

	RESTRAINING ORDER	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROTECTION ORDER (DVPO)	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE NO CONTACT ORDER	ANTI-HARASSMENT ORDER	ANTI-HARASSMENT NO CONTACT ORDER	ELDER ABUSE PROTECTION ORDER
Who can get the order?	A party to a court action where the other party is your spouse or your child's other parent.	Victims 16 or older physically abused or threatened with harm by a person with whom you have or had a dating relationship, marital relationship, or child in common. A parent or legal guardian must file for a minor under age 16.	Victims of abuse related to abuser (as in DVPO column) where abuser faces prosecution for domestic violence criminal charges.	Victims of behavior aimed at you with the intent of seriously alarming, annoying, or harassing you for no good purpose. Abuser can be a stranger.	Victim of harassment, or the victim's family or household member. Abuser faces prosecution over criminal charges from harassment, including stalking, threats, and other.	Victim is age 60+ without functional, mental, or physical ability to care for self. Victim of actual or threatened abuse, neglect, or exploitation (improper use of victim's property or resources).
How do you get the order?	Filing for or responding to an action for divorce, paternity, or child custody modification.	Must file in county where you live or have fled to avoid abuse. Follow clerk's instructions.	You can get this as part of criminal prosecution for domestic violence. Contact prosecutor to ask for order.	Must file in county where you live or have fled to avoid abuse. Follow clerk's instructions.	You can get this as part of criminal prosecution for crime of harassment. Contact prosecutor to ask for order.	File at the court. Follow the clerk's instructions.
Where do you get the order?	Superior Court.	Superior, Municipal, or District Court.	Municipal, District, or Superior Court.	District or Superior Court.	Municipal, District, or Superior Court.	Superior Court.

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What can the order do?	Restrain abuser from entering a home; harming or harassing you or any child; contacting you or any child; removing child from court's jurisdiction; disposing of property. Can award temporary custody.	Restrain abuser from entering a home or threatening or harming you and any child. Can order abuser to leave shared home or go to treatment or counseling. Can award temporary custody. Can award use of essential personal effects, including pets and vehicle.	Restrain the abuser from any contact with you, including phone calls, email, text, or letters.	Restrain the abuser from any contact with you, keeping you under surveillance, or coming within a certain distance of your home or workplace.	Restrain the abuser from any contact with you, including phone calls, email, text, or letters.	Restrain the abuser from more abuse or exploitation; entering victim's home; contacting victim; selling or transferring victim's property; or can require an accounting of victim's income and assets.
How much does it cost?	No fee after filing the underlying action.	No fee.	No fee.	<u>Superior Court</u> - \$41. <u>District Court</u> -\$51. Waived if you have a low income.	No fee.	\$110 - \$120, - can be waived for victim with low income.
How long does it last?	Emergency: 14 days. Temporary: Until final hearing. Final hearing Permanent until changed by the court.	Emergency: 14 days. Final: One year (renewable) if it protects a child. Permanent or for any fixed term if only protects an adult.	At least one year, and longer if the court orders. Usually until trial and sentencing are over. Post-sentencing provisions last for up to the time the sentence and probation are over.	Temporary: 14 days. Full: Up to one year, renewable.	Court can order permanent if abuser found guilty.	Up to one year.

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Who represents the victim?	Yourself or an attorney	Yourself or an attorney	Prosecuting attorney	Yourself or an attorney	Prosecuting attorney	Victim or an attorney
What if the order is violated?	After abuser and police get order, mandatory arrest if order states, plus possible criminal and contempt charges.	After abuser and police get order, mandatory arrest plus possible contempt and criminal charges.	After abuser and police get order, mandatory arrest and a separate criminal charge.	After abuser and police get order, possible arrest for misdemeanor, plus possible contempt charges.	After abuser and police get order, violation is a misdemeanor, which can lead to abuser's arrest.	After abuser and police get order, possible contempt of court.

*All orders are confirmed by the police by entry into Washington State Criminal Information Computer (WACIC). This happens automatically when the court clerk sends the police a copy of any order signed by a judge or commissioner with a Law Enforcement Information Sheet (LEIS). The court clerk will ask you to fill out the LEIS at the time you get your order.