

Senate Engrossed

domestic violence; release conditions

State of Arizona
Senate
Fifty-seventh Legislature
Second Regular Session
2026

SENATE BILL 1723

AN ACT

AMENDING SECTIONS 13-3602, 13-3967 AND 25-403.03, ARIZONA REVISED
STATUTES; RELATING TO BAIL.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

1 Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

2 Section 1. Section 13-3602, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to
3 read:

4 13-3602. Order of protection; procedure; contents; arrest for
5 violation; penalty; protection order from another
6 jurisdiction; definition

7 A. A person may file a verified petition, as in civil actions, with
8 a magistrate, justice of the peace or superior court judge for an order of
9 protection for the purpose of restraining a person from committing an act
10 included in domestic violence. If the person is a minor, the parent, legal
11 guardian or person who has legal custody of the minor shall file the
12 petition unless the court determines otherwise. The petition shall name
13 the parent, guardian or custodian as the plaintiff and the minor is a
14 specifically designated person for the purposes of subsection G of this
15 section. If a person is either temporarily or permanently unable to
16 request an order, a third party may request an order of protection on
17 behalf of the plaintiff. After the request, the judicial officer shall
18 determine if the third party is an appropriate requesting party for the
19 plaintiff. For the purposes of this section, notwithstanding the location
20 of the plaintiff or defendant, any court in this state may issue or
21 enforce an order of protection.

22 B. An order of protection shall not be granted:

23 1. Unless the party who requests the order files a written verified
24 petition for an order.

25 2. Against a person who is less than twelve years of age unless the
26 order is granted by the juvenile division of the superior court.

27 3. Against more than one defendant.

28 C. The petition shall state the:

29 1. Name of the plaintiff. The plaintiff's address and contact
30 information shall be disclosed to the court for purposes of service and
31 notification. The address and contact information shall not be listed on
32 the petition. Whether or not the court issues an order of protection, the
33 plaintiff's address and contact information shall be maintained in a
34 separate document or automated database and is not subject to release or
35 disclosure by the court or any form of public access except as ordered by
36 the court.

37 2. Name and address, if known, of the defendant.

38 3. Specific statement, including dates, of the domestic violence
39 alleged.

40 4. Relationship between the parties pursuant to section 13-3601,
41 subsection A and whether there is pending between the parties an action
42 for maternity or paternity, annulment, legal separation or dissolution of
43 marriage.

1 5. Name of the court in which any prior or pending proceeding or
2 order was sought or issued concerning the conduct that is sought to be
3 restrained.

4 6. Desired relief.

5 D. A fee shall not be charged for filing a petition under this
6 section or for service of process. Each court shall provide, without
7 charge, forms for purposes of this section for assisting parties without
8 counsel. The court shall make reasonable efforts to provide the
9 appropriate information to both parties on emergency and counseling
10 services that are available in the local area.

11 E. The court shall review the petition, any other pleadings on file
12 and any evidence offered by the plaintiff, including any evidence of
13 harassment by electronic contact or communication, to determine whether
14 the orders requested should issue without further hearing. The court
15 shall issue an order of protection under subsection G of this section if
16 the court determines that there is reasonable cause to believe any of the
17 following:

18 1. The defendant may commit an act of domestic violence.

19 2. The defendant has committed an act of domestic violence within
20 the past year or within a longer period of time if the court finds that
21 good cause exists to consider a longer period.

22 F. For the purposes of determining the period of time under
23 subsection E, paragraph 2 of this section, any time that the defendant has
24 been incarcerated or out of this state shall not be counted. If the court
25 denies the requested relief, it may schedule a further hearing within ten
26 days, with reasonable notice to the defendant.

27 G. If a court issues an order of protection, the court may do any
28 of the following:

29 1. Enjoin the defendant from committing a violation of one or more
30 of the offenses included in domestic violence.

31 2. Grant one party the use and exclusive possession of the parties'
32 residence on a showing that there is reasonable cause to believe that
33 physical harm may otherwise result. If the other party is accompanied by a
34 law enforcement officer, the other party may return to the residence on
35 one occasion to retrieve belongings. A law enforcement officer is not
36 liable for any act or omission in the good faith exercise of the officer's
37 duties under this paragraph. While the order of protection is in effect,
38 if a party was granted the use and exclusive possession of the parties'
39 residence and subsequently moves out of the ~~house~~ RESIDENCE, the party
40 must file a notice in writing with the court within five days after moving
41 out of the residence. After receiving the notification from the plaintiff,
42 the court shall provide notice to the defendant that the plaintiff has
43 moved out of the residence and of the defendant's right to request a
44 hearing pursuant to subsection L of this section.

1 3. Restrain the defendant from contacting the plaintiff or other
2 specifically designated persons and from coming near the residence, place
3 of employment or school of the plaintiff or other specifically designated
4 locations or persons on a showing that there is reasonable cause to
5 believe that physical harm may otherwise result.

6 4. If the court finds that the defendant is a credible threat to
7 the physical safety of the plaintiff or other specifically designated
8 persons, prohibit the defendant from possessing or purchasing a firearm
9 for the duration of the order. If the court prohibits the defendant from
10 possessing a firearm, the court shall also order the defendant to transfer
11 any firearm owned or possessed by the defendant immediately after service
12 of the order to the appropriate law enforcement agency for the duration of
13 the order. If the defendant does not immediately transfer the firearm,
14 the defendant shall transfer the firearm within twenty-four hours after
15 service of the order.

16 5. If the order was issued after notice and a hearing at which the
17 defendant had an opportunity to participate, require the defendant to
18 complete a domestic violence offender treatment program that is provided
19 by a facility approved by the department of health services or a probation
20 department or any other program deemed appropriate by the court.

21 6. Grant relief that is necessary for the protection of the alleged
22 victim and other specifically designated persons and that is proper under
23 the circumstances.

24 7. Grant the plaintiff the exclusive care, custody or control of
25 any animal that is owned, possessed, leased, kept or held by the
26 plaintiff, the defendant or a minor child residing in the residence or
27 household of the plaintiff or the defendant, and order the defendant to
28 stay away from the animal and forbid the defendant from taking,
29 transferring, encumbering, concealing, committing an act of cruelty or
30 neglect in violation of section 13-2910 or otherwise disposing of the
31 animal.

32 8. FOLLOWING A HEARING, REQUIRE THE DEFENDANT TO PROVIDE
33 IDENTIFYING INFORMATION TO THE PLAINTIFF, INCLUDING THE DEFENDANT'S
34 RESIDENCE, PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR VEHICLE INFORMATION, ON A SHOWING THAT
35 THE DEFENDANT HAS A PRIOR HISTORY OF HARMING THE PLAINTIFF AND THERE IS
36 REASONABLE CAUSE TO BELIEVE THAT WITHOUT THIS INFORMATION PHYSICAL HARM
37 WOULD OTHERWISE RESULT.

38 H. The court shall not grant a mutual order of protection. If
39 opposing parties separately file verified petitions for an order of
40 protection, the courts after consultation between the judges involved may
41 consolidate the petitions of the opposing parties for hearing. This does
42 not prohibit a court from issuing cross orders of protection.

43 I. After granting an order of protection, the court shall provide
44 the order to a law enforcement agency or a constable as set forth in
45 subsection J of this section for service or to an entity that is

1 authorized in subsection K of this section to serve process. The agency
2 or entity serving the order shall provide confirmation of service to the
3 plaintiff as soon as practicable. If service of an order cannot be
4 completed within fifteen days after the agency or entity receives the
5 order, the agency or entity that is attempting service shall notify the
6 plaintiff and continue to attempt service. This notification may be
7 completed by a victim notification system, if available.

8 J. If the order of protection is provided to a law enforcement
9 agency or a constable, service of an order of protection is as follows:

10 1. For each order of protection that is issued by a municipal
11 court, if the defendant can be served within that city or town, the order
12 shall be served by the law enforcement agency of that city or town. If
13 the order can be served in another city or town, the order shall be served
14 by the law enforcement agency of that city or town. If the order cannot be
15 served within a city or town, the order shall be served by the sheriff or
16 constable of the county in which the defendant can be served.

17 2. For each order of protection that is issued by a justice of the
18 peace, the order of protection shall be served by the sheriff or constable
19 of the county in which the defendant can be served or by a municipal law
20 enforcement agency.

21 3. For each order of protection that is issued by a superior court
22 judge or commissioner, the order of protection shall be served by the
23 sheriff or constable of the county where the defendant can be served.

24 K. In addition to persons authorized to serve process pursuant to
25 rule 4(d) of the Arizona rules of civil procedure, a peace officer or a
26 correctional officer as defined in section 41-1661 who is acting in the
27 officer's official capacity may serve an order of protection that is
28 issued pursuant to this section. Service of the order of protection has
29 priority over other service of process that does not involve an immediate
30 threat to the safety of a person.

31 L. At any time during the period during which the order is in
32 effect, a party who is under an order of protection or who is restrained
33 from contacting the other party is entitled to one hearing on written
34 request. No fee may be charged for requesting a hearing. A hearing that is
35 requested by a party who is under an order of protection or who is
36 restrained from contacting the other party shall be held within ten days
37 from the date requested unless the court finds good cause to continue the
38 hearing. If exclusive use of the home is awarded, the hearing shall be
39 held within five days from the date requested. The hearing shall be held
40 at the earliest possible time. An ex parte order that is issued under
41 this section shall state on its face that the defendant is entitled to a
42 hearing on written request and shall include the name and address of the
43 judicial office where the request may be filed. After the hearing, the
44 court may modify, quash or continue the order. If the exclusive use of
45 the home is awarded to the party, the court, on written request of a

1 party, may hold additional hearings at any time if there is a change in
2 circumstances related to the primary residence.

3 M. The order shall include the following statement:

4 Warning

5 This is an official court order. If you disobey this
6 order, you will be subject to arrest and prosecution for the
7 crime of interfering with judicial proceedings and any other
8 crime you may have committed in disobeying this order.

9 N. An order of protection that is not served on the defendant
10 within one year after the date that the order is issued expires. An order
11 is effective on the defendant on service of a copy of the order and
12 petition. An order expires two years after service on the defendant. A
13 modified order is effective on service and expires two years after service
14 of the initial order and petition.

15 O. A supplemental information form that is used by the court or a
16 law enforcement agency solely for the purposes of service of process on
17 the defendant and that contains information provided by the plaintiff is
18 confidential.

19 P. Each affidavit, declaration, acceptance or return of service
20 shall be filed as soon as practicable but not later than seventy-two
21 hours, excluding weekends and holidays, with the clerk of the issuing
22 court or as otherwise required by court rule. This filing shall be
23 completed in person, electronically or by fax.

24 Q. The supreme court shall maintain a central repository for orders
25 of protection. Within twenty-four hours after the affidavit, declaration,
26 acceptance or return of service has been filed, excluding weekends and
27 holidays, the court from which the order or any modified order was issued
28 shall enter the order and proof of service into the supreme court's
29 central repository for orders of protection. The supreme court shall
30 register the order with the national crime information center. The
31 effectiveness of an order does not depend on its registration, and for
32 enforcement purposes pursuant to section 13-2810, a copy of an order of
33 the court, whether or not registered, is presumed to be a valid existing
34 order of the court for a period of two years from the date of service of
35 the order on the defendant.

36 R. A peace officer, with or without a warrant, may arrest a person
37 if the peace officer has probable cause to believe that the person has
38 violated section 13-2810 by disobeying or resisting an order that is
39 issued in any jurisdiction in this state pursuant to this section, whether
40 or not such violation occurred in the presence of the officer. Criminal
41 violations of an order issued pursuant to this section shall be referred
42 to an appropriate law enforcement agency. The provisions for release
43 under section 13-3883, subsection A, paragraph 4 and section 13-3903 do
44 not apply to an arrest made pursuant to this section. For the purposes of
45 this section, any court in this state has jurisdiction to enforce a valid

1 order of protection that is issued in this state and that has been
2 violated in any jurisdiction in this state.

3 S. A person who is arrested pursuant to subsection R of this
4 section may be released from custody in accordance with the Arizona rules
5 of criminal procedure or any other applicable statute. An order for
6 release, with or without an appearance bond, shall include pretrial
7 release conditions that are necessary to provide for the protection of the
8 alleged victim and other specifically designated persons and may provide
9 for any other additional conditions that the court deems appropriate,
10 including participation in any counseling programs available to the
11 defendant. The agency with custody of the defendant shall make reasonable
12 efforts to contact the victim and other specifically designated persons in
13 the order of protection, if known to the custodial agency, who requested
14 notification immediately on release of the arrested person from custody.

15 T. The remedies provided in this section for enforcement of the
16 orders of the court are in addition to any other civil and criminal
17 remedies available. The superior court shall have exclusive jurisdiction
18 to issue orders of protection in all cases if it appears from the petition
19 that an action for maternity or paternity, annulment, legal separation or
20 dissolution of marriage is pending between the parties. A municipal court
21 or justice court shall not issue an order of protection if it appears from
22 the petition that an action for maternity or paternity, annulment, legal
23 separation or dissolution of marriage is pending between the parties.
24 After issuance of an order of protection, if the municipal court or
25 justice court determines that an action for maternity or paternity,
26 annulment, legal separation or dissolution of marriage is pending between
27 the parties, the municipal court or justice court shall stop further
28 proceedings in the action and forward all papers, together with a
29 certified copy of docket entries or any other record in the action, to the
30 superior court where they shall be docketed in the pending superior court
31 action and shall proceed as though the petition for an order of protection
32 had been originally brought in the superior court. Notwithstanding any
33 other law and unless prohibited by an order of the superior court, a
34 municipal court or justice court may hold a hearing on all matters
35 relating to its ex parte order of protection if the hearing was requested
36 before receiving written notice of the pending superior court action. ~~NO~~
37 AN order of protection shall NOT be invalid or determined to be
38 ineffective merely because it was issued by a lower court at a time when
39 an action for maternity or paternity, annulment, legal separation or
40 dissolution of marriage was pending in a higher court. After a hearing
41 with notice to the affected party, the court may enter an order requiring
42 any party to pay the costs of the action, including reasonable attorney
43 fees, if any. An order that is entered by a justice court or municipal
44 court after a hearing pursuant to this section may be appealed to the
45 superior court as provided in title 22, chapter 2, article 4, section

1 22-425, subsection B and the superior court rules of civil appellate
2 procedure without regard to an amount in controversy. ~~No~~ A fee may NOT be
3 charged to either party for filing an appeal. For the purposes of this
4 subsection, "pending" means, with respect to an action for annulment,
5 legal separation or dissolution of marriage or for maternity or paternity,
6 either that:

7 1. An action has been commenced but a final judgment, decree or
8 order has not been entered.

9 2. A post-decree proceeding has been commenced but a judgment,
10 decree or order finally determining the proceeding has not been entered.

11 U. A peace officer who makes an arrest pursuant to this section or
12 section 13-3601 is not civilly or criminally liable for the arrest if the
13 officer acts on probable cause and without malice.

14 V. A valid protection order that is related to domestic or family
15 violence and that is issued by a court in another state, a court of a
16 United States territory or a tribal court shall be accorded full faith and
17 credit and shall be enforced as if it were issued in this state for as
18 long as the order is effective in the issuing jurisdiction. For the
19 purposes of this subsection:

20 1. A protection order includes any injunction or other order that
21 is issued for the purpose of preventing violent or threatening acts or
22 harassment against, contact or communication with or physical proximity to
23 another person. A protection order includes temporary and final orders
24 other than support or child custody orders that are issued by civil and
25 criminal courts if the order is obtained by the filing of an independent
26 action or is a pendente lite order in another proceeding. The civil order
27 shall be issued in response to a complaint, petition or motion that was
28 filed by or on behalf of a person seeking protection.

29 2. A protection order is valid if the issuing court had
30 jurisdiction over the parties and the matter under the laws of the issuing
31 state, a United States territory or an Indian tribe and the person against
32 whom the order was issued had reasonable notice and an opportunity to be
33 heard. If the order is issued ex parte, the notice and opportunity to be
34 heard shall be provided within the time required by the laws of the
35 issuing state, a United States territory or an Indian tribe and within a
36 reasonable time after the order was issued.

37 3. A mutual protection order that is issued against both the party
38 who filed a petition or a complaint or otherwise filed a written pleading
39 for protection against abuse and the person against whom the filing was
40 made is not entitled to full faith and credit if either:

41 (a) The person against whom an initial order was sought has not
42 filed a cross or counter petition or other written pleading seeking a
43 protection order.

44 (b) The issuing court failed to make specific findings supporting
45 the entitlement of both parties to be granted a protection order.

1 14. Whether the accused has entered or remained in the United
2 States illegally.

3 15. Whether the accused's residence is in this state, in another
4 state or outside the United States.

5 C. If a judicial officer orders the release of a defendant who is
6 charged with a felony either on his own recognizance or on bail, the
7 judicial officer shall condition the defendant's release on the
8 defendant's good behavior while so released. On a showing of probable
9 cause that the defendant committed any offense during the period of
10 release, a judicial officer may revoke the defendant's release pursuant to
11 section 13-3968.

12 D. After providing notice to the victim pursuant to section
13 13-4406, a judicial officer may impose any of the following conditions on
14 a person who is released on his own recognizance or on bail:

15 1. Place the person in the custody of a designated person or
16 organization agreeing to supervise him.

17 2. Place restrictions on the person's travel, associates or place
18 of abode during the period of release.

19 3. Require the deposit with the clerk of the court of cash or other
20 security, such deposit to be returned on the performance of the conditions
21 of release.

22 4. Prohibit the person from possessing any deadly weapon or
23 engaging in certain described activities or indulging in intoxicating
24 liquors or certain drugs.

25 5. Require the person to report regularly to and remain under the
26 supervision of an officer of the court.

27 6. Impose any other conditions deemed reasonably necessary to
28 assure appearance as required including a condition requiring that the
29 person return to custody after specified hours.

30 E. In addition to any of the conditions a judicial officer may
31 impose pursuant to subsection D of this section, the judicial officer
32 shall impose both of the following conditions on a person who is charged
33 with a felony violation of chapter 14 or 35.1 of this title or section
34 13-3212 ~~and who~~ OR A FELONY OFFENSE INVOLVING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AS DEFINED
35 IN SECTION 13-3601 THAT RESULTS IN PHYSICAL HARM AGAINST ANOTHER PERSON IF
36 THE PERSON is released on his own recognizance or on bail:

37 1. Electronic monitoring where available.

38 2. A condition prohibiting the person from having any contact with
39 the victim.

40 F. The judicial officer who authorizes the release of the person
41 charged on his own recognizance or on bail shall do all of the following:

42 1. Issue an appropriate order containing statements of the
43 conditions imposed.

44 2. Inform the person of the penalties that apply to any violation
45 of the conditions of release.

1 3. Advise the person that a warrant for his arrest may be issued
2 immediately on any violation of the conditions of release, including the
3 failure to submit to deoxyribonucleic acid testing ordered pursuant to
4 paragraph 4 of this subsection.

5 4. If the person is charged with a felony or misdemeanor offense
6 listed in section 13-610, subsection 0, paragraph 3 and is summoned to
7 appear, order the person to report within five days to the law enforcement
8 agency that arrested the person or to the agency's designee and submit a
9 sufficient sample of buccal cells or other bodily substances for
10 deoxyribonucleic acid testing and extraction. If a person does not comply
11 with an order issued pursuant to this paragraph, the court shall revoke
12 the person's release.

13 G. At any time after providing notice to the victim pursuant to
14 section 13-4406, the judicial officer who orders the release of a person
15 on any condition specified in this section or the court in which a
16 prosecution is pending may amend the order to employ additional or
17 different conditions of release, including either an increase or reduction
18 in the amount of bail. On application, the defendant shall be entitled to
19 have the conditions of release reviewed by the judicial officer who
20 imposed them or by the court in which the prosecution is pending.
21 Reasonable notice of the application shall be given to the county attorney
22 and the victim.

23 H. Any information that is stated or offered in connection with any
24 order pursuant to this section need not conform to the rules pertaining to
25 admissibility of evidence in a court of law.

26 I. This section does not prevent the disposition of any case or
27 class of cases by forfeiture of bail or collateral security if such
28 disposition is authorized by the court.

29 J. A judicial officer who orders the release of a juvenile who is
30 enrolled in a school and who has been transferred to the criminal division
31 of the superior court pursuant to section 8-327 or who has been charged as
32 an adult pursuant to section 13-501 shall notify the appropriate school on
33 the release of the juvenile from custody.

34 K. For the purposes of this section and section 13-3968, "judicial
35 officer" means any person or court authorized pursuant to the constitution
36 or laws of this state to bail or otherwise release a person before trial
37 or sentencing or pending appeal.

38 Sec. 3. Section 25-403.03, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to
39 read:

40 25-403.03. Domestic violence; court considerations;
41 presumption; conditions on parenting time;
42 definition

43 A. Notwithstanding ~~subsection~~ SUBSECTIONS D AND F of this section,
44 NEITHER joint legal decision-making NOR UNSUPERVISED PARENTING TIME shall
45 ~~not~~ be awarded if the court makes a finding of the existence of

1 significant domestic violence pursuant to section 13-3601 or if the court
2 finds by a preponderance of the evidence that there has been a significant
3 history of domestic violence. TO DETERMINE WHETHER SIGNIFICANT DOMESTIC
4 VIOLENCE OR A SIGNIFICANT HISTORY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HAS OCCURRED, THE
5 COURT SHALL CONSIDER ALL OF THE FOLLOWING:

6 1. THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE PARTICULAR ACT OR ACTS OF DOMESTIC
7 VIOLENCE.

8 2. THE FREQUENCY OR PERVASIVENESS OF THE ACT OR ACTS OF DOMESTIC
9 VIOLENCE.

10 3. THE AMOUNT OF TIME SINCE THE ACT OR ACTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
11 OCCURRED.

12 4. THE IMPACT OF THE ACT OR ACTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

13 B. The court shall consider evidence of domestic violence as being
14 contrary to the best interests of the child. The court shall consider the
15 safety and well-being of the child TO BE THE CONTROLLING FACTOR IN ANY
16 DETERMINATION OF LEGAL DECISION-MAKING OR PARENTING TIME MATTER and THE
17 SAFETY of the victim of the act of domestic violence to be of primary
18 importance. The court shall consider a perpetrator's history of causing
19 or threatening to cause physical harm to another person.

20 C. To determine if a person has committed an act of domestic
21 violence the court, subject to the rules of evidence, shall consider all
22 relevant factors, including the following:

23 1. Findings from another court of competent jurisdiction.

24 2. Police reports.

25 3. Medical reports.

26 4. Records of the department of child safety.

27 5. Domestic violence shelter records.

28 6. School records.

29 7. Witness testimony.

30 D. If the court determines that a parent who is seeking sole or
31 joint legal decision-making has committed an act of domestic violence
32 against the other parent, there is a rebuttable presumption that an award
33 of sole or joint legal decision-making to the parent who committed the act
34 of domestic violence is contrary to the child's best interests. This
35 presumption does not apply if both parents have committed an act of
36 domestic violence. For the purposes of this subsection, a person commits
37 an act of domestic violence if that person does any of the following:

38 1. Intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causes or attempts to
39 cause sexual assault or serious physical injury.

40 2. Places a person in reasonable apprehension of imminent serious
41 physical injury to any person.

42 3. Engages in a pattern of behavior for which a court may issue an
43 ex parte order to protect the other parent who is seeking child custody or
44 to protect the child and the child's siblings.

1 E. To determine ~~if~~ **WHETHER** the parent has rebutted the presumption
2 **PRESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION D OF THIS SECTION**, the court shall consider all
3 of the following:

4 1. Whether the parent has demonstrated that being awarded sole or
5 joint legal decision-making or substantially equal parenting time is in
6 the child's best interests.

7 ~~2. Whether the parent has successfully completed a batterer's~~
8 ~~prevention program.~~

9 ~~3. Whether the parent has successfully completed a program of~~
10 ~~alcohol or drug abuse counseling, if the court determines that counseling~~
11 ~~is appropriate.~~

12 ~~4. Whether the parent has successfully completed a parenting class,~~
13 ~~if the court determines that a parenting class is appropriate.~~

14 ~~5.~~ 2. If the parent is on probation, parole or community
15 supervision, whether the parent is restrained by a protective order that
16 was granted after a hearing.

17 ~~6.~~ 3. Whether the parent has committed any further acts of
18 domestic violence.

19 4. **WHETHER THE PARENT HAS COMPLETED ANY OF THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMS**
20 **OR CLASSES, BUT THE COURT MAY NOT CONSIDER THE COMPLETION OF ANY PROGRAM**
21 **OR CLASS ALONE AS PROOF OF REHABILITATION OR THAT THE PARENT HAS REBUTTED**
22 **THE PRESUMPTION PRESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION D OF THIS SECTION:**

23 (a) **A DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAM.**

24 (b) **AN ALCOHOL OR DRUG ABUSE COUNSELING PROGRAM.**

25 (c) **A PARENTING CLASS.**

26 F. If the court finds that a parent has committed an act of
27 domestic violence, that parent has the burden of proving to the court's
28 satisfaction that parenting time will not endanger the child or
29 significantly impair the child's emotional development. If the parent
30 meets this burden to the court's satisfaction, the court shall place
31 conditions on parenting time that best protect the child and the other
32 parent from further harm. The court may:

33 1. Order that an exchange of the child must occur in a protected
34 setting as specified by the court.

35 2. Order that an agency specified by the court must supervise
36 parenting time. If the court allows a family or household member to
37 supervise parenting time, the court shall establish conditions that this
38 person must follow during parenting time.

39 3. Order the parent who committed the act of domestic violence to
40 attend and complete, to the court's satisfaction, a program of
41 intervention for perpetrators of domestic violence and any other
42 counseling the court orders.

43 4. Order the parent who committed the act of domestic violence to
44 abstain from possessing or consuming alcohol or controlled substances
45 during parenting time and for twenty-four hours before parenting time.

1 5. Order the parent who committed the act of domestic violence to
2 pay a fee for the costs of supervised parenting time.

3 6. Prohibit overnight parenting time.

4 7. Require a bond from the parent who committed the act of domestic
5 violence for the child's safe return.

6 8. Order that the address of the child and the other parent remain
7 confidential.

8 9. Impose any other condition that the court determines is
9 necessary to protect the child, the other parent and any other family or
10 household member.

11 G. The court shall not order joint counseling between a victim and
12 the perpetrator of domestic violence. The court may provide a victim with
13 written information about available community resources related to
14 domestic violence.

15 H. The court may request or order the services of the department of
16 child safety if the court believes that a child may be the victim of child
17 abuse or neglect as defined in section 8-201.

18 I. In determining whether the absence or relocation of a parent
19 shall be weighed against that parent in determining legal decision-making
20 or parenting time, the court may consider whether the absence or
21 relocation was caused by an act of domestic violence by the other parent.

22 J. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS SECTION, "SIGNIFICANT DOMESTIC
23 VIOLENCE" INCLUDES ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

24 1. THE THREATENED, RISKED OR INFLICTED PHYSICAL INJURY OR EMOTIONAL
25 TRAUMA, INCLUDING SEXUAL ASSAULT, BY A PARENT ON A CHILD OR THE OTHER
26 PARENT.

27 2. AN ACT OR ACTS BY A PARENT THAT INVOLVE THE THREAT, USE OR
28 BRANDISHING OF A FIREARM OR OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON TO THREATEN OR
29 INTIMIDATE A CHILD OR THE OTHER PARENT.

30 3. A PARENT'S PATTERN OF COERCIVE OR CONTROLLING BEHAVIOR THAT IS
31 INTENDED TO DOMINATE, INTIMIDATE, ISOLATE OR RESTRICT THE AUTONOMY OF THE
32 OTHER PARENT, INCLUDING ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

33 (a) CONTROLLING OR MONITORING DAILY ACTIVITIES, MOVEMENTS,
34 COMMUNICATIONS, FINANCES, TRAVEL, ASSOCIATIONS OR ACCESS TO SERVICES.

35 (b) ISOLATING THE OTHER PARENT FROM FAMILY OR SUPPORT SYSTEMS.

36 (c) USING THREATS, INCLUDING THREATS OF SELF-HARM OR SUICIDE, TO
37 COMPEL COMPLIANCE.