



January 27, 2026

HOUSE BILL No. 1286

DIGEST OF HB 1286 (Updated January 27, 2026 1:39 pm - DI 151)

Citations Affected: IC 34-26.

Synopsis: Military protective order. Specifies that a party to a protective order proceeding has a duty to inform the court of any military protective orders issued by a military commander in effect between the parties. Allows the court to consider evidence of a military protective order in effect against a respondent for the protection of the petitioner and allows the court to grant an ex parte order for protection based upon this evidence. Amends provisions concerning facially valid foreign protection orders to include certain protection orders issued by a Canadian court.

Effective: July 1, 2026.

Lauer, Zimmerman, Bauer M

January 6, 2026, read first time and referred to Committee on Judiciary.
January 27, 2026, amended, reported — Do Pass.

HB 1286—LS 6878/DI 149



January 27, 2026

Second Regular Session of the 124th General Assembly (2026)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in **this style type**, and deletions will appear in ~~this style type~~.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or ~~this style type~~ reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2025 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

HOUSE BILL No. 1286

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning civil procedure.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

1 SECTION 1. IC 34-26-5-5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
2 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2026]: Sec. 5. At a hearing to
3 obtain an order for protection, each party has a continuing duty to
4 inform the court of:

- 5 (1) each separate proceeding for an order for protection;
6 (2) any civil litigation;
7 (3) each proceeding in a family, domestic relations, or juvenile
8 court; ~~and~~
9 (4) each criminal case; **and**
10 **(5) any military protective order issued by a military**
11 **commander in effect under 10 U.S.C. 1567;**

12 involving a party or a child of a party. The information provided under
13 this section must include the case name, the case number, and the
14 county and state in which the proceeding is held, if that information is
15 known by the party.

16 SECTION 2. IC 34-26-5-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.9-2024,
17 SECTION 527, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS

HB 1286—LS 6878/DI 149



[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2026]: Sec. 9. (a) If it appears from a petition for an order for protection or from a petition to modify an order for protection that domestic or family violence has occurred or that a modification of an order for protection is required, a court may:

- (1) without notice or hearing, immediately issue an order for protection ex parte or modify an order for protection ex parte; or
- (2) upon notice and after a hearing, whether or not a respondent appears, issue or modify an order for protection.

If the petitioner presents evidence that a military protective order is in effect for the protection of the petitioner against the respondent, the court may consider this evidence and may issue an order for protection ex parte or modify an order for protection ex parte under subdivision (1) based upon this evidence.

(b) If it appears from a petition for an order for protection or from a petition to modify an order for protection that harassment has occurred, a court:

- (1) may not, without notice and a hearing, issue an order for protection ex parte or modify an order for protection ex parte; but
- (2) may, upon notice and after a hearing, whether or not a respondent appears, issue or modify an order for protection.

A court must hold a hearing under this subsection not later than thirty (30) days after the petition for an order for protection or the petition to modify an order for protection is filed.

(c) A court may grant the following relief without notice and hearing in an ex parte order for protection or in an ex parte order for protection modification under subsection (a):

- (1) Enjoin a respondent from threatening to commit or committing acts of domestic or family violence against a petitioner and each designated family or household member.
- (2) Prohibit a respondent from harassing, annoying, telephoning, contacting, or directly or indirectly communicating with a petitioner.
- (3) Prohibit a respondent from using a tracking device (as defined by IC 35-31.5-2-337.6) to determine the location of:
 - (A) the petitioner or property owned or used by the petitioner; and
 - (B) any other family or household member or property owned or used by the family or household member.
- (4) Remove and exclude a respondent from the residence of a petitioner, regardless of ownership of the residence.
- (5) Order a respondent to stay away from the residence, school, or place of employment of a petitioner or a specified place



frequented by a petitioner and each designated family or household member.

(6) Order that a petitioner has the exclusive possession, care, custody, or control of any animal owned, possessed, kept, or cared for by the petitioner, respondent, minor child of either the petitioner or respondent, or any other family or household member.

(7) Prohibit a respondent from removing, transferring, injuring, concealing, harming, attacking, mistreating, threatening to harm, or otherwise disposing of an animal described in subdivision (6).

(8) Order possession and use of the residence, an automobile, and other essential personal effects, regardless of the ownership of the residence, automobile, and essential personal effects. If possession is ordered under this subdivision or subdivision (6), the court may direct a law enforcement officer to accompany a petitioner to the residence of the parties to:

(A) ensure that a petitioner is safely restored to possession of the residence, automobile, animal, and other essential personal effects; or

(B) supervise a petitioner's or respondent's removal of personal belongings and animal.

(9) Order other relief necessary to provide for the safety and welfare of a petitioner and each designated family or household member.

(d) A court may grant the following relief after notice and a hearing, whether or not a respondent appears, in an order for protection or in a modification of an order for protection:

(1) Grant the relief under subsection (c).

(2) Specify arrangements for parenting time of a minor child by a respondent and:

(A) require supervision by a third party; or

(B) deny parenting time;

if necessary to protect the safety of a petitioner or child.

(3) Order a respondent to:

(A) pay attorney's fees;

(B) pay rent or make payment on a mortgage on a petitioner's residence;

(C) if the respondent is found to have a duty of support, pay for the support of a petitioner and each minor child;

(D) reimburse a petitioner or other person for expenses related to the domestic or family violence or harassment, including:

(i) medical expenses;



(ii) counseling;

(iii) shelter; and

(iv) repair or replacement of damaged property;

(E) pay the costs and expenses incurred in connection with the use of a GPS tracking device under subsection (k); or

(F) pay the costs and fees incurred by a petitioner in bringing the action.

(4) Prohibit a respondent from using or possessing a firearm, ammunition, or a deadly weapon specified by the court, and direct the respondent to surrender to a specified law enforcement agency the firearm, ammunition, or deadly weapon for the duration of the order for protection unless another date is ordered by the court.

(5) Permit the respondent and petitioner to occupy the same location for any purpose that the court determines is legitimate or necessary. The court may impose terms and conditions upon a respondent when granting permission under this subdivision.

An order issued under subdivision (4) does not apply to a person who is exempt under 18 U.S.C. 925.

(e) The court shall:

(1) cause the order for protection to be delivered to the county sheriff for service;

(2) make reasonable efforts to ensure that the order for protection is understood by a petitioner and a respondent if present;

(3) electronically notify each law enforcement agency:

(A) required to receive notification under IC 5-2-9-6; or

(B) designated by the petitioner;

(4) transmit a copy of the order to the clerk for processing under IC 5-2-9;

(5) indicate in the order if the order and the parties meet the criteria under 18 U.S.C. 922(g)(8); and

(6) require the clerk of court to enter or provide a copy of the order to the Indiana protective order registry established by IC 5-2-9-5.5.

(f) Except as provided in subsection (g), an order for protection issued ex parte or upon notice and a hearing, or a modification of an order for protection issued ex parte or upon notice and a hearing, is effective for two (2) years after the date of issuance unless another date is ordered by the court. The sheriff of each county shall provide expedited service for an order for protection.

(g) This subsection applies to an order for protection issued ex parte or upon notice and a hearing, or to a modification of an order for protection issued ex parte or upon notice and a hearing, if:



(1) the respondent named in the order is a sex or violent offender (as defined in IC 11-8-8-5) and is required to register as a lifetime sex or violent offender under IC 11-8-8-19; and

(2) the petitioner was the victim of the crime that resulted in the requirement that the respondent register as a lifetime sex or violent offender under IC 11-8-8-19.

An order for protection to which this subsection applies is effective indefinitely after the date of issuance unless another date is ordered by the court. The sheriff of each county shall provide expedited service for an order for protection.

(h) A finding that domestic or family violence or harassment has occurred sufficient to justify the issuance of an order under this section means that a respondent represents a credible threat to the safety of a petitioner or a member of a petitioner's household. Upon a showing of domestic or family violence or harassment by a preponderance of the evidence, the court shall grant relief necessary to bring about a cessation of the violence or the threat of violence. The relief may include an order directing a respondent to surrender to a law enforcement officer or agency all firearms, ammunition, and deadly weapons:

(1) in the control, ownership, or possession of a respondent; or

(2) in the control or possession of another person on behalf of a respondent;

for the duration of the order for protection unless another date is ordered by the court.

(i) An order for custody, parenting time, or possession or control of property issued under this chapter is superseded by an order issued from a court exercising dissolution, legal separation, paternity, or guardianship jurisdiction over the parties.

(j) The fact that an order for protection is issued under this chapter does not raise an inference or presumption in a subsequent case or hearings between the parties.

(k) Upon a finding of a violation of an order for protection, the court may:

(1) require a respondent to wear a GPS tracking device; and

(2) prohibit the respondent from approaching or entering certain locations where the petitioner may be found.

If the court requires a respondent to wear a GPS tracking device under subdivision (1), the court shall, if available, require the respondent to wear a GPS tracking device with victim notification capabilities.

(l) The court may permit a victim, a petitioner, another person, an organization, or an agency to pay the costs and expenses incurred in



1 connection with the use of a GPS tracking device under subsection (k).

2 SECTION 3. IC 34-26-5-17, AS AMENDED BY P.L.161-2018,
3 SECTION 110, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
4 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2026]: Sec. 17. (a) A foreign protection order
5 is facially valid if it:

6 (1) identifies the protected person and the respondent;

7 (2) is currently in effect;

8 (3) was issued by a state, **Canadian**, or tribal court with
9 jurisdiction over the:

10 (A) parties; and

11 (B) subject matter;

12 under the law of the issuing state, **Canada**, or **the** Indian tribe;
13 and

14 (4) was issued after a respondent was given reasonable notice and
15 an opportunity to be heard sufficient to protect the respondent's
16 right to due process. In the case of an ex parte order, notice and
17 opportunity to be heard must be provided within the time required
18 by state, **Canadian**, or tribal law and within a reasonable time
19 after the order is issued sufficient to protect the respondent's due
20 process rights.

21 (b) A facially valid foreign protection order is prima facie evidence
22 of its validity. The protection order may be inscribed on a tangible
23 medium or stored in an electronic or other medium if it is retrievable
24 in perceivable form. Presentation of a certified copy of an order for
25 protection is not required for enforcement.

26 (c) Except as provided in subsection (d), a protection order that is
27 facially valid and issued by a court of a state (issuing state), **Canada**,
28 or **an** Indian tribe shall be accorded full faith and credit by Indiana
29 courts.

30 (d) A mutual foreign protection order is not entitled to full faith and
31 credit if the order is issued by a state, **Canadian**, or tribal court against
32 a person who has petitioned, filed a complaint, or otherwise filed a
33 written pleading for protection against a family or household member,
34 unless:

35 (1) a separate petition or motion was filed by a respondent;

36 (2) the issuing court has reviewed each motion separately and
37 granted or denied each on its individual merits; and

38 (3) separate orders were issued and the issuing court made
39 specific findings that each party was entitled to an order.

40 (e) Registration or filing of a foreign protection order is not a
41 prerequisite to enforcement of the order in Indiana, and a protection
42 order that is consistent with this section shall be accorded full faith and



1 credit notwithstanding a failure to register or file the order in Indiana.
 2 However, if a petitioner wishes to register a foreign protection order in
 3 Indiana, all Indiana courts of record shall accommodate the request.
 4 The office of judicial administration shall develop a form to be used by
 5 courts, clerks, and law enforcement agencies when a petitioner makes
 6 a request to register a foreign protection order. Except for a protective
 7 order issued to the Indiana protective order registry established by
 8 IC 5-2-9-5.5, the courts, clerks of the courts, and sheriffs or law
 9 enforcement agencies maintaining depositories shall employ the same
 10 procedures required under IC 5-2-9-6 for entering, modifying,
 11 extending, or terminating a foreign protection order as those used for
 12 a protection order and a no contact order originating in Indiana.

13 (f) A facially valid foreign protection order shall be enforced by a
 14 law enforcement officer and a state court as if it were an order
 15 originating in Indiana. The order must be enforced if the foreign
 16 protection order contains relief that the state courts lack the power to
 17 provide in an order for protection issued in Indiana.

18 (g) An Indiana law enforcement officer:

19 (1) may not require notification, registration, or filing of a facially
 20 valid foreign order for protection as a prerequisite to enforcement
 21 of an order;

22 (2) if a foreign protection order is not presented, may consider
 23 other information to determine under a totality of the
 24 circumstances whether there is probable cause to believe that a
 25 valid foreign order for protection exists; and

26 (3) who determines that an otherwise valid foreign protection
 27 order cannot be enforced because a respondent has not been
 28 notified or served with the order, shall:

29 (A) inform the respondent of the order;

30 (B) serve the order on the respondent;

31 (C) ensure that the order and service of the order are entered
 32 into the state depository;

33 (D) allow the respondent a reasonable opportunity to comply
 34 with the order before enforcing the order; and

35 (E) ensure the safety of the protected person while giving the
 36 respondent the opportunity to comply with the order.

37 (h) After a foreign protective order is registered, the clerk shall enter
 38 the order in the Indiana protective order registry established by
 39 IC 5-2-9-5.5.



COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred House Bill 1286, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that said bill be amended as follows:

Page 2, line 11, delete "must" and insert "**may**".

Page 6, after line 1, begin a new paragraph and insert:

"SECTION 3. IC 34-26-5-17, AS AMENDED BY P.L.161-2018, SECTION 110, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2026]: Sec. 17. (a) A foreign protection order is facially valid if it:

- (1) identifies the protected person and the respondent;
- (2) is currently in effect;
- (3) was issued by a state, **Canadian**, or tribal court with jurisdiction over the:

- (A) parties; and

- (B) subject matter;

under the law of the issuing state, **Canada**, or **the** Indian tribe; and

- (4) was issued after a respondent was given reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard sufficient to protect the respondent's right to due process. In the case of an ex parte order, notice and opportunity to be heard must be provided within the time required by state, **Canadian**, or tribal law and within a reasonable time after the order is issued sufficient to protect the respondent's due process rights.

(b) A facially valid foreign protection order is prima facie evidence of its validity. The protection order may be inscribed on a tangible medium or stored in an electronic or other medium if it is retrievable in perceivable form. Presentation of a certified copy of an order for protection is not required for enforcement.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (d), a protection order that is facially valid and issued by a court of a state (issuing state), **Canada**, or **an** Indian tribe shall be accorded full faith and credit by Indiana courts.

(d) A mutual foreign protection order is not entitled to full faith and credit if the order is issued by a state, **Canadian**, or tribal court against a person who has petitioned, filed a complaint, or otherwise filed a written pleading for protection against a family or household member, unless:

- (1) a separate petition or motion was filed by a respondent;



(2) the issuing court has reviewed each motion separately and granted or denied each on its individual merits; and

(3) separate orders were issued and the issuing court made specific findings that each party was entitled to an order.

(e) Registration or filing of a foreign protection order is not a prerequisite to enforcement of the order in Indiana, and a protection order that is consistent with this section shall be accorded full faith and credit notwithstanding a failure to register or file the order in Indiana. However, if a petitioner wishes to register a foreign protection order in Indiana, all Indiana courts of record shall accommodate the request. The office of judicial administration shall develop a form to be used by courts, clerks, and law enforcement agencies when a petitioner makes a request to register a foreign protection order. Except for a protective order issued to the Indiana protective order registry established by IC 5-2-9-5.5, the courts, clerks of the courts, and sheriffs or law enforcement agencies maintaining depositories shall employ the same procedures required under IC 5-2-9-6 for entering, modifying, extending, or terminating a foreign protection order as those used for a protection order and a no contact order originating in Indiana.

(f) A facially valid foreign protection order shall be enforced by a law enforcement officer and a state court as if it were an order originating in Indiana. The order must be enforced if the foreign protection order contains relief that the state courts lack the power to provide in an order for protection issued in Indiana.

(g) An Indiana law enforcement officer:

(1) may not require notification, registration, or filing of a facially valid foreign order for protection as a prerequisite to enforcement of an order;

(2) if a foreign protection order is not presented, may consider other information to determine under a totality of the circumstances whether there is probable cause to believe that a valid foreign order for protection exists; and

(3) who determines that an otherwise valid foreign protection order cannot be enforced because a respondent has not been notified or served with the order, shall:

(A) inform the respondent of the order;

(B) serve the order on the respondent;

(C) ensure that the order and service of the order are entered into the state depository;

(D) allow the respondent a reasonable opportunity to comply with the order before enforcing the order; and

(E) ensure the safety of the protected person while giving the



respondent the opportunity to comply with the order.

(h) After a foreign protective order is registered, the clerk shall enter the order in the Indiana protective order registry established by IC 5-2-9-5.5."

Renumber all SECTIONS consecutively.

and when so amended that said bill do pass.

(Reference is to HB 1286 as introduced.)

JETER

Committee Vote: yeas 13, nays 0.

