

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT PROTECTIVE ORDERS

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AZPOINT allows a person to fill out the forms needed for requesting a protective order from an Arizona court. There is NO FEE to use AZPOINT. A plaintiff is encouraged to speak to a victim advocate before filing a petition for an Order of Protection. A victim advocate can help with safety planning. Look for contact information for victim advocates at AZPOINT (<https://azpoint.azcourts.gov>).

INTRODUCTION

This publication provides general information about protective orders. It is not a complete or authoritative review of this subject, and it reflects the laws of the State of Arizona only as of the date of its publication. This is not intended to be a complete guide to obtaining a protective order. Domestic violence often involves many important issues about the legal rights of the people involved and of any children as well. Questions about specific situations should be discussed with an attorney. While court employees can provide forms, basic assistance with AZPOINT, or general information, they cannot provide legal advice or tell you what decisions you should make about your situation.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

A person who uses threats, harasses, stalks, attacks, assaults, or strikes an intimate partner, family members, or the person's children is committing domestic violence. People from all ethnic, educational, and socioeconomic backgrounds can experience domestic violence.

In Arizona, domestic violence is defined by certain types of acts in combination with specific relationships. The crimes and relationships are found in [ARS § 13-3601](#). See the table on page 14.

A person who is experiencing domestic violence has a legal right to seek relief from the courts by asking for an Order of Protection (OP). A person who is seeking protection from harassment but who does not meet the relationship requirements for an OP may ask the court for an Injunction Against Harassment (IAH).

For an OP, a [plaintiff](#) must be able to show the court that the person from whom he or she wants protection (the [defendant](#)) has committed or may commit an act of domestic violence. A plaintiff does not have to be physically injured or hurt to be a victim of domestic violence. Domestic violence occurs if the other person has done or attempts to:

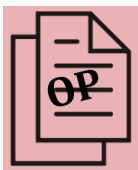
- endanger
- threaten, intimidate, or harass
- interfere with the custody of children
- trespass on or damage property
- restrain, kidnap, or hold a person as a prisoner
- assault with his or her body or with a weapon
- display a deadly weapon or threaten with a deadly weapon
- photograph, videotape, film or record a person without the person's knowledge

The person needs to threaten harm or abuse another person only once for the act to be considered domestic violence. Other acts of disorderly conduct and crimes such as stalking and disobeying a court order are also considered domestic violence if the parties have a specific relationship to each other.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Parties. The [plaintiff](#) is the person who files the request (a petition) with the court for a protective order. The [defendant](#) is the person against whom a petition for a protective order has been filed. The defendant may ask for a contested hearing in order to defend himself or herself.

An **Order of Protection** is a court order used to prohibit a person from committing acts of domestic violence or from contacting other people protected by the order. It can also provide several other kinds of protective relief, such as removing



Protective order...a

document issued by a court that is intended to prevent abusive behavior and orders a defendant not to contact the plaintiff, among other things. In Arizona there are five types of protective orders:

- Order of Protection (OP)
- Emergency Order of Protection (EOP)
- Release Order
- Injunction Against Harassment (IAH)
- Injunction Against Workplace Harassment (IAWH)

firearms from the home, adding other people to the protective order, and giving exclusive use of the home to the plaintiff. The OP law can be found at [ARS § 13-3602](#).

A person who believes her or his safety is in danger because of domestic violence or harassment can ask the court for an OP or an IAH. What determines the type of order that should be issued? The relationship between the person in danger and the person causing the danger is the deciding factor between an OP and an IAH. (See [Relationship Test](#) on page 4.)

An **Emergency Order of Protection** (EOP) is another type of court order to prevent



domestic violence. An EOP, which is issued during the hours the courts are closed, may be granted by an authorized [judicial officer](#) in writing, verbally, or by telephone for the protection of a person in “imminent and present danger of domestic violence.” Unless [continued](#) by the court, an EOP is valid for seven calendar days from the date it was issued. The EOP law can be found at [ARS § 13-3624](#).

An EOP may be used to order a person not to commit acts of domestic violence or contact people protected by the order. Similar to the OP, it also provides protective relief, such as granting exclusive use of the home and prohibiting the defendant from possessing firearms.

Release order. Emergency protection is available through a registered release order.



Arizona law provides that when a person arrested for an act of domestic violence is released from custody, any release order must include pretrial release conditions necessary to protect the alleged victim and other specifically designated persons.

Within 24 hours after a defendant is arrested for an act of domestic violence, the court must forward a certified copy of the release order to the sheriff of the county in which the order was issued for registration. The sheriff must maintain a central repository for release orders so the existence and validity of the release order can be easily verified.

Law enforcement agencies are required to advise domestic violence victims where registration and the conditions of a release order may be verified. Faced with a violation of a release order, a victim may summon a peace officer to enforce the conditions of the order against the defendant.

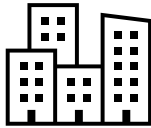
An **Injunction Against Harassment** (IAH) is a court order that orders a person to stop



harassing, annoying, or alarming another person. Injunctions are often used for disputes between neighbors or strangers, but a person who is a victim of sexual violence as defined in [ARS § 23-371](#) can also file a petition for an IAH.

Harassment is defined as either “a series of acts over any period of time that is directed at a specific person...” or one or more acts of sexual violence as defined in ARS § 23-371. More than one act of harassment has to have occurred to qualify for an IAH, but only one act of sexual violence has to have happened. The IAH differs from the OP in that exclusive use of the home cannot be ordered, and the police are not mandated to serve the injunction. The plaintiff must arrange for service, and a fee can be charged, except if the IAH is based on sexual violence. The IAH law can be found at [ARS § 12-1809](#).

An **Injunction Against Workplace Harassment** (IAWH) allows an employer or an agent of



an employer to file for relief on behalf of all employees at the workplace, any person who enters the employer's property, and any person who is performing official work duties. This allows the inclusion of numerous people under the protective umbrella of this injunction, whereas the IAH is between two people. The IAWH law can be found at [ARS § 12-1810](#).

For an IAWH, harassment is defined as “a single threat or act of physical harm or damage or a series of acts over a period of time that would cause a reasonable person to be seriously alarmed or annoyed.”

A qualification is included in the IAWH law to ensure that an employer may not seek an injunction primarily to accomplish a purpose for which it was not designed (for example, prohibit free speech or other activities that are constitutionally or otherwise protected by law).

Municipal (city) courts cannot charge a fee for filing a petition for an IAWH; however, superior court and justice of the peace courts may charge a fee for filing an IAWH. A serving agency or a process server can charge a fee to serve an IAWH.

The **relationship test** determines whether a person qualifies for an Order of Protection



(OP) or an Injunction Against Harassment (IAH). To obtain an OP, the relationship between the plaintiff and the defendant **MUST** be one of the following:

- A spouse or former spouse
- Parents of a child in common
- One party is pregnant by the other party
- Present or former household members
- Related by blood or court order (parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, brother, or sister)
- Related by marriage (parent-in-law, grandparent-in-law, stepchild, step-grandchild, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepparent or step-grandparent)

- A person who resides or who has resided in the same household with a child. The child must be 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.
- Persons with a current or previous romantic or sexual relationship. Factors to be considered in determining whether the parties have or had this relationship include the type and length of relationship, the frequency of interaction between the parties, and if the relationship has ended, how much time has passed since it ended.

For an IAH, there is no relationship requirement between the plaintiff and the defendant. If the plaintiff and the defendant do not meet any of the above relationships required for an OP, then the plaintiff will need to apply for an IAH.

INFORMATION FOR PLAINTIFFS

Q. How and where can I apply for an OP or an IAH?



A. You may file a petition for an OP or an IAH in any superior, municipal, or justice of the peace court regardless of where you or the person you are filing against lives in Arizona. (Click [here](#) for court locations.) There are two ways to complete the paperwork needed for filing—either using [AZPOINT](#) or filling out paper forms at the court.

If you use AZPOINT, be sure to write down your petition confirmation number (created automatically by AZPOINT) because you'll need to give it to the court clerk. If you choose to file on paper, the court will provide the forms you'll need either at the Clerk of the Court's counter, a self-service center, or a protection order window.

Any court in the state is able to issue an OP or an IAH **except**:

- 1) If two courts are located within one mile of each other, then one court can be designated as the court that issues protective orders. If you are not at a designated court, the court where you are must give you directions to the designated court and ensure that a judge is available there to hear your petition.
- 2) If a family court case (divorce, separation, paternity, or annulment) between you and the person from whom you want protection has been filed in the superior court, then you must request an OP at that superior court.
- 3) If the defendant is younger than 12 years of age, **only** the Juvenile Division of the superior court may issue the order or the injunction.

Q. How much does it cost to file a petition for an OP or an IAH?

A. There is no fee to file a petition for an OP or an IAH. A fee can be charged to file a petition for an IAWH. The application fee for an IAWH can vary and depends on the type of court (superior, justice, or municipal) in which the employer has filed..

Q. How do I sign up for an [AZPOINT](https://azpoint.azcourts.gov) account?



A. Follow this link to <https://azpoint.azcourts.gov>. You'll need to create a username and a password. Your username and password cannot include any symbols—only letters and numbers. You'll need a valid email address to set up your account. At AZPOINT, there are instructions on how to get a new email address if the person from whom you want protection has access to your current email account.

Q. Where can I get help making a safety plan?

A. You can work with a victim advocate on a safety plan or find information about safety plans [here](#). You can find a free app at [myPlan](#) to help you make safety decisions.

Q. How do I find a victim advocate?

A. Contact the [Arizona Coalition to End Sexual and Domestic Violence](#) (602-279-2980, 800-782-6400, SMS Text 520-720-3383), the [National Domestic Violence Hotline](#) (800-799-7233), or [Domestic Shelters](#) (800-656-HOPE (4673)) for help finding an advocate or making a safety plan.

Q. What basic information do I need to ask for an OP or an IAH?

A. You will need:

- The **name, date of birth, and address**, if known, of the person from whom you are requesting protection (the defendant) and, if possible, any other address where that person can be reached.
- The dates and facts of the domestic violence or harassing acts or why you believe that domestic violence or harm **may** occur without protection.
- A **safe** address and phone number where you may be contacted so the court can notify you if a hearing is scheduled or if there is a change of the hearing date.
- Additional helpful information about the defendant includes a physical description, social security number, an email address, and any aliases.

Q. Do I have to put my address on the petition to get an OP or an IAH?



A. No. By law, the court must keep your residential address and contact information confidential. The Plaintiff's Information Sheet, which you'll fill out either at the court or on [AZPOINT](#), will have your contact

information in case the court needs to contact you about your protective order, but this form is kept confidential.

Q. Do I have to be an adult to get an OP or an IAH?

A. In most cases, yes. Unless the court determines otherwise, if a person seeking protection is a minor, then a parent, legal guardian, or the person who has legal custody must request the order. But the judicial officer has discretion to allow a minor to ask for an order in cases where a parent or guardian is missing or not available or where the minor is seeking relief from the parent.

Q. Can I ask for my children, family members, or other persons to be protected by the order?

A. Children, family members, or other persons may be included in an OP or an IAH **only if the judge determines it is appropriate under the circumstances.** If the family member or other person is an adult, the judge may require that this person be present when requesting the protective order.

A protective order **DOES NOT** determine legal decision-making (custody) and cannot address parenting time issues. You must handle these matters separately by filing a family court case in the superior court.

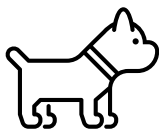


Q. Can I get an order removing the defendant from my home?

A. Yes. If the judicial officer determines that there is reasonable cause to believe physical harm may result, you may be granted exclusive use of the residence in an OP. However, this order does not affect third parties, such as landlords. The landlord does not have to allow you to stay in the residence if you are not on the lease.

NOTE: The court may allow the defendant to return one time to the residence, with law enforcement officer accompaniment, to retrieve personal belongings.

Q. The abuser has threatened to harm my pets and animals if I try to leave. How can I protect them?



A. In addition to protecting the plaintiff, an OP can also protect animals. (See [ARS § 13-3602\(G\)\(7\)](#).) The OP can apply to any animal that is owned, possessed, leased, kept or held by you, the defendant, or a minor child living in your residence or the defendant's residence. The defendant can be ordered to stay away from the animal and cannot take it, give it to someone else, hide it, or commit an act of cruelty or neglect against it.

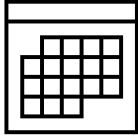
Q. What will happen after I file my petition for a protective order?

A. You will go before a judicial officer—either on video, by telephone, or in person—for an [ex parte hearing](#). You will be sworn in or asked to affirm your identity and that you promise to tell the



truth. The judicial officer will ask you to explain what happened and why you need a protective order. Based on your testimony and any evidence you provide, the judicial officer will decide whether there is a legal basis to issue a protective orders on your behalf.

Q. How long does the OP or an IAH last?



A. An OP or an IAH must be served within one year from the date it is issued. Any OP served on or after September 24, 2022, is in effect for **two years** from the date it was served. Any OP served prior to September 24, 2022, is effective for **one year** from the date of service on the defendant. An IAH or an IAWH is in effect for one year from the date it was served on the defendant.

Q. How is an OP served on the defendant?



A. When the court issues an OP, the order is automatically assigned to a law enforcement agency or a constable for service. The service assignment is done the same day the OP is issued. **Do not** attempt to serve the defendant yourself. The court can delay the assignment of service for up to 72 hours, but you must give the judge a very good reason for asking for a delay. [AZPOINT](#) automatically assigns the OP based on the type of court that issued the order and the defendant's location. There is no fee for service of an OP.

Q. How do I ask for an IAH or an IAWH to be served on the defendant?



A. The court will give you a packet of materials to be served on the defendant. You must deliver the paperwork to a law enforcement agency, a constable, or a private process server for service on the defendant. **Do not** attempt to serve the defendant yourself. You can be charged a fee for service of an IAH, except that an IAH based on sexual violence must be served at no cost to you. You may ask the court to waive or defer the fee for service, and the court will decide whether you qualify for a [fee waiver or a deferral](#).

Q. What happens if the defendant violates the OP or the IAH?

A. **IN AN EMERGENCY, CALL 9-1-1.** If the order has NOT been served, the defendant is not legally in violation of the order. Once the order has been served on the defendant, a violation of the court order is a criminal act. If the defendant does not follow the terms in the OP or the IAH, notify the police of the violation.

You are advised **NOT** to contact the defendant or invite the defendant to visit you. The decision to file criminal charges for violation of an OP or an IAH is made by the Prosecutor's Office, **NOT** by the victim or the court.

- Q. What if I get an OP or an IAH but the defendant has not yet been served and comes near me or commits another abusive act against me?**



A. **CALL 9-1-1**. Explain that you have a protective order and the defendant is approaching you but has not yet been served. If you cannot call the police before the defendant contacts you, report the incident to the police as soon as you are able.

Keep a copy of the petition and the order with you at all times! Any Arizona law enforcement agent can serve the OP or the IAH if you provide a copy of it. This is your proof to law enforcement that a protective order has been issued against the defendant.

- Q. Can an OP or an IAH be changed or modified?**

A. Yes. The plaintiff or the defendant may file a petition to request that the order or injunction be modified or [dismissed](#). At the hearing, the court may [modify](#), [quash](#), or [continue](#) the order or the injunction. A modified order or injunction must be served on the defendant to be in effect. A modified order or injunction is good for one year from the date of service of the original order.

- Q. I'm renting a residence and want to end my lease right away so I can get away from my abuser. Can I end my lease early because of domestic violence?**

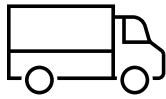
A. Arizona law ([ARS § 33-1318](#)) allows a victim of domestic violence to end (terminate) a rental agreement early, without having to pay future rent or penalties or fees for early termination. However, you must notify the landlord *in writing* of your intent to end the lease early, and you must also give the landlord a copy of either an OP or a police report regarding the domestic violence incident. The incident of domestic violence that is causing you to end the lease must have occurred within 30 days of you giving notice to the landlord. This law provides other protections not described here. For more information about this law, contact an attorney.

- Q. I plan to move to get away from my abuser. How can I keep my new address secret from the abuser?**



A. The [Address Confidentiality Program](#), operated by the office of the Arizona Secretary of State, allows persons who have been subjected to domestic violence offenses, sexual offenses, or stalking to keep their residential addresses confidential and not accessible to the general public. A program participant is given a substitute address that becomes the participant's lawful address of record. An applicant must have recently moved to an undisclosed address within 90 days of applying to the ACP or must be planning to move in the near future to an undisclosed location.

Q. The judge gave me exclusive use of a residence that I share with the defendant, but now I want to move out of the residence. Is there anything I need to do?



A. According to [ARS § 13-3602\(G\)\(2\)](#), a plaintiff who is given exclusive use of a residence but then decides to move while an OP is in effect must give the court notice within five days of moving. The court has a form for this purpose. After you file the form, the court will provide a copy of it to the defendant. The defendant has a right to request a hearing if there's a change in circumstances related to this residence.

Q. How can I get an OP when the courts are closed?



A. When courts are closed, judges, justices of the peace, and magistrates can be contacted by law enforcement to approve issuance of an Emergency Order of Protection (EOP). The law enforcement officer must have a reasonable belief that you are in immediate and present danger of domestic violence based on a recent incident of actual domestic violence. The EOP may be approved by the judge in writing or verbally, and law enforcement must serve the EOP on the defendant for it to be effective.

Upon the judicial officer's approval, the law enforcement officer will complete the EOP form, noting the name of the judicial officer and that the order was verbally issued. See [ARS § 13-3624\(A\)](#).

The EOP is effective for seven calendar days. If you need continued protection, you must file a petition for an OP before the EOP expires. To save time at a court, you may want to prepare your paperwork by using [AZPOINT](#). When you're ready to file your petition, contact the court where you want to file for more information on completing the process.

An EOP is effective for seven calendar days.

INFORMATION FOR DEFENDANTS

Q. How can I get an OP or an IAH issued against me [dismissed](#) or [changed](#)?

A. During the time while the protective order is valid, you're entitled to **one [contested hearing](#)** at which you can contest all or part of the order. You must file a written request for a hearing in the same court that issued the OP or the injunction.

The court will provide you with a Request for Hearing form. The court will also notify the plaintiff of the date and time for the contested hearing.



If the order is modified, the modified order must be reserved. A modified order expires whenever the original order is set to expire. You will be asked to sign an Acceptance of Service in the courtroom. If you refuse to sign the acceptance form, the judicial officer may keep you in the courtroom until a law enforcement officer is summoned to serve the order. The judicial officer also can authorize a court employee to serve the order on you in the courtroom.

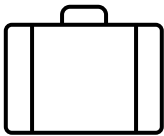
Q. If I ask for a contested hearing, how soon will it be scheduled?

A. If an OP grants the plaintiff exclusive use of a shared residence, the court will hold the hearing with five court business days of the request. If exclusive use was not awarded to the plaintiff, the court will hold the hearing within 10 court business days. A contested hearing for an IAH or an IAWH will be conducted within 10 court days of the request.

Q. The OP that was served on me says that I have to surrender my firearms. When can I get them back?

A. Arizona law allows a judge to order a defendant to turn over ALL firearms if the judge finds that the defendant is a credible threat to the plaintiff or other protected persons. If such an order is issued against you, you must turn over all firearms in your possession to the local law enforcement agency designated on the OP. When the OP expires, you may request the return of your firearms from the law enforcement agency that is holding them.

Q. I have been ordered to stay away from my house. How do I collect my belongings?



A. If you need to get personal items and clothing, you may return one time with a law enforcement officer. Contact the local law enforcement agency to make the arrangements. Law enforcement CANNOT resolve disputes regarding what belongings belong to whom. A civil action can be filed in the justice court to try to recover property that you believe is being wrongfully denied to you.

Q. What can I do if I believe this order stops me from seeing my children?

A. An OP does not determine legal decision-making and cannot address parenting time issues. It addresses only safety issues. Options are:

- 1) Asking for a hearing to modify the protective order in the court that issued it.

- 2) If the order does not prohibit contact with children, arranging for parenting time through a neutral third party (a friend or relative) not involved with the OP.
- 3) Filing an action in superior court, as part of a domestic relations case, to clarify your decision-making rights or the parenting time schedule.

If you were never married to the plaintiff or never established paternity through an action in superior court, you have no legal right to the children. These rights must be established by filing a family court action in superior court.

WORDS & DEFINITIONS

AZPOINT. This is a web-based tool to help a person fill out the paperwork needed to request a protective order. AZPOINT uses a guided interview to help the user with the paperwork. When the person is ready to file the petition, the person can contact to go to an Arizona court to complete the filing. The person will need to have the petition confirmation number that AZPOINT creates so the court can download the documents that were filled out in AZPOINT.

Contested hearing. A contested hearing is an opportunity for the defendant to disagree with all or part of a protective order and ask the court to either dismiss the order or modify it. At a contested hearing, both the plaintiff and the defendant have an opportunity to testify, to call and examine and cross-examine witnesses, and present evidence to support their position.

Continued. To keep an order in effect until the judicial officer can conduct a hearing to finalize or end the case. A case

can be extended for a variety of reasons. If the judicial officer decides that a case needs to be continued, the case will be rescheduled to be heard again at later time. If the judicial officer has continued an order, the order will remain in effect until the hearing date.

Defendant. The party against whom the order has been entered. That person may file a response and ask for a hearing in order to *defend* himself or herself.

Dismissed. An order is dismissed (sometimes called “quashed”) when a judicial officer lifts the OP, IAH, or IAWH. *Only the court can dismiss an order.* Even if the plaintiff and the defendant agree that the order should be dismissed, it is legally valid and enforceable until a judicial officer issues an order dismissing it.

Ex parte hearing. This is a hearing at which only one party is present.

Fee waiver or deferral. A person who is given a fee waiver does not have to pay

court fees, unless the person's financial situation changes during the case. A person who is given a fee deferral pays court fees either through a payment plan or is allowed to postpone payment of fees. See [Fee Waiver and Deferral](#) for more information.

Injunction Against Harassment (IAH).

For an IAH, harassment is defined as either (1) a series of acts (two or more) over any period of time that are directed at a specific person and would cause a reasonable person to be seriously alarmed, annoyed, or harassed, and the conduct seriously alarms, annoys, or harasses the person and serves no legitimate purpose, or (2) one or more acts of sexual violence as defined in [ARS § 23-371](#).

Injunction Against Workplace

Harassment (IAWH). For an IAWH, harassment is defined as a single threat or act of physical harm or damage or a series of acts over any period of time that would cause a reasonable person to be seriously alarmed or annoyed.

Judicial officer. An elected or appointed judge, commissioner, justice of the peace, or magistrate.

Modify. To change. The plaintiff or the defendant may request specific changes be made to the OP or the IAH. If the judicial officer agrees and makes the change at a hearing, the OP or the IAH is considered "modified." A modified OP or IAH must be served upon the defendant again.

Order of Protection (OP). A court order used to stop a person from committing acts of domestic violence or from contacting other people protected by the order. The plaintiff and the defendant must have a qualifying relationship for an OP. See [ARS § 13-3602](#).

Petition. A written, formal request. A person can fill out a petition for a protective order on [AZPOINT](#) or can fill out a paper petition at a court. The petition is then filed with the court, and if the judicial officer issues the protective order, a copy of the petition, along with the order, must be served on the defendant.

Plaintiff. The person who files the request (petition) for an OP or an injunction with the court.

Served. "Service" or "served" means that the defendant has been provided with a copy of the petition that was filed out along with the protective order. A protective order is not effective and enforceable until it has been served on the defendant. AZPOINT automatically assigns Orders of Protection for service by a law enforcement agency or a constable. The agency is selected based on the type of court that issued the order and the defendant's location. There is no fee for service of an OP, but there can be fees for service of injunctions. For an IAH or an IAWH, the plaintiff must arrange for service on the defendant. The plaintiff cannot serve the papers. A private process server or a law enforcement agency can perform the service.

A.R.S. § 13-3601: Domestic Violence Definition



Relationship

1. Married or formerly married
2. Residing or formerly residing in the same household
3. Parties have a child in common
4. One party is pregnant by the other
5. Victim and defendant are related (parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, brother, sister, parent-in-law, grandparent-in-law, stepparent, step-grandparent, stepchild, step-grandchild, brother-in-law, sister-in-law)
6. 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
7. Parties have a current or previous romantic or sexual relationship

Crime

- 13-705 Dangerous crimes against children
- 13-1102 Negligent homicide
- 13-1103 Manslaughter
- 13-1104 Murder, 2nd degree
- 13-1105 Murder, 1st degree
- 13-1201 Endangerment
- 13-1202 Threats/intimidation
- 13-1203 Assault
- 13-1204 Aggravated assault
- 13-1302 Custodial interference
- 13-1303 Unlawful imprisonment
- 13-1304 Kidnapping
- 13-1406 Sexual assault
- 13-1425 Unlawful distribution of images
- 13-1502 Criminal trespass, 3rd degree
- 13-1503 Criminal trespass, 2nd degree
- 13-1504 Criminal trespass, 1st degree
- 13-1602 Criminal damage
- 13-2810 Interfering with judicial proceedings
- 13-2904(A)(1), (2), (3), (6) Disorderly conduct
- 13-2910(A)(8) Neglect, abandonment of animal
- 13-2910(A)(9) Cruel mistreatment of an animal
- 13-2915(A)(3) Preventing or interfering with use of a telephone in an emergency
- 13-2916 Telephone harassment
- 13-2921 Harassment
- 13-2921.01 Aggravated harassment
- 13-2923 Stalking
- 13-3019 Surreptitious photographing
- 13-3601.02 Aggravated domestic violence
- 13-3623 Child/vulnerable adult abuse

RESOURCES

National Domestic Violence Hotline
(800) 799-SAFE (7233) — (800) 787-3224 (TDD)

Arizona Coalition to End Sexual and Domestic Violence
(800) 782-6400—(602) 279-2900

Attorney General's Office of Victim Services
(602) 542-4911

Arizona Supreme Court Domestic Violence Info Web Page:
<https://www.azcourts.gov/domesticviolencelaw>



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Court Programs Unit

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