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined not less than one thousand dollars nor more than two thousand five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than ninety days, or both. Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 22-3-540, 22-3-545, and 22-3-550, an offense pursuant to the provisions of this subsection may be tried in summary court.</p> <p>(2) Domestic violence in the third degree is a lesser-included offense of domestic violence in the second degree, as defined in subsection (C), domestic violence in the first degree, as defined in subsection (B), and domestic violence of a high and aggravated nature, as defined in Section 16-25-65.</p> <p>(3) Assault and battery in the third degree pursuant to Section 16-3-600(E) is a lesser-included offense of domestic violence in the third degree as defined in this subsection.</p> <p>(4) A person who violates this subsection is eligible for pretrial intervention pursuant to Chapter 22, Title 17.</p> <p>(E) When a person is convicted of a violation of Section 16-25-20(B) or (C) or Section 16-25-65, the circuit court may suspend execution of all or part of the sentence and place the offender on probation, or if a person is convicted of a violation of Section 16-25-20(D), the court may suspend execution of all or part of the sentence, conditioned upon:</p> <p>(1) the offender's mandatory completion, to the satisfaction of the court, of a domestic violence intervention program designed to treat batterers</p>	<p>under the provisions of Section 16–25–20 or 16–25–65 even if the act did not take place in the presence of the officer. A law enforcement officer may not make an arrest if he determines probable cause does not exist after consideration of the factors set forth in subsection (D) and observance that no physical manifestation of injury is present. The officer may, if necessary, verify the existence of an order of protection by telephone or radio communication with the appropriate law enforcement agency.</p> <p>(C) In effecting a warrantless arrest under this section, a law enforcement officer may enter the residence of the person to be arrested in order to effect the arrest where the officer has probable cause to believe that the action is reasonably necessary to prevent physical harm or danger to a family or household member.</p> <p>(D) If a law enforcement officer receives conflicting complaints of domestic or family violence from two or more household members involving an incident of domestic or family violence, the officer must evaluate each complaint separately to determine who was the primary aggressor. If the officer determines that one person was the primary physical aggressor, the officer must not arrest the other person accused of having committed domestic or family violence. In determining whether a person is the primary aggressor, the officer must consider the following factors and any other factors he considers relevant:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) prior complaints of domestic or family violence; (2) the relative severity of the injuries inflicted on each person taking into account injuries alleged which may not be easily visible at the time of the investigation; (3) the likelihood of future injury to each person; (4) whether one of the persons acted in self-defense; and (5) household member accounts regarding the history of domestic violence. <p>(E) A law enforcement officer must not threaten, suggest, or otherwise indicate the possible arrest of all parties to discourage a party's requests for intervention by law enforcement.</p> <p>(F) A law enforcement officer who arrests two or more persons for a crime involving domestic or family violence must include the grounds for arresting both parties in the written incident report, and must include a statement in the report that the officer attempted to determine which party was the primary aggressor pursuant to this section and was unable to make a determination based upon the evidence available at the time of the arrest.</p> <p>(G) When two or more household members are charged with a crime involving domestic or family violence arising from the same incident and the court finds that one party was the primary aggressor pursuant to this section, the court, if appropriate, may dismiss charges against the other party or parties.</p> <p>(H) Evidence discovered as a result of a warrantless search administered pursuant to a complaint filed under this article is admissible in a court of law:</p>

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	<p>in accordance with the provisions of subsection (G);</p> <p>(2) fulfillment of all the obligations arising under court order pursuant to this section and Section 16-25-65;</p> <p>(3) other reasonable terms and conditions of probation as the court may determine necessary to ensure the protection of the victim; and</p> <p>(4) making restitution as the court deems appropriate.</p> <p>(F) In determining whether or not to suspend the imposition or execution of all or part of a sentence as provided in this section, the court must consider the nature and severity of the offense, the number of times the offender has repeated the offense, and the best interests and safety of the victim.</p> <p>(G) An offender who participates in a domestic violence intervention program pursuant to this section, shall participate in a program offered through a government agency, nonprofit organization, or private provider selected and approved by the Circuit Solicitor with jurisdiction over the offense or the Attorney General if the offense is prosecuted by the Attorney General's Office. If the offender moves to a different circuit after entering a treatment program selected by the Circuit Solicitor, the Circuit Solicitor for the county in which the offender resides shall have the authority to select and approve the batterer's treatment program. The offender shall pay a reasonable fee, if required, for participation in the program but no person may be denied participation due to inability to pay. If the offender suffers from a substance abuse problem or mental health concern, the judge may order, or the program may refer, the offender to supplemental treatment coordinated through the Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services with the local alcohol and drug treatment authorities pursuant to Section 61-12-20 or the Department of Mental Health or Veterans' Hospital, respectively. The offender must pay a reasonable fee for participation in the substance abuse treatment or mental health program, if required, but no person may be denied participation due to inability to pay.</p>	<p>(1) if it is found:</p> <p>(a) in plain view of a law enforcement officer in a room in which the officer is interviewing, detaining, or pursuing a suspect; or</p> <p>(b) pursuant to a search incident to a lawful arrest for a violation of this article or for a violation of Chapter 3, Title 16; or</p> <p>(2) if it is evidence of a violation of this article.</p> <p>An officer may arrest and file criminal charges against a suspect for any offense that arises from evidence discovered pursuant to this section.</p> <p>Unless otherwise provided for in this section, no evidence of a crime found as a result of a warrantless search administered pursuant to a complaint filed under this article is admissible in any court of law.</p> <p>(I) In addition to the protections granted to the law enforcement officer and law enforcement agency under the South Carolina Tort Claims Act, a law enforcement officer is not liable for an act, omission, or exercise of discretion under this section unless the act, omission, or exercise of discretion constitutes gross negligence, recklessness, wilfulness, or wantonness.</p>
SOUTH DAKOTA	<p>S.D. Codified Laws § 22-19A-2 (2015)</p> <p>Violation of restraining order, injunction, protection order, or no contact order as felony</p> <p>Any person who violates § 22-19A-1 when there is a temporary restraining order, or an injunction, or a protection order, or a no contact order issued pursuant to § 25-10-23 or 25-10-25 in effect prohibiting the behavior described in § 22-19A-1 against the same party, is guilty of a Class 6 felony.</p>	<p>S.D. Codified Laws § 25-10-12.3 (2015)</p> <p>Reliance on foreign order—Immunity from liability</p> <p>A law enforcement officer may rely upon any foreign domestic violence protection order that has been provided to the officer by any source. The officer may make an arrest pursuant to § 25-10-13 for any violation of the foreign order in the same manner as for violation of a protection order issued in this state. A law enforcement officer may rely on the statement of the person protected by the foreign order that the order is in effect and that the respondent was</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">S.D. Codified Laws § 22-19A-16 (2016)</p> <p>Violation of protection order -- Penalties If a temporary protection order or a protection order is granted pursuant to §§ 22-19A-8 to 22-19A-16, inclusive, and the respondent or person to be restrained knows of the order, violation of the order is a Class 1 misdemeanor. If any violation of this section constitutes an assault pursuant to § 22-18-1.1, the violation is a Class 6 felony. If a respondent or person to be restrained has been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty to, two or more violations of this section or § 25-10-13, the factual basis for which occurred after the date of the second conviction, and occurred within ten years of committing the current offense, the respondent or person to be restrained is guilty of a Class 6 felony for any third or subsequent offense. Any proceeding under §§ 22-19A-8 to 22-19A-16, inclusive, is in addition to other civil or criminal remedies.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">S.D. Codified Laws § 25-10-13 (2016)</p> <p>Violation of protection order or no contact order as misdemeanor or felony If a temporary protection order or a protection order is granted pursuant to this chapter or a foreign protection order recognized pursuant to § 25-10-25 or 25-10-12.1, or if a no contact order is issued pursuant to § 25-10-23 or 25-10-25, and the respondent or person to be restrained knows of the order, the violation of the order is a Class 1 misdemeanor. If any violation of this section constitutes a violation of § 22-18-1, 22-18-1.1, or 22-19A-1, the violation is a Class 6 felony. If a respondent or person to be restrained has been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty to, two or more violations of this section or § 22-19A-16, the factual basis for which occurred after the date of the second conviction, and occurred within ten years of committing the current offense, the respondent or person to be restrained is guilty of a Class 6 felony for any third or subsequent offense. Any proceeding under this chapter is in addition to other civil or criminal remedies.</p>	<p>personally served with a copy of the order. A law enforcement officer acting in good faith and without malice in enforcing a foreign order under this section is immune from civil or criminal liability for any action arising in connection with the enforcement of the foreign domestic violence protection order.</p>

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<p>TENNESSEE</p>	<p>Tenn. Code Ann. § 36-3-612 (2015)</p> <p>Violation of a protection order (a) A person arrested for the violation of an order of protection issued pursuant to this part or a restraining order or court-approved consent agreement, shall be taken before a magistrate or the court having jurisdiction in the cause without unnecessary delay to answer a charge of contempt for violation of the order of protection, restraining order or court- approved consent agreement, and the court shall: (1) Notify the clerk of the court having jurisdiction in the cause to set a time certain for a hearing on the alleged violation of the order of protection, restraining order or court-approved consent agreement within ten (10) working days after arrest, unless extended by the court on the motion of the arrested person; (2) Set a reasonable bond pending the hearing on the alleged violation of the order of protection, restraining order or court-approved consent agreement; and (3) Notify the person to whom the order of protection, restraining order or court-approved consent agreement was issued to protect and direct the party to show cause why a contempt order should issue. (b) Either the court that originally issued the order of protection or restraining order or a court having jurisdiction over orders of protection or restraining orders in the county where the alleged violation of the order occurred shall have the authority and jurisdiction to conduct the contempt hearing required by subsection (a). If the violation is of a court-approved consent agreement, the same court that approved the agreement shall conduct the contempt hearing for any alleged violation of it. If the court conducting the contempt hearing is not the same court that originally issued the order of protection or restraining order, the court conducting the hearing shall have the same authority to punish as contempt a violation of the order of protection or restraining order as the court originally issuing the order.</p> <p>Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-13-113 (2015)</p> <p>Domestic abuse; Violation of order of protection or restraining order (a) It is an offense to knowingly violate: (1) An order of protection issued pursuant to title 36, chapter 3, part 6; or</p>	<p>Tenn. Code Ann. § 36-3-611 (2015)</p> <p>Arrest (a) An arrest for violation of an order of protection issued pursuant to this part may be with or without warrant. Any law enforcement officer shall arrest the respondent without a warrant if: (1) The officer has proper jurisdiction over the area in which the violation occurred; (2) The officer has reasonable cause to believe the respondent has violated or is in violation of an order for protection; and (3) The officer has verified whether an order of protection is in effect against the respondent. If necessary, the police officer may verify the existence of an order for protection by telephone or radio communication with the appropriate law enforcement department. (b) No ex parte order of protection can be enforced by arrest under this section until the respondent has been served with the order of protection or otherwise has acquired actual knowledge of such order.</p>

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	<p>(2) A restraining order issued to a victim as defined in § 36-3-601.</p> <p>(b) A person violating this section may be arrested with or without a warrant as provided in § 36-3-611, and the arrest shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of § 36-3-619.</p> <p>(c) A person who is arrested for a violation of this section shall be considered within the provisions of § 40-11-150(a) and subject to the twelve-hour holding period authorized by § 40-11-150(h).</p> <p>(d) After a person has been arrested for a violation of this section, the arresting officer shall inform the victim that the person has been arrested and that the person may be eligible to post bond for the offense and be released until the date of trial for the offense.</p> <p>(e) Neither an arrest nor the issuance of a warrant or capias for a violation of this section shall in any way affect the validity or enforceability of any order of protection or restraining order.</p> <p>(f) In order to constitute a violation of this section:</p> <p>(1) The person must have received notice of the request for an order of protection or restraining order;</p> <p>(2) The person must have had an opportunity to appear and be heard in connection with the order of protection or restraining order; and</p> <p>(3) The court made specific findings of fact in the order of protection or restraining order that the person committed domestic abuse, sexual assault or stalking as defined in § 36-3-601.</p> <p>(g) A violation of this section is a Class A misdemeanor, and any sentence imposed shall be served consecutively to the sentence for any other offense that is based in whole or in part on the same factual allegations, unless the sentencing judge or magistrate specifically orders the sentences for the offenses arising out of the same facts to be served concurrently.</p> <p>(h)(1) It is an offense and a violation of an order of protection for a person to knowingly possess a firearm while an order of protection that fully complies with 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(8) is entered against that person and in effect, or any successive order of protection containing the language of § 36-3-606(g) and that fully complies with 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(8) is entered against that person and in effect.</p> <p>(2) For purposes of this subsection (h), the determination of whether a person possesses firearms shall be based upon the factors set out in § 36-3-625(f) if the firearms constitute the business inventory or are subject to the National Firearms Act, compiled in 26 U.S.C. § 5801 et seq.</p> <p>(3) A violation of this subsection (h) is a Class A misdemeanor and each violation constitutes a separate offense.</p> <p>(4) If a violation of subsection (h) also constitutes a violation of § 36-3-</p>	

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	<p>625(h) or § 39-17-1307(f), the respondent may be charged and convicted under any or all such sections.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tenn. Code Ann. § 36-3-610 (2015)</p> <p>Contempt</p> <p>(a) Upon violation of the order of protection or a court-approved consent agreement, the court may hold the defendant in civil or criminal contempt and punish the defendant in accordance with the law. A judge of the general sessions court shall have the same power as a court of record to punish the defendant for contempt when exercising jurisdiction pursuant to this part or when exercising concurrent jurisdiction with a court of record. A judge of the general sessions court who is not a licensed attorney shall appoint an attorney referee to hear charges of criminal contempt.</p> <p>(b)(1) In addition to the authorized punishments for contempt of court, the judge may assess any person who violates an order of protection or a court-approved consent agreement a civil penalty of fifty dollars (\$50.00). The judge may further order that any support payment made pursuant to an order of protection or a court-approved consent agreement be made under an income assignment to the clerk of court.</p> <p>(2) The judge upon finding a violation of an order of protection or a court-approved consent order shall require a bond of the respondent until such time as the order of protection expires. Such bond shall not be less than two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) and shall be payable upon forfeit as provided. Bond shall be set at whatever the court determines is necessary to reasonably assure the safety of the petitioner as required. Any respondent for whom bond has been set may deposit with the clerk of the court before which the proceeding is pending a sum of money in cash equal to the amount of the bond. The clerk of the court may deposit funds received in lieu of bonds, or any funds received from the forfeiture of bonds, in an interest bearing account. Any interest received from such accounts shall be payable to the office of the clerk. Failure to comply with this subsection (b) may be punished by the court as a contempt of court as provided in title 29, chapter 9. (3) If a respondent posting bond under this subsection (b) does not comply with the conditions of the bond, the court having jurisdiction shall enter an order declaring the bond to be forfeited. Notice of the order of forfeiture shall be mailed forthwith by the clerk to the respondent at the respondent's last known address. If the respondent does not within thirty (30) days from the date of the forfeiture satisfy the court that compliance with the conditions of the bond was met, the court shall enter judgment for the state against the</p>	

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	<p>defendant for the amount of the bond and costs of the court proceedings. The judgment and costs may be enforced and collected in the same manner as a judgment entered in a civil action.</p> <p>(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or affect any remedy in effect on July 1, 2010.</p> <p>(c) Upon collecting the civil penalty imposed by subsection (b), the clerk shall, on a monthly basis, send the money to the state treasurer who shall deposit it in the domestic violence community education fund created by § 36-3-616.</p>	
TEXAS	<p style="text-align: center;">Tex. Code Crim. Proc. art. 17.292 (2016)</p> <p>Art. 17.292. Magistrate's Order for Emergency Protection (g) An order for emergency protection issued under this article must contain the following statements printed in bold-face type or in capital letters: “A VIOLATION OF THIS ORDER BY COMMISSION OF AN ACT PROHIBITED BY THE ORDER MAY BE PUNISHABLE BY A FINE OF AS MUCH AS \$4,000 OR BY CONFINEMENT IN JAIL FOR AS LONG AS ONE YEAR OR BY BOTH. AN ACT THAT RESULTS IN FAMILY VIOLENCE OR A STALKING OFFENSE MAY BE PROSECUTED AS A SEPARATE MISDEMEANOR OR FELONY OFFENSE. IF THE ACT IS PROSECUTED AS A SEPARATE FELONY OFFENSE, IT IS PUNISHABLE BY CONFINEMENT IN PRISON FOR AT LEAST TWO YEARS. THE POSSESSION OF A FIREARM BY A PERSON, OTHER THAN A PEACE OFFICER, AS DEFINED BY SECTION 1.07, PENAL CODE, ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN EMPLOYMENT AS A SWORN, FULL-TIME PAID EMPLOYEE OF A STATE AGENCY OR POLITICAL SUBDIVISION, WHO IS SUBJECT TO THIS ORDER MAY BE PROSECUTED AS A SEPARATE OFFENSE PUNISHABLE BY CONFINEMENT OR IMPRISONMENT. “NO PERSON, INCLUDING A PERSON WHO IS PROTECTED BY THIS ORDER, MAY GIVE PERMISSION TO ANYONE TO IGNORE OR VIOLATE ANY PROVISION OF THIS ORDER. DURING THE TIME IN WHICH THIS ORDER IS VALID, EVERY PROVISION OF THIS ORDER IS IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT UNLESS A COURT CHANGES THE ORDER.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tex. Penal Code § 25.07 (2016)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Tex. Penal Code § 25.07 (2016)</p> <p>Violation of Certain Court Orders or Conditions of Bond in a Family Violence, Sexual Assault or Abuse, Stalking, or Trafficking Case (e) A peace officer investigating conduct that may constitute an offense under this section for a violation of an order may not arrest a person protected by that order for a violation of that order.</p>

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	<p>Violation of Certain Court Orders or Conditions of Bond in a Family Violence, Sexual Assault or Abuse, Stalking, or Trafficking Case</p> <p>(a) A person commits an offense if, in violation of a condition of bond set in a family violence, sexual assault or abuse, stalking, or trafficking case and related to the safety of a victim or the safety of the community, an order issued under Chapter 7A, Code of Criminal Procedure, an order issued under Article 17.292, Code of Criminal Procedure, an order issued under Section 6.504, Family Code, Chapter 83, Family Code, if the temporary ex parte order has been served on the person, or Chapter 85, Family Code, or an order issued by another jurisdiction as provided by Chapter 88, Family Code, the person knowingly or intentionally:</p> <p>(1) commits family violence or an act in furtherance of an offense under Section 20A.02, 22.011, 22.021, or 42.072;</p> <p>(2) communicates:</p> <p>(A) directly with a protected individual or a member of the family or household in a threatening or harassing manner;</p> <p>(B) a threat through any person to a protected individual or a member of the family or household; or</p> <p>(C) in any manner with the protected individual or a member of the family or household except through the person's attorney or a person appointed by the court, if the violation is of an order described by this subsection and the order prohibits any communication with a protected individual or a member of the family or household;</p> <p>(3) goes to or near any of the following places as specifically described in the order or condition of bond:</p> <p>(A) the residence or place of employment or business of a protected individual or a member of the family or household; or</p> <p>(B) any child care facility, residence, or school where a child protected by the order or condition of bond normally resides or attends;</p> <p>(4) possesses a firearm; or</p> <p>(5) harms, threatens, or interferes with the care, custody, or control of a pet, companion animal, or assistance animal that is possessed by a person protected by the order or condition of bond.</p> <p>(a-1) For purposes of Subsection (a)(5), possession of a pet, companion animal, or assistance animal by a person means:</p> <p>(1) actual care, custody, control, or management of a pet, companion animal, or assistance animal by the person; or</p> <p>(2) constructive possession of a pet, companion animal, or assistance animal owned by the person or for which the person has been the primary caregiver.</p>	

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	<p>(b) For the purposes of this section:</p> <p>(1) “Family violence,” “family,” “household,” and “member of a household” have the meanings assigned by Chapter 71, Family Code.</p> <p>(2) “Firearm” has the meaning assigned by Chapter 46.</p> <p>(3) “Assistance animal” has the meaning assigned by Section 121.002, Human Resources Code.</p> <p>(4) “Sexual abuse” means any act as described by Section 21.02 or 21.11.</p> <p>(5) “Sexual assault” means any act as described by Section 22.011 or 22.021.</p> <p>(6) “Stalking” means any conduct that constitutes an offense under Section 42.072.</p> <p>(7) “Trafficking” means any conduct that constitutes an offense under Section 20A.02.</p> <p>(c) If conduct constituting an offense under this section also constitutes an offense under another section of this code, the actor may be prosecuted under either section or under both sections.</p> <p>(d) Reconciliatory actions or agreements made by persons affected by an order do not affect the validity of the order or the duty of a peace officer to enforce this section.</p> <p>(f) It is not a defense to prosecution under this section that certain information has been excluded, as provided by Section 85.007, Family Code, or Article 17.292, Code of Criminal Procedure, from an order to which this section applies.</p> <p>(g) An offense under this section is a Class A misdemeanor, except the offense is a felony of the third degree if it is shown on the trial of the offense that the defendant:</p> <p>(1) has previously been convicted two or more times of an offense under this section or two or more times of an offense under Section 25.072, or has previously been convicted of an offense under this section and an offense under Section 25.072; or</p> <p>(2) has violated the order or condition of bond by committing an assault or the offense of stalking.</p>	
UTAH	<p>Utah Code Ann. § 78B-7-106 (2015)</p> <p>Protective orders--Ex parte protective orders--Modification of orders--Service of process--Duties of the court</p> <p>(1) If it appears from a petition for an order for protection or a petition to modify an order for protection that domestic violence or abuse has occurred or a modification of an order for protection is required, a court may:</p>	<p>Utah Code Ann. § 77-36-2.4 (2015)</p> <p>Violation of protective orders--Mandatory arrest—Penalties</p> <p>(1) A law enforcement officer shall, without a warrant, arrest an alleged perpetrator whenever there is probable cause to believe that the alleged perpetrator has violated any of the provisions of an ex parte protective order or protective order.</p>

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	<p>(a) without notice, immediately issue an order for protection ex parte or modify an order for protection ex parte as it considers necessary to protect the petitioner and all parties named to be protected in the petition; or</p> <p>(b) upon notice, issue an order for protection or modify an order after a hearing, whether or not the respondent appears.</p> <p>(3) A court may grant the following relief in an order for protection or a modification of an order after notice and hearing, whether or not the respondent appears:</p> <p>(a) grant the relief described in Subsection (2); and</p> <p>(b) specify arrangements for parent-time of any minor child by the respondent and require supervision of that parent-time by a third party or deny parent-time if necessary to protect the safety of the petitioner or child.</p> <p>(5)(a) Each protective order shall include two separate portions, one for provisions, the violation of which are criminal offenses, and one for provisions, the violation of which are civil violations, as follows:</p> <p>(i) criminal offenses are those under Subsections (2)(a) through (e), and under Subsection (3)(a) as it refers to Subsections (2)(a) through (e); and</p> <p>(ii) civil offenses are those under Subsections (2)(f), (h), and (i), and Subsection (3)(a) as it refers to Subsections (2)(f), (h), and (i).</p> <p>(b) The criminal provision portion shall include a statement that violation of any criminal provision is a class A misdemeanor.</p> <p>(c) The civil provision portion shall include a notice that violation of or failure to comply with a civil provision is subject to contempt proceedings.</p> <p>(10) A court may modify or vacate an order of protection or any provisions in the order after notice and hearing, except that the criminal provisions of a protective order may not be vacated within two years of issuance unless the petitioner:</p> <p>(a) is personally served with notice of the hearing as provided in Rules 4 and 5, Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, and the petitioner personally appears before the court and gives specific consent to the vacation of the criminal provisions of the protective order; or</p> <p>(b) submits a verified affidavit, stating agreement to the vacation of the criminal provisions of the protective order.</p> <p>(11) A protective order may be modified without a showing of substantial and material change in circumstances.</p> <p>(12) Insofar as the provisions of this chapter are more specific than the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, regarding protective orders, the provisions of this chapter govern.</p>	<p>(2)(a) Intentional or knowing violation of any ex parte protective order or protective order is a class A misdemeanor, in accordance with Section 76-5-108, except where a greater penalty is provided in this chapter, and is a domestic violence offense, pursuant to Section 77-36-1.</p> <p>(b) Second or subsequent violations of ex parte protective orders or protective orders carry increased penalties, in accordance with Section 77-36-1.1.</p> <p>(3) As used in this section, “ex parte protective order” or “protective order” includes:</p> <p>(a) any protective order or ex parte protective order issued under Title 78B, Chapter 7, Part 1, Cohabitant Abuse Act;</p> <p>(b) any jail release agreement, jail release court order, pretrial protective order, or sentencing protective order issued under Title 77, Chapter 36, Cohabitant Abuse Procedures Act;</p> <p>(c) any child protective order or ex parte child protective order issued under Title 78B, Chapter 7, Part 2, Child Protective Orders; or</p> <p>(d) a foreign protection order enforceable under Title 78B, Chapter 7, Part 3, Uniform Interstate Enforcement of Domestic Violence Protection Orders Act.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Utah Code Ann. § 78B-7-116 (2015)</p> <p>Full faith and credit for foreign protection orders</p> <p>(3) Law enforcement personnel may:</p> <p>(a) rely upon a certified copy of any foreign protection order which has been provided to the peace officer by any source;</p> <p>(b) rely on the statement of the person protected by the order that the order is in effect and the respondent was personally served with a copy of the order; or</p> <p>(c) consider other information in determining whether there is probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Utah Code Ann. § 78B-7-113 (2015)</p> <p>Statewide domestic violence network--Peace officers' duties--Prevention of abuse in absence of order--Limitation of liability</p> <p>(1)(a) Law enforcement units, the Department of Public Safety, and the Administrative Office of the Courts shall utilize statewide procedures to ensure that peace officers at the scene of an alleged violation of a protective order or pretrial criminal no contact order have immediate access to information necessary to verify the existence and terms of that order, and other orders of the court required to be made available on the network by the provisions of this chapter, Title 77, Chapter 36, Cohabitant Abuse Procedures Act, or Section 77-38-3. Those officers shall use every reasonable means to enforce the court's</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Utah Code Ann. § 76-5-108 (2015)</p> <p>Protective orders restraining abuse of another--Violation (1) Any person who is the respondent or defendant subject to a protective order, child protective order, ex parte protective order, or ex parte child protective order issued under Title 78B, Chapter 7, Part 1, Cohabitant Abuse Act; Title 78A, Chapter 6, Juvenile Court Act; Title 77, Chapter 36, Cohabitant Abuse Procedures Act; or a foreign protection order enforceable under Title 78B, Chapter 7, Part 3, Uniform Interstate Enforcement of Domestic Violence Protection Orders Act, who intentionally or knowingly violates that order after having been properly served, is guilty of a class A misdemeanor, except as a greater penalty may be provided in Title 77, Chapter 36, Cohabitant Abuse Procedures Act. (2) Violation of an order as described in Subsection (1) is a domestic violence offense under Section 77-36-1 and subject to increased penalties in accordance with Section 77-36-1.1.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Utah Code Ann. § 78B-7-116 (2015)</p> <p>Full faith and credit for foreign protection orders 1) A foreign protection order is enforceable in this state as provided in Title 78B, Chapter 7, Part 3, Uniform Interstate Enforcement of Domestic Violence Protection Orders Act. (4) A violation in Utah of a foreign protection order is subject to the same penalties as the violation of a protective order issued in Utah.</p>	<p>order, in accordance with the requirements and procedures of this chapter, Title 77, Chapter 36, Cohabitant Abuse Procedures Act, and Section 77-38-3. (i) all orders for protection issued by a court of this state; and (ii) all other court orders or reports of court action that are required to be available on the network under this chapter, Title 77, Chapter 36, Cohabitant Abuse Procedures Act, and Section 77-38-3. (c) The entities described in Subsection (1)(b) may utilize the same mechanism as the statewide warrant system, described in Section 53-10-208. (e) The information contained in the network shall be available to a court, law enforcement officer, or agency upon request. (2) When any peace officer has reason to believe a cohabitant or child of a cohabitant is being abused, or that there is a substantial likelihood of immediate danger of abuse, although no protective order has been issued, that officer shall use all reasonable means to prevent the abuse, including: (a) remaining on the scene as long as it reasonably appears there would otherwise be danger of abuse; (b) making arrangements for the victim to obtain emergency medical treatment; (c) making arrangements for the victim to obtain emergency housing or shelter care; (d) explaining to the victim his or her rights in these matters; (e) asking the victim to sign a written statement describing the incident of abuse; or (f) arresting and taking into physical custody the abuser in accordance with the provisions of Title 77, Chapter 36, Cohabitant Abuse Procedures Act. (3) No person or institution may be held criminally or civilly liable for the performance of, or failure to perform, any duty established by this chapter, so long as that person acted in good faith and without malice.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Utah Code Ann. § 78B-7-304 (2015)</p> <p>Nonjudicial enforcement of order (1) A law enforcement officer of this state, upon determining that there is probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists and that the order has been violated, shall enforce the order as if it were the order of a tribunal of this state. Presentation of a protection order that identifies both the protected individual and the respondent and, on its face, is currently in effect constitutes probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists. For the purposes of this section, the protection order may be inscribed on a tangible medium or may have been stored in an electronic or other medium if it is retrievable in perceivable form. Presentation of a certified copy of a protection order is not required for enforcement. (2) If a foreign protection order is not presented, a law enforcement officer of</p>

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		<p>this state may consider other information in determining whether there is probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists.</p> <p>(3) If a law enforcement officer of this state determines that an otherwise valid foreign protection order cannot be enforced because the respondent has not been notified or served with the order, the officer shall inform the respondent of the order, make a reasonable effort to serve the order upon the respondent, and allow the respondent a reasonable opportunity to comply with the order before enforcing the order.</p> <p>(4) Registration or filing of an order in this state is not required for the enforcement of a valid foreign protection order pursuant to this part.</p>
VERMONT	<p>13 V.S.A. § 1030 (2016) Violation of an abuse prevention order, an order against stalking or sexual assault, or a protective order concerning contact with a child</p> <p>(a) A person who commits an act prohibited by a court or who fails to perform an act ordered by a court in violation of an abuse prevention order issued under chapter 21 of Title 15 or chapter 69 of Title 33, a protective order that concerns contact with a child and is issued under chapter 51 of Title 33, or an order against stalking or sexual assault issued under chapter 178 of Title 12, after the person has been served notice of the contents of the order as provided in those chapters; or a foreign abuse prevention order or an order against stalking or sexual assault issued by a court in any other state, federally recognized Indian tribe, territory or possession of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the District of Columbia; shall be imprisoned not more than one year or fined not more than \$5,000.00, or both.</p> <p>(b) A person who is convicted of a second or subsequent offense under this section or is convicted of an offense under this section and has previously been convicted of domestic assault under section 1042 of this title, first degree aggravated domestic assault under section 1043 of this title, or second degree aggravated domestic assault under section 1044 of this title shall be imprisoned not more than three years or fined not more than \$25,000.00, or both.</p> <p>(c) Upon conviction under this section for a violation of an order issued under chapter 21 of Title 15, the court shall, unless the circumstances indicate that it is not appropriate or not available, order the defendant to participate in domestic abuse counseling or a domestic abuse program approved by the department of corrections. The defendant may at any time request the court to approve an alternative program. The defendant shall pay all or part of the costs of the counseling or program unless the</p>	<p>V.R.Cr.P. Rule 3 (2016)</p> <p>Arrest Without A Warrant; Citation to Appear</p> <p>(a) Arrest Without a Warrant for a Felony Offense. A law enforcement officer may arrest without warrant a person whom the officer has probable cause to believe has committed or is committing a felony.</p> <p>(b) Arrest Without a Warrant for a Misdemeanor Offense Committed in the Presence of an Officer. A law enforcement officer may arrest without a warrant a person whom the officer has probable cause to believe has committed or is committing a misdemeanor in the presence of the officer. Such an arrest shall be made while the crime is being committed or without unreasonable delay.</p> <p>(c) Nonwitnessed Misdemeanor Offenses. If an officer has probable cause to believe a person has committed or is committing a misdemeanor outside the presence of the officer, the officer may issue a citation to appear before a judicial officer in lieu of arrest. The officer may arrest the person without a warrant if the officer has probable cause to believe:</p> <p>(6) The person has violated an order issued by a court in this state pursuant to 12 V.S.A. chapter 178, 15 V.S.A. chapter 21, or 33 V.S.A. chapter 69 or subsection 5115(e).</p> <p>(7) The person has violated a foreign abuse prevention order issued by a court in any other state, federally-recognized Indian tribe, territory or possession of the United States, the Commonwealth or Puerto Rico or the District of Columbia.</p> <p>(8) The person who has committed a misdemeanor which involves an assault against a family member.</p> <p>(9) The person has committed a misdemeanor offense prohibited by 13 V.S.A. §§ 1376-1379 against a vulnerable adult as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 1375(8).</p> <p>15 V.S.A. § 1108 (2016)</p>

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	<p>court finds that the defendant is unable to do so.</p> <p>(d) Upon conviction for a violation of an order issued under chapter 178 of Title 12, the court may order the defendant to participate in mental health counseling or sex offender treatment approved by the department of corrections. The defendant shall pay all or part of the costs of the counseling unless the court finds that the defendant is unable to do so.</p> <p>(e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to diminish the inherent authority of the courts to enforce their lawful orders through contempt proceedings.</p> <p>(f) Prosecution for violation of an abuse prevention order or an order against stalking or sexual assault shall not bar prosecution for any other crime, including any crime that may have been committed at the time of the violation of the order.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">15 V.S.A. § 1108 (2016)</p> <p>Enforcement</p> <p>(e) In addition to the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, violation of an order issued under this chapter may be prosecuted as a criminal contempt under Rule 42 of Vermont Rules of Criminal Procedure. The prosecution for criminal contempt may be initiated by the state's attorney in district or superior court in the unit or county in which the violation occurred. The maximum penalty which may be imposed under this subsection shall be a fine of \$1,000.00 or imprisonment for six months, or both. A sentence of imprisonment upon conviction for criminal contempt may be stayed in the discretion of the court pending the expiration of the time allowed for filing notice of appeal or pending appeal if any appeal is taken. After two years have passed from conviction under this subsection, the court may on motion of the defendant expunge the record of the criminal proceeding and conviction unless the defendant has been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude or a violation of a domestic abuse order after such initial adjudication.</p>	<p>Enforcement</p> <p>(a) Law enforcement officers are authorized to enforce orders issued under this chapter. A foreign abuse prevention order shall be accorded full faith and credit throughout this state and shall be enforced as if it were an order of this state. Enforcement may include, but is not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) making an arrest in accordance with the provisions of V.R.Cr.P. 3; (2) assisting the recipient of an order granting sole possession of the idence to obtain sole possession of the residence if the defendant refuses to leave; (3) assisting the recipient of an order granting sole custody of children to obtain sole custody of children if the defendant refuses to release them. <p>(b) A law enforcement officer may rely upon a copy of any order issued under this chapter or any foreign abuse prevention order which has been provided to the law enforcement officer by any source. Law enforcement personnel may rely upon the written and sworn statement of the person protected by the foreign abuse prevention order that the order remains in effect. An officer's reasonable reliance as provided in this subsection shall be a complete defense in any civil action arising in connection with a court's finding under subsection (c) of this section that the order was not enforceable.</p>
VIRGIN ISLANDS	<p style="text-align: center;">5 V.I.C. § 2552 (2015)</p> <p>Order of protection; enforcement</p> <p>(b) Orders of protection may be enforced by citation to show cause for contempt of court by reason of any violation thereof and, should the welfare of the child so require, by the issuance of a warrant to take the alleged violator into custody and bring him before the court.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">16 V.I.C. § 91a (2015)</p> <p>Duties of police officers</p> <p>(a) The Virgin Islands Police Department, or other law enforcement agencies, upon request to the Department or other enforcement agency, shall respond to every request for assistance or protection, from or on behalf of a victim of alleged domestic violence, whether or not an order has been issued against the</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">16 V.I.C. § 97 (2015)</p> <p>Hearing; relief (c) Violation of an Order issued pursuant to this chapter shall constitute contempt and each Order shall so state. (d) Any Order issued under this section shall be effective for a fixed period not to exceed twenty-four months, except that such Order may be extended, renewed, or modified by Order of the Court upon good cause shown. (e) In addition to any other provision of law, violation of an order issued pursuant to section 97(b)(2) or section 98 of this chapter shall constitute the crime of domestic violence, and whoever willfully violates such an order shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than \$5,000 and imprisoned for not more than 180 days.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">16 V.I.C. § 99a (2015)</p> <p>Deferred sentence and counseling (a) The Court shall maintain a record of those charged with a domestic violence offense in the Virgin Islands to enable the Court to determine the eligibility of an accused for a domestic violence counseling program. (b) When a defendant elects to plead guilty to a misdemeanor with a deferred sentence, the Court shall defer sentence for a period not less than six (6) months nor greater than two (2) years, and shall require the defendant to attend, fully participate in, fully cooperate with, and successfully complete a domestic violence counseling or education program during the pendency of the deferred sentence. (c) Upon notification that the defendant who has previously pleaded guilty under this section has successfully completed the domestic violence education program, the Court shall not impose an incarcerative penalty but may impose other sentencing provisions which the Court might have otherwise imposed had the defendant opted not to proceed under this section including, but not limited to, probation, restitution and continued treatment, or counseling. Upon finding that a defendant has violated probation, the Court shall be empowered to sentence the defendant to any sentence the Court could have imposed had the defendant not opted to proceed under this section. (d) Upon a finding by the Court that a defendant whose sentence has been deferred under this section has failed to successfully complete a domestic violence counseling or education program, or has committed a</p>	<p>alleged abuser. (b) A lower priority shall not be assigned to calls involving alleged incidents of abuse or violations of orders relative to domestic violence than is assigned in responding to like offenses involving strangers. Existence of any of the following factors shall be interpreted by police dispatchers as indicating a need for immediate response: (1) The caller indicates that violence is imminent or is in progress; (2) An order relative to domestic violence is in effect; or (3) The caller indicates that incidents of domestic violence have occurred previously between the parties. (c) If the police or other law enforcement officer has reason to believe that a person is a victim of domestic violence, the officer shall use all reasonable means to prevent further domestic violence and to ensure the victim's safety including: (1) exercising arrest powers pursuant to section 94 of this chapter; (2) attempting to persuade the offender to leave the household if there is not probable cause to make an arrest and the victim perceives continuing danger; (3) filling out and filing a domestic violence report as provided by section 93 of this chapter; (4) interviewing the parties and children in separate rooms to ensure that the victim, as well as the children, have an opportunity to speak freely; (5) providing or arranging for transportation for the victim to a safe place or shelter, if such transportation is desired; (6) interviewing the children regarding the facts of the assault; (1) exercising arrest powers pursuant to section 94 of this chapter; (2) attempting to persuade the offender to leave the household if there is not probable cause to make an arrest and the victim perceives continuing danger; (3) filling out and filing a domestic violence report as provided by section 93 of this chapter; (4) interviewing the parties and children in separate rooms to ensure that the victim, as well as the children, have an opportunity to speak freely; (5) providing or arranging for transportation for the victim to a safe place or shelter, if such transportation is desired; (6) interviewing the children regarding the facts of the assault; (13) supervising the court ordered removal of an abuser from a residence shared with a victim.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">16 V.I.C. § 94 (2015)</p> <p>Arrest powers (a) A police officer, or other peace officer, shall make an arrest without a warrant if the officer has probable cause to believe that a misdemeanor or</p>

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	<p>domestic violence offense or any felony during the pendency of the deferred sentence, the Court shall sentence the defendant to any term the Court could have imposed had the defendant not chosen to proceed under this section.</p> <p>(e) In order to qualify for the benefits of this section, a defendant whose sentence has been deferred shall attend, fully participate in, and fully cooperate with all programs or treatment sessions to which the defendant is assigned by the Court. Such programs or treatment sessions shall be prescribed for a qualifying defendant on a weekly basis. The treatment or counseling provider shall report to the Court and the appropriate prosecutor when a defendant successfully completes the Domestic Violence Education Program, and shall immediately report to the Court and the appropriate prosecutor when a defendant fails to attend, fully participate in, fully cooperate with or successfully completes any or all prescribed programs or treatment sessions to which the defendant is assigned.</p> <p>(f) The defendant shall bear the cost of a Domestic Violence Education Program. The Court may refer the defendant to a program that provides appropriate counseling or education services without charge, if available.</p> <p>(g) A defendant found eligible for the deferred sentence set forth herein shall have an opportunity to consult with an attorney before entering into a deferred sentence agreement. If a defendant elects to plead guilty and receives a deferred sentence as set forth herein, the defendant shall sign a written agreement under which he shall consent and agree to abide by all terms of a protective order, if appropriate, for the period provided by the agreement consistent with Title 16, section 99a(b) of the Virgin Islands Code. The defendant may also agree to waive any rights he may have to speedy disposition of the case.</p> <p>(h) The terms and conditions of a deferred sentence shall be designed on an individual basis to provide for the protection of the victim and society and the rehabilitation and education of the defendant through treatment and the prohibition of conduct which could lead to violence.</p> <p>(i) In referring defendants for counseling, preference shall be given for programs or therapists who focus on terminating violent behavior. The Court shall not refer defendants to couples counseling or to family therapy with their victims.</p> <p>(j) The prosecutor's office, or the prosecutor's designee, shall collect and retain the following data:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the number of cases screened for diversion; (2) the number of cases accepted into the diversion program; (3) a breakdown of the criminal charges which were filed against 	<p>felony involving domestic violence, as defined by section 91 of this chapter, has been committed by the suspect in violation of a court order or any criminal statute of this Territory.</p> <p>(b) Any clear and specific written statement by a person alleging that he witnessed the suspect commit an act of domestic violence against another constitutes probable cause for an officer to believe that the offense was committed and probable cause to believe that the suspect committed the offense.</p> <p>(c) In the absence of a statement, as provided in subsection (b) of this section, the officer shall consider the following factors in determining whether probable cause exists:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) whether a victim or a witness alleges that an incident of domestic violence occurred; (2) whether there are visible injuries, torn clothing, disruption of physical surroundings, or other physical evidence of domestic violence; and (3) whether the dispatcher indicated a report of imminent violence or violence in progress. <p>(d) Arrests pursuant to this section shall be made whether or not the offense was committed in the presence of the officer.</p> <p>(e) The existence of any of the following circumstances shall not be considered in any determination of probable cause to believe that a crime was committed by a person alleged to have committed it:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The victim knows the accused; (2) The victim has not made efforts to obtain a divorce, or a protective order, or to flee the residence; (3) The officer believes that the victim will not pursue criminal prosecution, or that the prosecutor will refuse to file charges based on the alleged incident; (4) The officer believes that reconciliation is preferable to arrest; (5) There are no witnesses to the incident; (6) The suspect is not in an agitated or argumentative state; (7) The victim has called the police on previous occasions; or (8) The parties have reconciled despite previous domestic violence or issuance of a restraining order.

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	<p>defendants who were accepted into the programs; (4) conditions imposed on diverted defendants; (5) the number of successful completions; (6) the number of unsuccessful terminations; (7) the reasons for unsuccessful terminations; (8) the duration of defendant's participation in the diversion program; and (9) the disposition of criminal charges and sentence imposed on defendants rejected and on defendants who were terminated from the diversion program. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Probation Office shall monitor the progress of a defendant during the pendency of a deferred sentence and shall immediately report any violations of the conditions thereto to the Court.</p>	
VIRGINIA	<p style="text-align: center;">Va. Code Ann. § 16.1-253.2 (2016)</p> <p>Violation of provisions of protective orders; penalty In addition to any other penalty provided by law, any person who violates any provision of a protective order issued pursuant to § 16.1-253, 16.1-253.1, 16.1-253.4, 16.1-278.14, or 16.1-279.1 or subsection B of § 20-103, when such violation involves a provision of the protective order that prohibits such person from (i) going or remaining upon land, buildings, or premises; (ii) further acts of family abuse; or (iii) committing a criminal offense, or which prohibits contacts by the respondent with the allegedly abused person or family or household members of the allegedly abused person as the court deems appropriate, is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. The punishment for any person convicted of a second offense of violating a protective order, when the offense is committed within five years of the prior conviction and when either the instant or prior offense was based on an act or threat of violence, shall include a mandatory minimum term of confinement of 60 days. Any person convicted of a third or subsequent offense of violating a protective order, when the offense is committed within 20 years of the first conviction and when either the instant or one of the prior offenses was based on an act or threat of violence is guilty of a Class 6 felony and the punishment shall include a mandatory minimum term of confinement of six months. The mandatory minimum terms of confinement prescribed for violations of this section shall be served consecutively with any other sentence. If the respondent commits an assault and battery upon any party protected by the protective order resulting in bodily injury to the party</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Va. Code Ann. § 19.2-81.3 (2016)</p> <p>Arrest without a warrant authorized in cases of assault and battery against a family or household member and stalking and for violations of protective orders; procedure, etc. A. Any law-enforcement officer with the powers of arrest may arrest without a warrant for an alleged violation of § 18.2-57.2, 18.2-60.4, or 16.1-253.2 regardless of whether such violation was committed in his presence, if such arrest is based on probable cause or upon personal observations or the reasonable complaint of a person who observed the alleged offense or upon personal investigation. B. A law-enforcement officer having probable cause to believe that a violation of § 18.2-57.2 or 16.1-253.2 has occurred shall arrest and take into custody the person he has probable cause to believe, based on the totality of the circumstances, was the predominant physical aggressor unless there are special circumstances which would dictate a course of action other than an arrest. The standards for determining who is the predominant physical aggressor shall be based on the following considerations: (i) who was the first aggressor, (ii) the protection of the health and safety of family and household members, (iii) prior complaints of family abuse by the allegedly abusing person involving the family or household members, (iv) the relative severity of the injuries inflicted on persons involved in the incident, (v) whether any injuries were inflicted in self-defense, (vi) witness statements, and (vii) other observations. C. A law-enforcement officer having probable cause to believe that a violation of § 18.2-60.4 has occurred that involves physical aggression shall arrest and take into custody the person he has probable cause to believe, based on the totality of the circumstances, was the predominant physical aggressor unless</p>

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	<p>or stalks any party protected by the protective order in violation of § 18.2-60.3, he is guilty of a Class 6 felony. Any person who violates such a protective order by furtively entering the home of any protected party while the party is present, or by entering and remaining in the home of the protected party until the party arrives, is guilty of a Class 6 felony, in addition to any other penalty provided by law.</p> <p>Upon conviction of any offense hereunder for which a mandatory minimum term of confinement is not specified, the person shall be sentenced to a term of confinement and in no case shall the entire term imposed be suspended. Upon conviction, the court shall, in addition to the sentence imposed, enter a protective order pursuant to § 16.1-279.1 for a specified period not exceeding two years from the date of conviction.</p>	<p>there are special circumstances which would dictate a course of action other than an arrest. The standards for determining who is the predominant physical aggressor shall be based on the following considerations: (i) who was the first aggressor, (ii) the protection of the health and safety of the person to whom the protective order was issued and the person's family and household members, (iii) prior acts of violence, force, or threat, as defined in § 19.2-152.7:1, by the person against whom the protective order was issued against the person protected by the order or the protected person's family or household members, (iv) the relative severity of the injuries inflicted on persons involved in the incident, (v) whether any injuries were inflicted in self-defense, (vi) witness statements, and (vii) other observations.</p> <p>D. Regardless of whether an arrest is made, the officer shall file a written report with his department, which shall state whether any arrests were made, and if so, the number of arrests, specifically including any incident in which he has probable cause to believe family abuse has occurred, and, where required, including a complete statement in writing that there are special circumstances that would dictate a course of action other than an arrest. The officer shall provide the allegedly abused person or the person protected by an order issued pursuant to § 19.2-152.8, 19.2-152.9, or 19.2-152.10, both orally and in writing, information regarding the legal and community resources available to the allegedly abused person or person protected by the order. Upon request of the allegedly abused person or person protected by the order, the department shall make a summary of the report available to the allegedly abused person or person protected by the order.</p> <p>E. In every case in which a law-enforcement officer makes an arrest under this section for a violation of § 18.2-57.2, he shall petition for an emergency protective order as authorized in § 16.1-253.4 when the person arrested and taken into custody is brought before the magistrate, except if the person arrested is a minor, a petition for an emergency protective order shall not be required. Regardless of whether an arrest is made, if the officer has probable cause to believe that a danger of acts of family abuse exists, the law-enforcement officer shall seek an emergency protective order under § 16.1-253.4, except if the suspected abuser is a minor, a petition for an emergency protective order shall not be required.</p> <p>F. A law-enforcement officer investigating any complaint of family abuse, including but not limited to assault and battery against a family or household member shall, upon request, transport, or arrange for the transportation of an abused person to a hospital or safe shelter, or to appear before a magistrate. Any local law-enforcement agency may adopt a policy requiring an officer to transport or arrange for transportation of an abused person as provided in this subsection.</p>

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		<p>G. The definition of “family or household member” in § 16.1-228 applies to this section.</p> <p>H. As used in this section, “law-enforcement officer” means (i) any full-time or part-time employee of a police department or sheriff’s office which is part of or administered by the Commonwealth or any political subdivision thereof, and any campus police officer appointed under Chapter 17 (§ 23-232 et seq.) of Title 23, and who is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the enforcement of the penal, traffic or highway laws of this Commonwealth; (ii) any member of an auxiliary police force established pursuant to § 15.2-1731; and (iii) any special conservator of the peace who meets the certification requirements for a law-enforcement officer as set forth in § 15.2-1706. Part-time employees are compensated officers who are not full-time employees as defined by the employing police department or sheriff’s office.</p>
WASHINGTON	<p>Rev. Code Wash. (ARCW) § 26.50.110 (2016)</p> <p>Violation of order--Penalties</p> <p>(1)(a) Whenever an order is granted under this chapter, chapter 7.92, 7.90, 9A.46, 9.94A, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, or 74.34 RCW, any temporary order for protection granted under chapter 7.40 RCW pursuant to chapter 74.34 RCW, or there is a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020, and the respondent or person to be restrained knows of the order, a violation of any of the following provisions of the order is a gross misdemeanor, except as provided in subsections (4) and (5) of this section:</p> <p>(i) The restraint provisions prohibiting acts or threats of violence against, or stalking of, a protected party, or restraint provisions prohibiting contact with a protected party;</p> <p>(ii) A provision excluding the person from a residence, workplace, school, or day care;</p> <p>(iii) A provision prohibiting a person from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of a location;</p> <p>(iv) A provision prohibiting interfering with the protected party's efforts to remove a pet owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by the petitioner, respondent, or a minor child residing with either the petitioner or the respondent; or</p> <p>(v) A provision of a foreign protection order specifically indicating that a violation will be a crime.</p> <p>(b) Upon conviction, and in addition to any other penalties provided by</p>	<p>Rev. Code Wash. (ARCW) § 26.50.110 (2016)</p> <p>Violation of order--Penalties</p> <p>(2) A peace officer shall arrest without a warrant and take into custody a person whom the peace officer has probable cause to believe has violated an order issued under this chapter, chapter 7.92, 7.90, 9A.46, 9.94A, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, or 74.34 RCW, any temporary order for protection granted under chapter 7.40 RCW pursuant to chapter 74.34 RCW, or a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020, that restrains the person or excludes the person from a residence, workplace, school, or day care, or prohibits the person from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of a location, if the person restrained knows of the order. Presence of the order in the law enforcement computer-based criminal intelligence information system is not the only means of establishing knowledge of the order.</p> <p>Rev. Code Wash. (ARCW) § 26.52.070 (2016)</p> <p>Violation of foreign orders -- Penalties</p> <p>(2) A peace officer shall arrest without a warrant and take into custody a person when the peace officer has probable cause to believe that a foreign protection order has been issued of which the person under restraint has knowledge and the person under restraint has violated a provision of the foreign protection order that prohibits the person under restraint from contacting or communicating with another person, or a provision that excludes the person under restraint from a residence, workplace, school, or day care, or of a</p>

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	<p>law, the court may require that the respondent submit to electronic monitoring. The court shall specify who shall provide the electronic monitoring services, and the terms under which the monitoring shall be performed. The order also may include a requirement that the respondent pay the costs of the monitoring. The court shall consider the ability of the convicted person to pay for electronic monitoring.</p> <p>(3) A violation of an order issued under this chapter, chapter 7.92, 7.90, 9A.46, 9.94A, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, or 74.34 RCW, or of a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020, shall also constitute contempt of court, and is subject to the penalties prescribed by law.</p> <p>(4) Any assault that is a violation of an order issued under this chapter, chapter 7.92, 7.90, 9A.46, 9.94A, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, or 74.34 RCW, or of a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020, and that does not amount to assault in the first or second degree under RCW 9A.36.011 or 9A.36.021 is a class C felony, and any conduct in violation of such an order that is reckless and creates a substantial risk of death or serious physical injury to another person is a class C felony.</p> <p>(5) A violation of a court order issued under this chapter, chapter 7.92, 7.90, 9A.46, 9.94A, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, or 74.34 RCW, or of a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020, is a class C felony if the offender has at least two previous convictions for violating the provisions of an order issued under this chapter, chapter 7.90, 9A.46, 9.94A, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, or 74.34 RCW, or a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020. The previous convictions may involve the same victim or other victims specifically protected by the orders the offender violated.</p> <p>(6) Upon the filing of an affidavit by the petitioner or any peace officer alleging that the respondent has violated an order granted under this chapter, chapter 7.92, 7.90, 9A.46, 9.94A, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, or 74.34 RCW, or a valid foreign protection order as defined in RCW 26.52.020, the court may issue an order to the respondent, requiring the respondent to appear and show cause within fourteen days why the respondent should not be found in contempt of court and punished accordingly. The hearing may be held in the court of any county or municipality in which the petitioner or respondent temporarily or permanently resides at the time of the alleged violation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rev. Code Wash (ARCW) § 26.52.070 (2016)</p> <p>Violation of foreign orders--Penalties</p>	<p>provision prohibiting a person from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of a location, or a violation of any provision for which the foreign protection order specifically indicates that a violation will be a crime. Presence of the order in the law enforcement computer-based criminal intelligence information system is not the only means of establishing knowledge of the order.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rev. Code Wash. (ARCW) § 10.99.030 (2016)</p> <p>Law enforcement officers--Training, powers, duties--Domestic violence reports</p> <p>(5) The primary duty of peace officers, when responding to a domestic violence situation, is to enforce the laws allegedly violated and to protect the complaining party.</p> <p>(6)(a) When a peace officer responds to a domestic violence call and has probable cause to believe that a crime has been committed, the peace officer shall exercise arrest powers with reference to the criteria in RCW 10.31.100. The officer shall notify the victim of the victim's right to initiate a criminal proceeding in all cases where the officer has not exercised arrest powers or decided to initiate criminal proceedings by citation or otherwise. The parties in such cases shall also be advised of the importance of preserving evidence.</p> <p>(b) A peace officer responding to a domestic violence call shall take a complete offense report including the officer's disposition of the case.</p> <p>(7) When a peace officer responds to a domestic violence call, the officer shall advise victims of all reasonable means to prevent further abuse, including advising each person of the availability of a shelter or other services in the community, and giving each person immediate notice of the legal rights and remedies available. The notice shall include handing each person a copy of the following statement:</p> <p>"IF YOU ARE THE VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, you can ask the city or county prosecuting attorney to file a criminal complaint. You also have the right to file a petition in superior, district, or municipal court requesting an order for protection from domestic abuse which could include any of the following: (a) An order restraining your abuser from further acts of abuse; (b) an order directing your abuser to leave your household; (c) an order preventing your abuser from entering your residence, school, business, or place of employment; (d) an order awarding you or the other parent custody of or visitation with your minor child or children; and (e) an order restraining your abuser from molesting or interfering with minor children in your custody. The forms you need to obtain a protection order are available in any municipal, district, or superior court.</p>

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	<p>(1) Whenever a foreign protection order is granted to a person entitled to protection and the person under restraint knows of the foreign protection order, a violation of a provision prohibiting the person under restraint from contacting or communicating with another person, or of a provision excluding the person under restraint from a residence, workplace, school, or day care, or of a provision prohibiting a person from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of a location, or a violation of any provision for which the foreign protection order specifically indicates that a violation will be a crime, is punishable under RCW 26.50.110.</p>	<p>Information about shelters and alternatives to domestic violence is available from a statewide twenty-four-hour toll-free hot line at (include appropriate phone number). The battered women's shelter and other resources in your area are (include local information)“</p> <p>(9) The law enforcement agency shall forward the offense report to the appropriate prosecutor within ten days of making such report if there is probable cause to believe that an offense has been committed, unless the case is under active investigation. Upon receiving the offense report, the prosecuting agency may, in its discretion, choose not to file the information as a domestic violence offense, if the offense was committed against a sibling, parent, stepparent, or grandparent.</p> <p>(10) Each law enforcement agency shall make as soon as practicable a written record and shall maintain records of all incidents of domestic violence reported to it.</p> <p>(11) Records kept pursuant to subsections (6) and (10) of this section shall be made identifiable by means of a departmental code for domestic violence.</p> <p>(12) Commencing January 1, 1994, records of incidents of domestic violence shall be submitted, in accordance with procedures described in this subsection, to the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs by all law enforcement agencies. The Washington criminal justice training commission shall amend its contract for collection of statewide crime data with the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs:</p> <p>(a) To include a table, in the annual report of crime in Washington produced by the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs pursuant to the contract, showing the total number of actual offenses and the number and percent of the offenses that are domestic violence incidents for the following crimes: (i) Criminal homicide, with subtotals for murder and nonnegligent homicide and manslaughter by negligence; (ii) forcible rape, with subtotals for rape by force and attempted forcible rape; (iii) robbery, with subtotals for firearm, knife or cutting instrument, or other dangerous weapon, and strongarm robbery; (iv) assault, with subtotals for firearm, knife or cutting instrument, other dangerous weapon, hands, feet, aggravated, and other nonaggravated assaults; (v) burglary, with subtotals for forcible entry, nonforcible unlawful entry, and attempted forcible entry; (vi) larceny theft, except motor vehicle theft; (vii) motor vehicle theft, with subtotals for autos, trucks and buses, and other vehicles; (viii) arson; and (ix) violations of the provisions of a protection order or no-contact order restraining the person from going onto the grounds of or entering a residence, workplace, school, or day care, provided that specific appropriations are subsequently made for the collection and compilation of data regarding violations of protection orders or no-contact orders;</p> <p>(b) To require that the table shall continue to be prepared and contained in the annual report of crime in Washington until that time as comparable or more</p>

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		<p>detailed information about domestic violence incidents is available through the Washington state incident based reporting system and the information is prepared and contained in the annual report of crime in Washington; and (c) To require that, in consultation with interested persons, the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs prepare and disseminate procedures to all law enforcement agencies in the state as to how the agencies shall code and report domestic violence incidents to the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rev. Code Wash. (ARCW) §10.31.100 (2016)</p> <p>Arrest without warrant A police officer having probable cause to believe that a person has committed or is committing a felony shall have the authority to arrest the person without a warrant. A police officer may arrest a person without a warrant for committing a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor only when the offense is committed in the presence of an officer, except as provided in subsections (1) through (12) of this section.</p> <p>(1) Any police officer having probable cause to believe that a person has committed or is committing a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor, involving physical harm or threats of harm to any person or property or the unlawful taking of property or involving the use or possession of cannabis, or involving the acquisition, possession, or consumption of alcohol by a person under the age of twenty-one years under RCW 66.44.270, or involving criminal trespass under RCW 9A.52.070 or 9A.52.080, shall have the authority to arrest the person.</p> <p>(2) A police officer shall arrest and take into custody, pending release on bail, personal recognizance, or court order, a person without a warrant when the officer has probable cause to believe that:</p> <p>(a) An order has been issued of which the person has knowledge under RCW 26.44.063, or chapter 7.92, 7.90, 9A.46, 10.99, 26.09, 26.10, 26.26, 26.50, or 74.34 RCW restraining the person and the person has violated the terms of the order restraining the person from acts or threats of violence, or restraining the person from going onto the grounds of or entering a residence, workplace, school, or day care, or prohibiting the person from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of a location or, in the case of an order issued under RCW 26.44.063, imposing any other restrictions or conditions upon the person; or</p> <p>(b) A foreign protection order, as defined in RCW 26.52.010, has been issued of which the person under restraint has knowledge and the person under restraint has violated a provision of the foreign protection order prohibiting the</p>

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		<p>person under restraint from contacting or communicating with another person, or excluding the person under restraint from a residence, workplace, school, or day care, or prohibiting the person from knowingly coming within, or knowingly remaining within, a specified distance of a location, or a violation of any provision for which the foreign protection order specifically indicates that a violation will be a crime; or</p> <p>(16) No police officer may be held criminally or civilly liable for making an arrest pursuant to subsection (2) or (10) of this section if the police officer acts in good faith and without malice.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rev. Code Wash. § 26.50.115 (2016)</p> <p>Enforcement of ex parte order--Knowledge of order prerequisite to penalties--Reasonable efforts to serve copy of order</p> <p>(1) When the court issues an ex parte order pursuant to RCW 26.50.070 or an order of protection pursuant to RCW 26.50.060, the court shall advise the petitioner that the respondent may not be subjected to the penalties set forth in RCW 26.50.110 for a violation of the order unless the respondent knows of the order.</p> <p>(2) When a peace officer investigates a report of an alleged violation of an order for protection issued under this chapter the officer shall attempt to determine whether the respondent knew of the existence of the protection order. If the law enforcement officer determines that the respondent did not or probably did not know about the protection order and the officer is provided a current copy of the order, the officer shall serve the order on the respondent if the respondent is present. If the respondent is not present, the officer shall make reasonable efforts to serve a copy of the order on the respondent. If the officer serves the respondent with the petitioner's copy of the order, the officer shall give petitioner a receipt indicating that petitioner's copy has been served on the respondent. After the officer has served the order on the respondent, the officer shall enforce prospective compliance with the order.</p> <p>(3) Presentation of an unexpired, certified copy of a protection order with proof of service is sufficient for a law enforcement officer to enforce the order regardless of the presence of the order in the law enforcement computer-based criminal intelligence information system.</p>
WEST VIRGINIA	<p style="text-align: center;">W. Va. Code § 48-27-901 (2016)</p> <p>Civil contempt; violation of protective orders; order to show cause (a) Any party to a protective order or a legal guardian or guardian ad litem may file a petition for civil contempt alleging a violation of an order issued pursuant to the provisions of this article. The petition shall</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">W. Va. Code § 48-27-1001 (2016)</p> <p>Arrest for violations of protective orders (a) When a law-enforcement officer observes any respondent abuse the petitioner or minor children or the respondent's physical presence at any location in knowing and willful violation of the terms of an emergency or final</p>

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	<p>be filed in the family court, if a family court entered an order or in the circuit court, if a circuit court entered the order, in the county in which the violation occurred or the county in which the order was issued.</p> <p>(b) When a petition for an order to show cause is filed, a hearing on the petition shall be held within five days from the filing of the petition. Any order to show cause which is issued shall be served upon the alleged violator.</p> <p>(c) Upon a finding of contempt, the court may order the violator to comply with specific provisions of the protective order and post a bond as surety for faithful compliance with the order. The bond may not be a personal recognizance bond and shall be in an amount that does not exceed the ability of the violator to post. The bond may not be waived by a fee waiver pursuant to the provisions of section one, article two, chapter fifty-nine of this code.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. Va. Code § 48-27-902 (2016)</p> <p>Violations of protective orders; criminal complaints</p> <p>(a) Any person authorized to file a petition pursuant to section three hundred five of this article, and any person authorized to file a petition for civil contempt pursuant to section nine hundred one of this article may file a criminal complaint:</p> <p>(1) Against a respondent who knowingly and willfully violates a provision of an emergency or final protective order entered pursuant to:</p> <p>(A) subsection (a) or (b) of section five hundred two of this article;</p> <p>(B) if the court has ordered such relief; subsection (2), (7) or (9) of section five hundred three of this article;</p> <p>(C) subsection (b) or (c) of section five hundred nine, article five of this chapter; or</p> <p>(D) subsection (b) or (c) of section six hundred eight, article five of this chapter;.</p> <p>(2) Against a person who violates a condition of bail, probation or parole which has the express intent or effect of protecting the personal safety of a particular person or persons;</p> <p>(3) Against a respondent who knowingly and willfully violates the terms of a protection order from another jurisdiction that is required to be enforced pursuant to section three, article twenty-eight of this chapter; or</p> <p>(4) Against a person who, in violation of subdivision (3), subsection (a), section seven, article twenty-eight of this chapter, knowingly and willfully violates the terms of a condition of bail, probation or parole imposed in another state which has the express intent or effect of</p>	<p>protective order issued under the provisions of this article or section 5-509 or 5-608 of this chapter granting the relief pursuant to the provisions of this article, in knowing and willful violation of the terms of a protection order from another jurisdiction that is required to be enforced pursuant to section four, article twenty-eight of this chapter, he or she shall immediately arrest the respondent.</p> <p>(b) When a family or household member is alleged to have committed a violation of the provisions of section 27-903 or 28-7, a law-enforcement officer may arrest the perpetrator for said offense where:</p> <p>(1) The law-enforcement officer has observed credible corroborative evidence, as defined in subsection 27-1002(b), that the offense has occurred; and</p> <p>(2) The law-enforcement officer has received, from the victim or a witness, a verbal or written allegation of the facts constituting a violation of section 27-903; or</p> <p>(3) The law-enforcement officer has observed credible evidence that the accused committed the offense.</p> <p>(c) Any person who observes a violation of a protective order as described in this section, or the victim of such abuse or unlawful presence, may call a local law-enforcement agency, which shall verify the existence of a current order, and shall direct a law-enforcement officer to promptly investigate the alleged violation.</p> <p>(d) Where there is an arrest, the officer shall take the arrested person before a circuit court or a magistrate and, upon a finding of probable cause to believe a violation of an order as set forth in this section has occurred, the court or magistrate shall set a time and place for a hearing in accordance with the West Virginia rules of criminal procedure.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. Va. Code § 48-27-1002 (2016)</p> <p>Arrest in domestic violence matters; conditions</p> <p>(a) Notwithstanding any provision of this code to the contrary, if a person is alleged to have committed a violation of the provisions of subsection (a) or (b), section twenty-eight, article two, chapter sixty-one of this code against a family or household member, in addition to any other authority to arrest granted by this code, a law-enforcement officer has authority to arrest that person without first obtaining a warrant if:</p> <p>(1) The law-enforcement officer has observed credible corroborative evidence that an offense has occurred; and either:</p> <p>(2) The law-enforcement officer has received, from the victim or a witness, an oral or written allegation of facts constituting a violation of section twenty-eight, article two, chapter sixty-one of this code; or</p> <p>(3) The law-enforcement officer has observed credible evidence that the accused committed the offense.</p>

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	<p>protecting the personal safety of a particular person or persons. (b) If the court finds probable cause upon the complaint, the court shall issue a warrant for the arrest of the person charged.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. Va. Code § 48-27-903 (2016)</p> <p>Misdemeanor offenses for violation of protective order; repeat offenses; penalties (a) A person is guilty of a misdemeanor if the person knowingly and willfully violates: (1) A provision of an emergency or final protective order entered pursuant to: (A) Subsection (a) or (b), section five hundred two of this article; (B) If the court has ordered such relief; subsection (2), (7), (9) or (14), section five hundred three of this article; (C) Subsection (b) or (c), section five hundred nine, article five of this chapter; or (D) Subsection (b) or (c), section six hundred eight, article five of this chapter; (2) A condition of bail, probation or parole which has the express intent or effect of protecting the personal safety of a particular person or persons; or (3) A restraining order entered pursuant to section nine-a, article two, chapter sixty-one of this code. Upon conviction thereof the person shall be confined in jail for a period of not less than one day nor more than one year, which jail term shall include actual confinement of not less than twenty-four hours, and shall be fined not less than \$250 nor more than \$2,000. (b) Any person who is convicted of a second offense under subsection (a) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be confined in jail for not less than three months nor more than one year, which jail term shall include actual confinement of not less than thirty days, and fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$3,000. (c) A respondent who is convicted of a third or subsequent offense under subsection (a) of this section when the violation occurs within ten years of a prior conviction of this offense is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be confined in jail not less than six months nor more than one year, which jail term shall include actual confinement of not less than six months, and fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$4,000.</p>	<p>(b) For purposes of this section, credible corroborative evidence means evidence that is worthy of belief and corresponds to the allegations of one or more elements of the offense and may include, but is not limited to, the following: (1) <i>Condition of the alleged victim.</i> -- One or more contusions, scratches, cuts, abrasions, or swellings; missing hair; torn clothing or clothing in disarray consistent with a struggle; observable difficulty in breathing or breathlessness consistent with the effects of choking or a body blow; observable difficulty in movement consistent with the effects of a body blow or other unlawful physical contact. (2) <i>Condition of the accused.</i> -- Physical injury or other conditions similar to those set out for the condition of the victim which are consistent with the alleged offense or alleged acts of self-defense by the victim. (3) <i>Condition of the scene.</i> -- Damaged premises or furnishings; disarray or misplaced objects consistent with the effects of a struggle. (4) <i>Other conditions.</i> -- Statements by the accused admitting one or more elements of the offense; threats made by the accused in the presence of an officer; audible evidence of a disturbance heard by the dispatcher or other agent receiving the request for police assistance; written statements by witnesses. (c) Whenever any person is arrested pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, the arrested person shall be taken before a magistrate within the county in which the offense charged is alleged to have been committed in a manner consistent with the provisions of Rule 1 of the Administrative Rules for the Magistrate Courts of West Virginia. (d) If an arrest for a violation of subsection (c), section twenty-eight, article two, chapter sixty-one of this code is authorized pursuant to this section, that fact constitutes prima facie evidence that the accused constitutes a threat or danger to the victim or other family or household members for the purpose of setting conditions of bail pursuant to section seventeen-c, article one-c, chapter sixty-two of this code. (e) Whenever any person is arrested pursuant to the provisions of this article or for a violation of an order issued pursuant to section five hundred nine or subsections (b) and (c), of section six hundred eight, article five of this chapter the arresting officer, subject to the requirements of the Constitutions of this state and of the United States: (1) Shall seize all weapons that are alleged to have been involved or threatened to be used in the commission of domestic violence; (2) May seize a weapon that is in plain view of the officer or was discovered pursuant to a consensual search, as necessary for the protection of the officer or other persons; and (3) May seize all weapons that are possessed in violation of a valid protective order.</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">W. Va. Code § 48-28-7 (2016)</p> <p>Criminal offenses and penalties (a) A respondent who abuses, as that term is defined in section two hundred two, article twenty-seven of this chapter, a protected individual or who is physically present at any location in knowing and willful violation of the terms of: (1) A valid foreign protection order; (2) a protection order entered in any pending foreign divorce action which enjoins the offending party from molesting or interfering with another party or interfering with the custodial or visitation rights of another person; or (3) a condition of bail, probation or parole imposed in another state which has the express intent or effect of protecting the personal safety of a particular person or persons is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be confined in the county or regional jail for a period of not less than one day nor more than one year, which jail term shall include actual confinement of not less than twenty-four hours, and shall be fined not less than two hundred fifty dollars nor more than two thousand dollars. (b) A respondent who is convicted of a second or subsequent offense under subsection (a) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be confined in the county or regional jail for not less than three months nor more than one year, which jail term shall include actual confinement of not less than twenty-four hours, and fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than three thousand dollars.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">W. Va. Code § 48-28-8 (2016)</p> <p>§ 48-28-8. Other remedies A protected individual who pursues remedies under this article is not precluded from pursuing other legal or equitable remedies against the respondent.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">W. Va. Code § 48-27-1003 (2016)</p> <p>§ 48-27-1003. Nonjudicial enforcement of order (a) A law-enforcement officer of this state, upon determining that there is probable cause to believe that a valid protective order exists and that the order has been violated, shall enforce the order pursuant to any authority to arrest under the code. Presentation of a protective order that identifies both the protected individual and the respondent and that appears, on its face, to be authentic and currently in effect constitutes probable cause to believe that a valid protective order exists. For the purposes of this section, the protective order may be inscribed on a tangible medium or may have been stored in an electronic or other medium if it is retrievable in perceivable form. Presentation of a certified copy of a protective order is not required for enforcement. (b) If a protective order is not presented, a law-enforcement officer of this state may consider other credible information in determining whether there is probable cause to believe that a valid protective order exists. (c) If a law-enforcement officer of this state determines that an otherwise valid protective order cannot be enforced because the respondent has not been notified of or served with the order, the officer shall inform the respondent of the order, make a reasonable effort to serve the order upon the respondent and allow the respondent a reasonable opportunity to comply with the order before enforcing the order.</p>
WISCONSIN	<p style="text-align: center;">Wis. Stat. § 813.12 (2016)</p> <p>Domestic abuse restraining orders and injunctions (8) Penalty. (a) Whoever knowingly violates a temporary restraining order or injunction issued under sub. (3) or (4) shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 9 months or both. (b) The petitioner does not violate the court order under sub. (3) or (4) if he or she admits into his or her residence a person ordered under sub.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Wis. Stat. § 813.12 (2016)</p> <p>Domestic abuse restraining orders and injunctions (7) Arrest. (am) A law enforcement officer shall arrest and take a person into custody if all of the following occur: 1. A petitioner under sub. (5) presents the law enforcement officer with a copy of a court order issued under sub. (3) or (4), or the law enforcement officer determines that such an order exists through communication with appropriate</p>

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	<p>(3) or (4) to avoid that residence.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Wis. Stat. § 813.128 (2016)</p> <p>Uniform Interstate enforcement of domestic violence protection orders act</p> <p>(4) Penalty. A person who knowingly violates a condition of a foreign protection order or modification of a foreign protection order that is entitled to full faith and credit under this section shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 9 months or both. If a foreign protection order and any modification of that order that is entitled to full faith and credit under this section remains current and in effect at the time that a court convicts a person for a violation of that order or modification of that order, but that order or modification has not been filed under this section, the court shall direct the clerk of circuit court to file the order and any modification of the order.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Wis. Stat. § 968.075 (2016)</p> <p>Domestic abuse incidents; arrest and prosecution</p> <p>(7) Prosecution policies. Each district attorney's office shall develop, adopt and implement written policies encouraging the prosecution of domestic abuse offenses. The policies shall include, but not be limited to, the following:</p> <p>(a) A policy indicating that a prosecutor's decision not to prosecute a domestic abuse incident should not be based:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Solely upon the absence of visible indications of injury or impairment; 2. Upon the victim's consent to any subsequent prosecution of the other person involved in the incident; or 3. Upon the relationship of the persons involved in the incident. <p>(b) A policy indicating that when any domestic abuse incident is reported to the district attorney's office, including a report made under sub. (4), a charging decision by the district attorney should, absent extraordinary circumstances, be made not later than 2 weeks after the district attorney has received notice of the incident.</p> <p>(9) Annual report. (a) Each district attorney shall submit an annual report to the department of justice listing all of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The number of arrests for domestic abuse incidents in his or her county as compiled and furnished by the law enforcement agencies within the county. 	<p>authorities.</p> <p>2. The law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the person has violated the court order issued under sub. (3) or (4) by any circuit court in this state.</p> <p>(c) A respondent who does not appear at a hearing at which the court orders an injunction under sub. (4) but who has been served with a copy of the petition and notice of the time for hearing under sub. (4)(a)2. has constructive knowledge of the existence of the injunction and shall be arrested for violation of the injunction regardless of whether he or she has been served with a copy of the injunction.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Wis. Stat. § 968.075 (2016)</p> <p>Domestic abuse incidents; arrest and prosecution</p> <p>(2) Circumstances requiring arrest; presumption against certain arrests. (a) Notwithstanding s. 968.07(1) and except as provided in pars. (am) and (b), a law enforcement officer shall arrest and take a person into custody if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person is committing or has committed domestic abuse and that the person's actions constitute the commission of a crime; and 2. Any of the following apply: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The officer has a reasonable basis for believing that continued domestic abuse against the alleged victim is likely. b. There is evidence of physical injury to the alleged victim. c. The person is the predominant aggressor. <p>(am) Notwithstanding s. 968.07(1), unless the person's arrest is required under s. 813.12(7), 813.122(10), 813.125(6), or 813.128(3g)(b) or sub. (5)(e), if a law enforcement officer identifies the predominant aggressor, it is generally not appropriate for a law enforcement officer to arrest anyone under par. (a) other than the predominant aggressor.</p> <p>(ar) In order to protect victims from continuing domestic abuse, a law enforcement officer shall consider all of the following in identifying the predominant aggressor:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The history of domestic abuse between the parties, if it can be reasonably ascertained by the officer, and any information provided by witnesses regarding that history. 2. Statements made by witnesses. 3. The relative degree of injury inflicted on the parties. 4. The extent to which each person present appears to fear any party. 5. Whether any party is threatening or has threatened future harm against another party or another family or household member.

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	<p>1m. The number of responses law enforcement made that involved a domestic abuse incident that did not result in an arrest.</p> <p>2. The number of subsequent prosecutions and convictions of the persons arrested for domestic abuse incidents.</p> <p>(b) The listing of the number of arrests, prosecutions and convictions under par. (a) shall include categories by statutory reference to the offense involved and include totals for all categories.</p>	<p>6. Whether either party acted in self-defense or in defense of any other person under the circumstances described in s. 939.48.</p> <p>(b) If the officer's reasonable grounds for belief under par. (a)1 are based on a report of an alleged domestic abuse incident, the officer is required to make an arrest under par. (a) only if the report is received, within 28 days after the day the incident is alleged to have occurred, by the officer or the law enforcement agency that employs the officer.</p> <p>(2m) Immediate release prohibited. Unless s. 968.08 applies, a law enforcement officer may not release a person whose arrest was required under sub. (2) until the person posts bail under s. 969.07 or appears before a judge under s. 970.01(1).</p> <p>(3) Law enforcement policies. (a) Each law enforcement agency shall develop, adopt, and implement written policies regarding procedures for domestic abuse incidents. The policies shall include, but not be limited to, the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a. A statement emphasizing that in most circumstances, other than those under sub. (2), a law enforcement officer should arrest and take a person into custody if the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person is committing or has committed domestic abuse and that the person's actions constitute the commission of a crime. b. A policy reflecting the requirements of subs. (2) and (2m). c. A statement emphasizing that a law enforcement officer's decision as to whether or not to arrest under this section may not be based on the consent of the victim to any subsequent prosecution or on the relationship of the parties. d. A statement emphasizing that a law enforcement officer's decision not to arrest under this section may not be based solely upon the absence of visible indications of injury or impairment. e. A statement discouraging, but not prohibiting, the arrest of more than one party. f. A statement emphasizing that a law enforcement officer, in determining whether to arrest a party, should consider whether he or she acted in self-defense or in defense of another person. <p>2. A procedure for the written report and referral required under sub. (4).</p> <p>3. A procedure for notifying the alleged victim of the incident of the provisions in sub. (5), the procedure for releasing the arrested person and the likelihood and probable time of the arrested person's release.</p> <p>4. A procedure that requires a law enforcement officer, if the law enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to believe that a person is committing or has committed domestic abuse, to inform the victim of the availability of shelters and services in his or her community, including using lists available under ss. 49.165(4)(b) and 165.93(4)(b); to give notice of legal rights and remedies available to him or her; and to provide him or her with a statement that reads substantially as follows: "If you are the victim of domestic abuse, you may</p>

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		<p>contact a domestic violence victim service provider to plan for your safety and take steps to protect yourself, including filing a petition under s. 813.12 of the Wisconsin statutes for a domestic abuse injunction or under s. 813.125 of the Wisconsin statutes for a harassment injunction.”</p> <p>(am) The policies under par. (a) may provide that the law enforcement agency will share information with organizations that are eligible to receive grants under s. 49.165(2) or 165.93(2).</p> <p>(b) In the development of these policies, each law enforcement agency is encouraged to consult with community organizations and other law enforcement agencies with expertise in the recognition and handling of domestic abuse incidents.</p> <p>(c) This subsection does not limit the authority of a law enforcement agency to establish policies that require arrests under more circumstances than those set forth in sub. (2), but the policies may not conflict with the presumption under sub. (2)(am).</p> <p>(4) Report required where no arrest. If a law enforcement officer does not make an arrest under this section when the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that a person is committing or has committed domestic abuse and that person's acts constitute the commission of a crime, the officer shall prepare a written report stating why the person was not arrested. The report shall be sent to the district attorney's office, in the county where the acts took place, immediately after investigation of the incident has been completed. The district attorney shall review the report to determine whether the person involved in the incident should be charged with the commission of a crime.</p> <p>(5) Contact prohibition. (a)1. Unless there is a waiver under par. (c), during the 72 hours immediately following an arrest for a domestic abuse incident, the arrested person shall avoid the residence of the alleged victim of the domestic abuse incident and, if applicable, any premises temporarily occupied by the alleged victim, and avoid contacting or causing any person, other than law enforcement officers and attorneys for the arrested person and alleged victim, to contact the alleged victim.</p> <p>2. An arrested person who intentionally violates this paragraph may be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 9 months or both.</p> <p>(b)1. Unless there is a waiver under par. (c), a law enforcement officer or other person who releases a person arrested for a domestic abuse incident from custody less than 72 hours after the arrest shall inform the arrested person orally and in writing of the requirements under par. (a), the consequences of violating the requirements and the provisions of s. 939.621. The arrested person shall sign an acknowledgment on the written notice that he or she has received notice of, and understands the requirements, the consequences of violating the requirements and the provisions of s. 939.621. If the arrested person refuses to sign the notice, he or she may not be released from custody.</p>

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		<p>2. If there is a waiver under par. (c) and the person is released under subd. 1, the law enforcement officer or other person who releases the arrested person shall inform the arrested person orally and in writing of the waiver and the provisions of s. 939.621.</p> <p>3. Failure to comply with the notice requirement under subd. 1 regarding a person who is lawfully released from custody bars a prosecution under par. (a), but does not affect the application of s. 939.621 in any criminal prosecution.</p> <p>(c) At any time during the 72-hour period specified in par. (a), the alleged victim may sign a written waiver of the requirements in par. (a). The law enforcement agency shall have a waiver form available.</p> <p>(d) The law enforcement agency responsible for the arrest of a person for a domestic abuse incident shall notify the alleged victim of the requirements under par. (a) and the possibility of, procedure for and effect of a waiver under par. (c).</p> <p>(e) Notwithstanding s. 968.07(1), a law enforcement officer shall arrest and take a person into custody if the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the person has violated par. (a).</p> <p>(6) Conditional release. A person arrested and taken into custody for a domestic abuse incident is eligible for conditional release. Unless there is a waiver under sub. (5)(c), as part of the conditions of any such release that occurs during the 72 hours immediately following such an arrest, the person shall be required to comply with the requirements under sub. (5)(a) and to sign the acknowledgment under sub. (5)(b). The arrested person's release shall be conditioned upon his or her signed agreement to refrain from any threats or acts of domestic abuse against the alleged victim or other person.</p> <p>(6m) Officer immunity. A law enforcement officer is immune from civil and criminal liability arising out of a decision by the officer to arrest or not arrest an alleged offender, if the decision is made in a good faith effort to comply with this section.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Wis. Stat. § 813.128 (2016)</p> <p>Uniform Interstate enforcement of domestic violence protection orders act</p> <p>(2g)(b) A foreign protection order or modification of the foreign protection order that meets the requirements under s. 806.247(2) has the same effect as an order issued under s. 813.12, 813.122, 813.123 or 813.125, except that the foreign protection order or modification shall be enforced according to its own terms.</p> <p>(3g)(b) A law enforcement officer shall arrest and take the subject of a foreign protection order into custody if all of the following occur:</p> <p>1. A person protected under a foreign protection order presents the law</p>

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		<p>enforcement officer with a copy of a foreign protection order issued against the subject, or the law enforcement officer determines that a valid foreign protection order exists against the subject through communication with appropriate authorities. If a law enforcement officer examines a copy of a foreign protection order, the order, with any modification, is presumed to be valid if the order or modification appears to be valid on its face and circumstances suggest that the order and any modification are in effect.</p> <p>2. The law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the person has violated the terms of the foreign protection order or modification of the order.</p> <p>(5) Immunity. A law enforcement officer, law enforcement agency, prosecuting attorney, state, local, or Indian tribe or band governmental official, or clerk of circuit court is immune from civil and criminal liability for his or her acts or omissions arising out of a decision related to the filing of a foreign protection order or modification or to the detention or arrest of an alleged violator of a foreign protection order or modification if the act or omission is done in a good faith effort to comply with this section and s. 806.247, 2013 stats.</p>
WYOMING	<p>Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 6-4-404 (2016)</p> <p>Violation of order of protection; penalty</p> <p>(a) Any person who willfully violates a protection order or valid foreign protection order as defined in W.S. 35-21-109(a), is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months, a fine of not more than seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750.00), or both.</p> <p>(b) For purposes of subsection (a) of this section, “protection order” means an order of protection issued pursuant to W.S. 35-21-104 or 35-21-105 or any injunction or other order issued for the purpose of preventing violent or threatening acts or harassment against, or contact or communication with or physical proximity to, another person, including temporary and final orders issued by civil and criminal courts, other than support or child custody orders, whether obtained by filing an independent action or as a pendente lite order in another proceeding so long as any civil order was issued in response to a complaint, petition or motion filed by or on behalf of a person seeking protection.</p>	<p>Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 7-2-102 (2016)</p> <p>Preconditions for arrests</p> <p>(a) A peace officer may arrest a person when the officer has a warrant commanding that the person be arrested or the officer has reasonable grounds for believing that a warrant for the person's arrest has been issued in this state or in another jurisdiction.</p> <p>(b) A peace officer may arrest a person without a warrant when:</p> <p>(i) Any criminal offense is being committed in the officer's presence by the person to be arrested;</p> <p>(ii) The officer has probable cause to believe that a felony has been committed and that the person to be arrested has committed it; or</p> <p>(iii) The officer has probable cause to believe that a misdemeanor has been committed, that the person to be arrested has committed it and that the person, unless immediately arrested:</p> <p>(A) Will not be apprehended;</p> <p>(B) May cause injury to himself or others or damage to property; or</p> <p>(C) May destroy or conceal evidence of the commission of the misdemeanor.</p> <p>Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 7-20-102 (2016)</p> <p>Arrests without warrant</p> <p>(a) In addition to arrests specified in W.S. 7-2-102, any peace officer who has probable cause to believe that a violation of W.S. 6-2-510(a) or 6-2-511(a) has</p>

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		<p>taken place within the preceding twenty-four (24) hours or is taking place or that a violation of W.S. 6-2-502(a) or 6-2-504(a) or (b) has taken place within the preceding twenty-four (24) hours or is taking place and that the person who committed or is committing the violation is a household member as defined by W.S. 35-21-102(a)(iv), may arrest the violator without a warrant for that violation, regardless of whether the violation was committed in the presence of the peace officer.</p> <p>(b) A peace officer, without a warrant, may arrest and take into custody a person if:</p> <p>(i) An order of protection has been issued by a circuit or district court as authorized by W.S. 35-21-104 or 35-21-105 stating on its face the period of time for which the order is valid and specifically restraining or enjoining a household member, as defined by W.S. 35-21-102(a)(iv), from entering onto premises, from physical abuse, threats of personal abuse or acts which unreasonably restrain the personal liberty of any household member, or from abducting, removing or concealing any child in the custody of another household member or from transferring, concealing, encumbering or otherwise disposing of petitioner's property or the joint property of the parties;</p> <p>(ii) A true copy and proof of service of the order has been filed with the sheriff's office having jurisdiction of the area in which the moving party resides;</p> <p>(iii) The person named in the order has received notice of the injunctive order;</p> <p>(iv) The person named in the order is acting in violation of the order or the peace officer has probable cause to believe that the person violated the order within the preceding twenty-four (24) hours; and</p> <p>(v) The order states on its face that a violation of its terms subjects the person to a criminal penalty pursuant to W.S. 6-4-404.</p>