

**WILLOWBROOK POLICE DEPARTMENT
VICTIM/WITNESS INFORMATION**

Without the cooperation of concerned citizens, law enforcement would be unable to deter crime. Victim/Witness assistance *is* of the utmost importance to the members of the Willowbrook Police Department. The following information will help you understand the legal system you are about to encounter. If you have further questions, or need additional assistance, please contact us.

THE COURT PROCESS

In most instances, the criminal justice process starts when a crime is committed, and a person is arrested by the police for the crime. If felony criminal charges are filed, the case is often sent to court for a preliminary hearing. The judge examines the case and decides whether there is enough evidence to go to trial.

Sometimes evidence is presented to a grand jury. If a majority of the 23 citizens who sit on the grand jury decide there is enough evidence against the defendant, they return an indictment against the defendant.

If misdemeanor criminal charges are filed, or if the court or the grand jury decides there *is* enough evidence to try a defendant in a felony case, the defendant appears before the court to plead either guilty or not guilty. If the defendant pleads not guilty, the case will go to trial.

In a trial, the prosecutor presents the case on behalf of the people, and the defendant presents his side through a defense attorney. There are two kinds of trials - bench trials before a judge without a jury and trials with 12 jurors. The defendant decides which kind of trial it will be.

At the trial, the judge or jury will decide if the defendant is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. If the defendant is found not guilty, he or she will go free. If found guilty, the defendant will be sentenced. Depending on the severity of the offense, sentence may be fine, probation, or a prison term.

victims and witnesses have specific rights under the Illinois Victim/Witness Bill of Rights. In addition, some victims may be eligible for compensation under the Illinois Crime Victims Compensation Act. Please contact the DuPage County State's Attorney Victim/Witness Office at (630) 407-8008 for information concerning applicable programs or the Illinois Attorney General's Office on financial assistance and victim services at 1-800-228-3368 (Voice/TTY).

If the defendant or the defendant's companions or family threatens or intimidates you in any way, **CONTACT THE POLICE DEPARTMENT IMMEDIATELY!**

Finally, if you receive more information about your case, or if you need more information, contact our office. When calling, please refer to the case number on the reverse side of this pamphlet.

WILLOWBROOK POLICE DEPARTMENT: EMERGENCY

THE DUPAGE COUNTY STATE'S ATTORNEY'S OFFICE CAN PROVIDE VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE FOR:

EMERGENCY NEEDS

- Crisis counseling to help you understand and manage the impact of the crime
- Referrals for counseling, food, shelter, medical help, support groups and so on
- Obtaining assistance if you are harassed, intimidated, threatened or afraid.

INFORMATION

- About the Criminal Justice System
- Case status reports on your case
- About the Illinois Crime Victims' Compensation Program

COUNSELING

- Crime to court support
- Support at interviews, conferences and during the trial
- Assistance with dealing with the long-term effects of victimization

COURT APPEARANCE

- Advocacy with employers for their cooperation and support
- Assistance with preparing to testify
- A secure waiting area for witnesses
- Escort to the courtroom and an advocate to wait with you if you choose
- Transportation, if you find it impossible to provide it yourself
- Childcare, if you are unable to make other arrangements
- Assistance in return of property being held as evidence

**DU PAGE COUNTY
STATE'S ATTORNEY
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE
(630) 407-8008**

ILLINOIS BILL OF RIGHTS FOR VICTIMS AND WITNESSES OF VIOLENT CRIMES

Illinois' new Bill of Rights guarantees crime victims and witnesses the right to obtain necessary information from the criminal justice system and the right to be treated in a humane way by the system.

The Bill of Rights protects victims of violent crime, their families, and witnesses who testify in trial against the defendant.

Victims of violent crime automatically have the right to:

- be notified of the trial of the offender.
- be informed of court dates and changes (this also applies to witnesses).
- be notified, in advance, of sentence hearings or the date, time and place the defendant will plead guilty.
- be informed of the offender's parole hearing and assistance in making a statement at the hearing.
- be told when the offender is granted parole.
- be notified if the offender escapes from prison and/or is captured.
- be assisted with social services and financial help available for crime victims.
- be assisted with employers to make sure that pay is not lost because of a victim or witness court appearance.
- the prompt return of property used as evidence in court.
- be spoken to in a language the victim understands.
- have a safe waiting area when making court appearances (this applies also to the witnesses.)

DEFENDANT'S NAME: _____

POLICE OFFICER'S: _____

NAME: _____ STAR: _____

DATE OF OCCURRENCE: _____

PRELIMINARY COURT DATE: _____

☐ To be notified by the State's Attorney's Office

POLICE REPORT
CASE NUMBER: _____

COURTROOM LOCATION: _____

☐ 4000 Saratoga
Downers Grove, IL

☐ 505 N. County Farm Road
Wheaton, IL

**DU PAGE COUNTY
STATE'S ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
503 N. COUNTY FARM ROAD
WHEATON, IL 60187
(630) 407-8000**

ILLINOIS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT – VICTIM INFORMATION

OFFICER'S NAME – STAR #	POLICE REPORT #	DATE	TIME
POLICE DEPARTMENT PHONE #			

Victim Information

Battery is a crime. Any person who hits, strangles, kicks, threatens, harasses or interferes with the personal liberty of another “family or household member” has committed abuse under the law. According to Illinois law “family or household members” are defined as persons who:

1. are related by blood or by present or prior marriage;
2. share or formerly shared a common dwelling;
3. have or allegedly have a child in common;
4. are of the opposite sex or of the same sex who have or have had a dating or engagement relationship;
5. share or allegedly share a blood relationship through a child;
6. are disabled and battered by their personal assistants.

Law Enforcement Officers are to use all reasonable means to prevent further abuse, including:

1. arranging for or transporting the victims to a medical facility or shelter or place of safety and/or accompanying the victim back to the residence to get belongings;
2. arresting the abuser where appropriate and completing a police report on all bona fide incidents;
3. advising the victim of her/his right to an Order of Protection and the importance of preserving the evidence, such as damaged clothing and property, and photographs or injuries or damage.

Orders of Protection

An Order of Protection is a court order available to “family or household members” prohibiting the abuser from certain activities or ordering the abuser to take certain actions. An Order of Protection may include, but is not limited to:

1. prohibiting an abuser from continued threats and abuse;
2. barring an abuser temporarily from the home and ordering the abuser to stay away from the victim's place of employment, school, etc.
3. ordering the abuser to pay child support, medical costs and legal expenses;
4. awarding child custody and prohibiting child abduction and requiring abuser to undergo counseling;
5. requiring an abuser to turn firearms over to local law enforcement if there is a danger of illegal use against you;

To obtain an Order of Protection, you may do any of the following:

1. contact Family Shelter Service and ask for assistance (see Domestic Violence Services below);
2. begin the process online at www.illinoisprotectionorder.org;
3. go to the Circuit Clerk's Office and request the necessary paperwork;
4. ask your attorney to file a petition in civil court;
5. request an Order in conjunction with divorce or parentage proceedings; or
6. request an Order during a criminal prosecution.

If an Order of Protection is violated, the abuser has committed a Class A Misdemeanor and should be arrested. A second or subsequent offense is a Class 4 Felony. You may seek an Order of Protection on behalf of someone because of age, health or disability.

Criminal Charges

If an arrest has not been made and you wish to seek criminal charges against your abuser, bring all relevant information, including the police report number and this form, to your state's attorney. It may be helpful to first contact Family Shelter Service so they can help you through the system.

When a person is charged with a criminal offense and the victim is a "family or household member", unless otherwise provided by the court, the abuser will be prohibited from contacting or communicating with the victim and from entering or remaining at the victim's residence for a minimum of 72 hours. If a defendant/abuser violates these restrictions, you should call the police immediately. The defendant can be charged with an additional offense, violation of a bail bond, which is a Class A Misdemeanor.

AVN (automated victim notification system) is a **24-hour toll free hotline: 1-866-566-8439**; website: www.vinelink.com. AVN provides information about offender custody, case status and automatic notification (to those who register) of any change in status.

Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Services

- *Family Shelter Services (FSS), Metropolitan Family Services - metrofamily.org
24 Hour Hotline: 630-469-5650
(Spanish services available)*
- *YWCA - ywcachicago.org
24 Hour Hotline: 888-293-2080*

Related Resources

- *Adult Protective Services - dupageco.org
24 Hour Hotline: 866-800-1409*
- *Department of Children and Family Services - Illinois.gov/dcfs
24 Hour Hotline: 800-252-2873*
- *DuPage County Community Resources System (CRIS) - dupagecris.org
630-407-6500*
- *DuPage County Family Center - dupageco.org/familycenter
630-407-2450*
- *DuPage County Forensic Behavioral Health - dupagehealth.org
630-407-6400*
- *DuPage County Legal Aid - dupagelegalaids.org
630-653-6212*
- *DuPage County Senior Services - dupageco.org/seniorsvcs
630-407-6500*
- *DuPage County State's Attorney's Office - dupageco.org
630-407-8000*

Youth Resources

- *360 Youth Services - 360youthservices.org
630-717-9408, ext. 1180*
- *Northeast DuPage Family and Youth Services - nedfys.org
630-543-3080*
- *Wheaton Youth Outreach - outreachcommunityministries.org
630-880-8794*

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LEY DE VIOLENCIA DOMESTICA DE ILLINOIS – INFORMACION PARA LAS VICTIMAS

NOMBRE DEL OFICIAL – # DE PLACA	REPORTE DE POLICIA #	FECHA	HORA
TELEFONO DEL DEPTO. POLICIA			

Información para la Víctima

La agresión es un crimen. Cualquier persona que golpea, patear, amenaza, acosa o interfiere con la libertad de un “miembro de la familia o del hogar” ha cometido abuso de acuerdo con la ley. De acuerdo con la ley de Illinois los “miembros de la familia o miembros del hogar” se define como personas que:

1. tienen relación de pariente, están o estuvieron casados.
2. comparten o compartieron una vivienda.
3. tienen hijos en común o presuntamente tienen hijos en común.
4. son del sexo opuesto o del mismo sexo y han estado en una relación de noviazgo o de compromiso;
5. comparte o supuestamente comparten una relación sanguínea por medio de un hijo.
6. tiene una discapacidad y su(s) asistente(s) personales lo maltrata(n).

Los agentes de la ley deben usar cualquier método razonable para impedir la continuación del maltrato, incluyendo:

1. hacer arreglos de transporte o transportar a la víctima a un centro médico o a un albergue o lugar seguro o acompañar a la víctima a su residencia para recoger sus pertenencias;
2. arrestar al agresor cuando sea necesario y preparar un reporte policial de todos los incidentes verídicos;
3. informar a la víctima de sus derechos para obtener una Orden de Protección y de la importancia de guardar y preservar las evidencias como ropa, propiedad dañada, fotografías de las lesiones y de los daños.

Órdenes de Protección

Una Orden de protección es una orden judicial que está disponible a “miembros de la familia o miembros del hogar” y se prohíbe al abusador de ciertas actividades o se le ordena al abusador tomar ciertas medidas. Una Orden de Protección puede incluir, pero no está limitada a lo siguiente:

1. prohibir al abusador a seguir amenazando y abusando a la víctima;
2. prohibir al abusador temporalmente, de la entrada al hogar y ordena le ordena al abusador mantenerse alejado del lugar de empleo y de la escuela etc. de la víctima;
3. ordenando al abusador pagar manutención de menores, gastos médicos y honorarios legales.
4. otorgar la custodia y prohibir el secuestro de hijos menores y obligar que el abusador se someta a consejería.
5. requerir que el abusador entregue armas de fuego a las autoridades locales si hay riesgo o peligro del uso ilegal en contra de la víctima;

Para obtener una Orden de Protección usted puede:

1. ponerse en contacto con FAMILY SHELTER SERVICES y pedir asistencia (Vea Servicios de Violencia Domestica abajo);
2. comenzar el proceso en línea en www.illinoisprotectionorder.org;
3. ir en persona a la oficina Administrativa (Clerk 's Office) y solicite los documentos necesarios.
4. pedir le a su abogado que presentar una petición en el Tribunal Civil;
5. solicitar una orden junto con un procedimiento de divorcio o de paternidad;
6. solicite una orden durante un enjuiciamiento penal.

Si se viola una Orden de Protección, el abusador a cometido un Delito Menor Clase A y será arrestado/a. Si vuelve a cometer el mismo delito, se convierte en un Delito Grave Clase 4. Usted puede solicitar una orden de protección a nombre de otra persona por razones de edad, salud o discapacidad.

Cargos Criminales

Si no se ha realizado un arresto y desea cargos criminales en contra de su abusador, lleve toda la información relevante, incluyendo el número de la denuncia policial y este formulario, al fiscal estatal. Puede ser útil si se comunica primero con Family Shelter Service para que puedan ayudarle con el proceso.

Cuando una persona es acusada de un delito penal y la víctima es un "Familiar o miembro del hogar", a menos que el tribunal disponga lo contrario, al abusador se le prohíbe ponerse en contacto o comunicarse con la víctima y entrar o permanecer en la residencia de la víctima por un mínimo de 72 horas. Si un acusado/abusador viola estas restricciones, usted debe llamar a la policía inmediatamente. Al acusado se le puede imputar de un delito adicional de violación de la fianza que es un delito menor de clase A.

AVN (automated victim notification system) es una línea directa gratuita las **24 horas: 1-866-566-8439**; sitio web: www.vinelink.com. AVN proporciona información sobre la custodia del acusado, el estado del caso y notificación automatizada (para los que se registren) de cualquier cambio de estatus.

Servicios de Violencia Doméstica/Agresión Sexual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family Shelter Services (FSS), Metropolitan Family Services - metrofamily.org Línea directa de 24 horas: 630-469-5650 (Servicios en español disponibles) YWCA - ywcachicago.org Línea directa de 24 horas: 888-293-2080
Recursos relacionados
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adult Protective Services- dupageco.org Línea directa de 24 horas: 866-800-1409 Department of Children and Family Services- Illinois.gov/dcf Línea directa de 24 horas: 800-252-2873 DuPage County Community Resource System (CRIS) - dupagecris.org 630-407-6500 DuPage County Family Center - dupageco.org/familycenter 630-407-2450 DuPage County Forensic Behavioral Health - duupagehealth.org 630-407-6400 DuPage County legal Aid- dupagelegalaids.org 630-653-6212 DuPage County Senior Services- dupageco.org/seniorsvcs 630-407-6500 DuPage County State's Attorneys Office- dupageco.org 630-407-8000
Recursos Juveniles
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 360 Youth Services - 360youthservices.org 630-717-9408, ext. 1180 Northeast DuPage Family and Youth Services- nedfys.org 630-543-3080 Wheaton Youth Outreach - outreachcommunityministries.org 630-880-8794

Este proyecto fue apoyado por la subvención de la Autoridad de Información de Justicia Penal de Illinois. Los puntos de vista u opiniones contenidos en este documento son los del autor y no representan necesariamente la posición o políticas oficiales del Estado de Illinois, o la Autoridad de Información de Justicia Penal de Illinois. Actualizado 10.2020.

USTAWA ILLINOIS O PRZEMOCY W RODZINIE – INFORMACJE DLA OFIAR

IMIĘ I NAZWISKO POLICJANTA, NR ODZNAKI	NR RAPORTU POLICYJNEGO	DATA	GODZ.
NR TEL. POSTERUNKU POLICJI			

Informacje dla ofiar

Pobicie jest przestępstwem. Kto uderza, dusi, kopie, grozi, napastuje lub zakłóca wolność osobistą innej osoby będącej „członkiem rodziny lub domownikiem” dopuszcza się przemocy i łamie prawo. Prawo stanu Illinois określa osoby będące „członkami rodziny lub domownikami” jako:

1. osoby spokrewnione ze sobą więzami krwi lub przez małżeństwo, istniejące obecnie lub w przeszłości;
2. osoby mieszkające razem, obecnie lub w przeszłości;
3. osoby, które mają lub twierdzą, że mają wspólne dziecko;
4. osoby tej samej lub odmienną płci, które pozostawały ze sobą w bliskim związku lub były ze sobą zaręczone;
5. osoby, które są lub twierdzą, że są ze sobą powiązane więzami krwi przez dziecko;
6. osoby niepełnosprawne i bite przez swoich opiekunów;

Obowiązkiem policji i służb porządkowych jest stosowanie wszelkich rozsądnych środków w celu zapobiegania dalszym aktom przemocy, w tym:

1. zorganizowanie przewozu ofiar do przychodni, przytulku lub innego bezpiecznego miejsca i/lub eskortowanie osoby pokrzywdzonej do domu celem zabrania swoich rzeczy;
2. aresztowania sprawcy w uzasadnionych okolicznościach oraz sporządzenia raportu policyjnego w przypadku oczywistego popełnienia czynu niedozwolonego.
3. pouczenia ofiary o przysługującym jej prawie do uzyskania Nakazu Ochrony - ang. Order of Protection oraz konieczności zachowania dowodów w postaci zniszczonej odzieży i przedmiotów, zdjęć obrażeń ciała lub zniszczeń.

Nakaz Ochrony

Nakaz Ochrony przysługuje „członkom rodziny lub domownikom” i stanowi postanowienie sądu, zabraniające sprawcy wykonywania pewnych czynności lub nakazujące mu podjęcie określonych działań. Nakaz Ochrony może zawierać, między innymi:

1. zabronienie sprawcy dalszych gróźb i wyrządzania krzywdy;
2. czasowe zabronienie sprawcy przebywania w miejscu zamieszkania lub zakaz zbliżania się do miejsca pracy, szkoły, itp. osoby pokrzywdzonej.
3. nakaz, aby sprawca płacił alimenty, pokrył koszty leczenia lub koszty postępowania sądowego;
4. przyznanie władzy rodzicielskiej z zabronieniem uprowadzenia dziecka lub nakazem, aby sprawca udał się do poradni na terapię;
5. nakaz, aby sprawca przekazał policji broń palną, jeśli zachodzi obawa, że użyje jej nielegalnie wobec ofiary;

Jak możesz uzyskać Nakaz Ochrony:

1. Skontaktuj się z Ośrodkiem Pomocy Rodzinie (Family Shelter Service) i poproś o pomoc (zob. Pomoc w przypadku przemocy w rodzinie poniżej);
2. zacznij wypełniać wniosek na internecie www.illinoisprotectionorder.org;
3. idź do sekretariatu Sądu Okręgowego (Circuit Clerk Office) i uzyskaj niezbędne formularze; poproś swojego prawnika o złożenie pozwu w sądzie cywilnym;
4. wnieś o wydanie Nakazu Ochrony w ramach prowadzonej sprawy rozwodowej lub ustalającej zasady sprawowania władzy rodzicielskiej, albo
5. poproś o wydanie Nakazu Ochrony w ramach prowadzonego postępowania kryminalnego;

Jeśli sprawca narusza postanowienia Nakazu Ochrony, popełnia wykroczenie kat. A, co grozi mu aresztowaniem. Ponowne i dalsze naruszenia stanowią przestępstwa 4-tej kategorii. Można ubiegać się o wydanie Nakazu Ochrony w imieniu innej osoby z racji jej wieku, stanu zdrowia lub niepełnosprawności.

Zarzuty kryminalne

Jeśli sprawca nie został aresztowany, ale chcesz przeciwko niemu wnieść sprawę karną, skontaktuj się z miejscowym urzędem prokuratora stanowego (ang. local state's attorney), podając im wszelkie informacje związane ze zdarzeniem, włącznie z numerem raportu policyjnego oraz niniejszym formularzem. Pomocą w rozpoczęciu załatwiania formalności może być kontakt z Family Shelter Service.

W przypadku oskarżenia osoby o popełnienie zabronionego czynu kryminalnego przeciw osobie, którą sąd uważa za "członka rodziny lub domownika", sprawcy zabrania się kontaktowania lub komunikowania się z ofiarą oraz wchodzenia i przebywania w jej miejscu zamieszkania przez okres co najmniej 72 godzin. Jeśli oskarżony/sprawca nie stosuje się do tego zakazu, należy bezzwłocznie wezwać policję. Sprawca będzie odpowiadał za kolejny zarzut naruszenia warunków zwolnienia za kaucją, co stanowi wykroczenie kat. A kodeksu karnego.

System AVN (ang. automated victim notification system) to **całodobowe bezpłatne pogotowie: 1-866-566-8439**; strona: www.vinelink.com. AVN (Automatyczna Infolinia dla Ofiar) podaje informacje na temat przetrzymywania sprawcy, etapu prowadzonego postępowania oraz stałe powiadomienia (dla osób, które się zarejestrują) o wszelkich zmianach.

Pomoc w razie przemocy domowej lub seksualnej
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Family Shelter Services (FSS), Metropolitan Family Services - metrofamily.org Całodobowe pogotowie: 630-469-5650 (Dostępne w j. hiszpańskim)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>YWCA – ywcachicago.org Całodobowe pogotowie: 888-293-2080</i>
Inne zasoby
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Służby ochrony dla dorosłych - Adult Protective Services – dupageco.org Całodobowe pogotowie: 866-800-1409</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Department of Children and Family Services – Illinois.gov/dcfs Całodobowo: 800-252-2873</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>DuPage County Community Resources System (CRIS) – dupagecris.org 630-407-6500</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Ośrodek pomocy rodzinom DuPage County Family Center – dupageco.org/familycenter 630-407-2450</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Poradnia zdrowia psychicznego DuPage County Forensic Behavioral Health – duupagehealth.org 630-407-6400</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Pomoc prawna DuPage County Legal Aid – dupagelegalaids.org 630-653-6212</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Pomoc dla osób starszych DuPage County Senior Services – dupageco.org/seniorsvcs 630-407-6500</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Biuro Prokuratora Stanowego DuPage County State's Attorney's Office – dupageco.org 630-407-8000</i>
Zasoby dla młodzieży
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>360 Youth Services – 360youthservices.org 630-717-9408, wew. 1180</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Northeast DuPage Family and Youth Services – nedfys.org 630-543-3080</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Wheaton Youth Outreach – outreachcommunityministries.org 630-880-8794</i>

VOLUNTARY STATEMENT

DATE _____ TIME _____ PLACE _____ I,
_____, am _____ years of age and my
address is _____

I have read this statement consisting of _____ page(s) and the facts contained therein are true and correct.

WITNESS PAGE OF PAGES.

WITNESS

Know the warning signs of Domestic Violence

Does your partner:

- Keep track of your schedule and whereabouts?
- Control you by being bossy or demanding?
- Blame others, especially you, for his/her unhappiness?
- Accuse you of flirting or cheating?
- Constantly criticize you?
- Control all the money?
- Humiliate you in front of others (including making "jokes" at your expense)?
- Threaten to hurt you, your children, or your pets?
- Use violence or intimidation to stop you from spending time with friends and family?
- Use violence or intimidation to stop you from working or going to school?
- Force you to have sex, or demand sexual acts that make you uncomfortable?
- Push, hit, slap, punch, kick, strangle, or bite you or your children?



KWAME RAOUL

ILLINOIS ATTORNEY GENERAL

Where You Can Get Help and Advice:

National Domestic Violence Hotline
1-800-799-SAFE

Illinois Domestic Violence Helpline
1-877-863-6338 (Chicago area)
1-877-863-6339 (TTY)

You can also obtain the Illinois Domestic Violence Act Victim Information form from the Attorney General's Web site at www.IllinoisAttorneyGeneral.gov/women/idva.pdf

www.IllinoisAttorneyGeneral.gov

Domestic Violence



Abuse includes physical abuse, harassment and intimidation.



Do you know someone who is being abused?

Domestic Violence is a Crime

Any person who hits, strangles, kicks, threatens, harasses, or interferes with the personal liberty of another family or household member has broken Illinois domestic violence law.

Under Illinois law, family or household members are defined as:

- family members related by blood or marriage;
- people who are married or were married;
- people who share or used to share a home;
- people who have or say they have a child in common or say they have a blood relation through a child;
- people who are dating or used to date; and
- people with disabilities and their personal assistants.

Orders of Protection

An order of protection is a court order that restricts someone who has abused a family or household member. An order of protection may:

- prohibit the abuser from continuing threats and abuse;
- order the abuser out of a shared home or residence;
- order the abuser out of a shared home while they are using drugs or alcohol;
- order the abuser to stay away from you and others protected by the order and keep the abuser from your work, school, or other specific locations;
- require the abuser to attend counseling;

Criminal Prosecutions

If you wish to seek criminal charges against your abuser, contact local law enforcement and be sure to bring all relevant information, including the police report, to your local state's attorney. You may want to contact a local domestic violence program so they can help you through the criminal legal system.

If the Abuser Contacts You After an Arrest

If the abuser was charged with a crime and you or another victim is a family or household member, that abuser probably was ordered not to contact you for at least 72 hours. If the abuser does contact you soon after an arrest, you should call the police because the abuser can be charged with the additional crime.

Violation of an Order of Protection

You should also call police if the abuser disregards a part of the order of protection, because that is another crime: violation of an order of protection.



- prohibit the abuser from taking or hiding children, give you temporary custody, or require the abuser to bring the children to court;
- require the abuser to turn weapons over to local law enforcement; and/or
- prohibit the abuser from other actions.

To Obtain an Order of Protection

To obtain an Order of Protection, you can:

- Contact a domestic violence program for assistance.
- Ask an attorney to file in civil court.
- Request an order with your divorce.
- Request an order during a criminal prosecution.
- Go to your local circuit court clerk's office and get papers to seek an order of protection for yourself.

Law Enforcement Response

Law enforcement should try to prevent further abuse by:

- arresting the abuser when appropriate and completing a police report;
- driving you to a medical facility, shelter, or safe place, or arranging for transportation to a safe place;
- accompanying you back to your home to get belongings; and
- tell you the importance of saving evidence, such as emails, text messages, damaged clothing or property, and taking photographs of injuries or damages.



Kwame Raoul
ATTORNEY GENERAL

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL STATE OF ILLINOIS

CRIME VICTIM SERVICES DIVISION

STATEMENT OF CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS

If you are the victim of a violent crime, the Illinois Constitution and Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act give you the following rights:

1. The right to be treated with fairness and respect for your dignity and privacy and to be free from harassment, intimidation, and abuse throughout the criminal justice process.
2. The right to notice and to a hearing before a court ruling on a request for access to any of the victim's records, information, or communications which are privileged or confidential by law.
3. The right to timely notification of all court proceedings.
4. The right to communicate with the prosecution.
5. The right to be heard at any post-arraignment court proceeding in which a right of the victim is at issue and any court proceeding involving a post-arraignment release decision, plea, or sentencing.
6. The right to be notified of information about the conviction, sentence, imprisonment, and release of the accused.
7. The right to timely disposition of the case following the arrest of the accused.
8. The right to be reasonably protected from the accused throughout the criminal justice process.
9. The right to have the safety of the victim and the victim's family considered in denying or fixing the amount of bail, determining whether to release the defendant, and setting conditions of release after arrest and conviction.
10. The right to be present at the trial and all other court proceedings on the same basis as the accused, unless the victim is to testify and the court determines that the victim's testimony would be materially affected if the victim hears other testimony at the trial.
11. The right to have present at all court proceedings, subject to the rules of evidence, an advocate and other support person of the victim's choice.
12. The right to restitution.

While police are investigating the crime, you can ask them for information about the status of the investigation.

You can also request to meet with the prosecutor, if the police forward the case to the State's Attorney's Office.

For more information about your rights after criminal charges are filed, call the Attorney General's Crime Victims Assistance Line at 1-800-228-3368 (TTY: 1-877-398-1130) or contact your local State's Attorney's Office.

Financial Assistance

You may be eligible for financial assistance for your out-of-pocket expenses under the Illinois Crime Victims Compensation Act. For information and applications, contact the Attorney General's toll-free Crime Victims Assistance Line at 1-800-228-3368 (TTY: 1-877-398-1130) or visit the Attorney General's website at www.illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/victims/cvc.html.

Acknowledgment of Rights

Signature: _____

Date: _____



Crime Victim Compensation:

Frequently Asked Questions by Domestic Violence Victims

Violent crime is a senseless, often random act, and we see far too much of it in today's society. It is not enough to ensure that offenders receive punishment under the law. Victims and their families need support as they attempt to rebuild lives torn apart by tragedy.

Lisa Madigan

Lisa Madigan
Illinois Attorney General

...

These Frequently Asked Questions do not cover every situation. For all requirements and complete information, consult the Crime Victims Compensation Act, 740 ILCS 45/1 et seq. at www.ilga.gov.

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Office of the Illinois
Attorney General
Crime Victims
Compensation
100 West Randolph St.
13th Floor
Chicago, IL 60601
1-800-228-3368
TTY: 1-877-398-1130
crimevictimservices@atg.state.il.us

What Is the Crime Victims Compensation Act?

The Illinois Crime Victims Compensation Act provides eligible victims of violent crime with up to \$27,000 in financial assistance for certain out-of-pocket expenses resulting from the crime.

Who Can Apply for Compensation as a Result of Domestic Violence?

- **The victim.** The actual victim of domestic violence can apply for any compensable expense, such as medical/hospital, counseling, loss of earnings and relocation.
- **The victim's minor children.** The victim's minor children (under the age of 18) are eligible for counseling expenses.
- **Any individual who witnessed the domestic violence.** Each witness should fill out a separate application for compensation. To be considered for compensation, a witness must be listed in the police report.

What Must a Domestic Violence Victim Do To Be Eligible for Compensation?

- ✓ Notify law enforcement. Typically, notification must occur within 72 hours of the crime. However, a domestic violence victim can meet this requirement by obtaining an Order of Protection after the incident. If you have the Order, send a copy to the Office of the Illinois Attorney General.
- ✓ File the application within 2 years of the date of the crime or within 1 year of the filing of a criminal charge, whichever is later. A separate application must be completed for each crime date.
- ✓ The victim and claimant must cooperate with law enforcement officials in the apprehension and criminal prosecution of the offender. A domestic violence victim is considered to have cooperated if the victim obtained an Order of Protection after the incident.
- ✓ The victim must not have contributed to his/her injury by: engaging in a wrongful act; being the offender or accomplice of the offender; or substantially provoking the incident.
- ✓ An individual is not eligible for payment until the victim is released from probation, parole, mandatory supervised release for a felony or from a correctional institution. However, the claim must still be filed within 2 years of the date of the crime or within 1 year of the criminal charge.

What Expenses Are Eligible for Reimbursement?

The Compensation Program may reimburse the following expenses if they are necessary due to the crime, and if no other sources of reimbursement are available. Caps or limits may apply.

- ✓ Medical/Hospital and Dental Expenses
- ✓ Mental Health Counseling
- ✓ Loss of Earnings (up to \$1,250/month)
- ✓ Relocation (may include temporary lodging, first month's rent, security deposit, moving van and storage)
- ✓ Replacement Costs (hearing aids, eyeglasses, replacement of clothing/bedding taken as evidence and locks/windows damaged as a result of the incident)
- ✓ Crime Scene Clean-up and Accessibility & Usability of Property (wheelchairs, ramps, etc.)
- ✓ Loss of Tuition
- ✓ Replacement Services Loss (up to \$1,250/month)
- ✓ Funeral/Burial Expenses (up to \$7,500)
- ✓ Loss of Support (up to \$1,250/month)
- ✓ Transportation to and from Medical and Counseling Treatment Facilities

What If There Is Insurance or Reimbursement from Other Sources?

The Compensation Program is the "payer of last resort." If any other sources of reimbursement are available, the sources must be used before any Compensation Program payment can be made. Applicants are responsible for informing the Program of all available reimbursement sources, including:

- ✓ Medical/health, dental, vision, and life insurance
- ✓ Sexual Assault Survivors Emergency Treatment Act benefits
- ✓ Hospital Uninsured Patient Discount Act benefits
- ✓ Public Program benefits (Public Aid, Medicare, Worker's Compensation Benefits, etc.)
- ✓ Auto insurance
- ✓ Court-ordered restitution and civil lawsuit recoveries

Does the Money Go Directly to the Victim?

Reimbursement is made to the victim for out-of-pocket expenses, or to any person who paid the victim's expenses. Reimbursement may also be paid directly to service providers, such as hospitals, doctors, funeral homes and others, for expenses incurred by the victim as a result of the crime.

How Does the Process Work? How Do You Obtain Referrals or Check Status of a Claim?

To file an application, contact the Crime Victims Compensation Bureau at 1-800-228-3368 (TTY: 1-877-398-1130) or download the application at www.illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/victims/cvc.html. Once the application is submitted, it will be given a claim number. The Office of the Illinois Attorney General will review the information on the application and will request additional information and documentation to determine if you are eligible for the Compensation Program. The Office of the Illinois Attorney General makes a recommendation to the Court of Claims and the Court of Claims will render a decision based on the application and the Office of the Illinois Attorney General's recommendation. A copy of the decision will be mailed to the applicant (also referred to as the claimant). All payments are then issued by the Illinois Comptroller's Office.

If you have any questions about the Compensation Program or if you would like referrals for counseling or other services, please contact our office at 1-800-228-3368 (TTY: 1-877-398-1130) or visit our website at www.illinoisattorneygeneral.gov. Completed applications and other forms should be returned to:

**Office of the Illinois Attorney General
Crime Victims Compensation
100 West Randolph St., 13th Floor
Chicago, IL 60601
crimevictimservices@atg.state.il.us**

ILLINOIS VICTIM SERVICES

Office of the Illinois Attorney General

Crime Victim Assistance Line

1-800-228-3368

1-877-398-1130 (TTY)

The Illinois Department of Corrections

Victim Services Unit

1-877-776-0755

1-800-546-0844 (TTY)

The Illinois Department of Human Services

1-800-843-6154

1-800-447-6404 (TTY)

Illinois Prisoner Review Board

1-217-782-7273

1-217-782-1617 (TTY)

1-800-801-9110 (Victim Toll-Free)

The Illinois Department on Aging

Senior Help Line

1-800-252-8966

1-888-206-1327 (TTY)

Department of Children and Family Services

Child Abuse Hotline

1-800-252-2873

1-800-358-5117 (TTY)

The Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence

1-877-863-6338

1-877-863-6369 (TTY)

The Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault

1-217-753-4117

Mothers Against Drunk Driving

1-877-MADD-HELP (1-877-623-3435)

SPONSORED BY THE:

ILLINOIS ATTORNEY GENERAL

Notes:

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10/12

Illinois AVN

Automated Victim Notification System



VICTIMS HAVE THE RIGHT TO KNOW

Access to Information & Notification for:

Offender Custody Status

Court Event Information

Sex Offender Information



1-866-5-NOTIFY

TOLL-FREE 1-866-566-8439

TTY 1-877-502-2423

www.vinelink.com



A service sponsored by the
ILLINOIS Attorney General

ILLINOIS AVN AUTOMATED VICTIM NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

Illinois AVN is an automated service that allows you to track an offender's custody status, the status of a court case, or the status of a sex offender over the phone or Internet. You can register to be notified by phone, email, and/or text message if an offender is released, transferred, escapes, or appears in court; or register to be notified by phone, email, and/or text message about changes in the status of a registered sex offender.



Information

Call 1-866-566-8439 or visit www.vinelink.com and follow the instructions to access an offender's custody status, the status of a court case, or the status of a sex offender.

Registration

You can register to receive notifications relating to custody status, court event information, and sex offender information. You must register separately for each type of notification.

If registering a phone number, you will be asked to create a four-digit personal identification number (PIN) that will be used to confirm that the call was received. Make sure your PIN is easy to remember. Email and text message notifications do not require a PIN.

If an offender is transferred from a county jail to the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) and you want to track the offender while in the custody of IDOC, you must re-register after the offender is booked into the IDOC system.

Notification

Custody Status

You will be notified about the following events:

- Release
- Transfer
- Escape
- Death

Court Event Information

You will be notified about changes in scheduled court events.

Sex Offender Information

You will be notified when the status of a registered sex offender changes.

When Illinois AVN calls, listen to the message, then enter your PIN followed by the pound (#) key when asked. Entering the PIN lets the service know that you received the call and will stop the service from calling you again.



www.vinelink.com

Do not rely solely on Illinois AVN for your safety.
Make this service a part of your overall safety plan.

1-866-5-NOTIFY

Toll-Free 1-866-566-8439 TTY 1-877-502-2423
www.vinelink.com

Write down the following information,
tear off this panel,
and keep in a safe place:

Offender name

Offender number

Case number

Your four-digit PIN

- If you feel you are in danger, call 911 immediately.
- Illinois AVN is confidential. The offender will not know you are registered with this service.
- Since Illinois AVN calls automatically when an offender's custody status changes, you may get a call from Illinois AVN in the middle of the night.
- Write down your PIN and keep it in a safe place. For safety reasons, do not share this information with others.
- If you do not answer a notification call, Illinois AVN will leave a message. If there is no answer, the service will continue calling back until you enter your PIN or until up to 48 hours have passed.
- Do not register a phone number that rings to a switchboard.
- You can register multiple phone numbers and email addresses for notifications.
- Operators are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week to assist you.



ROBERT B. BERLIN
STATE'S ATTORNEY
DU PAGE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

The purpose of this letter is to provide you with relevant information regarding services available to you as a victim of a violent crime. Pursuant to Illinois law, victims of violent crime are afforded certain rights guaranteed by the Illinois Constitution to ensure that they are treated with fairness and respect throughout the criminal justice process. It is the responsibility of the State's Attorney's Office to inform you of these rights, and to ensure that these basic rights and considerations are enforced. As a victim of a violent crime you have the right:

1. to be treated with fairness and respect for your dignity and privacy
2. to notification of court proceedings
3. to communication with the prosecution
4. to make a statement to the court at sentencing
5. to information about the conviction, sentence, imprisonment and release of the accused
6. to the timely disposition of the case following the arrest of the accused
7. to be reasonably protected from the accused
8. to be present at the trial and all other court proceedings on the same basis as the accused
9. to have present at all court proceedings an advocate or other support person of your choice
10. to restitution

In order for you to remain informed about the progress of this case, you will begin receiving "Case Notification Sheets" after every court date. Case Notification sheets are for informational purposes only. You are only required to appear in court if you receive a subpoena, Notice of Trial or if your Case Notification Sheet states the case is set for trial.

If you have questions about your case, or would like information about our services such as advocacy, counseling referrals, case status or financial assistance, please contact the Victim Witness Division at (630) 407-8008. Our office hours are 8:00 to 4:30.

VICTIM WITNESS DIVISION
DUPAGE COUNTY STATE'S ATTORNEY



ROBERT B. BERLIN
STATE'S ATTORNEY
DU PAGE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

DOMESTIC BATTERY INFORMATION

Child Support Issues

Any victim wishing to pursue child support should contact Health Care and Family Services at (800) 447-4278. Once you have an initial appointment and have provided the necessary information the case may be transferred to the Child Support Division of the State's Attorney's Office. You may want to talk to your divorce attorney if you have filed or are planning to file for divorce. The Assistant State's Attorney in the criminal case will not represent you on issues dealing with visitation or Child Support.

Visitation Issues

You may want to contact a Private Civil Attorney.

Counseling Issues

Contact Family Shelter Service. Their hotline number is (630) 469-5650.

Out of Pocket Medical Costs

See the Attorney General's Crime Victim Compensation

Victim/Witness Division

You may contact Maria regarding an Order of Protection at (630) 407-8010.
Please contact Terrie at (630) 407-8008 if you have any questions or concerns.

CRIME VICTIMS COMPENSATION APPLICATION

State of Illinois
Court of Claims

State of Illinois
Attorney General

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

- **Who should fill out the application?** A person who was the victim of a violent crime should fill out the application. If the victim is under the age of 18 or under a legal disability, then the victim's parent or legal guardian should fill out the application. If the victim is deceased, a relative of the victim should fill out the application. **The application must be signed by the victim or the victim's parent or legal guardian if the victim is under 18 or under a legal disability.**
- **Documents.** Please send copies of all the documents you have with the completed application (e.g., police report, plenary order of protection, civil no-contact order, hospital or doctor bills). If you do not have all the documents, send whatever documentation you have with the completed application. Collect copies of any additional information so that you will have it when we contact you.
- **Police reports.** To complete our investigation, we must get a police report for the incident. If you have the police report number, please include it in the crime section. If you do not have the number, please provide as much information about the crime as possible.
- **Please provide all of the requested information.** Attach additional sheets if the application does not provide sufficient space. Mail your completed application to:

Office of the Illinois Attorney General
Crime Victims Compensation Bureau
100 West Randolph Street, 13th Floor
Chicago, IL 60601
- **Address or phone number change.** Once you have submitted an application, you must let us know if your address or phone number changes; without the correct information, your claim may not be recommended for payment. Send a letter informing us of your new contact information.
- **If we determine that you are eligible for the program, additional forms will be sent to you.** These forms must be filled out and returned to our office within 30 days before any expenses can be reimbursed.
- **If you need help completing this application or would like referrals for services, contact the** Office of the Illinois Attorney General at 1-800-228-3368 (Voice), 1-877-398-1130 (TTY).

Section I. Victim and Claimant Information

- If you were the victim of a violent crime and you are over the age of 18, please fill in the victim information only. You will also be the claimant so it is not necessary for you to repeat your contact information in Part B. The claimant is someone who is applying for compensation due to a violent crime.
- If you are applying on behalf of a victim (i.e., you are the parent of a minor child or the relative of a deceased victim) please put the victim's information in Part A and your contact information in Part B. The person who fills out Part B should also be the person signing the application.
- Your correct information is necessary for our office to contact you with further questions and to send documents. If it is not correct, you may not be able to receive payment.
- A Social Security number is requested but it is not necessary.
- An advocate works with crime victims and provides assistance and referrals. You do not need an advocate to apply for compensation. However, if you are working with an advocate and you would like us to try and obtain information about your case from your advocate, please list the information in Section C.
- If there is another individual who you would like us to discuss your claim with, please provide that person's name in Section C. If the analysts working on your claim are unable to reach you, your claim may not be recommended for payment. It is helpful, but not necessary, to have another means of getting information about the claim to avoid becoming ineligible for the program.
- If you are the spouse or parent of a victim applying for your own expenses, please complete a separate application for yourself.

Section II. Crime and Court Information

- This section collects information about the crime and any court proceedings that have taken place as a result of the crime. Not all of the sections may apply to your situation; provide as much information as you have available.
- Include a police report number, if known.
- Please submit one application per crime.

Section III. Losses Claimed

- This section collects information on what types of compensable loss you may have incurred as a result of the crime. Compensable losses are those types of losses that are covered by the Crime Victims Compensation Program.
- If you have any questions or would like to have more information on the types of expenses that are compensable, please call 1-800-228-3368 (Voice), 1-877-398-1130 (TTY).

Section IV. Medical Information and Benefits

- Complete this section if you are applying for medical, dental or counseling expenses. If you are not interested in applying for these expenses, check "no" and leave this section blank.
- If you are a spouse or parent applying for counseling expenses you incurred because of the crime against your spouse or child, fill out a separate application listing yourself as the victim.
- Counseling expenses can only be considered for payment if the counseling is provided by one of the following: licensed clinical psychologist, licensed clinical social worker, licensed clinical professional counselor, licensed professional counselor or a Christian Science practitioner.

Section V. Employment Information

- Complete this section if you are applying for lost earnings. Reimbursement is available for earnings lost due to time off recovering from the crime and attending court.
- If you are a spouse or parent applying for lost earnings for time you missed from work to care for your spouse or child, fill out a separate application listing yourself as the victim.

Section VI. Funeral/Burial Information & Death Benefits

- Fill out this section if you are applying on behalf of a deceased victim.
- Loss of support is provided when a crime victim was working prior to the crime, but due to his or her death is no longer able to provide monetary support or meet a legal obligation to provide monetary support.
- We require information on all of the dependents of the victim before any recommendations can be made. Include the name(s) and phone number(s) of any dependents.

Section VII. Certification and Authorization

- The Acknowledgement of Subrogation indicates that you have read the section, understand and agree to subrogate your rights to recovery should you get restitution from the criminal case or money from a civil lawsuit. This means that if you, or any vendors on your behalf, receive money from the Crime Victims Compensation Program, you agree that if you recover money from any other source, such as from the offender or a civil suit, that you will repay the money you received from the Crime Victims Compensation Program.
- The Release of Information authorizes the Office of the Illinois Attorney General to request medical, financial and other necessary information to process your claim. The Office of the Illinois Attorney General will request only what is necessary to investigate the claim.
- Read the Certification of Application, which certifies that the information you have given in the application is true and accurate, under penalties of perjury. Make sure that you have provided the most complete and accurate available information before you sign.
- The application requests information about an attorney. However, you do not need an attorney to apply for this program.

CRIME VICTIMS COMPENSATION APPLICATION

STATE OF ILLINOIS
COURT OF CLAIMS

STATE OF ILLINOIS
ATTORNEY GENERAL

**COMPLETE ALL SECTIONS TO THE BEST OF YOUR ABILITY.
SEE INSTRUCTIONS FOR INFORMATION ON FILLING OUT THE APPLICATION.**

If you need help, call the Attorney General's Office at 1-800-228-3368 (Voice), 1-877-398-1130 (TTY).

SECTION I. VICTIM & CLAIMANT INFORMATION

A. VICTIM INFORMATION

Victim's Name: _____

Last

First

Date of Birth: ____ / ____ / ____ Male ☐ Female ☐

Street Address: _____ Apt # _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

E-mail Address: _____

Home Phone: (____) ____ - ____ Cell Phone: (____) ____ - ____

Work Phone: (____) ____ - ____ Other Phone: (____) ____ - ____

Social Security No.: ____ - ____ - ____

Marital Status: Single ☐ Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Widow(er) ☐ Civil Union Partner ☐

The following information is used for statistical purposes only according to federal regulations. Providing this information is voluntary and will not affect your application. Victim's Ethnic Group: ☐ Black (not Hispanic)

☐ American Indian or Alaskan Native ☐ White (not Hispanic) ☐ Hispanic (any Spanish culture) ☐ Asian or Pacific Islander (including Indian subcontinent) ☐ Other. Country of Birth _____

Do you have a disability? ☐ Yes ☐ No, If yes, nature of disability ☐ physical ☐ mental ☐ developmental.

How did you learn about Crime Victims Compensation? _____

B. CLAIMANT INFORMATION

Complete only if you are parent/legal guardian of a victim under the age of 18 or survivor of a deceased victim. Male ☐

Claimant's Name: _____ Date of Birth: ____ / ____ / ____ Female ☐

Last

First

Street Address: _____ Apt # _____ City: _____

State: _____ Zip Code: _____ E-mail Address: _____

Home Phone: (____) ____ - ____ Cell Phone: (____) ____ - ____

Work Phone: (____) ____ - ____ Social Security No.: ____ - ____ - ____

Marital Status: Single ☐ Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Widow(er) ☐ Civil Union Partner ☐

Relationship to victim: _____

C. CONTACT INFORMATION

- Is English your preferred language? Yes ☐ No ☐

If no, language you are most comfortable speaking: _____

- Are you working with an advocate? Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, please provide the following:

Name: _____ Telephone: (____) ____ - ____

Organization: _____ E-mail Address: _____

- Is there another person you would prefer us to contact to discuss your claim? Yes ☐ No ☐

Name: _____ Telephone: (____) ____ - ____

Relationship to you: _____

SECTION II. CRIME AND COURT INFORMATION

A. CRIME INFORMATION

Police Report # _____

Date of Crime: ____ / ____ / ____ Date Crime Reported: ____ / ____ / ____

Street Address where crime occurred: _____ City: _____ County: _____

Name of Agency/Police Department crime reported to: _____

Briefly Describe crime: _____

Briefly Describe injuries: _____

- Do you know the identity of the offender(s)? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, offender(s) name(s): _____

Relationship, if any, between victim and offender(s): _____

- Was the offender(s) arrested? Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐
- Was a sexual assault evidence collection kit performed at a hospital? Yes ☐ No ☐
- Was the victim on probation or parole for a felony at the time of the crime? Yes ☐ No ☐

B. CRIMINAL COURT INFORMATION (If known, please complete)

- Has an offender been charged in court? Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐

If yes, what is the charge? _____ Criminal Case # _____ County: _____

Assistant State's Attorney Name: _____ Telephone: (____) ____ - ____

- Have you attended court for this case? Yes ☐ No ☐
- Were you required to testify for this case? Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, on what date? ____ / ____ / ____
- What was the outcome of the criminal case? _____
- Has restitution been ordered against an offender?: Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, how much? \$ _____

C. ORDER OF PROTECTION INFORMATION

- Did you obtain a Plenary Order of Protection or Civil No-Contact Order? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, please attach a copy of the order and enter the number: OOP# _____ CNCO# _____

D. CIVIL CASE INFORMATION

- Has a civil lawsuit been filed against anyone in relation to this incident? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, please provide Civil Case # _____ County: _____

Name of lawyer handling your civil suit: _____ ARDC No.: _____

Telephone: (____) ____ - ____ E-mail Address: _____

SECTION III. LOSSES CLAIMED

- Did the victim experience a financial loss of tuition because of the crime? _____ Yes ☐ No ☐
- Was it necessary to purchase a wheelchair or other equipment to make the home accessible for the victim for an injury that happened during the crime? _____ Yes ☐ No ☐
- Have you had to replace (or purchase) eyeglasses, hearing aids or prosthetic devices because of the crime? _____ Yes ☐ No ☐
- Was it necessary to leave your home because of the crime? _____ Yes ☐ No ☐
 - If yes, were you able to return to your home? _____ Yes ☐ No ☐
 - If no, did you relocate to a new home? _____ Yes ☐ No ☐
- Did the police take clothing or bedding as evidence that you had to replace? _____ Yes ☐ No ☐
- Was it necessary to replace locks and/or windows because of the crime? _____ Yes ☐ No ☐
- Was it necessary to hire personnel to do crime scene clean-up? _____ Yes ☐ No ☐
- Was it necessary to hire other people to perform tasks that the victim is now unable to perform because of the crime? _____ Yes ☐ No ☐

SECTION IV. MEDICAL INFORMATION & BENEFITS

- Does the victim have medical or dental costs because of the crime? Yes ☐ No ☐
- Does the victim have counseling costs because of the crime? Yes ☐ No ☐
- Do you expect more medical, dental or counseling costs because of the crime? Yes ☐ No ☐

List the names and phone numbers of all doctors, hospitals, counselors or other medical service providers who treated the victim for injuries because of the crime. Please attach copies of any bills that you currently have. If you receive bills at a later date, please send them at that time.

Medical Provider	City	Provider Phone No.	Date(s) of Services	Amount of Bill
		()		
		()		
		()		
		()		
		()		

- Do you have any type of medical insurance coverage? Yes ☐ No ☐
- If yes, please check each type of coverage that is available to cover the above charges.
Note: Compensation is available only after all other medical benefits have been exhausted.

- ☐ Medical Card (Public Aid or AFDC)
- ☐ Medicare or Medical Assistance
- ☐ Private, Group, Employer or Union Health Insurance
- ☐ Workers Compensation
- ☐ Veteran's Administration, Champus
- ☐ SSI or SSDI
- ☐ Proceeds of Personal Injury or Other Litigation
- ☐ Hospital uninsured discount or other financial assistance program

Card Number: _____
 Provider's Name: _____
 Provider's Name: _____
 Provider's Name: _____
 Provider's Name: _____
 Case Number: _____

SECTION V. EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION

- Are you applying for any wages you lost because of the crime?.....Yes ☐ No ☐
- If yes, please answer the following questions and fill in the chart below.
- o Were you employed at the time of the crime?.....Yes ☐ No ☐
 - o Did you receive disability benefits or sick pay for time missed from work after the crime?.....Yes ☐ No ☐
 - o Since the crime, have you returned to work?.....Yes ☐ No ☐
- If yes, date you returned to work: ____ / ____ / ____

Please list all employment during the six (6) months before the crime:

Name of Employer	Employer's Address	Employer's Phone No.	Victim's Net Monthly Wages (Take Home Pay)
		()	
		()	
		()	

SECTION VI. FUNERAL/BURIAL INFORMATION & DEATH BENEFITS

A. FUNERAL AND BURIAL

- Are you requesting funeral and/or burial costs? Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, in what amount? \$ _____
- Have these costs already been paid? Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, in what amount? \$ _____

Name of Person(s) Who Paid	Phone No. of Person Who Paid	Relationship Between Victim and Person Who Paid	Amount Paid
	()		
	()		
	()		

- Name of Funeral Home: _____ Telephone: () _____ - _____
- Funeral Home City: _____
- Name of Cemetery: _____ Telephone: () _____ - _____

B. INSURANCE

- Did the victim have a life insurance policy? Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, provide details about the life insurance coverage:

Name of Insurance Company	Name of Beneficiary	Beneficiary's Phone No.	Amount Paid
		()	
		()	

C. LOSS OF SUPPORT TO DEPENDENTS

- Was the victim employed during the six (6) months before the crime? Yes ☐ No ☐
- If yes, are you claiming loss of support? Yes ☐ No ☐
If yes, fill out the rest of this section.
- At the time of death, did the deceased victim contribute financial support to:
 - o A spouse? Yes ☐ No ☐ Amount per month? \$ _____
 - o Any dependents? Yes ☐ No ☐ Amount per month? \$ _____

Please list all minor (18 years or under) dependents and any other dependents of the victim:

Name of Dependent	Relationship to Victim	Date of Birth	Name/Phone Number of Legal Guardian

SECTION VII. CERTIFICATION AND AUTHORIZATION

Acknowledgement of Subrogation: As required by the subrogation provision of the Illinois Crime Victims Compensation Act, 740 ILCS 45/17, I will contact and repay the Crime Victims Compensation Program if I receive any payments from the offender, a civil lawsuit, an insurance policy, or any other government or private agency to cover expenses for which I receive payment from the Compensation Program. I understand that I will be responsible for repaying the Compensation Program any amount for which it is later determined that I was not eligible.

Release of Information: I hereby authorize any hospital, physician, health care provider, mental health provider, funeral director, or other person who rendered related services; any employer of the victim or claimant; any law enforcement or governmental agency; any insurance company; or any other individual company, agency or organization having relevant knowledge, to furnish any and all information in their possession with respect to the incident that is the basis for this claim to the Crime Victims Compensation Bureau of the Illinois Attorney General's Office. This information is to be used in any way necessary related to my claim for an award of compensation from the Illinois Crime Victims Compensation Program.

I understand that medical records may contain information regarding care of psychiatric/psychological conditions, drug or alcohol abuse, HIV test results, AIDS, and AIDS-related conditions.

I understand that at any time I may revoke this authorization from the Illinois Attorney General's Office, except to the extent that action has been taken in reliance on this authorization. This authorization will expire in 3 years from the date the victim/claimant signed or when this claim is resolved.

This authorization complies with the requirements of 45 C.F.R. § 164.508, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) and the HIPAA Privacy Rule. A photocopy or facsimile copy of this authorization shall have the same effect as the original.

Certification of Application: I hereby certify, subject to the penalties of perjury, that all of the information that I have provided in this application is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that if I willfully provide any information that is false, incomplete, or misleading, I may be denied benefits and/or I may be prosecuted for crimes punishable by imprisonment, a fine, or both.

Applicant's Signature

Date Signed

If the applicant is represented by counsel for this crime victims compensation claim, please provide the following:

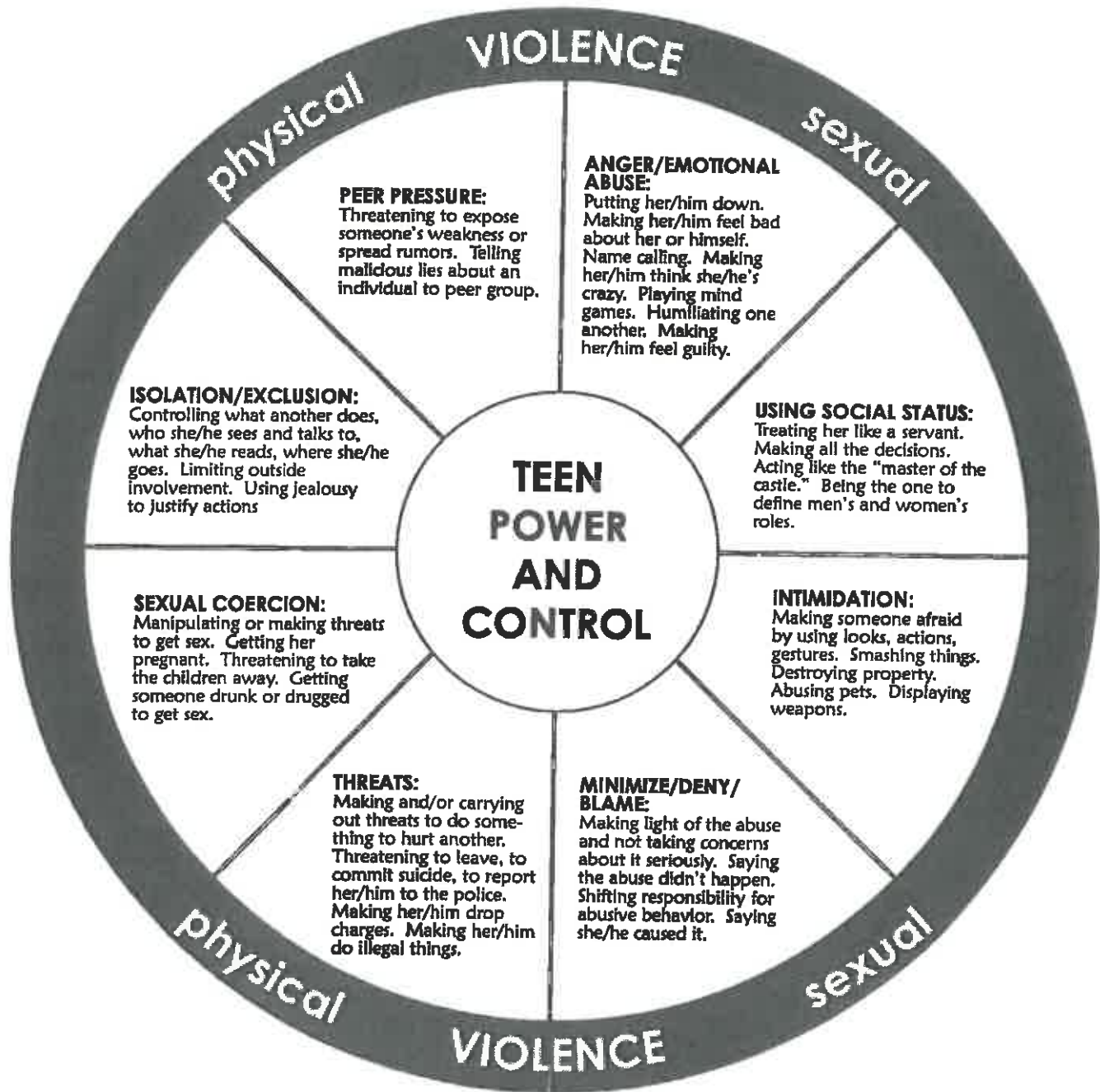
Name of Lawyer: _____ ARDC No: _____
Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____
Telephone: (____) _____ - _____ E-mail Address: _____

740 ILCS 45/12 prohibits the charging of fees for presenting this form to the Court of Claims.

Please return completed application
and all subsequent information to:

**Office of the Illinois Attorney General
Crime Victims Services Bureau
100 West Randolph Street, 13th Floor
Chicago, IL 60601**

TEEN POWER AND CONTROL WHEEL

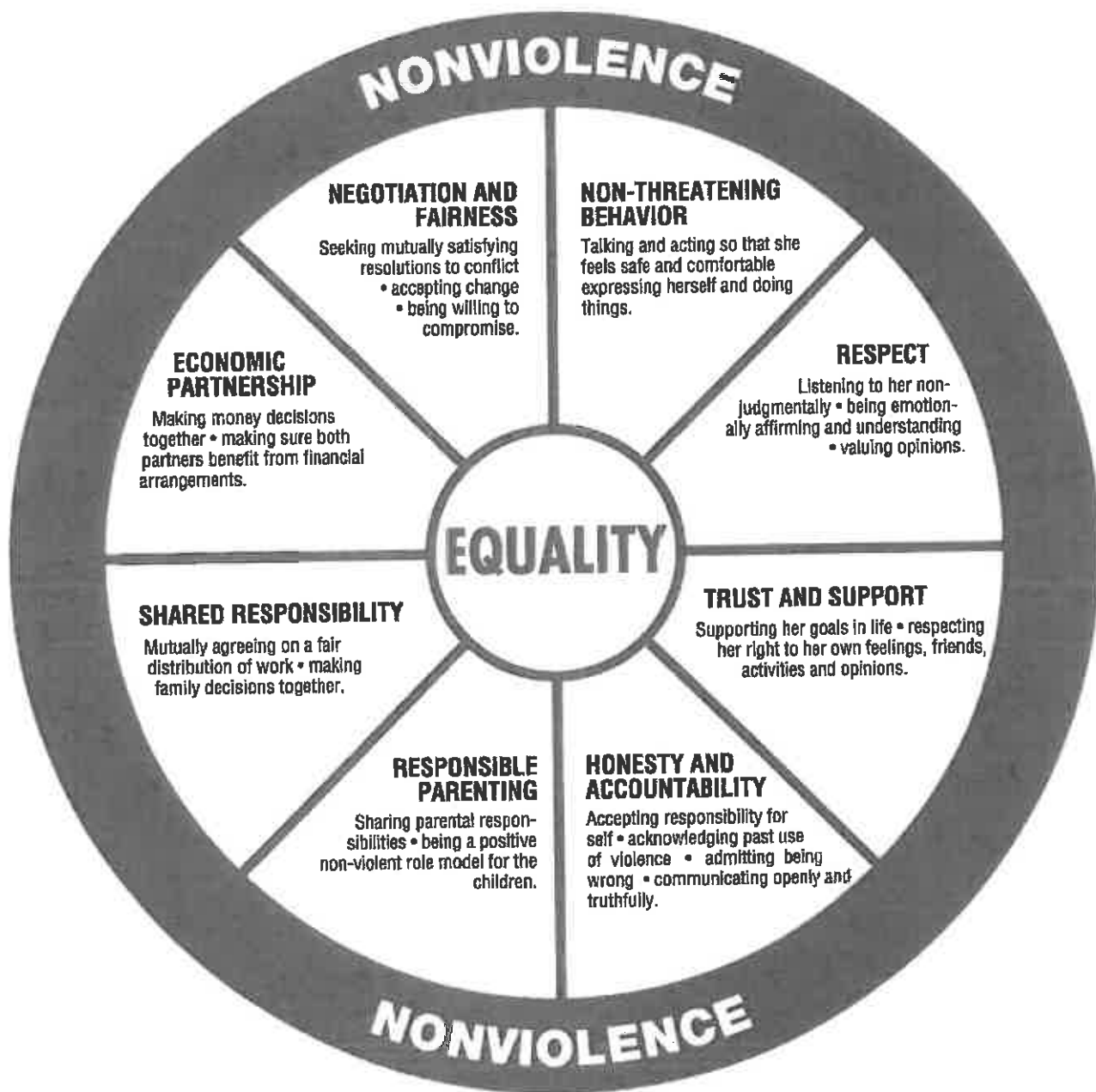


Produced and distributed by:

Developed from:
Domestic Abuse Intervention Project
202 East Superior Street
Duluth, MN 55802
218.722.4134

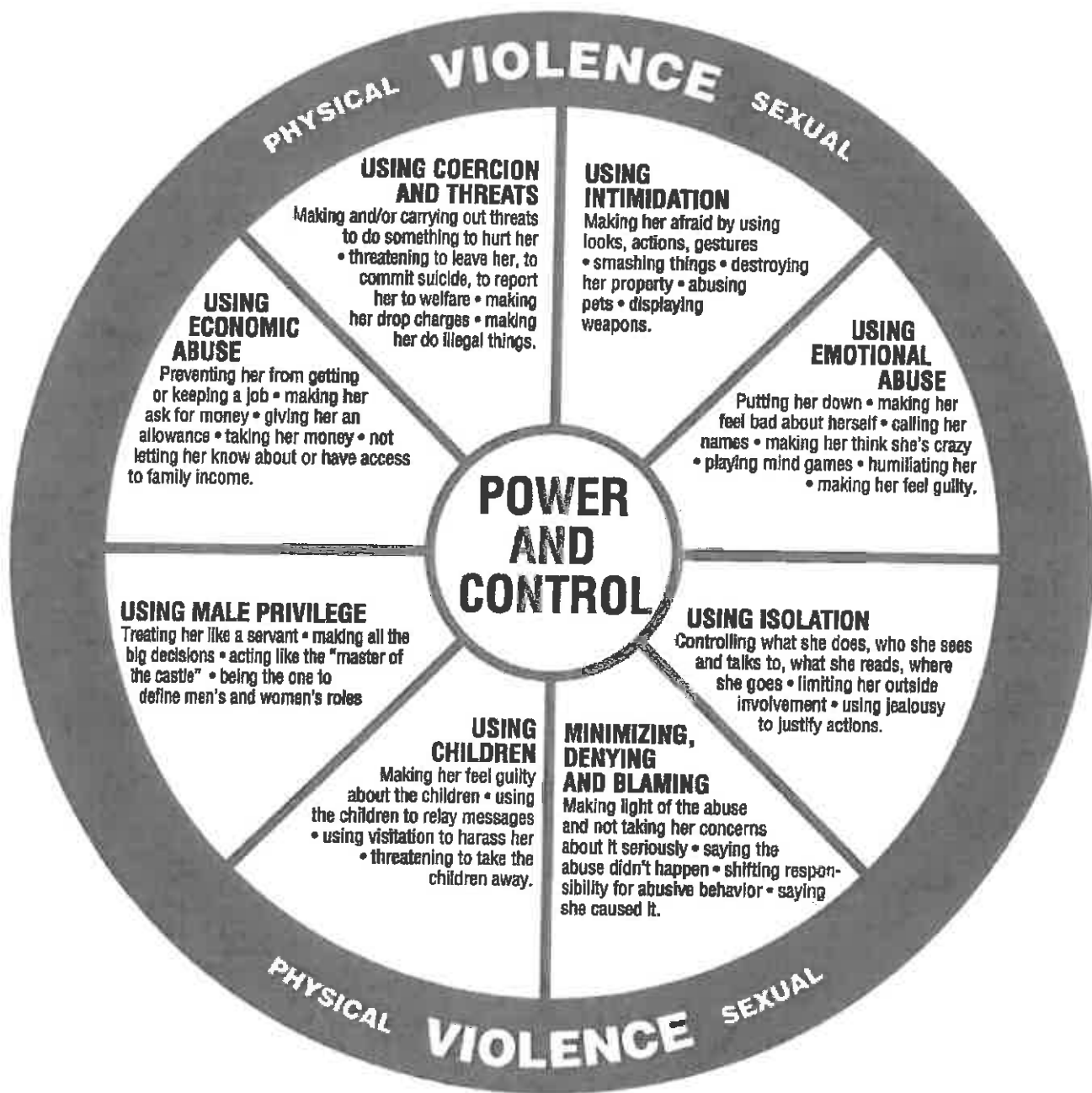


NATIONAL CENTER
on Domestic and Sexual Violence
training • consulting • advocacy
4612 Shoal Creek Blvd. • Austin, Texas 78756
512.407.9020 (phone and fax) • www.ncdsv.org



DOMESTIC ABUSE INTERVENTION PROGRAMS

202 East Superior Street
Duluth, Minnesota 55802
218-722-2781
www.theduluthmodel.org



DOMESTIC ABUSE INTERVENTION PROGRAMS

202 East Superior Street
Duluth, Minnesota 55802
218-722-2761
www.theduluthmodel.org

Power and Control

Emotional abuse – puts you down or makes you feel bad about yourself – calls you names, tells you you're crazy, plays mind games

Threats – makes and carries out threats to hurt you emotionally or physically – threatens to take children, commit suicide, report you to the authorities

Economic abuse – tries to keep you from getting or keeping a job, makes you ask for money, gives you an allowance and then takes your money

Intimidation – puts you in fear by using looks, actions, gestures, loud speech, smashing things, and destroying property

Silent Knight – uses silence as a weapon – doesn't know how, can't, won't

Using Male Privilege – treats you like a servant, making all the big decisions and acting like the "Master of the Castle"

Spiritual abuse – uses scripture and words like "submission and obey"

Responsibility abuse – making you responsible for everything in life, such as children, bills, health problems, drinking, temper

Sexual abuse – makes you do sexual things against your will, physically attacking sexual parts of the body, treats you as a sex object, withholds sex, interrupts sleep for sex

Using children – makes you feel guilty about the children, using them to give messages and uses visitation as a way to harass you-uses child support as leverage

Isolation – controls what you do, such as who you see and talk to, where you go, limits phone conversations, keeps you away from your family, sabotages your car, moves you to remote area

Physical abuse – Beating, biting, burning, kicking, pinching, pulling hair, punching, pushing, restraining, scratching, shaking shoving, slapping, spanking, excessive tickling, tripping, twisting arms, or using weapons

The Battered Personality

1. Accepts traditional male and female stereotypical roles
2. Passive and/or placating; easily dominated
3. Accepts male dominance and myth of male superiority
4. May equate dominance with masculinity
5. Feels she has no basic human rights – often not even the right not to be hit
6. Accepts guilt even when there is no wrong-doing
7. Accepts husband's/boyfriend's reality
8. Feels she must help him
9. May act as buffer between him and the rest of the world
10. Strong need to be needed
11. Underestimates (or downplays) dangerousness of situation
12. Has unshakable faith that things will get better
13. Feels there is absolutely nothing she can do about the situation
14. May base feelings of self-worth on ability to "catch" and hold a man
15. Low self-esteem
16. Doubts own sanity

What is Domestic Violence?

Domestic violence includes (BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO):

- Interference with personal liberty
- Constant criticism and belittlement
- Name calling
- Verbal degradation and insults
- Threats of physical assault, death, or sexual abuse
- Physical assaults, such as:
 - pushing/shoving/grabbing
 - slapping/hitting
 - punching with fist
 - choking
 - kicking
- Throwing or hitting with objects
- Threatening with weapon
- Use of weapon
- Beatings resulting in injury
- Beating someone unconscious
- Forced sexual relations with or without the use of violence or threats of violence
- Destruction of property
- Harming animals

Violence in the home is as illegal as violence in the streets!

What is Emotional Abuse?

Below are some of the forms that emotional abuse takes:

- **Ridiculing or insulting women as a group, calling them crazy, stupid, emotional, etc.**
- **Withholding approval, appreciation, or affection as punishment**
- **Letting you know that nothing is ever good enough by continually criticizing, name-calling, and shouting**
- **Insulting your friends and/or family-driving them away**
- **Humiliating you in public or in private**
- **Refusing to work or share money**
- **Destroying, selling, or giving away things which are important to you**
- **Regularly threatening you or telling you to leave**
- **Threatening to hurt your family and/or friends**
- **Punishing or depriving your children when angry with you**
- **Treating the children to exclude you when angry with you**
- **Threatening to kidnap the children if you ever left him**
- **Blaming you for any problems (real or perceived) with the children**
- **Abusing pets to hurt you**
- **Telling you about affairs to hurt you**
- **Harassing and accusing you of affairs**
- **Manipulating you with lies or contradictions**
- **Manipulating your emotions using sex or threats of suicide**
- **Telling you it's your fault when you are abused, that you deserved it or that you liked it**
- **Denying that behavior is abusive and/or minimizing abusiveness, such as telling you that you're weak or stupid**
- **Accusing you or making it up or not being able to handle it**

SAFETY PLANS

SAFETY DURING AN EXPLOSIVE INCIDENT

- A. If an argument seems unavoidable, try to have it in a room or area where you have access to an exit. Try to stay away from the bathroom, kitchen, bedroom or anywhere else where weapons might be available.
- B. Practice how to get out of your home safely. Identify which doors, windows, elevator or stairwell would be best.
- C. Have a packed bag ready and keep it at a relative's or friend's home in order to leave quickly.
- D. Identify one or more neighbors you can tell about the violence and ask that they call the police if they hear a disturbance coming from your home.
- E. Devise a codeword to use with your children, family, friends or neighbors when you need the police.
- F. Decide and plan for where you will go if you have to leave home (even if you don't think you will need to).
- G. Use your own instincts and judgment. If the situation is very dangerous, consider giving the abuser what he/she wants to calm him down. You have the right to protect yourself until you are out of danger.
- H. Always remember-**YOU DON'T DESERVE TO BE HIT OR THREATENED!**

SAFETY WHEN PREPARING TO LEAVE

- A. Open a savings account and/or a credit card in your own name to start to establish your independence. Think of other ways in which you can increase your independence.
- B. Get your own post office box. You can privately receive checks and letters to begin your independence.
- C. Leave money, an extra set of keys, copies of important documents, extra medicines and clothes with someone you trust so you can leave immediately.
- D. Determine who would be able to let you stay with them or lend you some money.
- E. Keep the shelter or hotline phone number close at hand and keep some change or a calling card on you at all times for emergency phone calls.
- F. Remember-*Leaving your batterer is the most dangerous time.* Review your safety plan as often as possible in order to plan the safest way to leave your batterer.

SAFETY IN YOUR OWN HOME

- A. Change the locks on your doors as soon as possible. Buy additional locks and safety devices to secure your windows.
- B. Discuss a safety plan with your children for when you are not with them.
- C. Inform your children's school, daycare, etc., about who has permission to pick up your children.
- D. Inform neighbors and landlord that your partner no longer lives with you and that they should call the police if they see him/her near your home.

SAFETY WITH A ORDER OF PROTECTION

- A. Keep your Order of Protection on you at all times (when you change your purse, that should be the first thing that goes in it). Give a copy to a trusted neighbor or family member.
- B. Call the police if you partner breaks the Order of Protection.
- C. Think of alternate ways to keep safe if the police do not respond right away.
- D. Inform family, friends, neighbors and your physician or health care provider that you have an Order of Protection in effect.

SAFETY ON THE JOB AND IN PUBLIC

- A. Decide who at work you will inform of your situation. This should include office or building security. Provide a picture of your batterer if possible.
- B. Arrange to have an answering machine, caller ID, or a trusted friend or relative screen your calls if possible.
- C. Devise a safety plan for when you leave work. Have someone escort you to your car, bus or train and wait with you until you are safely on your way. Use a variety of routes to go home if possible. Think about what you would do if something happened while going home (i.e. in your car, on the bus, etc.)

YOUR SAFETY AND EMOTIONAL HEALTH

- A. If you are thinking of returning to a potentially abusive situation, discuss an alternate plan with someone you trust.
- B. If you have to communicate with your partner, determine the safest way to do so.
- C. Have positive thoughts about yourself and be assertive with others about your needs. Read books, articles and poems to help you feel stronger.

- D. Decide who you can call to talk freely and openly to give you the support you need.**
- E. Plan to attend a women's or victim's support group for at least 2 weeks to gain support from others and learn more about yourself and the relationship.**

CHECKLIST

What you need to take when you leave

IDENTIFICATION

- _____ Driver's License
- _____ Children's birth certificates
- _____ Your birth certificate
- _____ Social Security card (s)
- _____ Welfare Identification

FINANCIAL

- _____ Money and/or credit cards
- _____ Bank books
- _____ Checkbooks

LEGAL PAPERS

- _____ YOUR ORDER OF PROTECTION
- _____ Lease, rental agreement, house deed
- _____ Car registration and insurance papers
- _____ Health and life insurance papers
- _____ Medical records for you and your children
- _____ School records
- _____ Work permits/green card/visa
- _____ Passport
- _____ Divorce papers
- _____ Custody papers

OTHER

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| _____ House and car keys | _____ Medications |
| _____ Small saleable objects | _____ Jewelry |
| _____ Address Book | _____ Phone card |
| _____ Children's small toys | _____ Toiletries/diapers |
| _____ Pictures of you, children and your abuser | |
| _____ Change of clothes for you and your kids | |

RELATIONSHIP SURVEY

The word partner is used in the following questions to mean wife, husband, girlfriend, or boyfriend.

1. Are you frightened of your partner's temper? Yes _____ No _____
2. Do you have an explosive temper? Yes _____ No _____
3. Are you afraid to disagree with your partner? Yes _____ No _____
4. Do you ever fight (hit, shove, etc.) when you use drugs and/ or alcohol?
Yes _____ No _____
5. Have you hit, pushed, kicked, or otherwise physically injured your partner when you were angry? Yes _____ No _____
6. Have you ever been hit, shoved, kicked? Yes _____ No _____
7. Have you ever been forced to have sex or are you afraid to say no to sex?
Yes _____ No _____
8. Are you frightened by your partner's violence toward others?
Yes _____ No _____
9. Have you threatened to hurt or kill someone close to your partner?
Yes _____ No _____
10. Do you have to justify everything you do/everywhere you go/ everyone you see to your partner? Yes _____ No _____
11. Have you threatened to commit suicide if you partner leaves you?
Yes _____ No _____
12. Do you need your partner's permission to go out with friends/get a job/attend school/ be involved in social activities? Yes _____ No _____
13. Are you secretive, ashamed, or hostile to your parents/friends because of your relationship? Yes _____ No _____
14. Have you ever been concerned about your partner's treatment of your pets?
Yes _____ No _____
15. Do you ever feel that you have to protect your children from your partner?
Yes _____ No _____
16. Have you ever obtained an Order of Protection or had an Order of Protection against you? Yes _____ No _____

PROFILE OF THE BATTERER

- 1. Jealousy – often imagines partner is having affairs**
- 2. Tries to isolate partner**
- 3. Tries to control partner**
- 4. Jekyll and Hyde personalities**
- 5. May have other problems with the law – or may not**
- 6. Explosive temper; flies into rage without provocation**
- 7. Tells partner it is all his/her fault; projects own faults onto partner**
- 8. Verbal abuse in addition to physical abuse (insults, put-downs, name-calling)**
- 9. Comes from family where violence was practiced**
- 10. May be more violent when partner is pregnant or soon after giving birth**
- 11. Denies the beatings, or minimizes their severity; seems not to remember**
- 12. Will do whatever it takes to drive partner away, then whatever it takes to get him/her back: grab the kids; apologize profusely; send him/her flowers; cry real tears; promise anything (I'll go to church, or I'll go to counseling, I'll stop drinking, I'll never hit you again, etc.)**
- 13. Once partner returns, performance is repeated: whatever it takes to drive him/her away, followed by whatever it takes to get him/her back...**

THE STAGES IN THE CYCLE OF VIOLENCE

PHASE 1- TENSION BUILDING

This phase is composed of many minor incidents of abuse that gradually increases in severity. The tension builds and builds until it becomes unbearable and all control is lost. Quite often the event that will trigger the second phase is a power struggle set up by the male. He issues an ultimatum which cannot be met by the woman and rather than losing face he reacts violently and explosively.

PHASE 2- ACUTE BATTERING INCIDENT

This phase is characterized by explosive and uncontrollable rage. The lack of control and the element of overkill distinguish the acute incidents from the minor incidents. Although he may start out by justifying his behavior to himself, the batterer ends up in a blind rage. His original intent is to teach the woman a lesson and emphasize his power, but he winds up seriously and severely beating her. Afterwards he has a great tendency to rationalize the event. Phase 2 is a brief period and it is impossible to predict the type of violence, when and where it will occur, or its severity. The attack is followed by shock, denial, and disbelief. Batterers will rationalize the seriousness of the incident and will minimize its effect.

PHASE 3- REMORSEFUL, CONTRITE STAGE

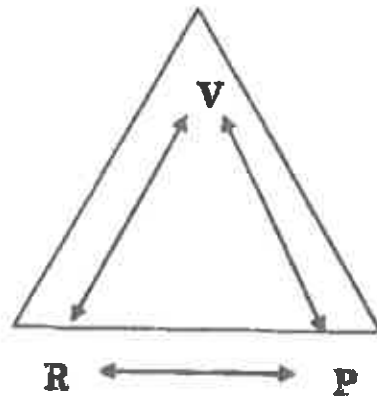
This phase is characterized as calm with the batterer exhibiting kind, loving behavior toward his mate. He knows he has overreacted, he is very sorry and he wishes to redeem himself. Since the tension is gone, he asks for forgiveness. Although he honestly believes he will not do it again his reason is that she has "learned her lesson" and there will be no more need to exert his power. All his actions are for reconciliation and he will extend his efforts at this time, if necessary to involve himself in therapy (though it's possible he will drop out of therapy when sand if he resumes Phase 1).

**At the completion of Phase 3, Phase 1 begins again, and the cycle continues:
Tension- beating- remorse, over and over.**

There is a way out, however. Since violence is learned behavior, it can be unlearned. Counseling can teach the batterer appropriate responses to anger and frustration. Treatment can make possible a peaceful and loving family life for the batterer as well as for the abused woman and the children.

(This information draws upon the work of Dr. Lenore Walker, including *The Battered Woman*, Harper & Row, 1980.)

The Victim ▲ Persecutor ▲ Rescuer Game



The Victim-Persecutor-Rescuer Game is a triangle and the players scramble for a corner.

The roles can change but usually a person falls into one role most of the time.

Battered women are classic Victims. Batterers or abusive men are classic Persecutors.

Here's a typical scene:

The abuser (persecutor) beats the woman (victim). She (victim) calls the police (rescuers) who come and stop him.

Suddenly everyone scrambles for new corners! Now the man perceives the police as persecutors. He's in jail and he's the victim! When he's in jail he may re-interpret the scene and believe that the woman is the persecutor because she called the police. The woman decides to drop the charges, so she becomes the rescuer.

Sometimes the children try to stop the abuse and get hit (victims). Other times they distract the abuser effectively and become the rescuers). Children learn abusive behavior from their abusive parent and may also abuse the victim and become persecutors.

To get healthy again

YOU NEED TO STOP PLAYING THE GAME.

(Adapted from what is often called the “Drama triangle”. It was developed by American psychotherapist Stephen Karpman and was originally published in the Transactional Analysis Bulletin, Vol. 7, 1968 under the title “Fairy Tales and Script Drama Analysis”.)

Theories About Abuse

THE CYCLE THEORY OF BATTERING

Dr. Lenore Walker

Phase 1: The Tension Building Phase

- woman can sense man becoming edgy and more prone to react negatively to frustration.
- in response, woman may become more nurturing, compliant, or may stay out of his way.
- she does not permit herself to become angry with him reasoning that she may deserve the abuse.
- with each minor battering a residual tension accumulates.
- he becomes more fearful she may leave him (reinforced by her withdrawal) and so becomes more possessive, brutal and threatening in order to keep her.
- the more she moves away from him, the more he moves oppressively toward her.

Phase 2: The Acute Battering Incident

- sometimes the woman may provoke it just to get it over with, to release the tension, and to maintain some sense of control and get to the third phase of loving and calm.
- man fully accepts that his rage is out of control.
- he starts with a justification but ends not understanding what has happened.
- some women will fight back only during this phase because they've been damming up their anger during phase one and only feel safe letting it out now (with nothing to lose).

Phase 3: Loving Kind And Contrite Behavior

- he fears she will leave, so he does everything and promises everything to prevent it.
- his reasons may persuade her that he really can change.
- this phase is the "coming true" of all the good things that romantic love is supposed to provide.
- helping agents enter at this point, when it is most difficult for the woman to see objectively.
- the glider of realization that she is selling herself for a temporary dream state adds to her self-hatred.

The Cycle of Violence

A battering relationship usually follows a definite pattern. This pattern has come to be termed "the cycle of violence". Understanding this cycle is very important in learning to help those in abusive relationships.

There are three phases in the cycle of violence- (1) the tension building phase, (2) acute battering incident and (3) honeymoon phase.

In phase one, the abuser attacks his partner verbally with insults, putdowns and accusations. Minor battering incidents may occur. She does everything she can to keep him calm, walking on eggshells, trying to anticipate his every whim and move. As the tension builds, she becomes more passive and he, more oppressive. She blames herself for the situation, and her lack of ability to control what is happening, makes her feel quite helpless. The tension reaches a point of being unbearable.

In phase two, the tensions that have built up in phase one finally erupts into violence. The incident is usually the result of an outside event or the emotional state of the man, rather than something the woman has done. This is a highly dangerous point as it is here the woman is most likely to be seriously injured or killed.

Following this battering incident, the couple moves into the third and final phase of the cycle. He becomes extremely apologetic and loving. He begs for forgiveness and promises it will never happen again. She wants very much to believe him. As time goes on and the relationship continues to deteriorate, this loving behavior on his part becomes very important to her. She sees a glimpse of the man she fell in love with. She feels guilty and responsible for his welfare. If she leaves, she will feel responsible for breaking up the home and the family. This loving behavior soon starts to disappear and gives way to, tension, and small battering incidents. The circle has become complete, and the cycle begins again.

Over a period of time, there are changes in the cycle. The honeymoon phases become shorter, tension and violence increases, and become more frequent. Francis Woods, in her book "Living Without Violence", identifies five stages a woman goes through as she lives within the cycle of violence. In stage one there is denial. Her response to the early battering incidents is to deny there is a problem. She may downplay the seriousness of what happened, "he only pushed me". She

is ashamed and does not want anyone to know.

In stage two she blames herself. She is beginning to recognize the fact that she is battered but her low self-esteem, and the fact that her partner blames her, makes her increasingly powerless. Her thoughts are, "I must provoke him to hit me. I'll try harder".

Stage three, she seeks help. Sometimes this can be a negative experience. If she goes to family or friends, they may not believe her; or, they may say things to her such as "you made your bed, now lie in it".

For some women, going through the legal system may be frustrating and frightening due to their lack of knowledge of the system. Services for battered women may seem unattainable to her if she lives in a rural area, however, this is not the case. She feels she is in a no-win situation. If she leaves, she didn't try, if she stays, she must like it. This is how people view the situation.

In stage four, she starts going in and out of the relationship. A large percentage of those who leave, return to the relationship more than once. She is trying to decide whether to stay or leave for good. She might have tried counseling or living on her own for a short time. She left because her life was in danger, she goes back because she still loves her spouse. She feels guilty and also has fears about making it on her own. Her going back is a test to see if the relationship can be changed. She may leave and return a few or many times. She may come to a definite decision gradually or suddenly. This stage could last for years.

The fifth and final stage would be living without violence. At this point, she most likely will need ongoing support. Fear and low self-esteem may be a part of her life for a long time to come. Some professionals say it takes up to five years to recover from a violent relationship. Some say it takes forever.

Domestic Violence Program

In 1989, the DuPage County Psychological Services Domestic Violence Program was created in response to the need for an adequate and thorough treatment program for perpetrators of domestic violence. The program has been continuously updated since its inception. As of early 2003, more than 6300 clients have completed the Domestic Violence Program at DuPage County Psychological Services. Battering is an act of control by one intimate partner or relative over another. It may involve physical or non-physical violence. Battering should be recognized, not as a mere response to anger, but as a strategy for maintaining power in a relationship.

It is estimated that nationally acts of domestic violence occur once every 18 seconds. In Illinois, it is estimated that between 100,000 to 300,000 acts of domestic violence are committed annually. In DuPage County, between 300 and 350 incidents of domestic violence are estimated to occur each month.

Treating victims addresses only half of the equation. To decrease domestic violence immediately and to lower the learning and repeating of abusive behaviors across generations, perpetrators must receive treatment as well.

Statistics of Domestic Violence:

- Abuse occurs in all races, economic classes, and educational levels.
- 94% of victims are females.
- 31% of the women murdered in this country are killed by their significant others.
- It is estimated that 40% of homeless families in large cities are fleeing violence in their homes.
- Men who abuse their partners are 50-70% more likely to also abuse their children.
- Families in which alcoholism is a problem, in comparison to families in which it is not, show a much higher incidence of physical child abuse - 31% to 9%- and spouse abuse- 38% to 6%.

Intervention Program

DuPage County provides treatment programs for Domestic Violence perpetrators. The programs include Evaluation, Treatment Groups. The programs are designed to provide clients with communication skills, self awareness and coping skills. The National Association of Counties with an Achievement Award recognized this DuPage County Domestic Violence Perpetrator Program for Outstanding and Innovative County Programming.

Program Goals

- Help clients change the underlying belief system that leads to abusive attitudes and behaviors.
- Explore the social causes of violence and its relationship to power and control.
- Replace physically, verbally, and emotionally abusive behavior with non-controlling and non-violent communication and coping skills.
- Learn to accept personal responsibility for abusive behavior.

Program Length

- Clients attend an Intake Assessment prior to admission to the program.
- Completion of the program requires attendance and participation in 26 weekly group sessions. Sessions are 1 1/2 hours each.

Program Features

- The program is available in both English and Spanish.
- The Women's Program is available for court-ordered female arrestees.
- Group size is limited to 15 members.
- Weekly group sessions are scheduled on weekday evenings or Tuesday mornings.
- Case monitoring of court-ordered clients residing elsewhere.

Program Fees as of 1/1/2006*

Intake Assessment \$120, indigent rate \$40.00 per assessment

Each weekly session \$ 30, indigent rate \$5.00 per assessment

*Sliding scales are available for those who qualify, and for those with a court-determined indigent status.

Information

For information call: 630-407-8400.

THERE IS NO EXCUSE FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.



WRITTEN STATEMENT AND EXPLANATION OF RIGHTS

Victims of violent crimes have constitutional and statutory rights. These rights apply whether the offender is an adult or a juvenile. Violent crimes include homicide, kidnapping, sexual assault and abuse, arson, domestic battery, misdemeanors that result in death or great bodily harm, stalking, driving under the influence, and violations of orders of protection, civil no contact orders and stalking no contact orders.

Some of the victims' rights become rights only if you request them. These rights are marked with an asterisk (*). Contact your local state's attorney to request these rights. If you have questions or need referral services in your area, please call the Attorney General's Crime Victims Assistance Line, 1-800-228-3368 (TTY: 1-877-398-1130.)

You may be eligible for financial assistance for your out-of-pocket expenses under the Illinois Crime Victims' Compensation Act. For information and applications, contact the Attorney General's Crime Victims Assistance Line at 1-800-228-3368 (TTY: 1-877-398-1130) or visit the Attorney General's website at www.illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/victims/cvc.html.

General Rights:

You should be treated with fairness and respect for your dignity and privacy throughout the criminal justice process.

You can ask the police for information about the status of the investigation. The police must notify you if they reopen a closed case.

You can hire an attorney to represent you.

You have the right to have a translator or sign language interpreter for all court proceedings.

You may have an advocate or support person with you in the courtroom, subject to the rules of evidence.

*You have the right to be notified of court proceedings and when proceedings are cancelled or rescheduled.

You can attend court proceedings.

You can attend the trial, unless the court finds that your testimony will be affected if you hear the testimony at trial.

*You can be notified when the offender is released from custody.

After Charges Are Filed:

You have a right to a prompt disposition of the charges after the arrest of the accused.

You can get information about the charges from the prosecutor.

You can get information about victim services, social services and financial assistance from the prosecutor.

The judge must consider your safety when setting release conditions for the offender.

The prosecutor can assist you in having your property that was seized by police returned to you as soon as possible.

The prosecutor can communicate with your employer to minimize your loss of pay and benefits when you attend court proceedings.

The prosecutor will tell you if there is a secure waiting area during court proceedings so you are not near the offender or the offender's family.

*You have the right to talk to the prosecutor about plea offers before the prosecutor negotiates with the offender, if practical.

If the Offender is Convicted or Found Not Guilty By Reason of Insanity:

You can make a written statement about how the crime has affected you for sentencing. If you are in the courtroom for the sentencing hearing, you can make an oral statement. Your written victim impact statement can be sent to the Prisoner Review Board.

You can have the prosecutor ask the judge to order the offender to pay restitution for your crime-related expenses.

*You can ask the prosecutor to explain in non-technical terms what the plea, verdict and sentence mean.

*You can get information about the final disposition of charges, whether the defendant appeals the conviction or sentence, and whether the defendant challenges the conviction in other ways.

After Sentencing:

*If the defendant is sentenced to jail or prison, you can be notified when the defendant is released on parole, mandatory supervised release, electronic detention, work release, or furlough, or when the defendant is discharged or escapes. You can also be notified if the defendant is being considered for parole, submit information for consideration by the Prisoner Review Board, and be notified if parole is granted.

*You can provide information to the Prisoner Review Board for consideration by the Board at proceedings to determine conditions of release and revocation of parole or mandatory supervised release.

*If the defendant was convicted of a felony, you can get a picture of the offender when the offender is released from custody.

*If the defendant goes to a Department of Human Services facility, you can be notified when the court approves passes and when the offender leaves the facility on a pass, leaves on conditional release, escapes or is discharged.

*You can be notified if an offender escapes from custody, is caught after an escape or dies before final discharge.

Acknowledgment of Rights

Victim's Signature: _____

Date: _____

DECLARACION ESCRITA Y EXPLICACION DE LOS DERECHOS

Las víctimas de delitos violentos tienen derechos constitucionales y legales. Estos derechos se aplican si el agresor es un adulto o un menor de edad. Delitos violentos incluyen homicidios, asaltos de delito grave y batallas, secuestro, asalto sexual y abuso, incendio, batería interna, delitos menores que resultan en muerte o un gran daño corporal, acoso, no conducir bajo la influencia y violaciones de órdenes de protección civil pedidos contactos y no acoso pedidos contactos.

Algunos de los derechos de las víctimas se convierten en derechos sólo si solicita. Estos derechos están marcados con un asterisco (*). Póngase en contacto con el abogado local de su estado para solicitar estos derechos. Si tiene preguntas o necesita servicios de referencia en su área, llame a crimen asistencia víctimas línea la Fiscalía, 1-800-228-3368 (TTY: 1-877-398-1130.)

Usted puede ser elegible para ayuda financiera para sus gastos en efectivo bajo la ley de compensación de víctimas de crimen de Illinois. Para información y aplicaciones, con la línea de asistencia de las víctimas la Fiscalía crimen en 1-800-228-3368 (TTY: 1-877-398-1130) o visite el sitio web de la Fiscalía en www.illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/Victims/CVC.html.

General de derechos.

Usted debe tratarse con equidad y el respeto de su dignidad y privacidad durante todo el proceso de Justicia Penal.

La policía puede pedir información sobre el estado de la investigación. La policía debe avisarle si reabre un caso cerrado.

Usted puede contratar a un abogado para que lo represente.

Usted tiene el derecho a tener un traductor o intérprete de lenguaje de señas para todos los procedimientos judiciales.

Puede tener un defensor o ayuda a persona con usted en la sala del Tribunal, conforme a las reglas de evidencia.

* Usted tiene el derecho que se les notifique de procesos judiciales y procedimientos son cancelados o reprogramados.

Se pueden asistir a procesos judiciales.

Usted puede asistir al juicio, a menos que el Tribunal considere que su testimonio se verá afectada si escucha el testimonio en el juicio.

* Se puede notificará cuando el delincuente es liberado de la custodia.

Firma de la víctima:

Fecha:

Si usted es víctima de un delito, usted no puede ser acusado de un delito.

Usted puede hacer una declaración por escrito sobre cómo el delito ha afectado para sentencia. Si estás en la sala del Tribunal para la audiencia de sentencia, usted puede hacer una declaración oral. Su declaración de impacto de la víctima por escrito puede enviarse a la Junta de revisión de preso.

Usted puede tener el fiscal al Juez orden al infractor a pagar restitución para sus gastos relacionados con la delincuencia.

* Usted puede pedir al fiscal que explique en tecnicismos, lo que significan la súplica, la sentencia y la condena.
* Usted puede obtener información sobre la disposición final de cargos, si el acusado apela la condena o la sentencia, y si el acusado desafia la convicción de otras maneras.

Después de la sentencia

* Si el acusado es condenado a la cárcel o prisión, se puede notificará cuando se libera al acusado en libertad condicional, liberación bajo supervisión obligatoria, detención electrónico, trabajo o permiso, o cuando el demandado se descarga o se escapa. Usted también puede ser notificado si el acusado está siendo considerado para la libertad condicional, enviar información para su examen por la Junta de revisión de preso y ser notificado si se concede la libertad condicional.

* Puede proporcionar información a la Junta de revisión de prisiónero para su examen por la Junta en procedimientos para determinar condiciones de liberación y la revocación de libertad condicional o liberación bajo supervisión obligatoria.

* Si el acusado fue declarado culpable de un delito grave, puede obtener una imagen del delincuente cuando el delincuente es liberado de la custodia.

* Si el demandado va a un centro del Departamento de servicios humanos, se puede notificará cuando la corte lo aprueba pases y cuando el delincuente deja la instalación en un pase, sale en libertad condicional, se escapa o se descarga.

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Usted puede asistir al juicio, a menos que el Tribunal considere que su testimonio se verá afectada si escucha el testimonio en el juicio.

* Se puede notificará cuando el delincuente es liberado de la custodia.

Firma de la víctima: _____

Fecha: _____

Si usted es condenado o condenado no culpable por el delito de asesinato

Usted puede hacer una declaración por escrito sobre cómo el delito ha afectado para sentencia. Si estás en la sala del Tribunal para la audiencia de sentencia, usted puede hacer una declaración oral. Su declaración de impacto de la víctima por escrito puede enviarse a la Junta de revisión de preso.

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* Puede proporcionar información a la Junta de revisión de prisionero para su examen por la Junta en procedimientos para determinar condiciones de liberación y la revocación de libertad condicional o liberación bajo supervisión obligatoria.

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* Si el demandado va a un centro del Departamento de servicios humanos, se puede notificará cuando la corte lo aprueba pases y cuando el delincuente deja la instalación en un pase, sale en libertad condicional, se escapa o se descarga.

* Usted puede notificarse si un delincuente escapa de custodia, es capturado después de un escape o muerte antes del veredicto final.

DuPage County Domestic Violence Supplemental Report

Police Department Report Number: Click or tap here to enter text.

Note: The arresting officer MUST complete this form when a domestic violence arrest is made. The DuPage County State's Attorney MUST receive a copy of this form to assist in determining whether the offender poses a real and present threat to the safety of person(s) or the community.

Victim's Name: Click or tap here to enter text.	Location of Incident: Click or tap here to enter text.	Date and Time of Incident: Click or tap here to enter text.
Offender's Name: Click or tap here to enter text.	Relationship to Victim: Click or tap here to enter text.	Do the Victim and Offender reside together? YES: <input type="checkbox"/> NO: <input type="checkbox"/>
Has there ever been an order of protection issued? Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>		Were Children Present? YES: <input type="checkbox"/> NO: <input type="checkbox"/>
List Prior Incidents:		

The Victim is to be asked the following:

Has the offender previously: <input type="checkbox"/> Hit, slapped or kicked you or someone else? <input type="checkbox"/> Threatened to harm you if you called the police? <input type="checkbox"/> Strangled you? <input type="checkbox"/> Threatened to harm the police if you called them? <input type="checkbox"/> Threatened to kill you? <input type="checkbox"/> Threatened to kill him or herself? <input type="checkbox"/> Fantasized about harming or killing someone? <input type="checkbox"/> Threatened you with a weapon? <input type="checkbox"/> Prevented you from seeking assistance? <input type="checkbox"/> Harmed or threatened to harm pets or animals? <input type="checkbox"/> Other: Click or tap here to enter text.	
Does the offender have access to firearms? Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>	Does the offender have a FOID card? Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>
What type of firearms does the offender have access to and where are they located? Click or tap here to enter text.	
Has the offender ever assaulted you while pregnant? Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>	
Do you have children? If yes, what are their ages? Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/> Ages: Click or tap here to enter text.	How many of your children are with the offender? Click or tap here to enter text.
Have they ever witnessed the abuse? Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>	Has your family ever had contact with DCF? Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>
Have any of the parties experienced any recent changes? <input type="checkbox"/> Separation/Divorce <input type="checkbox"/> Job Loss <input type="checkbox"/> Death of a family member or friend <input type="checkbox"/> Other: Click or tap here to enter text.	
Does the offender abuse alcohol or drugs? Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>	Please list type and frequency: Click or tap here to enter text.
Has their substance use increased recently? Click or tap here to enter text.	
Medical Treatment Provided to Victim: <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Refused <input type="checkbox"/> Will see own doctor <input type="checkbox"/> Paramedics called/treated on scene <input type="checkbox"/> Paramedics transported to hospital <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital name: Click or tap here to enter text.	
Offender's Action (Check all that apply): <input type="checkbox"/> Injured Victim <input type="checkbox"/> Injured Child <input type="checkbox"/> Threatened Victim <input type="checkbox"/> Threatened Children <input type="checkbox"/> Threatened Witnesses <input type="checkbox"/> Disabled/removed telephone <input type="checkbox"/> Prevented Victim/Witness from seeking assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Forced Entry <input type="checkbox"/> Took Property <input type="checkbox"/> Damaged Property <input type="checkbox"/> Followed/Stalked <input type="checkbox"/> Threatened or attempted suicide <input type="checkbox"/> Threatened Witnesses <input type="checkbox"/> Other: Click or tap here to enter text.	
Victim concerns or barriers of support (Check all that apply): <input type="checkbox"/> Concern about future assaults <input type="checkbox"/> Young children in the home <input type="checkbox"/> No telephone or landline <input type="checkbox"/> Limited access to transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Geographical distance from support <input type="checkbox"/> Victim has history of alcohol/drug abuse <input type="checkbox"/> Victim consumed alcohol/drugs on date of incident <input type="checkbox"/> Victim is dependent on offender for caretaking or financial support <input type="checkbox"/> Other: Click or tap here to enter text.	
Comments: Click or tap here to enter text.	
Officer's Signature: _____ Officer's Badge #: _____	
Supervisor's Signature: _____ Date: _____	