

**What an order of protection can do:**

- ◆ Prohibit the abuser from committing more acts of violence against you.
- ◆ Force the abuser to stay away from your home, or if you were living together, force the abuser to move out of the shared residence.
- ◆ Prohibit the abuser from threatening, harassing and contacting you – on the street, by telephone, mail, at school, work or through a 3rd person.
- ◆ Establish temporary custody of the minor children, and set a temporary visitation schedule with the other parent.
- ◆ Order the abuser to attend treatment counseling.
- ◆ Allow you to gain possession of your (and your children's) belongings – this may include a family vehicle, clothing, birth certificates and social security cards.

**What an order for protection cannot do:**

- ◆ Order child support
- ◆ Order spousal maintenance
- ◆ Divide property
- ◆ Establish permanent custody of the minor children
- ◆ Establish permanent use of the family home

**ATVP**  
**Celebrating 25 Years**  
**of Survivors' Strength in 2005**

PO BOX 37  
1125 NW NYE, SUITE A  
PULLMAN, WA 99163  
TEL: (509)332-0552  
FAX: (509)332-3314



**A UNITED WAY AGENCY**

PO BOX 8517  
627 N. VAN BUREN  
MOSCOW, ID 83843  
TEL: (208) 882-2490  
FAX: (208) 883-1041

**Web Address**  
[www.atvp.org](http://www.atvp.org)

**E-Mail Address**  
[atvp@turbonet.com](mailto:atvp@turbonet.com)

**24-Hour Hotline**  
Collect Crisis Calls Accepted

*This project is supported in-part by the Department of Social and Health Services, Children's Administration. Distribution supported by the following: (1) Grant No. 2005-WF-AX-0024 awarded by the Office of Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice; grant funds are administered by the Office of Crime Victims Advocacy, Washington State Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development, (2) Victim's of Crime Act Sub-grant #KC204400 awarded by the Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Victim assistance, under a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice Office for Victims of Crime/Family Violence Prevention and Services Act/ State Domestic Violence Project Account, (3) Winifred L. Stevens Foundation, (4) Moscow/Latah County United Way, (5) Pullman United Way and other governmental and non-governmental sources. The opinions, findings, conclusions or recommendations expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the grantor agencies.*

# Protection Orders



## Alternatives to Violence of the Palouse

Help for victims and survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault

24 hour Crisis Hotline  
**(509) 332-HELP**  
Or  
**(208) 883-4357**

# Protection Orders

## What is an order for protection?

An order for protection is a civil order which is available to victims of domestic violence. It prohibits the restrained person from threatening harm or harassing you and your children. There is no charge for an order of protection.

Domestic violence can include, but is not limited to:

- ◆ Physical harm, bodily injury, assault, stalking.
- ◆ Fear of physical harm.
- ◆ Sexual assault.

## Who can get an order for protection?

You can get an order for protection if you have been hurt or threatened by:

- ◆ A spouse or former spouse.
- ◆ A person with whom you have a child in common.
- ◆ A person with whom you are presently living with or have lived with in the past.
- ◆ A person related to you by blood or marriage.
- ◆ A person 16 years or older with whom you are in a dating relationship.

## The order for protection process:

There are two types of protection Orders: (1) Temporary (which lasts up to two weeks) and (2) Full (which lasts up to 90 days in Idaho and 1 year in Washington). Full orders can be extended in length. It is not necessary to have a lawyer to get a protection order.

**Step 1:** Temporary protection orders are usually obtained the same day the papers are filed. Papers are obtained from the clerk's office at the courthouse and are available at ATVP office locations. You (the petitioner) will be asked to fill out the forms and need to include information about the most recent act and/or threats of violence against you and your children, and any history of domestic violence. A judge will review your paperwork, will ask you some general and clarifying questions about the abuse. The judge will then either grant or deny the temporary order. Your next hearing will be held within two weeks. The abuser (respondent) will be served with the petition and temporary order along with notice of the date set for the full protection order hearing.

**Step 2:** At the full protection order hearing, both parties have an opportunity to talk to the judge. It is helpful to make a list of what you want to tell the judge. The judge may want to know about such things as history of abuse in the relationship and if the abuser has also abused the children. You should present copies of any important records such as police or medical records and photos of injuries relating to the abuse.

## What should you do if the abuser violates your protection order?

- ◆ Call 911 immediately.
- ◆ Show the police a copy of the protection order.
- ◆ The abuser may be arrested or given a ticket.

**Keep a copy of your protection order with you at all times.**

## To change or drop the protection order:

You must go to the court and fill out the appropriate form. This is available from the clerk's office at the courthouse. If you engage in contact with your abuser while the protection order is still in place, they may be arrested. Only the court can drop or change the order.

**A legal advocate from ATVP can meet with you, can help you petition for a protection order, and provide advocacy through the legal process.**

