



ORDER OF PROTECTION JUDICIAL BENCHCARD

IV. ENFORCEMENT REMEDIES AND VIOLATIONS

A violation of an order of protection can result in one or all of the following:

- Civil Contempt (T.C.A. § 36-3-610/T.C.A. § 36-3-612)
- Criminal Contempt (T.C.A. § 36-3-610/T.C.A. § 36-3-612)
- Violation of Protective Order Misdemeanor: (T.C.A. § 39-13-113)
- 5 or 10 Year Extension (T.C.A. § 39-13-605(d))
- Aggravated Assault (T.C.A. § 39-13-102(c))
- Unlawful Possession of a Firearm (T.C.A. § 36-3-625, T.C.A. § 39-17-1307)

Civil and Criminal Contempt are available for both the ex parte order and the order of protection. (T.C.A. § 36-3-610/T.C.A. § 36-3-612)

Violation of Protective Order (T.C.A. § 39-13-113) only applies in cases where:

- The person received notice of the request for an order of protection or restraining order;
- The person had an opportunity to appear and be heard in connection with the order;
- The court made specific findings of fact in the order of protection or restraining order that the person had committed domestic abuse, sexual assault, or stalking.

Note: Tennessee law makes the violation of a protective order a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence.

V. EXTENSIONS OF THE ORDER OF PROTECTION (T.C.A. § 36-3-608)

Orders of Protection are ordered for a definite period of time not to exceed one year. However, orders can be extended upon motion. When extending an order of protection, the court should consider the following:

- Has the order of protection been effective in stopping the violence and keeping the respondent away?
- Does the petitioner fear that the respondent will continue the abusive behavior that resulted in the order of protection?

If the defendant is convicted of an order of protection violation, the order can be extended upon the petitioner's motion or the judge's own motion. (T.C.A. § 36-3-605(d))

5 or 10 Year Extension (T.C.A. § 36-3-605(d))

- The initial petition must have been served according to T.C.A. § 36-3-605(c).

- The order may be extended upon the petitioner's motion or sua sponte.
- If the respondent is found to be in violation of the order, the court may extend the order of protection up to five years or up to ten years on the second or subsequent violation.

Note: If a divorce complaint is filed, the order of protection shall remain in effect until the court in which the divorce action lies modifies or dissolves the order. (T.C.A. §36-3-603)

VI. FULL FAITH AND CREDIT (T.C.A. § 36-3-622)

- An order of protection issued pursuant to this part shall be valid and enforceable in any county of the state.
- Any valid order of protection from another state shall be afforded full faith and credit.
- For foreign orders to be valid, the respondent must have had notice and an opportunity to be heard.
- Regardless of whether a foreign order of protection has been filed in this state pursuant to this section, a law enforcement officer may rely upon a copy of any such protection order and may also rely upon the statement of any person protected by the order that the order remains in effect.

Mutual orders shall not be enforceable against the petitioner unless the respondent filed a cross or counter petition, and the court made specific findings against the petitioner.



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ORDER OF PROTECTION JUDICIAL BENCHCARD

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I. LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE OF THE ORDER OF PROTECTION ACT (T.C.A. § 36-3-618)

- Recognize the seriousness of domestic abuse as a crime to assure that the law provides a victim protection from domestic abuse.
- Recognize that in the past law enforcement agencies have treated domestic abuse crimes differently than crimes resulting in the same harm but occurring between strangers.
- Official response shall stress enforcing laws to protect the victim and prevent further harm to the victim, and the official response shall communicate the attitude that violent behavior is not excused or tolerated.

II. EX PARTE ORDERS: ORDER WITHOUT RESPONDENT PRESENT

Determine petitioner eligibility (T.C.A. § 36-3-601/T.C.A. § 36-3-602)

- Is the petitioner a domestic abuse victim? (relationship required)
 - Adults or minors who are current or former spouses;
 - Adults or minors who live together or who have lived together;
 - Adults or minors who are dating or who have dated or who have or who have had a sexual relationship;
 - Adults or minors related by blood or adoption;
 - Adult or minor children of a person in a relationship described above.
- Is the petitioner a sexual assault victim? (no relationship requirement)
 - Aggravated rape;
 - Rape;
 - Statutory Rape;
 - Rape of a Child;
 - Aggravated Sexual Battery;
 - Sexual Battery;
 - Sexual Battery by an Authority Figure.

- Is the petitioner a stalking victim? (no relationship requirement)
- The petitioner and the respondent can be adults or minors.
- If the petitioner is a minor, the statute provides that the following may sign the petition:
 - One of the person's parents or that person's guardian;
 - The caseworker at a not-for-profit organization receiving funding for family violence or child abuse prevention;
 - The Guardian ad Litem if the court has appointed one;
 - The Department of Children's Services if the child is in state custody.

Note: There is no statute of limitations on the abuse for filing an order of protection, and there is no requirement to file a police report or other criminal charges to obtain order of protection relief. Venue is waived unless the respondent appears in court and objects to the venue.

Determine whether there is good cause (T.C.A. § 36-3-605)

- Is there an immediate and present danger of abuse to the petitioner? Consider the following:
 - A history of violence;
 - Respondent's pattern of conduct;
 - Petitioner's injuries;
 - Petitioner's fear of retaliation;
 - Respondent's access to weapons;
 - Respondent's history of stalking;
 - Respondent's criminal record;
 - Respondent's use of drugs or alcohol;
 - Respondent's threats of suicide;
 - Respondent's history of mental illness;
 - Threats to attack the petitioner, the children, or other family members;
 - Threats to animals (pets);
 - Threats or attacks on family or household members.

Court Costs (T.C.A. § 36-3-617)

Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, no victim shall be required to bear the costs, including any court costs, filing fees, litigation taxes or any other costs associated with the filing, issuance, registration, service, dismissal or nonsuit, appeal or enforcement of an ex parte order of protection, order of protection, or a petition for either such order, whether issued inside or outside of the state. If the court, after the hearing, issues or extends an order of protection, all court costs, filing fees, litigation taxes and attorney fees shall be assessed against the respondent.

- There is no initial fee for a petition to the court for any action on an order of protection.
- If the court does not issue or extend an order of protection, the court may assess all court costs against the petitioner if the court finds by **clear and convincing** evidence: (a) the petitioner is not a victim and that such determination is not based on the petitioner's request to dismiss the order, failure to attend the hearing or incorrectly filling out the petition; AND (b) the petitioner knew that the allegations were false at the time the petition was filed.

Important!

- Ex Parte orders stay in effect until the time of the hearing on the matter. (T.C.A. § 36-3-605)
- Courts shall use the Administrative Office of the Courts forms. (T.C.A. § 36-3-604) <http://www.tsc.state.tn.us>
- If the petitioner does not meet the standard of proof for the ex parte order, the judge is required to set a hearing for review.
- If the ex parte order is dismissed, the judge must hear the pending petition.

Relief Available:

- Directing the respondent to refrain from committing or threatening additional acts of abuse, including domestic abuse, sexual assault, and stalking against the petitioner and the minor children;
- Prohibiting the defendant from coming about the petitioner for any purpose, from telephoning, contacting, or otherwise communicating with the petitioner directly or indirectly;
- Ordering the respondent to leave the shared residence while the order of protection petition is pending a hearing.

Enforcement of the Ex Parte Order:

An ex parte order of protection can be enforced by arrest once the respondent has been served or has actual knowledge of the order. (T.C.A. §36-3-611) Note: Violations of ex parte orders of protection do not require physical contact.

Enforcement Remedies of the Ex Parte Order:

- Civil Contempt (T.C.A. § 36-3-610/T.C.A. § 36-3-612)

- Criminal Contempt (T.C.A. § 36-3-610/T.C.A. § 36-3-612)
- Warrantless Arrest (T.C.A. § 36-3-611(a))

III. ORDERS OF PROTECTION

If the court finds that the Petitioner has proven the allegations in the petition by a preponderance of the evidence, then the court can grant certain protections to the petitioner against further domestic abuse, sexual assault, and stalking. (T.C.A. § 36-3-606)

- Directing the respondent to refrain from committing domestic abuse, stalking, or sexual assault, or threatening to do the same;
- Prohibiting the respondent from coming about the petitioner for any purpose, from telephoning, contacting, or otherwise communicating with the petitioner directly or indirectly;
- Granting to the petitioner possession of the residence or household to the exclusion of the respondent by evicting the respondent, by restoring possession to the petitioner, or by both;
 - Ordering this relief does not change ownership of the property.
- Directing the respondent to provide suitable alternate housing for the petitioner when the respondent is the sole owner or lessee of the residence or household;
- Directing the respondent to pay the petitioner all costs, expenses and fees pertaining to the petitioner's breach of a residential lease if the court finds that continuing to reside in the residence may jeopardize the life, health and safety of the petitioner or the petitioner's children. This language does not alter the terms, liability, or parties to the lease agreement;
- Awarding temporary custody of, or establishing temporary visitation rights with regard to, any minor children born to or adopted by the parties;
 - Courts should consider the history of domestic violence and the violent behavior of the respondent in setting visitation and craft custody orders that will protect the petitioner and the minor children.
- Awarding financial support to the petitioner and such persons as the respondent has a duty to support;
 - Child support should be set based upon the Tennessee Child Support Guidelines.
 - The Guidelines allow for deviations.
- Directing the respondent to attend available counseling programs that address violence and control issues (preferably a batterers' intervention program certified by the Domestic Violence State Coordinating Council) or substance abuse problems;
- Directing the care, custody, or control of any animal owned, possessed, leased, kept, or held by either party or a minor residing in the household. The court cannot place the animal in the care, custody, or control of the respondent, but the court can place the animal in the care, custody, or control of the petitioner or in an appropriate animal foster situation.

- An order of protection issued pursuant to this part that fully complies with 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(8) shall contain the disclosures set out in § 36-3-625(a).
 - T.C.A. § 36-3-625 requires that a judge, upon issuing an order that complies with provisions of 18 U.S.C.S. § 922 (g) (8), must order the respondent to terminate physical possession of firearms by any lawful means within 48 hours of granting the order.

Note: Respondent must complete an "Affidavit of Firearm Dispossession" form and return it to the court. The court should set a date certain for the return of this form.

- The Court is not limited to the relief specifically enumerated in the statute. To be effective, Orders of Protection must include all necessary protection against future abuse, given the needs of the victim.
- Other remedies include:
 - Payment of utilities;
 - Cost of replacement of locks;
 - Use of an automobile;
 - Return of immigration and other important papers;
 - Restitution for property damage.

Findings

- Courts should make findings of fact regarding the order of protection. Findings should reflect the grounds for the order of protection, whether domestic abuse, sexual assault, or stalking.

Important! Agreed Orders Of Protection

- The Respondent and the Petitioner may enter into an agreed order of protection, or a court-approved consent agreement. This is no different than an order of protection that was not entered into by agreement. The same protections and enforcement remedies are still available, including prohibitions on weapons as set forth in T.C.A. § 39-17-1351(c)(8) and T.C.A. § 39-17-1316(a)(1).
- Mutual Orders of Protection and no contact orders are not permitted in Tennessee and are unenforceable unless there is a cross or counter complaint that is fully proven before the court.

Weapons

- A person under an order of protection cannot possess, purchase, receive, or transport a firearm. (18 U.S.C.S. § 922 (g)(8), T.C.A. § 36-3-625)
- T.C.A. § 36-3-625 requires that a judge, upon issuing an order that complies with provisions of 18 U.S.C.S. § 922 (g) (8), must order the respondent to terminate physical possession of firearms by any lawful means within 48 hours of granting the order. Lawful means includes the following:
 - Transferring possession to a third party who is not prohibited from possessing firearms, within forty-eight (48) hours.
 - If the firearm is registered under the National Firearms Act, compiled in 26 U.S.C.S. §§ 5801 et seq., that requires the approval of any state or federal agency

prior to the transfer of the firearm, the respondent may comply with the dispossession requirement by having the firearm or firearms placed into a safe or similar container that is securely locked and to which the respondent does not have the combination, keys or other means of normal access.

- If the respondent is licensed as a federal firearms dealer or a responsible party under a federal firearms license, the determination of whether such an individual possesses firearms that constitute business inventory under the federal license shall be determined based upon the applicable federal statutes or the rules, regulations and official letters, rulings and publications of the bureau of alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives. The order of protection shall not require the surrender or transfer of the inventory if there are one (1) or more individuals who are responsible parties under the federal license who are not the respondent subject to the order of protection.
- The Court must provide the following notices to the respondent regarding the dispossession of firearms. Upon issuance of an order of protection that fully complies with 18 U.S.C.S. § 922(g)(8), the order shall include on its face the following disclosures:
 - That the respondent is required to dispossess the respondent by any lawful means, such as transferring possession to a third party who is not prohibited from possessing firearms, of all firearms the respondent possesses within forty-eight (48) hours of the issuance of the order;
 - That the respondent is prohibited from possessing a firearm for so long as the order of protection or any successive order of protection is in effect, and may resume possession of the dispossessed firearm at such time as the order expires or is otherwise no longer in effect; and
 - Notice of the penalties associated for any violation of this section, including unlawful possession of a firearm under T.C.A. § 39-17-1307(f).

Note: Respondent must complete an "Affidavit of Firearm Dispossession" form and return it to the court. The court should set a date certain for the return of this form.

- A person under an order of protection cannot have a permit to carry a handgun. (T.C.A. § 39-17-1351(c)(8))
- A person cannot sell a firearm to anyone who is prohibited by a qualifying order of protection. (T.C.A. § 39-17-1316(a)(1) and 18 U.S.C.S. § 922(d)(8))
- A person who possesses a firearm and is under a qualifying order of protection is subject to a class A misdemeanor. (T.C.A. § 36-3-625, T.C.A. § 39-17-1307, T.C.A. § 39-13-113)

Note: There are no exceptions for law enforcement officers or military personnel.