Midwest Native Coalition for Justice & Peace

STATUTORY SUPPLEMENT

FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND PROTECTION ORDERS

WYANDOTTE NATION

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Statutory Supplement for Domestic Violence and Protection Orders – Wyandotte Nation

Wyandotte Laws and Definitions

Wyandotte Code Title 7. Sec. 4 (a)

(1) "Domestic Violence" means any act or attempt to commit an act of violence under the laws of the Wyandotte Nation which is committed by:

(i) a current or former spouse or intimate partner or someone having resided in the same household as intimate or dating partners of the victim;

(ii) a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, whether born or in utero

(iii) The victim and the defendant are or have been in a social relationship of romantic or intimate nature as determined by the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between persons involved in the relationship.

(2) "Deviate sexual intercourse" means sexual intercourse per anal between human beings who are not husband and wife, or any form of sexual intercourse with an animal, or compelling another to participate in such deviate sexual intercourse by force or by threat of imminent death, serious bodily injury, extreme pain or kidnapping, to be inflicted upon anyone.

(3) "Domestic abuse" means any act of physical harm, or the threat of imminent physical harm which is committed by an adult, emancipated minor, or minor age sixteen (16) or seventeen (17) years against another adult, emancipated minor or minor child who are family or household members.

(4) "Family or household members" means spouses, ex-spouses, present spouses of ex-spouses, parents, children, persons otherwise related by blood or marriage, persons living in the same household or who formerly lived in the same household, or persons who are the biological parents of the same child, regardless of their marital status, or whether they have lived together at any time. This shall include the elderly and handicapped.

(5) "Domestic violence program" or "sexual assault program" means a facility, agency, or organization which offers or provides, or a person who engages in the offering of shelter, residential services or support services to:

(i) victims or survivors of domestic abuse as defined in Section 204 of the Wyandotte Nation Criminal Offenses Code, any dependent children of said victims and any other member of the family or household of such victim or survivor;

(ii) victims or survivors of sexual assault; and

(iii) persons who are homeless as a result of domestic or sexual violence or both domestic and sexual violence.

and which may provide other services, including but not limited to, counseling, case management referrals or similar services to victims or survivors of domestic abuse or sexual assault.

(6) “Victim" means any of the following persons who have been directly affected by domestic abuse as defined in Section 3, subsection (3):

(i) any member or former member of the abuser's household or immediate residence area;

(ii) any person involved in, or formerly involved in, an intimate relationship with the abuser;

(iii) any person who interacts with the abuser in an employment, academic, recreational, religious, social or other setting:

(iv) any offspring of the abuser;

(v) any relative of the abuser;

(vi) any elderly person; or

(vii) any vulnerable person, which includes but is not limited to, persons with emotional and physical disabilities and impairments.

(7) "Dating Partners" means any persons who are or have been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature as determined by the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

(8) "Intimate Partners" means spouses, former spouses, persons who are or have been in a marital like relationship, including same sex relationships, persons who have a child in common, regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time in a romantic relationship.

(9) "Protective Order" means:

(i) any injunction, restraining order or other order issued by a civil or criminal court for the purpose of preventing violent or threatening acts or harassment against, sexual violence against, contact or communication with, or physical proximity to, another person; and

(ii) any temporary or final order issued by a civil or criminal court, whether obtained by a filing and independent action or as a pendent lite order in another proceeding, if the civil or criminal court order was issued in response to a complaint, petition, or motion filed by or on behalf of a person seeking protection.

(10) "Harassment" means a knowing and willful course or pattern of conduct by an adult, emancipated minor, or minor thirteen (13) years of age or older, directed at a specific person which seriously alarms or annoys the person, and which serves no legitimate purpose.

(11) "Emotional Abuse" means the repeated use of threats, intimidation, or extreme ridicule such that it would inflict humiliation and/or emotional suffering upon a reasonable person and does actually inflict such suffering upon a protected person. Emotional abuse also include the harm done to minors by domestic abuse committed in the presence of those minors.

(12) "Rape" means an act of sexual contact accomplished by force or by the threat of imminent death, serious bodily injury, extreme pain, or kidnapping to be inflicted on that person or anyone else, or to engage in sexual intercourse with a person under the age of sixteen (16) years regardless of consent.

(13) "stalking" means the willful, malicious, and repeated following of a person by an adult, emancipated minor or minor thirteen (13) years of age or older, with the intent of placing the person in reasonable fear of death or injury.

(14) "Family Violence" means the same or similar acts committed in domestic violence, and which are offenses defined within the Wyandotte Nation Criminal Offenses Code and dangerous crimes against children when such acts are directed towards a family or household member instead of an intimate partner.

(15) "Protected Person" shall mean persons who are or were related to the perpetrator as spouses or those situated similarly to a spouse, family members, parents, foster parents, children, or persons otherwise related by blood or marriage, persons who are or were in a dating relationship, persons who are presently residing together or who have resided together in the past, persons who have a child in common regardless of their marital status, or whether they are or have lived together at any time, and, for the purposes of the issuance of a protective order, any other person with a sufficient relationship to the abusing person as determined by the Court.

(16) "Advocate" means an employee or volunteer for a program that provides services to victims of domestic abuse who:

(i) has a primary function of rendering advocacy, counseling, or assistance to victims of domestic violence; supervising the employees or volunteers of the program; or administering the program; and

(ii) has undergone a minimum level of training as a domestic abuse advocate, worker or volunteer.

(17) "Sexual Assault" means any unwelcome sexual contact which:

(i) Causes another person to involuntarily engage in sexual activity by force; and

(ii) Causes another person to involuntarily engage in sexual activity by threat of force or duress.

(18) "Perpetrator" means a person who is alleged to have committed or has been convicted of committing an act of abuse or domestic violence.

Wyandotte Code Tit. 7. Sec. 8. Immunity of Law Enforcement Officer, Prosecutor, Court Official or Advocate.

Any law enforcement officer, tribal prosecutor, court official or advocate acting in good faith in accordance with the provisions of this Title shall have immunity from civil or criminal liability.

Section 103. Duties of Law Enforcement Officer.

(a) In response to a call alleging domestic abuse, a law enforcement officer shall use all reasonable means to protect the victim and others from abuse.

(b) Law enforcement officers shall provide the victim with notice of the legal rights and the remedies and services available to victims of domestic abuse.

Wyandotte Code Tit. 7. Sec. 105. Victim's Notice of Resources and Rights.

(a) When a law enforcement officer responds to a call alleging that domestic violence has been or may be committed, the officer shall inform any alleged or potential victim of the procedures and resources available for the protection of such victim, including:

(1) The means for obtaining an order for protection pursuant to this Title;

(2) Telephone numbers for emergency services in the local community; and

(3) The availability of a domestic abuse shelter or other temporary services for emergency lodging.

(b) When responding to a call alleging domestic violence has occurred or may be committed, a law enforcement officer shall advise the victim of the following rights:

(1) The right to request that charges be pressed against the assailant;

(2) The right to request protection from any harm or threat of harm arising out of cooperation with law enforcement and prosecution efforts and the level of protection available;

(3) The right to be informed of resources provided by local service agencies as a result of being a victim; and

(4) The right to a free medical examination for the procurement of evidence to aid in the prosecution of the assailant.

(c) The prosecuting officer for the court shall provide the same notice to a victim of domestic abuse and refer the victim to the Wyandotte Nation Domestic Violence Program.

(d) Neither law enforcement nor the prosecuting officer shall be civilly liable for noncompliance with the provisions of this section.

Wyandotte Code Tit. 7. Sec. 106. Victims Not to be Discouraged from Pressing Charges; Warrantless Arrest of Certain Persons Emergency Temporary Order of Protection.

(a) A law enforcement officer shall not discourage a victim of rape, deviate sexual intercourse or domestic abuse from pressing charges against the assailant of the victim.

(b) A law enforcement officer may arrest without a warrant a person anywhere, including his place of employment or residence, if the officer has probable cause to believe the person within the preceding seventy-two (72) hours has committed an act of domestic abuse as defined by this Title, although the assault did not take place in the presence of a law enforcement officer. A law enforcement officer may not arrest a person pursuant to this section without first observing a recent physical injury to, or an impairment of the physical condition of, the alleged victim.

(c) When an arrest has been made pursuant to subsection (b) of this section and the court is not open for business, the victim of domestic abuse may request a petition for an

emergency temporary order of protection. The law enforcement officer making the preliminary investigation shall:

(1) Provide the victim with a petition for an emergency temporary order of protection and, if necessary, assist the victim in completing the petition;

(2) Immediately notify, by telephone or otherwise, a judge of the district court of the request for an emergency temporary order of protection and describe the circumstances. The judge shall inform the law enforcement officer of his/her decision to approve or disapprove the emergency temporary order;

(3) Inform the victim whether the judge has approved or disapproved an emergency temporary order. Ifan emergency temporary order has been approved, the officer shall provide the victim with a copy o fthe petition and a statement signed by the officer that the judge has approved the emergency temporary order of protection and notify said victim that the emergency temporary order shall be effective only until the close of business on the next day that the court is open for business;

(4) Notify the person subject to the emergency temporary protection order of the issuance and conditions of the order. Notification pursuant to this section may be made personally by the officer or in writing. A copy of the petition and the statement of the officer attesting to the order of the judge shall be made available to said person; and

(5) File a copy of the petition and statement of the officer with the district court immediately upon the opening of the court on the next day the court is open for business.

(d) The forms utilized by law enforcement in carrying out the provisions of this Section shall be substantially similar to those set forth in Section 201 of Chapter Two of this Title.

Wyandotte Code Title 7. Sec. 110. Tribal Court Registry for Orders of Protection.

(a) The Wyandotte Nation District Court Clerk's Office shall maintain a registry of all protective orders issued by the Wyandotte Nation or otherwise registered for enforcement within the Wyandotte Nation.

(b) The Clerk shall provide certified protective orders to the Wyandotte Nation law enforcement and the Domestic Violence Prevention Program within 24 hours after issuance.

(c) The registry shall include the names of the persons protected, the name of the respondent and their address, the date the order was entered, the expiration date of the order and the relief granted.

(d) The registry shall be available at all times to inform courts, dispatchers and law enforcement officers of any valid protection order issued within the Nation or filed as a foreign order for purposes of enforcement.

(e) Protective Orders shall be kept in the registry for a period of seven (7) years post expiration of the order.

Wyandotte Code Title 7. Sec. 111. Civil Penalties for Violating Protective Orders.

In addition to criminal penalties for failure to comply with the requirements of this Title, except where otherwise stated, failure to comply with the provisions herein shall subject the non –complying offender to a civil penalty of not more than $2,500 per incident, as assessed by the Court after notice and hearing. Each day wherein the offender fails to come into compliance shall be a separate violation. The Wyandotte Nation's prosecutor shall be authorized to assist in enforcement of this section.

Wyandotte Code Title 7. Sec. 112. Criminal Penalties.

Nothing in this Title shall prevent the filing of criminal sanctions as defined in Title 5 of the Wyandotte Nation Code of Laws in addition to consequences imposed for violation of provisions of this Title.

Wyandotte Code Title 7. Sec. 113. Full Faith and Credit for Valid Foreign Protection Orders.

(a) Any valid order of protection issued by a court of another tribe, state, or territory shall be given full faith and credit by the Court and law enforcement of the Wyandotte Nation and enforced as if it were issued by the Wyandotte Nation.

(b) An order of protection shall be deemed valid if:

(1) It was issued by a tribal, state or territorial court with jurisdiction over the parties and subject matter under the laws of the tribal, state or territory; and

(2) The defendant was given reasonable notice and the opportunity to be heard before the order of the foreign tribe, state or territory was issued.

(c) There shall be a presumption in favor of validity where an order appears authentic on its face.

Wyandotte Code Title 7. Sec. 114. Filing of a Foreign Protection Order.

A person who obtains a valid protective order in another tribe, state or territory may file the order in the Wyandotte Nation Court by presenting a certified copy of the foreign order r to the clerk of the Wyandotte Nation Court for entry into the tribal protection order registry.

Wyandotte Code Title 7. Sec. 115. Law Enforcement Immunity for Reliance Upon a Foreign Order.

A law enforcement officer may rely upon a copy of any foreign protective order which has been provided to the officer by any source, wherein the officer reasonably believes the order to remain in effect. A law enforcement officer acting in good faith shall be immune from civil and,/or criminal liability in any action arising in connection with a court's finding that the order was not enforceable.

Wyandotte Code Title 7. Sec. 205. Protective Order; Statement Required; Validity.

In addition to any other provision required by this Title, or otherwise required by the laws of the Wyandotte Nation, each ex parte or final protective order issued pursuant to this Title shall have the following statement printed in bold-faced type or in capital letters:

“THE FILING ORNON-FILING OF CRIMINAL CHARGES AND THE PROSECUTION OF

THE CASE SIIALL NOT BE DETERMINED BY A PERSON WHO IS PROTECTED BY THIS

ORDER, BUT SHALL BE DETERMINED BY THE PROSECUTOR. NO PERSON,

INCLUDING A PERSON WHO IS PROTECTED BY THIS ORDER, MAY GIVE

PERMISSION TO ANYONE TO IGNORE OR VIOLATE ANY PROVISION OF THIS

ORDER. DURING THE TIME IN WHICH THIS ORDER IS VALID, EVERY PROVISION OF

THIS ORDER IS IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT UNLESS A COURT CHANGES THE

ORDER.”

Wyandotte Code Title 7. Sec. 209. Civil Seizure of Property Used in the Act of Violating a Protective Order.

(a) All property, used in the act of violating a protective order as set forth herein, may be seized without process if:

(1) Found in the possession, custody, or control of any person violating this Title, or being used for the purpose of transporting the perpetrator during the act of violating the provisions of this Title, or with the intent to avoid apprehension for violations hereunder, which includes, but is not limited to:

(i) Automobiles or other vehicles, whether used by the perpetrator or for the

purpose of transporting the perpetrator during an act in furtherance of violating this Title;

(ii) All cash;

(iii) Weapons of any type, including firearms and ammunition and any other items which may be used as a weapon; and

(iv) Cell phones, computers, cameras and any other mechanical, electronic or digital equipment incident to domestic abuse or violation of a protective order whether temporary or final, found or in the control of the perpetrator or any person assisting in willingly and knowingly violating this Title.

(2) A reasonable nexus can be established between the violation and the item being seized.

(b) Any assets seized shall be, from the time of seizure, forfeited to the Wyandotte Nation, and a proper procedure filed to maintain such seizure and prosecute the forfeiture as herein provided.

(c) Any and all property seized pursuant to this Section shall be listed and appraised by the officer making such seizure and the property turned over to the Wyandotte Nation law enforcement and a receipt made. The officer making the seizure shall promptly file a written report to the Court Clerk and the Prosecuting Attorney, showing the name of the officer making the seizure, the place and time of the seizure, the person from whom the property was seized, the manner in which the property or item was being used in furtherance of a violation, and an inventory and appraisement thereof, at the estimated usual and ordinary retail price of such article received, to the best of the officer's knowledge.

(1) Unless the seized property is being held as evidence for a civil or criminal action, the Prosecuting Attorney shall within thirty (30) days of seizure file in the District Court forfeiture proceedings in the name of the Wyandotte Nation, as plaintiff, and in the name of the owner or person in possession as defendant, if known, and if unknown, in the name of the property seized.

The clerk of the court shall issue summons to the owner or person in whose possession such property was found, directing the owner or person to answer within fifteen (15) days.

(i) If by a preponderance of the evidence, the property is found to have been used in an act of violating a protective order, the property shall be declared forfeited by the Court and ordered sold.

(ii) If the property is shown to belong to a third party not involved in or a party of the domestic abuse act which gave rise to the seizure, and that the property will not likely be used in further violation of this Title, the seized property shall be returned to the third party owner.

(iii) If the defendant or owner proves at the forfeiture hearing that the conduct giving rise to the seizure was not justified, the seized property shall be returned to the owner.

(2) The proceeds of the sale of the seized property shall be deposited with the Court Clerk who shall, after reimbursing any costs to the Nation of seizure and sale, remit any amount due the victim from the respondent for restitution for violating this Title. The Nation shall deposit any remaining balance into the Court Fund.

(c) The seizure of property shall not be credited to the person from whom it was seized and shall not relieve the person from any prosecution, payment of hnes or penalties, or compliance with other court orders provided under this Title.

Wyandotte Code Title 7. Sec. 210. Warrantless Arrest.

(a) A Wyandotte Nation law enforcement officer, without a warrant, may arrest and take into custody a person if the police officer has reasonable cause to believe that:

(1) An emergency ex parte or final protective order has been issued and served upon the person pursuant to this Title; and

(2) A true copy and proof of service of the order has been filed with the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction of the area in which the petitioner or any family or household member named in the order resides; and

(3) The person named in the order has received notice of the order and has had reasonable time to comply with such order; and

(4) The person named in the order has violated the order or is then acting in violation of the order.

(b) A person arrested pursuant to this Section shall have a reasonable bond amount set within twenty-four (24) hours after arrest; and

(1) The Court shall set a specific time for hearing on the alleged violation of the order to be held within seventy-two (72) hours of the arrest unless extended by the court on the motion of the arrested person: and

(2) The Clerk of the Court shall notify the party who has procured the order and direct the party to appear at the hearing and give evidence on the charge.

Wyandotte Code Title 7. Sec. 211. Effect of Action by Petitioner or Respondent on Order.

If the Court orders respondent to be excluded from the residence or petitioner or orders respondent to stay away from the petitioner, an invitation by the petitioner to visit or enter does not waive or nullify a protective order. Further, the petitioner cannot violate or be arrested for a violation of a protective order granted on their behalf.

Federal Laws and Definitions

Violence Against Women Act

Protection Order Definition

18 U.S.C. § 2266

(5) Protection order.—The term "protection order" includes—

(A) any injunction, restraining order, or any other order issued by a civil or criminal court for the purpose of preventing violent or threatening acts or harassment against, sexual violence, or contact or communication with or physical proximity to, another person, including any temporary or final order issued by a civil or criminal court whether obtained by filing an independent action or as a pendente lite order in another proceeding so long as any civil or criminal order was issued in response to a complaint, petition, or motion filed by or on behalf of a person seeking protection; and

(B) any support, child custody or visitation provisions, orders, remedies or relief issued as part of a protection order, restraining order, or injunction pursuant to State, tribal, territorial, or local law authorizing the issuance of protection orders, restraining orders, or injunctions for the protection of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking.

Relationship Guidance

18 U.S.C. § 2266

(7) Spouse or intimate partner.—The term "spouse or intimate partner" includes—

(A) for purposes of—

(i) sections other than 2261A—

(I) a spouse or former spouse of the abuser, a person who shares a child in common with the abuser, and a person who cohabits or has cohabited as a spouse with the abuser; or

(II) a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the abuser, as determined by the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship; and

(ii) section 2261A—

(I) a spouse or former spouse of the target of the stalking, a person who shares a child in common with the target of the stalking, and a person who cohabits or has cohabited as a spouse with the target of the stalking; or

(II) a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the target of the stalking, as determined by the length of the relationship, the type of the relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.[1]

(B) any other person similarly situated to a spouse who is protected by the domestic or family violence laws of the State or tribal jurisdiction in which the injury occurred or where the victim resides.

Full Faith and Credit

18 U.S.C. § 2265

(a) FULL FAITH AND CREDIT.—

Any protection order issued that is consistent with subsection (b) of this section by the court of oneState, Indian tribe, or territory (the issuing State, Indian tribe, or territory) shall be accorded full faith and credit by the court of another State, Indian tribe, or territory (the enforcing State, Indian tribe, or territory) and enforced by the court and law enforcement personnel of the other State, Indian tribal government or Territory [1] as if it were the order of the enforcing State or tribe.

(b) PROTECTION ORDER.—A protection order issued by a State, tribal, or territorial court is consistent with this subsection if—

(1) such court has jurisdiction over the parties and matter under the law of such State, Indian tribe, or territory; and

(2) reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard is given to the person against whom the order is sought sufficient to protect that person's right to due process. In the case of ex parte orders, notice and opportunity to be heard must be provided within the time required by State, tribal, or territorial law, and in any event within a reasonable time after the order is issued, sufficient to protect the respondent's due process rights.

(c) CROSS OR COUNTER PETITION.—A protection order issued by a State, tribal, or territorial court against one who has petitioned, filed a complaint, or otherwise filed a written pleading for protection against abuse by a spouse or intimate partner is not entitled to full faith and credit if—

(1) no cross or counter petition, complaint, or other written pleading was filed seeking such a protection order; or

(2) a cross or counter petition has been filed and the court did not make specific findings that each party was entitled to such an order.

(d) NOTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION.—

(1) NOTIFICATION.—

A State, Indian tribe, or territory according full faith and credit to an order by a court of another State, Indian tribe, or territory shall not notify or require notification of the party against whom a protection order has been issued that the protection order has been registered or filed in that enforcing State, tribal, or territorial jurisdiction unless requested to do so by the party protected under such order.

(2) NO PRIOR REGISTRATION OR FILING AS PREREQUISITE FOR ENFORCEMENT.—

Any protection order that is otherwise consistent with this section shall be accorded full faith and credit, notwithstanding failure to comply with any requirement that the order be registered or filed in the enforcing State, tribal, or territorial jurisdiction.

(3) LIMITS ON INTERNET PUBLICATION OF REGISTRATION INFORMATION.—

A State, Indian tribe, or territory shall not make available publicly on the Internet any information regarding the registration, filing of a petition for, or issuance of a protection order, restraining order, or injunction in either the issuing or enforcing State, tribal or territorial jurisdiction, if such publication would be likely to publicly reveal the identity or location of the party protected under such order. A State, Indian tribe, or territory may share court-generated and law enforcement-generated information contained in secure, governmental registries for protection order enforcement purposes. The prohibition

under this paragraph applies to all protection orders for the protection of a person residing within a State, territorial, or Tribal jurisdiction, whether or not the protection order was issued by that State, territory, or Tribe.

(e) TRIBAL COURT JURISDICTION.—

For purposes of this section, a court of an Indian tribe shall have full civil jurisdiction to issue and enforce protection orders involving any person, including the authority to enforce any orders through civil contempt proceedings, to exclude violators from Indian land, and to use other appropriate mechanisms, in matters arising anywhere in the Indian country of the Indian tribe (as defined in section 1151) or otherwise within the authority of the Indian tribe.

Oklahoma Laws and Definitions

Uniform Interstate Enforcement of Domestic Violence Protection Orders Act

22 OK Stat § 60.22 (2025)

As used in the Uniform Interstate Enforcement of Domestic Violence Protection Orders Act:

1. "Foreign protection order" means a protection order issued by a tribunal of another state;

2. "Issuing state" means the state whose tribunal issues a protection order;

3. "Mutual foreign protection order" means a foreign protection order that includes provisions in favor of both the protected individual seeking enforcement of the order and the respondent;

4. "Protected individual" means an individual protected by a protection order;

5. "Protection order" means an injunction or other order, issued by a tribunal under the domestic violence, family violence, or anti-stalking laws of the issuing state, to prevent an individual from engaging in violent or threatening acts against,

harassment of, contact or communication with, or physical proximity to, another individual;

6. “Respondent” means the individual against whom enforcement of a protection order is sought;

7. “State” means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The term includes an Indian tribe or band that has jurisdiction to issue protection orders; and

8. “Tribunal” means a court, agency, or other entity authorized by law to issue or modify a protection order.

22 OK Stat § 60.23 (2025)

Judicial Enforcement of Foreign Protection Order.

A. A person authorized by the law of this state to seek enforcement of a protection order may seek enforcement of a valid foreign protection order in a tribunal of this state. The tribunal shall enforce the terms of the order, including terms that provide relief that a tribunal of this state would lack power to provide but for this section. The tribunal shall enforce the order, whether the order was obtained by independent action or in another proceeding, if it is an order issued in response to a complaint, petition, or motion filed by or on behalf of an individual seeking protection. In a proceeding to enforce a foreign protection order, the tribunal shall follow the procedures of this state for the enforcement of protection orders.

B. A tribunal of this state may not enforce a foreign protection order issued by a tribunal of a state that does not recognize the standing of a protected individual to seek enforcement of the order.

C. A tribunal of this state shall enforce the provisions of a valid foreign protection order which govern custody and visitation, if the order was issued in accordance with

the jurisdictional requirements governing the issuance of custody and visitation orders in the issuing state.

D. A foreign protection order is valid if it:

1. Identifies the protected individual and the respondent;

2. Is currently in effect;

3. Was issued by a tribunal that had jurisdiction over the parties and subject matter under the law of the issuing state; and

4. Was issued after the respondent was given reasonable notice and had an opportunity to be heard before the tribunal issued the order or, in the case of an order ex parte, the respondent was given notice and has had or will have an opportunity to be heard within a reasonable time after the order was issued, in a manner consistent with the rights of the respondent to due process.

E. A foreign protection order valid on its face is prima facie evidence of its validity.

F. Absence of any of the criteria for validity of a foreign protection order is an affirmative defense in an action seeking enforcement of the order.

G. A tribunal of this state may enforce provisions of a mutual foreign protection order which favor a respondent only if:

1. The respondent filed a written pleading seeking a protection order from the tribunal of the issuing state; and

2. The tribunal of the issuing state made specific findings in favor of the respondent.

22 OK Stat § 60.24 (2025)

Nonjudicial enforcement of foreign protection order.

A. A law enforcement officer of this state, upon determining that there is probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists and that the order has been violated, shall enforce the order as if it were the order of a tribunal of this

state. Presentation of a protection order that identifies both the protected individual and the respondent and, on its face, is currently in effect constitutes probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists. For the purposes of this section, the protection order may be inscribed on a tangible medium or may have been stored in an electronic or other medium if it is retrievable in perceivable form. Presentation of a certified copy of a protection order is not required for enforcement.

B. If a foreign protection order is not presented, a law enforcement officer of this state may consider other information in determining whether there is probable cause to believe that a valid foreign protection order exists.

C. If a law enforcement officer of this state determines that an otherwise valid foreign protection order cannot be enforced because the respondent has not been notified or served with the order, the officer shall inform the respondent of the order, make a reasonable effort to serve the order upon the respondent, and allow the respondent a reasonable opportunity to comply with the order before enforcing the order.

D. Registration or filing of an order in this state is not required for the enforcement of a valid foreign protection order pursuant to this act.

22 OK Stat § 60.25 (2025)

Registration of foreign orders - Certified copy - Inaccurate orders - Affidavits - Fee.

A. Any individual may register a foreign protection order in this state. To register a foreign protection order, an individual shall:

1. Present a certified copy of the order to the Secretary of State; or

2. Present a certified copy of the order to a law enforcement officer and request that the order be registered with the Secretary of State.

B. Upon receipt of a foreign protection order, the Secretary of State shall register the order in accordance with this section. After the order is registered, the Secretary of State shall furnish to the individual registering the order a certified copy of the registered order.

C. The Secretary of State shall register an order upon presentation of a copy of a protection order which has been certified by the issuing state. A registered foreign protection order that is inaccurate or is not currently in effect must be corrected or removed from the registry in accordance with the law of this state.

D. An individual registering a foreign protection order shall file an affidavit by the protected individual stating that, to the best of the protected individual's knowledge, the order is currently in effect.

E. A foreign protection order registered under this act may be entered in any existing state or federal registry of protection orders, in accordance with applicable law.

F. A fee may not be charged for the registration of a foreign protection order.

22 OK Stat § 60.26 (2025)

Immunity from Liability

This state or a local governmental agency, or a law enforcement officer, prosecuting attorney, clerk of court, or any state or local governmental official acting in an official capacity, is immune from civil and criminal liability for an act or omission arising out of the registration or enforcement of a foreign protection order or the detention or arrest of an alleged violator of a foreign protection order if the act or omission was done in good faith in an effort to comply with this act.

Oklahoma Court Rules

Ok. Stat. Ann. T. 12, Ch. 2, App., Rule 30
Rule 30. Standards for Recognition of Judicial Proceedings in Tribal Courts--Full Faith and Credit
A. Standards

(1) “Tribal Court” means any court or constitutionally established tribunal of any federally recognized Indian nation, tribe, pueblo, band, or Alaska Native village, duly established under federal law or tribal law, including Courts of Indian Offenses organized pursuant to Title 25, Part 11 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
(2) “Judicial Officer” means any judge, justice, magistrate or other officer duly seated and authorized under federal or tribal law to resolve disputes and enter tribal judgments in a tribal court.
(3) “Tribal Judgment” means any final written judgment, decree or order of a tribal court duly signed by a judicial officer and filed in a Tribal Court.

B. Recognition of Tribal Judgments--Full Faith and Credit. The district courts of the State of Oklahoma shall grant full faith and credit and cause to be enforced any tribal judgment where the tribal court that issued the judgment grants reciprocity to judgments of the courts of the State of Oklahoma, provided, a tribal court judgment shall receive no greater effect or full faith and credit under this rule than would a similar or comparable judgment of a sister state.

C. Listing of Tribal Courts Granting Reciprocity. A list of the tribal courts that grant full faith and credit to the courts of the State of Oklahoma shall be maintained by the Administrative Office of the Courts. Any tribal court may provide the Administrative Office of the Courts a copy of the tribal ordinance, statute, court rule or other evidence that demonstrates that the tribal court grants reciprocity to the courts of the State of Oklahoma.

D. Filing of Tribal Judgments. A copy of any tribal judgment authenticated in accordance with the applicable act of Congress or of the statutes of this state or the law of the tribe may be filed in the office of the district court clerk of any county of this state. The district court clerk shall treat the tribal judgment in the same manner as a judgment of the district court of any county of this state which may be enforced or satisfied in like manner.

E. Notice of Filing

(1) At the time of the filing of the tribal judgment with the district court clerk, the party filing the judgment or that party's attorney shall make and file with the district court clerk an affidavit setting forth the name and last-known address of all parties in the action, including the name and last-known address of any party's attorney.
(2) Promptly upon the filing of the tribal judgment and the affidavit, the district court clerk shall mail notice of the filing of the tribal court judgment to the party against whom the judgment was rendered at the address given and shall make a note of the mailing in the docket. The notice shall include the name and address of the party filing the judgment, and that party's attorney, if any. In addition, the party filing the judgment shall mail a notice of the filing of the judgment to the party against whom judgment was rendered and shall file an affidavit proving the mailing of the notice with the district court clerk within ten (10) days of the date that the tribal judgment was filed with the district court

clerk. Failure of the district court clerk to mail the notice of filing of the judgment shall not affect the enforcement proceedings if an affidavit proving the mailing of the notice has been filed by the party filing the judgment.

(3) No execution or other process for enforcement of a tribal court judgment filed hereunder shall issue until the affidavit proving the mailing of the notice has been filed with the district court clerk, and twenty (20) days have expired from the date the judgment was filed in the district court.