Types of Restraining Orders

	Emergency Protective Order	Criminal Protective Order	DV/EA Temporary Restraining Order	Domestic Violence/Elder Abuse Restraining Order
Area of Law	Criminal	Criminal	Family	Family
What is the purpose?	To provide immediate short term protection for a victim of abuse; meant as "cooling off" period or means of buying time for victim.	To provide long term protection for a survivor of extreme injury or abuse. This order over rides all other orders with the exception of Child Welfare orders.	To provide immediate, short-term protection for a victim of domestic or elder abuse until there can be a hearing in front of judge to legally determine whether a more permanent order should be issued.	To provide long term protection for a survivor of domestic violence and/or elder abuse.
Who requests it?	The police officer at the scene	The District Attorney (DA)	The petitioner, survivor, victim	The petitioner, survivor, victim
Who orders it?	A judge on call	A judge	A judge	A judge
How long can it last?	5-7 days	3 years (but can expire early if case dropped or if respondent is released from jail)	Up to 21 days	0-5 years
How is it served?	By a police officer, usually at the scene	No service required	By a third party over the age of 18, the Sheriff's Department, or a process server	By mail; if respondent is present in court, no service is needed
What if it's violated?	Possible fine, arrest, prosecution and conviction	Possible fine, arrest, parole, or probation violation, prosecution and conviction	Possible fine, arrest, prosecution and conviction	Possible fine, arrest, prosecution and conviction
How does it end?	Expires as written on order (5-7 days after granted)	Expires at the end of probation, parole, or the expiration date on the order, whichever comes first. (This can be much shorter than 3 years.)	Expires on the day of the hearing unless a judge orders a continuance, which extends the orders until a new date	Expires on the date written on the order unless the order was extended by the court