



WYOMING LEGISLATIVE SERVICE OFFICE

Memorandum

DATE June 2024

TO Joint Judiciary Committee

FROM Katie Adams, Staff Attorney

SUBJECT Topic Summary: Protection Orders

This summary provides an overview of the laws governing protection orders in Wyoming. The types of protection orders that may be issued include: (1) domestic violence protection orders, (2) stalking protection orders, and (3) sexual assault protection orders. Domestic violence protection orders are addressed in the Domestic Violence Protection Act (W.S. 35-21-101 through 35-21-112), which was enacted in 1982.¹ Stalking protection orders and sexual assault protection orders are addressed in W.S. 7-3-506 through 7-3-512, which were generally enacted in 1993.²

Approved Interim Topic

Priority No. 1: Protection Order Issues

The Committee will study and review issues concerning protection orders.

Domestic Violence Protection Orders

The Domestic Violence Protection Act authorizes the circuit court in the county where an alleged victim of domestic abuse resides or is found to issue an order providing for the protection of the victim of domestic abuse from a household member.³

¹ Wyo. Sess. Laws 1982, ch. 45, § 1.

² Wyo. Sess. Laws 1993, ch. 92, § 1. This topic summary does not address protection orders under the Child Protection Act or the Juvenile Justice Act. W.S. 14-3-430; W.S. 14-6-230.

³ W.S. 35-21-102(a)(ii)–(v); W.S. 35-21-104; W.S. 35-21-105. The Domestic Violence Protection Act authorizes district courts to issue domestic violence protection orders if the county does not have a circuit court. W.S. 35-21-102(a)(ii). Every county in Wyoming has

“Domestic abuse” means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts by a household member: (1) physically abusing, threatening to physically abuse, attempting to cause or causing physical harm, or acts which unreasonably restrain the personal liberty of any household member; (2) placing a household member in reasonable fear of imminent physical harm; or (3) causing a household member to engage involuntarily in sexual activity by force, threat of force or duress.⁴

The term “household member” includes persons currently or formerly married to each other; persons currently or formerly living with each other as if married; parents and their adult children; other adults sharing common living quarters; parents of a child who are not living together; and persons who are in, or have been in, a dating relationship.⁵

Petitions, fees, forms and legal representation

A victim of domestic abuse may petition the court for a protection order by filing a petition with the circuit court clerk.⁶ The petition must be made under oath or be accompanied by a sworn affidavit setting out specific facts showing the alleged domestic abuse.⁷ No fees or other court costs can be assessed or charged to a petitioner seeking a protection order under the Act; standard petition forms with instructions must be available from clerks of court; and courts may appoint attorneys to assist and advise petitioners.⁸ Relief may not be denied solely because of a lapse of time between an act of domestic abuse and the filing of the petition.⁹

Temporary protection orders and hearing requirements

Pursuant to W.S. 35-21-104, upon the filing of a petition, the court must immediately grant a temporary protection order if it appears from the specific facts shown by the affidavit or petition that there is a danger of further domestic abuse.¹⁰ If the court grants a temporary

a circuit court. Wyoming Judicial Branch, Circuit Courts, <https://www.courts.state.wy.us/circuit-courts/> (last visited May 14, 2024). Accordingly, references to the district court may be unnecessary.

⁴ W.S. 35-21-102(a)(iii).

⁵ W.S. 35-21-102(a)(iv).

⁶ W.S. 35-21-103(a).

⁷ W.S. 35-21-103(b).

⁸ W.S. 35-21-103(d)–(e). Self-help forms and instructions are also available on the Wyoming Judicial Branch’s website: <https://www.courts.state.wy.us/legal-assistances-and-forms/court-self-help-forms/> (last visited May 7, 2024).

⁹ W.S. 35-21-103(f).

¹⁰ W.S. 35-21-104(a)(i).

protection order, the court must hold a hearing on the petition within 72 hours after granting the temporary protection order or as soon thereafter as the petition may be heard on the question of continuing the order.¹¹ If the court does not immediately grant a temporary protection order, the court must hold a hearing on the petition within 72 hours after the filing of the petition or as soon thereafter as the petition may be heard.¹²

Permanent protection orders

Pursuant to W.S. 35-21-105, if the court finds that an act of domestic abuse has occurred, the court must issue a protection order requiring the respondent household member to refrain from abusing the petitioner or any other household member.¹³ The order must specifically describe what the respondent is required to do or refrain from doing.¹⁴

Statute specifies requirements that the court may include in the protection order regarding, among other things, housing for the petitioner and any children, contact between the petitioner and the respondent, joint property of the parties, counseling or other appropriate treatment for the respondent (if, after a hearing, the court finds by a preponderance of evidence that an act of domestic abuse has occurred or that there is a danger of further domestic abuse), telephone access for the petitioner if the petitioner is not the account holder, and possession of any household pets.¹⁵

Further, if the court finds it to be in the best interest of the children (if there are any children involved), the court must award temporary custody of any children involved to the petitioner and shall provide for visitation with the respondent only if adequate protection can be made for the safety of the children and the petitioner.¹⁶ Statute specifies requirements related to custody and visitation that the court may include to provide for the safety of the children and the petitioner.¹⁷

Finally, the court must order the respondent to pay (1) child support, (2) temporary support for the petitioner if appropriate, and (3) for any medical costs incurred by the petitioner because of abuse by the respondent.¹⁸

¹¹ W.S. 35-21-104(a)(iii).

¹² W.S. 35-21-104(a)(iv).

¹³ W.S. 35-21-105(a).

¹⁴ Id.

¹⁵ W.S. 35-21-105(a)(i)–(x).

¹⁶ W.S. 35-21-105(b)(i).

¹⁷ W.S. 35-21-103(b)(i)(A)–(H).

¹⁸ W.S. 35-21-105(b)(ii)–(iii).

The protection order shall be effective for a fixed period not to exceed three years and may be extended repetitively upon a showing of good cause for additional periods, not to exceed three years each.¹⁹ Further, if a party subject to a protection order is sentenced and incarcerated or becomes imprisoned, the running of the time remaining for the protection order is tolled (i.e., suspended) during the term of incarceration or imprisonment.²⁰ The conditions and provisions of the protection order remain in effect during any period of tolling.²¹ Upon release from incarceration or imprisonment the effective period of the protection order is the amount of time remaining as of the first day of the term of incarceration or imprisonment or one year from the date of release, whichever is greater.²²

Notice and service requirements

For ease of reference, notice and service requirements under the Domestic Violence Protection Act are collected here.

- If the court issues a temporary protection order, the court must cause the order, together with notice of hearing, to be served on the alleged perpetrator of the domestic abuse immediately (either within or outside of this state).²³
- If the court does not issue a temporary protection order, the court must serve notice to appear upon the parties and hold a hearing within 72 hours after the filing of the petition or as soon thereafter as the petition may be heard.²⁴
- If the court issues a protection order under the Act, (1) the order must be filed with the clerk of court, (2) the clerk of court must send a copy of the order to the county sheriff who must, after service, notify the local law enforcement agency within the county in which the petitioner resides, and (3) the order must be personally served upon the respondent, unless the respondent or the respondent's attorney was present at the time the order was issued.²⁵
- If the court issues a protection order directing the transfer of a telephone number (used by or accessible to the respondent) to the petitioner, the clerk of court must cause that part of the order to be served on the affected telephone service provider

¹⁹ W.S. 35-21-106(b).

²⁰ Id.

²¹ Id.

²² Id.

²³ W.S. 35-21-104(a)(ii).

²⁴ W.S. 35-21-104(a)(iv).

²⁵ W.S. 35-21-106(a).

pursuant to W.S. 17-28-104 (specifying requirements for service on a business entity).²⁶

Notice of the penalty for violation

Domestic violence protection orders must contain notice that (1) willful violation of any provision of the order constitutes a crime as defined by W.S. 6-4-404, can result in immediate arrest and may result in further punishment; and (2) a violation of the order that constitutes stalking as defined by W.S. 6-2-506(b) may subject the perpetrator to enhanced penalties for felony stalking under W.S. 6-2-506(e).²⁷

Under W.S. 6-4-404, a person who willfully violates a protection order issued pursuant to W.S. 35-21-104 or 35-21-105 or a valid injunction or order for protection against domestic violence as defined in W.S. 35-21-109(a), is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than six months, a fine of not more than \$750.00, or both.²⁸

Under W.S. 6-2-506(e), a person is guilty of felony stalking punishable by imprisonment for not more than 10 years if the defendant committed the offense of stalking in violation of a temporary or permanent order of protection issued pursuant to W.S. 7-3-508, 7-3-509, 35-21-104 or 35-21-105, or pursuant to a substantially similar law of another jurisdiction.²⁹

Statewide protection order registry

W.S. 35-21-110 requires the Wyoming Attorney General (or another agency designated by the Governor) to establish a statewide registry of protection orders related to domestic violence and to maintain a complete and systematic record and index of all valid temporary and final civil and criminal court protection orders.³⁰

²⁶ W.S. 35-21-105(a)(viii); W.S. 35-21-106(e).

²⁷ W.S. 35-21-104(b); W.S. 35-21-105(c).

²⁸ W.S. 6-4-404(a).

²⁹ W.S. 6-2-506(e).

³⁰ W.S. 35-21-110(a). The registry must contain specified data fields regarding the petitioner, any protected parties, the respondent, the order and the court. W.S. 35-21-110(b). In addition, the registry must be accessible 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to provide courts, prosecutors, dispatchers, the Department of Corrections and law enforcement officers with data concerning valid protection orders issued within the state or filed as a foreign order for purposes of enforcement in the state. W.S. 35-21-110(d).

Confidentiality orders regarding residence information

W.S. 35-21-112(a) states that “[n]otwithstanding any other provisions of law, in any proceedings before a court of the state of Wyoming, the confidentiality of the address, city and state of residence or any other information identifying the residence of a victim of domestic abuse shall remain confidential as provided in this section.”³¹

Under W.S. 35-21-112(b), at any time during the court proceedings, a victim of domestic abuse may file a motion requesting the court issue an order providing for the confidentiality of the address, city and state of residence or any other information identifying the residence of the victim of domestic abuse and any children residing with the victim of domestic abuse during the court proceedings.³²

Upon the filing of a motion under subsection (b), the court must issue an order prohibiting release of the address, city and state of residence and any other information identifying the residence of a person if either of the following applies:

- The person filing the motion has been granted a protection order under the Domestic Violence Protection Act or a similar act in another state or territory of the United States and the protection order remains in effect; or
- The court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the person is a victim of domestic abuse and may be subject to additional acts of domestic abuse if confidentiality is not maintained.³³

An order issued under this section shall only provide confidentiality in the action in which it is granted and for those additional purposes specified by law referencing an order issued pursuant to this section.³⁴ Several Wyoming statutes reference confidentiality orders issued under this statute.³⁵

³¹ W.S. 35-21-112(a).

³² W.S. 35-21-112(b).

³³ W.S. 35-21-112(c).

³⁴ W.S. 35-21-112(d).

³⁵ W.S. 1-25-101 (name changes); W.S. 1-25-103 (public notice of a petition for a name change); W.S. 14-3-441 (proceedings under the Child Protection Act); W.S. 20-2-202(a)(iii) (child custody and visitation); W.S. 20-2-309(h) (child support); and W.S. 20-5-309(a) (child custody and visitation).

Emergency assistance by law enforcement; limited liability

A person who alleges they are a victim of domestic abuse may request the assistance of a local law enforcement agency.³⁶ A local law enforcement officer responding to the request may take whatever steps are reasonably necessary to protect the victim from further domestic abuse.³⁷ Any law enforcement officer responding to a request for assistance is immune from civil liability when complying with the request, provided that the officer acts in good faith and in a reasonable manner.³⁸

Stalking and Sexual Assault Protection Orders

W.S. 7-3-506 through 7-3-512 authorize the circuit court in the county where an alleged victim of stalking or sexual assault resides (or where the alleged perpetrator is found) to issue a court order for protection of the victim.³⁹ Many provisions in W.S. 7-3-506 through 7-3-512 are similar to provisions in the Domestic Violence Protection Act.

Petition, fees, forms and legal representation

Under W.S. 7-3-507, three categories of persons may file a petition for a stalking or sexual assault protection order: (1) the victim; (2) the District Attorney if the victim consents; or (3) any person with legal authority to act on behalf of the victim if the victim is a minor, a vulnerable adult, or any other adult who cannot file the petition because of age, disability, health, or inaccessibility.⁴⁰ The petition must be accompanied or supplemented by a sworn affidavit setting out specific facts showing the alleged stalking or sexual assault and the identity of the alleged perpetrator.⁴¹ No fees may be charged to file the petition or for service of process; free standard petition forms with instructions must be available from clerks of court; and courts may appoint attorneys to represent indigent petitioners.⁴²

³⁶ W.S. 35-21-107(a).

³⁷ W.S. 35-21-107(b).

³⁸ W.S. 35-21-107(c).

³⁹ “‘Sexual assault’ means any act made criminal pursuant to W.S. 6-2-302 and 6-2-303 and 6-2-314 through 6-2-318 or an attempt or conspiracy to commit such act[.]” W.S. 7-3-506(a)(iii). “‘Stalking’ means conduct as defined by W.S. 6-2-506(b).” W.S. 7-3-506(a)(iv).

⁴⁰ W.S. 7-3-507(a).

⁴¹ W.S. 7-3-507(b).

⁴² W.S. 7-3-507(c)–(d). Self-help forms and instructions are also available on the Wyoming Judicial Branch’s website: <https://www.courts.state.wy.us/legal-assistances-and-forms/court-self-help-forms/> (last visited May 7, 2024).

Hearing requirements and temporary protection orders

Under W.S. 7-3-508, the court is required to hold a hearing within 72 hours after the petition is filed.⁴³ In addition, the court may issue a temporary protection order if the court determines from the specific facts shown by the petition and supporting affidavits that there is a clear and present danger of further stalking, sexual assault or of serious physical adverse consequences to any person.⁴⁴ The temporary protection order may include terms that the court deems sufficient to protect the victim and any other person pending the hearing.⁴⁵

That the court “may” issue a temporary protection order if the specified standard is met distinguishes these statutes from the Domestic Violence Protection Act, which specifies that the court “shall” issue a temporary protection order if the specified standard is met.⁴⁶

Permanent protection orders

Pursuant to W.S. 7-3-509, a court must issue a stalking or sexual assault protection order if, following a hearing, the court finds that the respondent has engaged in conduct constituting stalking or sexual assault.⁴⁷ The order must require the respondent to refrain from any further acts of stalking or sexual assault involving the victim or any other person.⁴⁸ In addition, the court may direct the respondent to: (1) stay away from the home, school, business or place of employment of the victim or any other locations; and (2) refrain from contacting, intimidating, threatening or otherwise interfering with the victim of the alleged offense and any other persons, including but not limited to members of the family or household of the victim.⁴⁹

The protection order shall be effective for a fixed period not to exceed three years and may be extended repetitively upon a showing of good cause for additional periods, not to exceed 3 years each, if the court finds from specific facts that a clear and present danger to the victim continues to exist.⁵⁰ Further, if a party subject to a protection order is sentenced and incarcerated or becomes imprisoned, the running of the time remaining for the protection order is tolled (i.e., suspended) during the term of incarceration or imprisonment.⁵¹ The

⁴³ W.S. 7-3-508(a).

⁴⁴ W.S. 7-3-508(b).

⁴⁵ Id.

⁴⁶ W.S. 35-21-104(a)(i).

⁴⁷ W.S. 7-3-509(a).

⁴⁸ Id.

⁴⁹ W.S. 7-3-509(a)(i)–(ii).

⁵⁰ W.S. 7-3-510(b).

⁵¹ Id.

conditions and provisions of the protection order remain in effect during any period of tolling.⁵² Upon release from incarceration or imprisonment the effective period of the protection order is the amount of time remaining as of the first day of the term of incarceration or imprisonment or one year from the date of release, whichever is greater.⁵³

Notice and service requirements

For ease of reference, notice and service requirements under W.S. 7-3-506 through 7-3-512 are collected here.

- Upon the filing of a petition for a protection order, the court must schedule a hearing on the petition to be conducted within 72 hours after the filing of the petition, and must cause each party to be served (either within or outside of this state) with an order to appear, a copy of the petition and a copy of the supporting affidavits.⁵⁴ Service must be made upon each party at least 24 hours before the hearing.⁵⁵
- If the court issues a temporary protection order pending the hearing, the court must cause a copy of the order to be served on each party (either within or outside of the state).⁵⁶
- If the court issues a permanent protection order, the order must be served upon the respondent pursuant to the Wyoming Rules of Civil Procedure, and a copy of the order must be filed with the county sheriff.⁵⁷

Notice of penalty for violation

Protection orders granted under W.S. 7-3-508 and 7-3-509 must contain notice that (1) willful violation of any provision of the order constitutes a crime as defined by W.S. 7-3-510(c) and can result in immediate arrest; and (2) any violation that constitutes the offense of stalking as defined by W.S. 6-2-506(b) may subject the perpetrator to enhanced penalties for felony stalking under W.S. 6-2-506(e).⁵⁸

⁵² Id.

⁵³ Id.

⁵⁴ W.S. 7-3-508(a).

⁵⁵ Id.

⁵⁶ W.S. 7-3-508(b).

⁵⁷ W.S. 7-3-510(a).

⁵⁸ W.S. 7-3-508(c); W.S. 7-3-509(b).

Under W.S. 7-3-510(c), willful violation of a stalking or sexual assault protection order issued under W.S. 7-3-508 or 7-3-509 is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 6 months, a fine of not more than \$750.00, or both.⁵⁹

Statewide protection order registry

Neither the Domestic Violence Protection Act nor W.S. 7-3-506 through 7-3-512 expressly require stalking protection orders or sexual assault protection orders to be included in the statewide protection order registry.⁶⁰

Confidentiality

W.S. 7-3-512 requires the court to enter an order providing for the confidentiality of the name, address, city and state of residence or any other information identifying residence of all parties involved in the sexual assault for all orders issued under W.S. 7-3-508 and 7-3-509.⁶¹

Emergency assistance by law enforcement; limited liability

A person who alleges they are a victim of stalking or sexual assault may request the assistance of a law enforcement agency, which must respond to the request in a manner appropriate to the circumstances.⁶² A law enforcement officer or agency responding to the request for assistance may take whatever steps are reasonably necessary to protect the victim.⁶³ Any law enforcement agency or officer responding to a request for assistance under W.S. 7-3-506 through 7-3-512 is immune from civil liability when complying with the request, provided the agency or officer acts in good faith and in a reasonable manner.⁶⁴

This summary is meant to provide a broad and basic overview of protection orders under Wyoming statute. Please let me know if you have any questions or need further information.

⁵⁹ W.S. 7-3-510(c).

⁶⁰ W.S. 35-21-110; W.S. 7-3-506 through 7-3-512.

⁶¹ W.S. 7-3-512.

⁶² W.S. 7-3-511(a).

⁶³ W.S. 7-3-511(b).

⁶⁴ W.S. 7-3-511(c).

Table 1. Domestic Violence Protection Orders vs. Stalking and Sexual Assault Protection Orders

Statutory Provisions and Requirements	Domestic Violence Protection Orders	Stalking and Sexual Assault Protection Orders	Citations
Court	Circuit court (or the district court if the county does not have a circuit court).	Circuit court.	35-21-102(a)(ii) 7-3-506(a)(i)
Who can file a petition	The victim.	(1) The victim. (2) The district attorney (if the victim consents). (3) Any person with legal authority to act on behalf of the victim if the victim is a minor, a vulnerable adult, or any other adult who cannot file the petition.	35-21-103(a) 7-3-507(a)
Petition requirements	Petition must be made under oath or accompanied by a sworn affidavit.	Petition must be accompanied or supplemented by a sworn affidavit.	35-21-103(b) 7-3-507(b)
Fees and costs	No filing fee or other court costs or fees can be assessed or charged to the petitioner.	No fee can be charged to file the petition or for service of process.	35-21-103(d) 7-3-507(c)
Standard petition forms and instructions must be available	Yes.	Yes.	35-21-103(e) 7-3-507(d)

Appointment of an attorney	The court may appoint an attorney to assist and advise the petitioner.	If the petition is not filed by the district attorney, the court may appoint an attorney to represent an indigent petitioner.	35-21-103(e) 7-3-507(d)
Lapse of time	The court cannot deny relief solely because of a lapse of time between an act of domestic abuse and the filing of the petition.	No express similar provision.	35-21-103(f)
Court can require the respondent to pay costs and fees incurred to bring the action (including reasonable attorney's fees)	Yes.	No express similar provision.	35-21-103(h)
Remote appearance is authorized	Yes.	Yes.	35-21-103(j) 7-3-507(f)
Standard to grant a temporary order	If it appears from the specific facts shown by the affidavit or by the petition that there exists a danger of further domestic abuse.	If the court determines from the specific facts shown by the petition and supporting affidavits that there is a clear and present danger of further stalking, sexual assault or of serious physical adverse consequences to any person.	35-21-104(a)(i) 7-3-508(b)

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Whether a temporary order must be granted if the standard is met	Yes. If the standard is met, the court “ <u>shall</u> ” issue a temporary order.	No. If the standard is met, the court “ <u>may</u> ” issue a temporary order.	35-21-104(a)(i) 7-3-508(b)
Hearing/service requirements	<p>If the court <u>grants</u> a temporary order, a hearing on the petition must be held within 72 hours after granting the temporary order (or as soon as the petition may be heard). The temporary order, together with notice of hearing, must be served on the alleged perpetrator immediately.</p> <p>If the court <u>does not</u> grant a temporary order, a hearing on the petition must be held within 72 hours after the filing of the petition (or as soon as the petition may be heard). The court must serve notice to appear upon the parties.</p>	<p>Upon the filing of a petition, the court must schedule a hearing on the petition to be conducted within 72 hours after the petition is filed. The court must cause each party to be served with an order to appear, a copy of the petition and a copy of the supporting affidavits. Service must be made upon each party at least 24 hours before the hearing. Failure to hold or complete a hearing within 72 hours does not affect the validity of the hearing or any order issued thereon.</p> <p>If a temporary order is issued, the court must cause a copy of the temporary order to be served on each party.</p>	35-21-104(a) 7-3-508(a)
Standard to grant a permanent order	The court must issue a permanent order if the court finds that an act of domestic abuse has occurred.	The court must issue a permanent order if, following a hearing, the court finds that conduct constituting stalking or sexual assault has been committed.	35-21-105(a) 7-3-509(a)

Form of permanent order	a	The form of a permanent order must be as provided by rule adopted by the Wyoming Supreme Court.	No express parallel provision.	35-21-105(j)
Service of permanent order	a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The order must be filed with the clerk of court. • The clerk of court must send a copy to the county sheriff. • The county sheriff must notify the local law enforcement agency in the county where the petitioner resides. • The order must be personally served upon the respondent (unless he or his attorney was present when the order was issued). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The order must be served on the respondent pursuant to the Wyoming Rules of Civil Procedure. • A copy of the order must be filed with the county sheriff. 	35-21-106(a) 7-3-510(a)
Effective period for a permanent order		For a fixed period not to exceed 3 years.	For a fixed period not to exceed 3 years.	35-21-106(b) 7-3-510(b)
Continuance of the effective period		The order may be extended repetitively upon a showing of good cause for additional periods not to exceed 3 years each.	The order may be extended repetitively upon a showing of good cause for additional periods not to exceed 3 years each if the court finds from specific facts that a clear and present danger to the victim continues to exist.	35-21-106(b) 7-3-510(b)

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Tolling (suspension) of the effective period during periods of incarceration or imprisonment	Yes.	Yes.	35-21-106(b) 7-3-510(b)
Orders must include notice regarding criminal penalties for violation of an order	Yes.	Yes.	35-21-104(b) 35-21-105(c) 7-3-508(c) 7-3-509(b)
Criminal penalties	<p>Willful violation of a temporary or permanent order constitutes a crime under W.S. 6-4-404 (misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 6 months, a fine of not more than \$750.00, or both).</p> <p>Violation of a temporary or permanent order that constitutes the crime of stalking may subject the perpetrator to enhanced penalties for felony stalking under W.S. 6-2-506(e).</p>	<p>Willful violation of a temporary or permanent order is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 6 months, a fine of not more than \$750.00, or both.</p> <p>Violation of a temporary or permanent order that constitutes the crime of stalking may subject the perpetrator to enhanced penalties for felony stalking under W.S. 6-2-506(e).</p>	6-4-404 6-2-506 7-3-510(c)

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Affirmative defense	No affirmative defense provision. No act of the petitioner or the respondent may be construed to waive or nullify any provision of a protection order.	A request by the victim for the perpetrator to violate a temporary or permanent order is an affirmative defense if the perpetrator is charged with violation of the temporary or permanent order.	35-21-105(g) 7-3-509(c)
Confidentiality	<p>The court must, if requested by the petitioner, order the address of the petitioner and any children of the petitioner and respondent be kept confidential.</p> <p>The court is authorized to issue an order prohibiting the release of the address, city and state of residence and any other information identifying the residence of a petitioner and any involved children if specified conditions are met.</p>	If the court issues a temporary or permanent order, the court must enter an order providing for confidentiality of the name, address, city and state of residence or any other information identifying the residence of all parties involved in the sexual assault.	35-21-105(e) 35-21-112 7-3-512
Inclusion in the statewide registry of protection orders	Required to be included.	Not expressly required to be included.	35-21-110
Emergency assistance by law enforcement officers; limited liability for officers.	Yes.	Yes.	35-21-107 7-3-511

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