

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Community Resource and Legal Information Guide



Co-sponsored by Mary Leonard Law Society,
the Marion County Bar Association,
the New Lawyers' Division of the Oregon State Bar.

“We wish we didn’t need a booklet like this in our community. However, the information may help you, your children, or someone you know to live free from violence. If you choose to leave, there are people and resources to help you do so safely and to protect you and your children from abuse.”

Honorable Paul J. Lipscomb
Presiding Judge, Marion County Circuit Court

“Domestic violence is never OK. It is a crime. If you are a victim or survivor of domestic violence, it is important that you realize you are not to blame for the violence. You have a right to be free of violence. Oregon law provides a number of rights and procedures to help you escape from violence. This handbook is designed to help you learn about the legal protections available for you as well as some organizations that will help you.

If you have questions, I encourage you to call the Victim Assistance Office at 503-588-5253. Remember, no one deserves to be beaten by another person.”

Dale Penn
Marion County District Attorney

This handbook is for general informational use only. It is not legal advice. If you have a specific legal question, you should contact an attorney who can advise you taking into account the circumstances of your particular situation. The information in this handbook is accurate as of December 2002.

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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic violence is the use of physical and/or emotional battering to control the life of another person. It is the most frequent crime of violence in the United States and the most common cause of traumatic injury to women.

It happens in all kinds of families, rich and poor, in every part of the country, in every racial, religious and age group. It can lead to murder. Three quarters of all women who are murdered are killed by their husbands, ex-husbands or domestic partners. Every member of the family is traumatized by domestic violence, even if only one member is the targeted victim.

Domestic Violence is:

- NOT caused by anger, stress or “losing control.”
- NOT caused by alcohol or drug use.
- NOT caused by your behavior or by relationship problems.
- NOT YOUR FAULT.

This handbook will provide information about how to recognize domestic violence and how to use the legal system to protect yourself and your children from abuse. Phone numbers and other contact information for organizations that can help you are listed in the last section.

Throughout this handbook, the abuser will be referred to as “he” and the victim as “she” because the abuser is most often a man. According to statistics from the U. S. Attorney General’s Office, at least 94% of partner violence involves a man abusing a woman.

TYPES OF ABUSE

Some people believe that domestic violence is limited to physical abuse, but this is not true. Domestic violence can take many forms, including emotional, physical and sexual abuse. This section will describe examples of different types of abusive behavior.

EMOTIONAL ABUSE

Emotional abuse almost always accompanies physical violence and is no less harmful than physical abuse. It consists of repeated verbal attacks against a person's sense of self. It may start with insulting "jokes" about the victim, but usually escalates to direct insults and other emotionally abusive behavior.

The goal of emotional battering is to destroy a person's self esteem. It can lead to feelings of helplessness, depression or even thoughts of suicide.

Examples of emotional abuse:

- ***Control:*** Abusers are often very controlling people. In time, they may attempt to control every aspect of your life like how you wear your hair, your clothes, who you talk to, where you live, how the children are raised. An abuser may prevent you from getting or keeping a job, make all of the financial decisions in the family, take your money, refuse to give you money or make you always ask for money.
- ***Fear and Intimidation:*** Acting in ways that scare you including yelling, angry looks or actions such

as smashing a fist through a wall, destroying property or displaying weapons.

- ***Diminishing Self-Worth:*** Ignoring your feelings, embarrassing or humiliating you. Calling you names like “crazy,” “bitch,” “stupid” or “lazy.” Putting down your abilities as a wife, mother or lover. Withholding approval or affection as a form of punishment. Questioning your sense of reality or memory.
- ***Threats and Coercion:*** Threatening you with violence or retaliation; threatening to abuse the children or take them away; threatening to harm your pets.
- ***Blaming, Denying and Minimizing:*** Shifting responsibility for his abusive behavior by blaming you for his actions; denying that the abuse happened; making light of the abuse and not taking your concerns about it seriously.
- ***Isolation:*** Removing your support systems and isolating you by moving you away from family and friends or controlling who you see and talk to.

PHYSICAL ABUSE

The first incident of physical violence may be nothing more than a pinch or a painful squeeze. Later on, the abuser may slap your face or twist your arm. Over time, he may become more violent and the amount of time between episodes usually decreases.

Examples of physical abuse:

- ***Restraint and Denying Access to Necessities:***
Restraining you or forcefully holding you down.
Locking you in a room or in/out of the house.
Refusing to let you eat, drink or use the bathroom.
Preventing you from using the car. Withholding medical treatment such as insulin or not allowing you to go to the doctor after he has injured you.
- ***Causing Physical Injury:*** Hitting, slapping, punching, kicking, shoving or shaking hard.
Choking or strangling. Throwing you or throwing objects at you. Threatening or injuring you using weapons such as guns or knives, or using objects at hand such as household utensils as weapons.
Causing a miscarriage or injuries requiring medical attention such as stitches or setting bones. Causing permanent, disabling or disfiguring injuries.

SEXUAL ABUSE

Abusers often rape, sexually assault or molest their partners. This behavior is not a result of sexual desire. It is a crime of violence in which power and control are the goals.

A woman who has a close personal relationship with a partner who sexually abuses her may wonder if it is a crime. It is. A woman who is raped or sexually abused by her husband or partner has the same rights as any other victim of such abuse.

Examples of sexual abuse:

- ***Emotional:*** Minimizing your feelings and needs regarding sex. Criticizing you in sexual terms. Withholding sex and affection. Calling you names like “whore” or “frigid.” Always demanding sex or using threats to back up demands for sex. Being promiscuous. Forcing you to witness his sexual acts with others. Forcing you to strip as a form of humiliation (this may be in front of the children in the home).
- ***Physical:*** Touching you against your wishes or touching you sexually in uncomfortable ways. Forcing you to have sex with him or others. Forcing sex after a beating. Using objects and/or weapons in sexual acts. Sadism, mutilation.

THE CYCLE OF VIOLENCE

Domestic violence often follows a predictable cycle in which the abuser uses emotional and physical assault to control and weaken the victim.

1. Set-up

The abuser creates a situation to give him an excuse to abuse the victim. For instance, he may ask his wife to do so many things that she can't possibly finish within the time he demands. Or, his demands on her may constantly change so she can't possibly comply with all of them. He then uses her “mistakes” to justify his violent behavior. If she attempts to explain or defend herself, he may blame her for

the abuse and cause her to doubt her memory and perception of reality.

2. Abuse

Having set-up the victim, the abuser begins his violence. His violent attack is a display of power and control over the victim and everyone else in the family. Over time, he typically raises the level of physical and emotional abuse. He may hit the victim, aiming for areas of her body where injuries are less likely to show, like the torso. This kind of directed targeting shows that his violence is planned, not accidental.

3. Guilt and Rationalization

After the violence, the abuser may make excuses for his behavior or apologize for what he has done. He is unwilling to take responsibility for his actions and often blames the victim for his bad behavior. He also may force her to participate in the cover-up by making threats to ensure her silence and protect himself from getting caught.

He may claim that he was “out of control,” “just snapped,” or blame drugs or alcohol. He may tell her that she “made him do it.” For instance, if she would just keep the house cleaner or the kids quieter, or not spend so much money, he wouldn’t lose his temper.

4. Normal Behavior

Between outbursts of violence, there are often periods of calm. The abuser may appear to be an ideal husband, father, churchgoer or employee. He may be apologetic and especially thoughtful, even sending flowers and promising never to “let it happen” again. These periods of calm do not

mean the abusive behavior is over. In fact, they perpetuate the abuse by instilling false hope and convincing the victim to remain with her abuser.

5. Planning

The abuser then plans the next incident of abuse using tactics that have worked in the past to control the victim.

HOW DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AFFECTS CHILDREN

Children who see or hear domestic violence in their home suffer even when they are not the intended targets. Infants may fail to grow properly. Older children may become withdrawn, anxious or fail at school. Some children become over-achievers to cope with the violence they have witnessed. Others may suffer from unexplained physical symptoms such as headaches, stomachaches, diarrhea or chronic colds.

In addition, children living in homes where a woman is abused are more likely to also be abused. Many people feel that children present in the home are unaware of the abuse. This is not true. Even though they may not say anything, most children living with domestic violence are very much aware of it.

Oregon has enacted several laws that recognize the profound impact of domestic violence on children. For example:

- Certain violent offenses that are normally considered misdemeanors become serious felonies if witnessed by a minor child.

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- The Crime Victims' Compensation Program will pay up to \$10,000 for counseling expenses for children who witness domestic violence.
 - During a divorce, Oregon law favors a determination that it is not in the best interest of the children to give custody to a parent who has abused the other parent.

TEEN DATING VIOLENCE

Teen dating violence is a common problem, but is often overlooked and seldom discussed. Teens may not tell anyone about the abuse because they feel embarrassed or responsible for the situation, or are afraid of being judged and punished for their mistakes in relationships. They may have little experience with relationships and may feel that “put-downs” and violence are a normal part of dating or that having an abusive relationship is better than being alone.

FACTS ABOUT TEEN DATING VIOLENCE

- More than 1 in 4 teen women experience violence in their relationships.
- Rape by an acquaintance accounts for 80% of all reported rapes, with the majority of victims being between the ages of 16 and 24.
- 30% of teen women ages 15-19 who are murdered are killed by the person they are dating.

WHERE TO TURN FOR HELP

If you are a teen and are being abused, there are places to turn for help. These include:

- 911.
- Your parents or other adult family members.
- Teachers or school counselors.
- Crisis hotlines such as Mid-Valley Women's Crisis Service, Sable House or Northwest Human Services.

ABUSE AGAINST ELDERLY AND DISABLED PERSONS

Domestic violence is not limited to dating or other intimate relationships. People who are elderly or disabled are particularly vulnerable because they are often dependent on others to meet their basic needs. If you are being abused and are 65 or older or physically or mentally disabled, you may qualify for a restraining order under the Elderly & Disabled Persons Abuse Prevention Act (EDPAPA). Other requirements include not being a resident of a long-term care facility and being in immediate danger of abuse.

TYPES OF ABUSE QUALIFYING FOR AN EDPAPA RESTRAINING ORDER

- Physical injury not caused by accident.
- Neglect that leads to physical harm through withholding of necessary services.

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- Abandonment.
 - Use of derogatory or inappropriate names, phrases or profanity, ridicule, harassment, coercion, threats, cursing, intimidation or inappropriate sexual comments that threaten significant physical or emotional harm.
 - Repeated mailing of sweepstakes promotions to an elderly or disabled person under certain circumstances.

WHERE TO TURN FOR HELP

If you are elderly or disabled and are being abused, there are places to turn for help. These include:

- 911.
- Friends or other adult family members.
- Crisis hotlines such as Mid-Valley Women's Crisis Service, Sable House or Northwest Human Services.

PROTECTING YOURSELF AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Deciding whether or when to leave an abuser is a choice only you can make. Whether you decide to leave right away or remain in the relationship, it is important to think about safety planning. This section will suggest ways to help you protect yourself and your children. You can choose those steps that you feel will work for you.

A safety plan may involve taking legal action against the abuser. This can be an intimidating prospect, but the next section of this handbook (*“Using the Law to Protect Yourself from Domestic Violence”*) will help you understand your legal rights and guide you through the legal system.

EMERGENCY ACTION IF YOU ARE BEING THREATENED OR ATTACKED

- Call 911 if you can safely get to a phone.
- Try to get to a neighbor or friend’s house.
- Try to stay away from the kitchen where an abuser may find weapons such as knives and avoid closets or rooms with only one exit where an abuser can trap you.
- If a police officer comes, tell him or her what happened and ask for a business card.
- Get medical help if you are injured. Even if you do not seek medical help, it is a good idea to have

someone take pictures of your bruises or other injuries. Write the date of the injury on the back of each picture and the name of the person who took the picture. Store it in a safe place where the abuser cannot find it.

- Contact a domestic violence or victim assistance counselor and ask for help with arranging emergency shelter or other safety planning.

DEVELOPING A PLAN TO LEAVE

Leaving an abuser is a big step. You may feel afraid, helpless and alone. Many abusers isolate their victims, cutting them off from the support systems that would give them strength and help them to leave. Contacting resources listed in this handbook can help you develop a support system.

This also can be a dangerous time if the abuser is aware that you are leaving because it means that he will be losing control over you. The more violent your partner is, the more careful you need to be when planning to leave. If you have time, it is better to plan for your escape and increase the likelihood of success because it can be dangerous for a woman to attempt to leave an abuser. This section will suggest ways to make your escape safer.

Things to think about if you are considering ending your relationship with the abuser:

- Where will I live? Do I have friends or family to stay with? Crisis centers have safe shelters available.

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- Do I have enough money to live on? You may want to withdraw money from a joint checking account or take a cash advance on a credit card immediately before or after leaving. You may be eligible for an emergency grant from Community Human Services Self-Sufficiency Program, Food Stamps and the Oregon Health Plan.
 - What do I need to pack? Think about prescription medicines, financial records, checkbooks and credit cards, birth certificates, immigration papers, social security cards, insurance information, important phone numbers, children’s health and school records and other important legal, financial and employment records, and clothing and personal items for you and your children.
 - Do I need to get a restraining and/or stalking order? The section of this handbook on “*Using the Law to Protect Yourself From Domestic Violence*” discusses how to do this.
 - Should I talk to a domestic violence counselor for assistance with safety planning?

AFTER YOU HAVE ENDED YOUR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE ABUSER

Protecting yourself at home:

- If the abuser has moved out, it is a good idea to change your door locks and install locks on your windows. Community Human Services may be able to help with the cost of new locks. Also, getting an

unlisted phone number, blocking caller ID and using an answering machine to screen calls will make it more difficult for the abuser to contact you.

- If you have left the abuser, tell as few family members and friends as possible where you are. If they don't know how to find you, they can't be frightened or manipulated into telling him. Using a post office box as your mailing address will make it more difficult for the abuser to find you. Community Human Services may be able to help with the cost of a post office box.

Protecting yourself outside your home:

- If you have a restraining or stalking order, keep a copy with you at all times, even if you travel to another state.
- Keep a cell phone with you at all times. Free 911 cell phones are available through victim's assistance programs, domestic violence crisis centers, and the Salem Police Department.
- Change your regular travel habits and shop and bank at different places.

Protecting yourself at work:

- Tell your supervisors that you have a restraining or stalking order and keep a copy at work.
- Provide security personnel and friends at work with a picture of the abuser.
- Don't go to lunch alone. Ask a security guard to walk you to your car.

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- If the abuser contacts you at work, save the voice mail or e-mail.

Protecting your children:

- Teach them never to get in the middle of a fight between you and the abuser.
- Teach them how to call for help and to give your address and phone number to police.
- Give the school or daycare center a copy of your court order and tell them not to release your children to anyone without your permission.
- Ask the school or daycare center not to give out your address or phone number to anyone.

IF YOU DECIDE NOT TO LEAVE RIGHT NOW

If you decide not to leave right now, there are things you can do to help reduce your risk while you remain in the relationship. These suggestions may also help you prepare for leaving at a later time.

Longer-term safety planning:

- You may want to talk to a domestic violence counselor about your situation and safety concerns. It can also be helpful to talk to friends, family, neighbors or co-workers about the abuse.
- If the abuser has entered a batterer intervention program, you may find it helpful to contact a domestic violence or victim assistance counselor for

more information. They can explain how the programs work, what signs to watch for and what to do if you think you may still be in danger.

- Complete or further your education to help you gain marketable skills.
- Reduce isolation as much as possible by spending time with friends, family, or church groups.
- Begin creating a separate pool of money by putting small amounts in a safe location or by opening a separate bank account and having the statements sent to a trusted friend or family member.
- Make copies of important papers such as birth certificates, immigration papers, social security cards, bank account and insurance information, important phone numbers, children's health and school records and other important legal, financial and employment records. Keep them at work or with a trusted friend or family member.
- Pack a bag of things you will need if you have to leave quickly. Include cash, credit cards, car keys, medicines, and clothing and personal items for you and your children. Put it in a safe place or leave with a trusted friend or neighbor.
- Buy a cell phone and program it to call 911 or get a free 911 cell phone through victim's assistance programs, domestic violence crisis centers or the Salem Police Department.

USING THE LAW TO PROTECT YOURSELF FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic violence is against the law. The Family Abuse Prevention Act (FAPA) is a law designed to protect families from abuse. The type of legal protection that is appropriate for you will depend on your circumstances and it may be advisable to use a combination of protective measures. An attorney or domestic violence counselor can help you decide how much protection you need and how to get it.

Types of legal protection available:

- ***FAPA Restraining Order***: This is a court document ordering an abusive family member or other person with whom you have had an intimate relationship to stay away from you. If you are being abused and are elderly or disabled, you may qualify for an EDPAPA restraining order.

The person who has abused you is called the “respondent” and you are called the “petitioner.”

- ***Stalking Protective Order***: This is a court document ordering *any* person who engages in repeated and unwanted contact with you or a family/household member to stay away.
- ***Criminal Prosecution of the Abuser***: Many acts of domestic violence are crimes and may be punished by probation, fines or jail.

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- ***Release Agreements and No-Contact Orders:***
These follow an arrest or may be part of sentencing, probation or parole. They order the abuser to stay away from you for a period of time.

FAPA RESTRAINING ORDERS

A FAPA restraining order is designed to protect you against unwanted contact by a family member or intimate partner. It can:

- Prohibit the abuser from going to specific places such as your home, place of work, school and other locations.
- Prohibit the abuser from contacting you by mail or telephone and from coming within 150 feet of you.
- Prohibit the abuser from possessing firearms.
- Order the abuser to move out of a house or apartment that is owned or rented by the two of you.
- Order the police to come to your house while the abuser picks up personal belongings.
- Order the abuser to pick up and return the children at the police station or other safe location for parenting time (also called visitation). It may order supervised parenting time if the abuser has threatened or harmed the children.

If you have children with the abuser, you may request temporary custody of your children and establish a parenting time schedule as part of the order. If you already have a custody order in place from a previous divorce or custody case, you will not be able to change that order with

a FAPA order. Restraining orders are not intended to be permanent custody or parenting time orders. These issues must be resolved separately.

STEPS FOR GETTING A FAPA RESTRAINING ORDER

1. Determine if you are eligible. If you have minor children in common with the abuser, it is a good idea to talk to an attorney or domestic violence counselor for additional information prior to filing.
2. File the appropriate forms at the courthouse. You can do this without an attorney.
3. The abuser will be served with the order and the order will be entered on the statewide police network.
4. Attend the objection hearing if the abuser challenges the order. It is a good idea to have an attorney represent you at this hearing.

WHO CAN GET A FAPA RESTRAINING ORDER?

To qualify for a FAPA restraining order, the abuser must be a family member or person with whom you are having or have had a sexual relationship. Same-sex relationships are included.

If you are an adult (age 18 or older), you may obtain a FAPA restraining order against:

- Your spouse or former spouse.
- An adult person related to you by blood, marriage or adoption.

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- A person you are living with or have lived with.
 - A person with whom you have been involved in a sexually intimate relationship within the past two years.
 - The parent of your child, if you are unmarried.

If you are a minor (age 17 or younger) and are being abused by an adult, you may obtain a FAPA restraining order against:

- A person you are or have been married to.
- A person with whom you have had a sexually intimate relationship (including forced).

If the abuser does not fall into one of the above categories, you will not be able to get a FAPA restraining order. For example, you cannot get one against a co-worker who harasses you, but you may qualify for a Stalking Protective Order, discussed later in this handbook.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

You must be able to describe specific incidents or threats of abuse that have occurred within the last six months. If there has been no abuse or threat of abuse during the prior six months, you will not qualify for a FAPA order. However, if the abuser was in jail or lived more than 100 miles from your home, the six-month time limit does not run during that time.

Abuse is defined as the abuser doing at least one of the following acts:

- Causing you injury.
- Attempting to cause you injury.

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- Placing you in fear of immediate serious injury.
 - Causing you to engage in involuntary sex by force or threat of force.

You will also have to show that you are in imminent danger of abuse. If the abuser has committed violence against you in the past, but you are no longer afraid of further abuse, you cannot get a FAPA order.

HOW DO I GET A FAPA RESTRAINING ORDER?

Once you have determined that you are eligible, you need to fill out the proper paperwork and file it with the court. You do not need an attorney but you may have an attorney if you wish.

Every county court in Oregon has different procedures for getting a FAPA restraining order, but all provide free pre-printed applications. These are called petitions. You can contact the clerk in your local county courthouse to find out what their procedures are and when to come to the courthouse.

Do not sign your paperwork until you are in front of a notary public or the court clerk because your signature must be “notarized.” You will need to show one piece of picture ID or three pieces without a picture to file your petition with the court.

Usually, a judge will sign the order the same day you ask for it. When you pick up your FAPA order, ask for at least two “certified” copies.

Marion County residents: FAPA restraining order petitions are available every weekday on the first floor of the Marion County Courthouse, located at 100 High Street

in Salem. Hours are currently Monday-Friday 8 am to 5 pm. It is a good idea to call the courthouse before you go because hours may be subject to change. You must be present at 1:00 pm with your completed paperwork in order to have a hearing, which usually consists of waiting for a judge to review and sign the order.

Polk County residents: FAPA restraining order petitions are available every weekday at the Polk County Courthouse, located at 850 Main Street in Dallas. Hours are currently Monday-Friday 8 am to 5 pm. It is a good idea to call the courthouse before you go because hours may be subject to change. Papers must be filed by 8:30 am to have the judge review them on the same day.

WHAT SHOULD GO IN THE ORDER?

You will determine how restrictive the order needs to be to protect your safety. It is important to include all of the terms that you think are necessary in your initial filing because you only have one opportunity to specify the terms you want in the order without having a hearing where the abuser may be present. For instance, if you want to remain in your home and have temporary custody of your children, you should include that in the initial filing rather than trying to add it later.

If you have minor children in common with the abuser, it is a good idea to consult with an attorney or domestic violence counselor *before* completing your petition to ensure that it is completed correctly and that you understand your rights and obligations regarding parenting time (visitation). If you obtain an order that requires you to allow parenting time, you must allow it. If you move from the area or otherwise fail to allow the required parenting

time, you may be found in contempt of court and could lose custody of your children.

You also will want to complete the petition in a way that protects your safety if the abuser is awarded parenting time. You may want the judge to order that exchange of the child for parenting time occur at a protected location or that parenting time be supervised. If you believe that the children are in danger of abuse, you can ask the judge not to award any parenting time to the abuser.

DO I HAVE TO GIVE MY HOME ADDRESS AND PHONE NUMBER?

No, you can keep that information private. However, the court must be able to contact you, so you will need to provide a contact address and phone number. This is the address the court will use for mailing any notices or other important information to you, so make sure that you can get mail and messages easily and quickly.

SERVING THE FAPA RESTRAINING ORDER

For the order to go into effect, you have to make sure the respondent gets a copy. The legal term for this is “service.” You can’t serve it yourself.

You can ask to have the County Sheriff’s office serve the papers when you request the order. Court staff will deliver the papers to the Sheriff’s office. You may want to call the civil service department of the court to confirm that the papers have been delivered to the Sheriff’s office, and then call them after a day or two to see if the respondent has been served.

If you prefer, a friend over the age of 18 can serve the FAPA order. You will need to request a “proof of service” form from the court clerk’s office. Give your friend a certified copy of your order and the proof of service form.

The respondent does not have to take the papers; they can be left on the ground in front of him. After service is complete, your friend will need to fill out the proof of service form and then sign it in front of the court clerk or a notary (most banks or real estate offices usually have someone who can do this for a few dollars). Once the proof of service form is complete, file it with the court clerk.

GETTING THE FAPA RESTRAINING ORDER LISTED ON THE STATE-WIDE POLICE COMPUTERS

Having your FAPA order listed on the statewide police computer will assist the police if the abuser violates the order. This is done automatically if a law enforcement officer serves the order. If you have a friend serve the order, you will need to take the signed order, with the rest of your paperwork, to the County Sheriff’s office and ask them to list it on the statewide computer.

HOW LONG DOES A FAPA RESTRAINING ORDER LAST?

FAPA restraining orders are effective for one year. You may apply to renew your order by filing a renewal request form with the court. You will need to state why you still fear the abuser. The request must be made *before* the year is up (usually at least one month before the order’s expiration date). You can obtain renewal forms from the court clerk’s office.

If you still need the restraining order but do not renew it within a year, you will be required to apply for a new order and you must show that the abuse or threat of abuse was made within the past six months.

CAN I CHANGE WHAT MY FAPA RESTRAINING ORDER SAYS?

You may change the terms of your order at any time, but it will require a hearing and the abuser will have the opportunity to be present and respond. You can ask to make it more or less restrictive. You can also ask the judge to get rid of or “vacate” your order. You should be prepared to tell the judge why you want to change the order or why you no longer want it.

CARRY A COPY OF THE FAPA RESTRAINING ORDER WITH YOU AT ALL TIMES

Keep one of the certified copies of your order with you at all times. This includes any time you travel to another state since it is valid everywhere. This will help the police protect you if the abuser violates the order.

WHAT IF THE RESPONDENT VIOLATES THE FAPA RESTRAINING ORDER?

If you believe that the respondent is violating your order, call the police or 911. Arrest for violating a FAPA order is mandatory even if the violation did not involve physical abuse. Violating a FAPA restraining order is against the law, and the district attorney can prosecute these cases just

like other violations. An abuser who violates a FAPA order can be jailed for up to six months and fined up to \$500 or more depending upon his annual income.

Making sure your order is on the statewide police computer and always having a certified copy with you will help the police enforce your order. But remember, it is only a piece of paper. It will not guarantee your safety. You may need to take other steps to keep you and your children safe. In addition to getting a FAPA order, you may want to discuss safety planning with a domestic violence counselor.

CAN THE ABUSER CHALLENGE THE FAPA RESTRAINING ORDER?

Yes, the respondent may request a hearing to challenge the order within 30 days from the date he is served. The whole order may be challenged or just certain parts, such as custody or parenting time.

The hearing will be held within 21 days after he requests it, or within 5 days if custody is at issue. If the respondent does not challenge the order within 30 days, he may then ask only for changes in custody or parenting time provisions. If a hearing is requested, the court will notify you of the time and place by mail at the address you listed on your order.

THE CONTESTED FAPA RESTRAINING ORDER HEARING

This hearing provides an opportunity for the judge to “hear both sides of the story” and decide to either leave the order in effect as issued, modify provisions such as custody and/or parenting time, or dismiss it.

It is a good idea to have an attorney to represent you. If you cannot afford an attorney, help is available that is free of charge through Legal Aid or at reduced rates through the Oregon State Bar Modest Means Program. If you decide to get an attorney, it is a good idea to attempt to find one as soon as you find out that the respondent has asked for a hearing. If you cannot find an attorney to represent you or decide not to hire an attorney, this section will help you prepare to represent yourself at the hearing.

REQUIRED APPEARANCE

You must go to the hearing. If you do not, your FAPA restraining order will probably be dismissed.

In general, you will probably not be able to reschedule the hearing without a very good reason, such as a medical emergency. However, if the respondent comes to the hearing with an attorney, you can ask the judge for extra time so that you can seek an attorney. In addition, if the respondent brings up issues other than the ones marked on the hearing request form, you can ask the judge for extra time to allow you to prepare a response to the new issues.

If you had an emergency that caused you to miss the hearing, make sure that you contact the court immediately (at the telephone number listed on your hearing notice) to

explain what happened. If you miss the hearing because you did not receive notice from the court in time, call the court immediately.

SAFETY CONCERNS AT THE HEARING

If you are afraid that the abuser might harass or intimidate you or your witnesses in court, you can call the court clerk ahead of time to request that a law enforcement officer be present in the courtroom during your hearing. Explain that you have a FAPA restraining order hearing and are concerned for your safety at the courthouse.

When the hearing is over, you can ask the judge to keep the abuser in the courtroom until you have had time to leave the building. You might also request to have a deputy walk with you to the entrance of the courthouse or to your car. If you think the abuser is following you after the hearing, you may want to call the police.

Other steps you can take to feel safer at the courthouse include bringing a friend or relative with you and sitting as far away from the abuser as possible. Also, avoid looking at or talking to him or to any family members or friends he may have with him.

PREPARING TO GO TO COURT

It is a good idea to visit the courthouse and locate the courtroom where your hearing will be held before the day of your hearing. If you wish, you may observe other FAPA restraining order hearings before your court date to get an idea of how the process works. The court clerk can tell you when and where to go.

On the day your hearing is scheduled, plan to arrive at least 30 minutes early to allow time to find your courtroom and meet with your witnesses. Dress in clothes similar to what you would wear to a job interview or to church. It is not appropriate to wear shorts, jeans, half-shirts, tank tops, sneakers, very high heels, sandals, or anything that is too tight, too short, low-cut, or shows your stomach.

Do not bring children, especially very young children, with you to court. They can be disruptive and the subject matter is probably not appropriate for them.

You will need to go through court security upon entering the courthouse. Do not bring knives, guns, mace, or pepper spray into the court building. Do not bring food or drinks into the courtroom. Also, do not chew gum in the courtroom.

It is not unusual for several hearings to be scheduled at the same time in the same courtroom. There will probably be people you do not know present in the courtroom because the hearings are open to the public and anyone can watch.

TELLING YOUR STORY TO THE JUDGE

You will need to tell the judge the following:

- Your relationship to the abuser.
- Why you want the FAPA restraining order.
- Details about the abuse, including any repeated patterns of behavior or threats. Use the abuser's exact words. Describe injuries you received.
- Why you fear further abuse.

It is usually best to tell the story in chronological order, starting as long as six months ago to the most recent incidents. You should address everyone in the courtroom formally, calling them “Mrs. Jones” or “Mr. Smith,” rather than using first names. The judge should always be addressed as “Your Honor.”

CHILD CUSTODY AND PARENTING TIME

If you and the abuser have children in common, the FAPA order will need to establish temporary custody and parenting time. You should be prepared to tell the judge about the children’s daily routine, including which parent makes arrangements for transportation to school, child care and medical appointments and who plans and prepares meals, helps with homework, etc.

It is helpful if you can present a specific parenting time plan for the children to spend time with the respondent, taking into account the children’s ages and the respondent’s usual relationship with the children.

Be sure to address any safety concerns you have regarding the other parent’s treatment of the children and regarding pick-up and drop-off arrangements. It is usually safer to transfer the children in a public place, such as a restaurant parking lot or at the home of a relative than to allow the abuser to come to your home or for you to go to his.

Judges occasionally order supervised parenting time or deny parenting time. This is the exception and usually occurs because the judge finds that the children would be in danger with the respondent.

PRESENTING EVIDENCE SUPPORTING YOUR CASE

You will need to be prepared to testify and to present evidence such as witness testimony, pictures of your injuries, recordings of the abuser's threats or letters containing threats. The judge may or may not allow a particular type of evidence to be presented during the hearing. The following are examples of commonly used evidence and how to prepare to present each one in court.

Witnesses: Testifying witnesses should be able to describe what they have seen and heard, or what they know about child custody arrangements. You will need to be prepared to ask each witness questions regarding the issues in your case. Make sure you know what they will say ahead of time and that their testimony is helpful, not harmful to your case. Try to review their testimony with them before the day of the hearing.

Ask each witness to state his or her relationship to you and to the respondent. Avoid asking any questions to which you do not know the answer. Avoid interrupting the respondent, the witnesses and the judge. Also avoid making facial gestures or other comments during the hearing. Each side has an opportunity to speak and you are expected to be courteous throughout the hearing.

The respondent also will have the opportunity to ask questions of you and the other witnesses (this is called cross examination).

Photographs: A clear photograph showing an injury can generally be used in court as evidence. You will need to be able to tell the judge where the photograph came from, who it was taken by, and when.

Recordings: If you have a tape recording of the respondent's threats, you can bring the tape and a tape player with you to court. Some courts require advance permission to bring these items into court so you will need to contact the court clerk ahead of time if you plan to use a recording. You will need to explain who made the recording and when it was made.

Letters or e-mail: Letters, notes or e-mail containing threats from the abuser can generally be used in court as evidence. You will need to tell the judge where the correspondence came from and when you received it.

HEARING PROCEDURES

Which side goes first will vary from judge to judge. Be prepared to go first, but don't be surprised if the judge asks the respondent to begin.

Opening Statement: Some judges like to hear "opening statements" so it is best to have something prepared. Your opening statement can be a very short summary of what you are asking the court to do, what evidence you intend to present and how your evidence will support your position.

Your Own Testimony: You are probably the most important witness in your case. When it is your turn to talk, you will need to describe the abuse in as much detail as possible. This may not be an easy thing to do, but it is important. Tell the judge exactly what the abuser did and said, when and where it happened, what injuries or effect it had on you and who else was present during the abuse.

When responding to cross examination, try to keep your answers short and stay calm.

Direct Examination: This is your chance to ask your witnesses the questions you have prepared. Your questions should be simple and direct. For example, if you have a witness who saw the respondent hurt you or who heard him threaten you, you may want to ask questions like the sample questions below:

- Describe your relationship to me, to the respondent, and to our children (if any).
- Have you ever seen the respondent hit me or hurt me?
- When?
- Please describe what you saw.
- Have you ever heard the respondent threaten me?
- Please describe what you heard.
- Were my children there (if children were present)?

Cross Examination: This is each side's opportunity to ask the other party and his or her witnesses questions after listening to their testimony. In general, these should be "yes" or "no" questions, calling for only a short response.

Closing Argument: After the testimony of the parties and their witnesses, most judges do not want to hear anything else. Others will let you summarize or argue the facts of your case. You may want to present a very brief summary of the evidence you presented and ask the judge to keep your restraining order in place.

Ruling: Once everyone has testified, the judge will give his or her decision. The judge might keep the FAPA restraining order as it is, change it, or dismiss it.

STALKING PROTECTIVE ORDERS

Stalking is defined as two or more unwanted contacts that cause alarm, fear or apprehension for your safety or the safety of a member of your family or household. A Stalking Protective Order, or SPO, can protect against this type of contact by ordering the stalker to stay away. An SPO may be obtained against anyone, including a family member, intimate partner, co-worker or even a stranger. Parents may seek an SPO against a person who is stalking their child. Once granted, an SPO is permanent unless or until a judge rules otherwise.

An SPO may be obtained in circumstances where a FAPA restraining order is not available. In some situations, you may want to apply for both. There are different requirements and procedures for each, and you must apply for them separately. An attorney or domestic violence counselor can help you decide what kind of protective order is right for you.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

To qualify for an SPO, you must show all of the following:

1. The person knowingly subjected you to unwanted contact two or more times; and
2. You are reasonably alarmed by the contact; and
3. The repeated unwanted contact causes you to have reasonable fear for your safety or that of a member of your family or household.

Examples of “contact”:

- Coming into your sight or physical presence.
- Following you.
- Waiting for you or a member of your family or household outside the home, job, school, or day care.
- Repeatedly sending or giving you something in writing. This can include e-mail.
- Speaking to you directly or communicating with you through someone else.
- Committing a crime against you.
- Communicating with another person with the intent of affecting that person’s relationship with you.
- Communicating with a business with the intent of affecting your rights or interests or your job.
- Damaging your home, property, job site, or school.
- Delivering or having delivered any object to your home, job, or school.

Other actions also might be “contact.” If you have experienced a form of contact not on this list, you can describe the contact on the stalking form and the police and the court will decide whether it qualifies under the law.

STEPS FOR GETTING A STALKING PROTECTIVE ORDER

1. Contact the local police department or County Sheriff’s office to explain your situation and request an SPO. You may want to talk to an attorney or

domestic violence counselor to discuss your situation before contacting the police.

2. If the law enforcement officer determines that a stalking citation can be issued, he or she will serve the citation on the stalker and a court date will be set within three court business days. You will be protected under the officer's citation until the hearing. The stalker may be arrested if he contacts you.
3. Attend the court hearing. If you do not attend, the stalking complaint may be dismissed.

You will be informed of the date and time. You must attend the hearing either in person or by telephone (call the court clerk to request appearance by telephone). You may present evidence of the stalking and the respondent may present evidence showing why the stalking order should not be issued.

Please refer to the section in this handbook on Contested FAPA Restraining Order Hearings for more information about appearing in court.

4. The judge will hear the case and decide if a permanent SPO will be granted.

WHAT IF THE RESPONDENT VIOLATES THE STALKING PROTECTIVE ORDER?

If you believe that someone is violating your SPO, call the police or 911. Violating an SPO is a crime, and the district attorney can prosecute these cases just like other crimes. Arrest for violating an SPO is mandatory. The first

violation is a misdemeanor and subsequent violations are felonies.

Keeping a copy of your SPO with you at all times will help the police to enforce your order. But remember, an SPO is only a piece of paper. It will not guarantee your safety. You may have to take other steps to keep you and your family safe. In addition to getting an SPO, you may want to discuss safety planning with a domestic violence counselor.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

An abuser might have committed one or more crimes by abusing you, and may be punished by jail, fines or probation. You do not need to be physically injured to be a victim of crime. This section will explain what some of those crimes are and how to work with police and the district attorney.

Also, if you are the victim of a crime, you are eligible for services from victim assistance programs through the district attorney's offices in both Marion and Polk counties. A trained advocate will be assigned to your case. He or she can provide referrals and help guide you through the legal process. He or she also will inform you about your rights as a victim. For example, you have the right to be reasonably protected from the abuser throughout the criminal investigation and trial process.

The most common domestic violence crimes are:

- ***Harassment:*** Includes a broad range of acts where there is no physical injury. One category of harassment is when a person annoys or harasses another person by offensive physical or sexual

conduct. Examples include giving someone an unwanted massage or making someone sit on their lap.

Another category of harassment is scaring someone by knowingly making false reports concerning serious physical injury or death. An example would be if your boyfriend told you that your child was rushed to the hospital while he was babysitting the child for you, when he knew the child was fine.

- **Menacing:** Words or behavior used by a person to intentionally attempt to place another person in fear of immediate serious physical injury. An example would be putting a gun to someone's head without firing.
- **Reckless Endangerment:** Actions that create a substantial risk of serious physical injury to another person. An example is locking someone in a room and leaving him or her alone without food or water all day or holding a person's body over a staircase railing or balcony.
- **Assault:** Act causing a physical injury that does not result in death. Examples include being grabbed hard enough to leave bruises, having your arm broken, or injuring you severely enough to put you in the hospital.
- **Sex Crimes:** Unwanted physical contact with a victim's intimate parts. Examples are *sexual harassment* (offensive physical contact with intimate parts of the body), *sexual assault* (forced touching of the genitals), and *sodomy or rape* (forced sex).
- **Homicide:** The most severe type of violence because it ends in the victim's death.

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- ***Attempted crimes:*** These are crimes themselves. Examples include *attempted rape* (someone trying to force sexual intercourse) or *attempted assault* (throwing a dangerous object at you and missing).

BUILDING YOUR CASE WITH THE POLICE AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Once you contact the police, either they or the district attorney's office will work with you to determine the next step in building your case against the abuser. Proof of the injury is the most important part of making a case, and keeping evidence of the crime is the most important thing you can do. Ask the police or district attorney what evidence you need to keep.

Examples of evidence to keep in a safe place:

- Pictures of you taken immediately after the physical injury and again after bruises appear or increase in size or color.
- Pictures of items that were broken or damaged during the abuse, like furniture or a hole in a wall.
- A list of people who saw the crime or past behavior that led to the crime.
- Medical reports. Go to the doctor immediately after the incident and make sure you describe with as much detail as possible the events as well as any pain you are experiencing.
- Bloody or torn clothing from the incident.
- Answering machine messages with recorded threats.
- Threatening letters, cards or e-mails.

If the abuser made any threats of violence be sure to have the police record these in their reports. These statements are very important evidence that can be used at trial.

Finally, for your own records, write down everything you can remember about the events leading up to and during the crime. This will help you to fill in details of a police report and prepare for testifying at trial.

Remember:

- Go to the doctor if necessary.
- When the police arrive, ask for a business card. Also ask them to take photos of your injuries.
- Write down your memory of the events. Describe the place, time, your feelings, the abuser's mood, any alcohol or drug use, events that led up to the incident, your past relationship, people who were present, and what was said.
- *Act quickly.* Bruises fade and so do memories.

MANDATORY ARREST LAW

Arrest is mandatory for violating a FAPA domestic abuse restraining order, an EDPAPA elderly or disabled person abuse restraining order or a Stalking Protective Order even if the victim objects. Police have no discretion about whether to cite someone with a violation. Once the district attorney's office decides to prosecute the case, it will not be dropped even if you decide that you do not want to press charges.

RELEASE AGREEMENTS AND NO-CONTACT ORDERS

If the abuser has been arrested and booked into jail, he will be subject to a Release Agreement upon release from jail. There is no Release Agreement if the abuser is merely cited and released. In cases of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking, the Release Agreement will order no contact with the victim(s) by the offender. If the victim and the offender share the same home, the offender must live elsewhere while the Release Agreement is in effect and the offender must list the new address at the time of release.

A Release Agreement is in effect only until the criminal case ends or a judge lifts it. Release Agreements are enforceable across county and state lines and violations result in mandatory arrest in Oregon. Violations should be reported to law enforcement as soon as possible.

No-contact orders are issued as part of sentencing following a criminal conviction, or as conditions of probation or parole. Any violations should be reported to the abuser's probation or parole officer.

ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

This section describes domestic violence programs and other resources available in Marion and Polk counties. Additional phone numbers and contact information are located in the directory following this section.

HOTLINES AND SHELTERS

Mid-Valley Women's Crisis Service (Salem)

(503) 399-7722; Toll-free: 1-866-399-7722

- *Hotline:* 24-hour crisis intervention hotline, available every day of the year, in English, Spanish and other languages. Information on domestic violence, and stalking and restraining orders. Referrals for counseling, social services, assistance with applying for Crime Victim's Compensation.
- *Shelter:* 24-hour emergency shelter services for women and their children (males must be pre-pubescent). Includes housing, emergency transportation, food, clothing and advocacy.
- *Website:* www.mvwcs.com for information in several languages on domestic violence and resources to contact for help.
- *Counseling and Support:* Crisis intervention and referrals. Support groups/programs for battered women (offered in English and Spanish), and sexual assault survivors.
- *Women in Transition Program:* Provides up to two years transitional living arrangement in a drug and alcohol-free environment at affordable rent.

Also counseling and training to help rebuild self-esteem and gain new skills for independent living.

- *Free 911 cell phones* to call for emergency assistance.

Sable House (Dallas)

(503) 623-4033; (Toll-free) 1-866-305-3030

- *Hotline*: 24-hour crisis intervention hotline, available every day of the year. Information about restraining/stalking orders and other legal options. Referrals for counseling, social services, advocacy assistance.
- *Shelter*: 24-hour emergency shelter for women and children; activities for children in shelter.
- *Counseling and Support*: Battered women's support group; 24-hour hospital accompaniment for victims of sexual assault.

Northwest Human Services (Salem)

(503) 581-5535; (Toll-free) 1-800-560-5535

- *Hotline*: 24-hour crisis intervention hotline available every day of the year. Referrals for counseling, community agencies and advocacy. TDD line available for people who are hearing impaired.
- *HOST Shelter Program*: 24-hour emergency shelter for youths ages 12-18.
- *West Salem Clinic*: provides medical, dental and mental health services. Discounts are available for those who qualify and are unable to pay the full fee.

LEGAL SERVICES

Marion County Courts

(503) 588-5105

Restraining order forms and information.

Polk County Courts

(503) 623-3154

Restraining order forms and information.

Marion-Polk Legal Aid Service

(503) 581-5265 (Salem office)

(503) 606-3284 (Independence office)

Free legal assistance to low-income clients and seniors who are residents of Marion and Polk counties for problems in the following areas:

- Family: Domestic violence, divorce, custody and visitation.
- Landlord/tenant: Evictions, public and federally subsidized housing, poor housing conditions and foreclosures.
- Public benefits: General Assistance, TANF, food stamps, SSI/Social Security, Unemployment, Medicaid/Oregon Health Plan.
- Senior Issues: Nursing home and adult foster home abuse as well as transfer problems, Medicaid trust, Guardianship and/or Conservatorship defense and consumer issues.

Legal Aid cannot help with problems involving criminal issues, traffic or D.U.I., accident or injury

cases, child support, small claims or trust issues other than Medicaid Income eligibility.

You can contact the Salem office Monday or Tuesday mornings between 9:00 and 11:00, or Tuesday afternoon between 4:30 and 6:30. The Independence office hours are Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons between 1:30 and 4:30.

If you have an emergency, you may call or come in anytime during office hours: Monday through Thursday 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Tuesday evening 4:00 to 6:30, or Friday 8:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Offices are closed every day from noon until 1:00 p.m.

District Attorney Crime Victim Assistance

(503) 588-5253 (Marion County)

(503) 623-9268 (Polk County)

The Marion and Polk County District Attorney Offices provide crisis intervention and short-term emotional support; support through a sexual assault examination; accompaniment to meetings and court hearings; assistance with protective orders; information on the status of your case; referrals for counseling and social services; assistance with applying for Crime Victim's Compensation, free 911 cell phones.

Crime Victim's Compensation Program

(503) 378-5348

Survivors of domestic violence and their children may qualify to receive compensation for certain expenses incurred as a result of crimes committed against them.

The program does not cover loss or damage to property or claims for pain and suffering.

Compensation may include:

- Reasonable medical and counseling expenses.
- Up to \$10,000 for counseling for children who witness domestic violence.
- Mileage expenses to get to medical or counseling appointments.
- Up to \$20,000 for loss of earnings.
- Up to \$4,000 for rehabilitation.

For assistance with completing the necessary forms, contact the Mid-Valley Women’s Crisis Service, Sable House, or the Marion or Polk County District Attorney Victim Assistance Divisions.

Oregon State Bar Lawyer Referral Service

1-800-452-7636

Information and referrals to more than 1,600 lawyers statewide and low-cost consultations.

Oregon State Bar Modest Means Program

1-800-452-7636

Legal assistance at a reduced rate to qualified applicants based on income and assets, type of case, and availability of a participating lawyer in the client’s county.

Marion County Courts Dissolution Resource Service
(503) 373-4349

Forms for divorce, custody, parenting time, support, and modifying custody or visitation. Information on finding a lawyer, accessing support enforcement services, restraining orders and domestic violence.

VINE Hotline

1-877-674-8463

Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) is a free, computer-based telephone service that will allow you to check on an offender's custody status. It also will allow you to register your phone number to receive automatic notification when an offender is released, transferred or has escaped.

SOCIAL SERVICES AND OTHER PROGRAMS

Community Human Services (CHS)

(503) 945-5698

Services for domestic abuse victims and their families. The agency usually works with families who have low incomes, but if you are in an abusive situation, they may not count all of your income. For some programs, you must have a child or be pregnant. For other programs, such as the Oregon Health Plan and Food Stamps, adults may be eligible without children.

CHS may also be able to help with rent, utilities, and the cost of moving into a safer location, help to buy locks or pay for a P. O. Box, and help with costs of

setting up a new household or replacing personal items left behind when leaving the abuser. They can help you collect child support and help you find or keep a job.

Unemployment Benefits

Usually, a person who voluntarily quits a job cannot collect unemployment benefits. However, if you are in danger from the abuser at your workplace, you may be able to quit your job and still qualify for unemployment payments.

You must first pursue all reasonable alternatives before quitting work, including seeking a restraining or stalking order. It is important to consult an attorney, Legal Aid, or a domestic violence counselor for more information *before* quitting your job to be sure that you fully understand the requirements of this program.

Emergency 911 Cell Phone Programs

Free 911 cell phones are available for people with safety concerns. You do not need to have a police report filed to get a phone.

These phones will only call 911 and should be kept with you at all times to call for help. The phone cannot trace your location, so it is important for you to be able to specify exactly where you are located if you call for 911 assistance.

Contact the Salem Police Department, Mid-Valley Women's Crisis Service or the Marion County Victim Assistance Division.

DIRECTORY OF LOCAL RESOURCES

CRISIS HOTLINES AND SHELTERS

Mid-Valley Women's Crisis Service (Salem)	
24-hour hotline	(503) 399-7722
Toll-free	1-866-399-7722
Business hours	(503) 378-1572
Website	www.mvwcs.com
Sable House (Dallas)	
24-hour hotline	(503) 623-4033
Toll-free	1-866-305-3030
Business hours	(503) 623-6703
Northwest Human Services (Salem)	
24-hour hotline	(503) 581-5535
Toll-free	1-800-560-5535
TDD	(503) 588-5833

LEGAL SERVICES

Marion County Courts	(503) 588-5105
Polk County Courts	(503) 623-3154
Marion-Polk Legal Aid Service	(503) 581-5265
1655 State Street	1-800 359-1845
Salem, OR 97301	
Independence office	(503) 606-3284
769 N. Main Street, Suite B	
Independence, OR 97351	
OSB Lawyer Referral Service	1-800 452-7636
OSB Modest Means Program	1-800-452-7636

Marion County D.A. (Salem)	(503) 588-5222
Victim Assistance Division	(503) 588-5253
Polk County D.A. (Dallas)	(503) 623-9268
Victim Assistance Division	(503) 623-9268
Dissolution Resource Service	(503) 373-4349
Crime Victims Compensation	(503) 378-5348

SOCIAL SERVICES

Community Human Services	(503) 945-5698
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LAW ENFORCEMENT

Emergency	911
Salem Police Department	(503) 588-6123
Domestic Violence Advocate	588-6499 x7116
Dallas Police Department	(503) 623-2338
Marion County Sheriff	(503) 588-5032
Polk County Sheriff	(503) 623-9251
State Police	(503) 378-3720
Victims of Sex Offenders	1-800-551-2934
VINE Hotline	1-877-674-8463
Marion Cty Jail Release Information	(503) 588-8560