## 2023 Report Cards on Child & Youth Sex Trafficking

## EMERGENCY CIVIL ORDERS OF PROTECTION

POLICY	<b>GOAL 4.1</b>	Stat
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## State law allows trafficking victims to seek emergency civil orders of protection.

State <sup>1</sup>	Does state law <i>expressly</i> allow trafficking victims to seek emergency civil orders of protection? <sup>2</sup>	Missouri	No
		Montana	Yes
		Nebraska	No
		Nevada	No*
Alabama	No	New Hampshire	No
Alaska	No	New Jersey	No
Arizona	Yes	New Mexico	No
Arkansas	No	New York	No
California	No	North Carolina	No
Colorado	Yes	North Dakota	Yes
Connecticut	No	Ohio	Yes
Delaware	No	Oklahoma	Yes
District of Columbia	Yes	Oregon	Yes
Florida	Yes	Pennsylvania	No*
Georgia	No	Rhode Island	Yes
Hawaii	Yes <sup>3</sup>	South Carolina	No
Idaho	No	South Dakota	No
Illinois	No <sup>4</sup>	Tennessee	Yes
Indiana	No	Texas	Yes
Iowa	No	Utah	Yes
Kansas	Yes	Vermont	No
Kentucky	No	Virginia	No
Louisiana	Yes	Washington	No
Maine	Yes	West Virginia	No
Maryland	$\mathrm{No}^5$	Wisconsin	Yes
Massachusetts	No*	Wyoming	No
Michigan	No	wyoning	
Minnesota	Yes		
Mississippi	No		

<sup>11</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, evaluations of state laws are based on legislation enacted as of July 1, 2023. Responses do not include an analysis of case law, agency rules, regulations, or practices/initiatives that exist outside of statutory law. For more information on the importance of these policy goals, please visit <u>https://reportcards.sharedhope.org/related-resources/#4.1</u>. <sup>2</sup> An asterisk (\*) indicates that state law expressly allows victims of CSEC, but not trafficking, to seek emergency civil orders of protection.

<sup>3</sup> Although not specific to trafficking cases, Hawaii Rev. Stat. Ann. § 604-10.5 (Power to enjoin and temporarily restrain harassment) broadly allows for ex parte temporary restraining orders.

<sup>4</sup> Some trafficking victims may benefit from protection under 740 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 22/201 (Persons protected by this act); however, the definition of "nonconsensual sexual contact" does not expressly include trafficking victimization.

<sup>5</sup> Md. Code Ann., Fam. Law § 4-505.1(b)(3) (Temporary protective orders) allows a temporary protective order to be filed electronically from a human trafficking prevention or assistance program but does not expand the grounds for filing a petition.

**19 states**<sup>6</sup> *expressly* allow trafficking victims to seek emergency civil orders of protection.

**3 additional states** expressly allow victims of CSEC to seek emergency civil orders of protection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Though not technically a state, District of Columbia has been included in the overall state count for statistical purposes.