



FJC Alliance Legal Network Legal Advocacy

For Domestic Violence Victims

Did you know that abuse can be physical, verbal or emotional? We can help.

- Free Restraining Orders & Legal Advice
- Assistance with Divorce, Custody & Visitation, Child & Spousal Support
- Assistance with Stalking
- Pro Bono Attorney for Eligible Cases
- Escorts to Hearings & Custody Mediations
- Crisis Counseling & Safety Planning
- Referrals to Community Resources
- Se Habla Español

Immigration Services

Are you married or were you married to your abuser?

If so, you may be eligible for services from ACCESS, Inc.

Mobile Domestic Violence Legal Clinics

We bring our services to you at local community agencies in North County, South Bay & East County. Call for dates & locations.

707 Broadway, Suite 200 • San Diego, CA 92101 • Call us Toll-Free: (866) 933-4673 • Local: (619) 533-6000

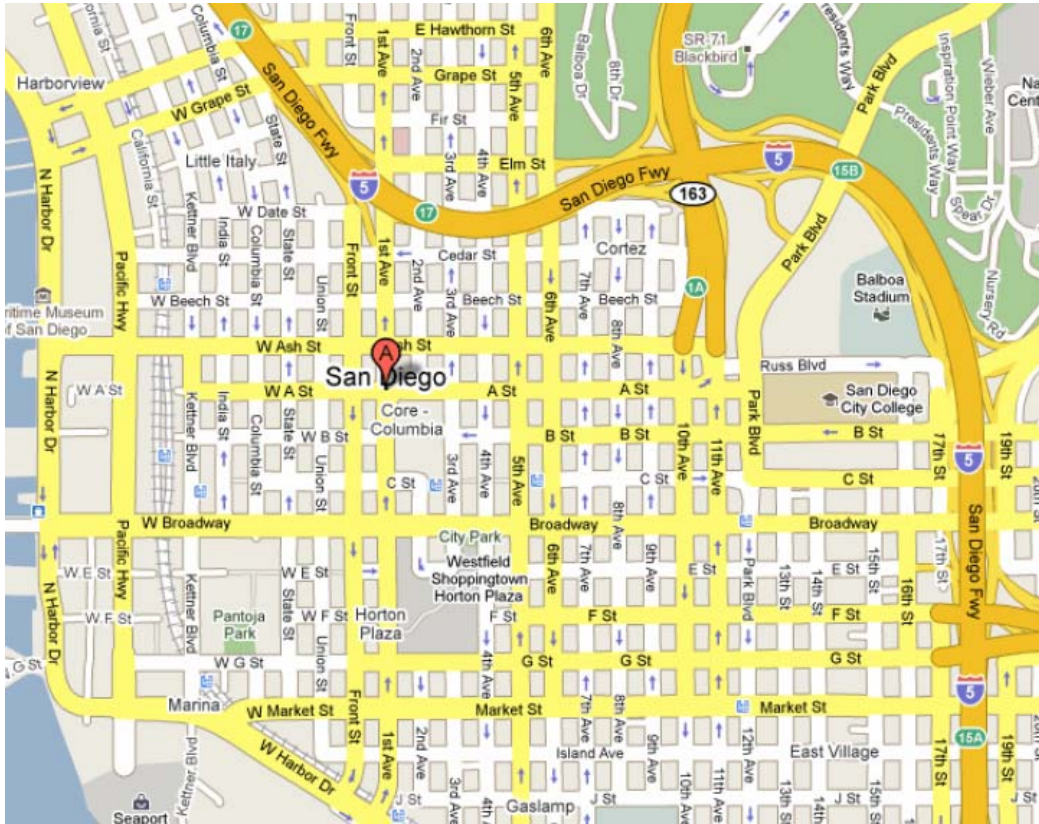
Office Hours: Monday- Friday, 9-5 pm

www.SanDiegoFJC.org

How to File Your Restraining Order

1. **Temporary Restraining Order (“TRO”).** You will meet with one of our attorney’s to complete the paperwork for your temporary restraining order. After your paperwork is complete, an attorney will send your paperwork to the court via fax. The court will file your paperwork and give it to the judge to review. Once the request for a TRO is either granted or denied, the court clerks will fax the paperwork back to the FJC Legal Network. An attorney from the FJC Legal Network will then give you your TRO or inform you if it has been denied and what options you have.
2. **Service.** When you meet with the attorney, you will fill out two forms specific to serving the respondent (your abuser). One form requests that the sheriff’s office serve the Respondent for you. This is a free service since the TRO is for domestic violence. The second form gathers information about the Respondent for the sheriff’s office to ensure that they serve the TRO on the correct person. These papers are faxed to the courthouse with your request for a TRO and if your request is granted by the judge, then the clerks take these papers and give them to the sheriff’s office.
3. **Hearing and Support Person.** On the date of the hearing, you may call us to arrange a court escort or you can bring a friend or family member with you for support.
4. **Reissuance.** (same as the YWCA’s booklet)
5. **Renewal.** (same as the YWCA’s booklet)

If you do not attend the hearing, the temporary restraining order will expire.



Magde Bradley Court
1409 4th Avenue – San Diego
Record Division (619) 687-2292

Family Court
1555 6th Avenue – San Diego
(619) 557-2073

South Bay Court

North County Branch
325 S. Melrose Dr. – Vista
(760) 726-9595

East County Court
250 E. Main St. – El Cajon
(619) 441-6770

500 Third Ave. – Chula Vista
(619)691-4875

Opening Hours: Monday-Friday 8 am – 3.30 pm

Enforcing Your Restraining Order

- If your abuser violates your restraining order in person, immediately call 911 and wait for the police to arrive. Inform the 911 operator if you feel you are in immediate physical danger.
- When the police arrive show them your restraining order. Explain in detail what has happened that caused you to call 911. If the abuser has not been served, inform the police and ask them to serve him at the scene. Be sure to obtain the police report or incident number. Also write down the officer's name that responded to your call.
- If your abuser violates your restraining order by the telephone, call the police. They will not respond in person, but they will take a report by phone. If the abuser leaves a message on your answering machine, voice mail or e-mail, save those tapes and a hard copy of the e-mail. Keep a log of all restraining violations with dates and times, and details of the violations.
- If a third person witnesses a violation of your restraining order, ask them if they will make a declaration in writing as to what they saw or heard. This is very helpful in proving to the court that a violation has taken place.
- Make sure your workplace, child's school, day care, etc. have a copy of your restraining order and instructions on what to do if it is violated.

Tips for Court

The prospect of a court hearing may be scary, but you can do many things to make the experience less stressful.

- Do not bring your children with you to the hearing. They are not allowed in the courtroom. In an emergency situation where you must bring your children, bring a friend to watch them while you are in the courtroom.
- If you do not have an attorney, consider asking a supportive friend or relative to attend with you. (If it is a Domestic Violence Restraining Order hearing, your support person can sit with you in front of the judge but she cannot speak for you.)
- Consider attending a "Battered Victim Support Group" or a counseling session before your hearing date.
- Dress appropriately and professionally for court. For example, do not wear tank tops, see through clothing, jeans, shorts, or thong sandals. Dress as if you were going to church, temple, a funeral or job interview.
- Show appropriate respect for the court while waiting for the hearing. For example, do not chew gum, eat or talk in the courtroom.
- Be on time for the hearing. The judge can make orders without you if you are not on time. Make sure you let the judge know you are present when your name is called.
- During the hearing itself, act in a manner which is respectful. Under no circumstances should you lose control, curse, yell, give dirty looks, argue with the judge or the other party, or do anything inappropriate. If your batterer should accuse you of using drugs, being a bad mother/father, or sleeping with numerous partners, ignore him/her. Do not yell at him/her or respond directly to him/her. Focus on the judge and direct your comments to the judge.
- When speaking to the judge use "please", "thank you" and "your honor". Make sure you speak loudly enough so that the judge can hear you. You can move the microphone close to you, before you speak.

Safety Tips for You and Your Family

IN AN EMERGENCY, Call 911

If you are at home and you are being threatened or attacked:

- Stay away from the kitchen where there are weapons such as knives
- Stay away from bathrooms, closets or small spaces where your abuser can trap you
- Get to a room with a door or window to escape
- Get to a room with a phone to call for help; lock the abuser outside if you can
- Call 911 right away for help; get the dispatcher's name

Also:

- Think about a neighbor or friend you can run to for help
- Remember to take pictures of bruises or injuries as soon as possible
- If a police officer comes, tell him what happened and get his badge number
- Get medical help if you are hurt

How to Protect Yourself at Home:

- Keep a phone in a room you can lock from the inside; if you can, get a cellular phone that you can keep with you at all times
- If the abuser has moved out, change the locks on your door and get locks for the windows
- Plan an escape route out of your home and where you will go once you've escaped and teach the plan to your children
- Ask your neighbors, landlord or manager to call the police if they see the abuser at your house; make a signal for them to call the police, such as the phone ringing twice, a shade being pulled down or a light being turned on
- Pack a bag with important things you would need if you had to leave quickly; put it in a safe place, or give it to a friend or relative you trust
- Get an unlisted phone number and block your caller ID
- Use an answering machine and screen calls
- Take a good self defense course

How to Make Your Children Safer:

- Teach them not to get in the middle of a fight, even if they want to help
- Teach them how to get to safety and to call 911 with your address & phone number
- Tell them to stay out of the kitchen
- If guns are in the home, teach your children gun safety
- Give school or day care center a copy of your court order and tell them not to release your children to anyone without talking to you
- Use a password so they can be sure it is you on the phone; give them a photo of the abuser
- Make sure the children know who to tell at school if they see the abuser
- Make sure that the school knows not to give your address or phone number to ANYONE

How to Protect Yourself Outside the Home:

- Change your regular travel habits
- Cancel any bank accounts or credit cards you shared and open new accounts
- Try to get rides with different people
- Keep your court order and emergency numbers with you at all times
- Shop and bank in a different place and at different times
- Keep a cell phone & program it to 911 (or other emergency number)

How to Be Safer At Work:

- Keep a copy of your court order at work
- Give a picture of the abuser to security and friends at work
- Don't go to lunch alone
- Ask your employer for other community resources
- Ask a security guard to walk you to your car or bus
- If the abuser calls you at work, save voice mail and save e-mail
- Tell your supervisors so they can make it harder for the abuser to find you

Restraining Orders:

One option may be getting a restraining order. You can ask the judge to:

- Order the abuser to stay away from you and your children and give you temporary custody
- Order the abuser to leave the home if you have the right to stay there
- Give you possession of the car, furniture and other belongings
- Order the abuser not to call you at work
- Order the abuser to turn in guns to the police

You may want to:

- Show the judge any pictures of your injuries
- Ask the judge to order the abuser to pick up the return the children at the police station or some other safe place
- Ask that visits be at very specific times so the police will know by reading the court order if the abuser is there at the wrong time
- Tell the judge if the abuser has hurt or threatened the children; you may ask that visits be supervised
- Get a certified copy of the court order

Criminal Proceedings:

- Show the prosecutor your court orders
- Show the prosecutor medical records or photos regarding your injuries
- Tell the prosecutor the name of anyone who is helping you (a victim advocate or a lawyer)
- Tell the prosecutor about any witnesses to injuries or abuse
- Ask the prosecutor to notify you ahead of time when your abuser is getting out of jail

Be Safe At the Courthouse:

- Sit as far away from the abuser as you can; you don't have to look at or talk to the abuser, his/her family or his/her fiends
- Bring a friend or relative with you to wait until your case is heard

- Tell a bailiff or sheriff that you are afraid of the abuser and ask him or her to look out for you
- Make sure you have your court order before you leave
- Ask the judge or the sheriff to keep the abuser there for a while when court is over and leave quickly
- If you think the abuser is following you, call the police immediately
- If you have to travel to another state for work or to get away from the abuser, take your protection order with you; it is valid everywhere

Important Notes Regarding Your Children

Child Abduction:

So long as you have a good faith and reasonable belief that your children, if left with the other parent, will suffer immediate bodily injury or emotional harm (this includes domestic violence against you), you can flee with the children without telling your abuser of your plans or whereabouts. However, California state law requires that you notify, within a reasonable amount of time, the District Attorney's office in the jurisdiction where your children were living.

You must tell them that you are a battered woman and that you fled because of the violence. Please consult a legal advocate or attorney about filing for custody. There is a possibility that if you do not, your abuser may do so and get custody of the children. He may also try to press kidnapping charges against you. Consult a legal advocate or the District Attorney's office for more information.

Guardianship of Your Children:

You may want to consider who you want to be the guardian of your children if you die when your children are minors. You may want to give a written statement of that intention to the proposed guardian. The guardian then would be able to use it in court to assist her/him in gaining custody of your children. You may follow the sample below. It is very important that you do so in your own handwriting and date and sign it.

If I die of natural or other course, I intend that [insert intended guardian's name] take custody of my child (ren) [insert names and date of birth] because the child (ren)'s father/mother has been violent with me (and the child (ren)). (Insert further details of violence and/or father's/mother's inability to parent. [Date and Signature]

Child Custody Options Checklist

1. Legal Custody- Who is to make decisions about child`s schooling, medical need, etc.?

- Legal custody to Mom because Dad:
 - abuses, endangers or neglects child (CPS involved)
 - has history of DV
 - has criminal record
 - has threatened to take children away
 - abuses drugs or alcohol
 - other

Joint-Legal Custody

2. Physical Custody – Where is the child going to live?

- Primary physical custody to victim: Kids live with victim.
- Visitation to other parent
 - Unsupervised Visitation: Other parent can be alone with kids.
 - Supervised Visitation: Other parent not to be alone with kids.
 - Nonprofessional supervision: Family or friend to supervise visits.
 - Professional supervision: Visits take place at local social service agency.
- No Visitation to other parent
- Parent of custody to move with kids out of the county or state.

3. Transportation/Exchange

- Pick-up/Drop-off at victim`s location; abuser remains outside (curb side exchange).
- Pick-up/Drop-off at abuser`s location.
- Pick-up/Drop-off at home of family member or friend or at child`s school.
- Pick-up/Drop-off inside police station (during business hours only).
- Pick-up/Drop-off to be professional supervised (supervised exchanges).

4. Safety Issues

- Abuser to wait at pick-up/drop-off location for 15 minutes after victim leaves with kids.
- Abuser to take Batterer`s Counseling/Anger Management.
- Abuser to undergo drug and/or alcohol treatment and/or provide proof of negative drug/alcohol test.
- Abuser and/ or victim take parenting classes
- Abuser must not travel outside of San Diego County with the kids/to Mexico with the kids.
- Abuser must not be left alone with the kids (supervised visitation).
- Victim`s home address to remain confidential and not known to abuser.
- Abuser must not drive with kids
- Abuser to learn proper car seat procedure at police station prior to driving with kids.

5. Financial Issues

- Abuser to pay for supervised visitation/supervised exchanges.
- Mom and Dad to share costs of professional supervision/exchanges

6. Visitation Schedule

- Abuser to visit with kids one night during week 5-8 p.m. and every other weekend.
- Abuser to visit with kids on weekend from 9 a.m. Saturday to 5 p.m. Sunday.
- Abuser to visit with kids during week; Abuser pick up kids from school.
- Abuser to have or not to have overnight visits.
- Address holidays, birthdays and special occasions.

7. Restraining Orders

- Domestic Violence Restraining Order is in effect against abuser.
- Criminal Stay-Away-Order is in effect against abuser.
- Children are protected by a restraining order.

Mediation Tips

What is Mediation and Family Court Services?

In San Diego County, mediation is handled by Family Court Services or, if you can afford it, by a private mediator. The main concern in mediation is what is in the BEST INTEREST OF THE CHILD. Do not bring up child support/money issues. If you do not agree with the father/mother of your child about custody and visitation, you will be required to attend mediation. The mediator will try to help you and the child's father/mother reach an agreement. Do not sign an agreement unless you really do agree with it. It is very difficult to change it after you agree. If you do not reach an agreement, the mediator will make a recommendation to the court. This recommendation will probably be made into an order by the judge. Mediation is your opportunity to tell the court what you believe is in your child's best interest and why.

Who is the Mediator?

The mediator is NOT your advocate or counselor. The mediator is a court employee and is assigned by Family Justice Court Services to listen to your parenting plan and that of the child's other parent. The primary job of the mediator is to help the parents reach an agreement about custody and visitation. If there is no agreement, as is often the case in domestic violence situations, the mediator will make a recommendation to the court.

Do I have to go in with him/her?

As a victim of domestic violence you are entitled by law to see the mediator separately and have a support person accompany you in mediation. The support person may not talk or interfere with the mediator. When you make your appointment or when you arrive, let the clerk know that you want separate mediation. If you feel pressure, you can ask to speak to the mediator's supervisor.

Other Tips

Appointments. Arrive 10 minutes early to relax and organize your thoughts. Mediation can take up to a few hours. If the abuser is intimidating you, avoid eye contact or talking with him. You can also let the clerk or bailiff know you have a restraining order and that he is harassing you.

Spanish Speaking Mediator & Interpreter. Call the Mediator Office as soon as possible and let them know if you need an interpreter or Spanish-speaking mediator.

Declaration. You may give the mediator the declaration contained in your restraining order application only *if it was properly served and is accompanied by a cover letter and proof of service*. The mediator does have access to your court file, but does not have to read it or any other documents.

Prepare a Parenting or Visitation Plan. It is important to have a specific visitation plan in writing so you, the other parent and the police if need be, are clear on when and with whom the child is supposed to be. See the Child Custody Options Checklist.

About Yourself. Make sure you explain why it is in the best interest of the child for your parenting plan to be implemented, You may want to point out that you are:

- The primary caretaker for the child
- Providing good housing and quality day care
- Involved with the children`s education
- Providing stability for your child

If you have issues that might affect your credibility with the mediator make sure you show how you have changed. Examples are:

- Attending AA meetings
- In counseling or taking parenting classes
- Tested clean for drugs and dates of last test
- Enrolled in school or employed

Children in Violent Homes

Children are often the unintended victims of battering. Children in violent homes witness traumatic events and are threatened with physical assault. Children of abused parent may:

- Be injured during an incident of parental violence;
- Be traumatized by fear for their mother/dad and their own helplessness in protecting her/him;
- Blame themselves for not preventing the violence or for causing it;
- Identify with the abuser and abuse others;
- Be abused or neglected themselves

Children in Violent Homes

The risk of child abuse is significantly higher when partner assault is also reported.

- Nearly half of men abuse their female partners also abuse their children
- Nationally, 75% of battered women say that their children are also battered. Another study found that one-third of the families reporting a violent incident between the parents also reported the presence of child abuse.
- Women being battered are less able to care for their children. Eight times as many women report using physical discipline on their children while with their batterer than when living alone or in a non-battering relationship.

Witnessing Parental Violence

- Over 3 million children are at risk of exposure to parental violence each year.
- Children from violent families can provide clinicians with detailed accounts of abusive incidents their parents never realized they had witnessed.

The Impact on Children

The damage inflicted by living in a home with severe parent-to-parent violence is often overlooked. The immediate impact of this exposure can be traumatic – fear for self, for their parent's safety, and self-blame.

- The range of problems among children who witness parental violence include psychosomatic disorders, such as stuttering, anxiety, fear, sleep disruption, and school problems.
- Children older than five or six have a tendency to identify with the aggressor and lose respect for the victim.

Over a longer period of time, the child's exposure to violence may lead the child to become violent and have other serious emotional and behavioral problems.

- Violence witnessed at home is often repeated later in life. Violent parental conflict has been found in 20 to 40% of the families of chronically violent adolescents. 75% of boys who witness parental abuse have demonstrable behavioral problems.
- A comparison of delinquent and non delinquent youth found that a history of family violence or abuse was the most significant difference between the two groups.
- Child and adult victims of abuse are more likely to commit violent acts outside the family than those not abused. Abused children are arrested by the police four times more than non-abused children.

Courts should consider the effects of parental violence in custody and visitation cases. Counseling should be available to help children from violent homes avoid the serious consequences of abuse.

Adapted From *Courts and Communities: Confronting Violence in the Family*, State Justice Institute Conference. San Francisco, CA: March 25-28, 1993

Checklist for Documenting Domestic Violence and Child Abuse

- Reports/ recommendations/ business cards from local child protection agency (e.g. CPS)
- Restraining Orders (yours and any other victim`s) and documentation of any violations
- Victim`s medical records/bills
- Domestic violence shelter records
- Victim`s counseling/mental health records
- Letters/ declarations from neighbors/ friends/family/priest/teachers/other witnesses
- Police reports/records of phone calls
- Photographs of victim`s injuries/damaged property
- Batterer`s criminal court records/convictions and probation records
- Documentation of batterer`s use of weapons/previous violence with victim or other person
- Documentation of batterer`s drug/alcohol abuse (e.g. DUI`s, failed rehabilitation)
- Batterer`s mental health records or other documentation(e.g. diagnosis of depression, history of suicide attempts/ threats)

Checklist for Personal Items & Records to Take With You

- Money and ATM card
- Keys – house/ car/ office
- Medications
- Small saleable objects
- Address book
- Pictures
- Jewelry
- Children`s favorite toys & blankets
- Items of special sentimental value
- Identification for yourself
- Marriage license
- Copy of your will
- Birth certificates for you & your children
- Social Security cards
- School and vaccination records
- Driver`s license and registration
- Welfare identification
- Immigration documents and work permits
- Passport(s)
- Divorce papers
- Medical records for all family members

Checklist for Divorce - Financial Records

Keep these numbers & documents in a safe place such a safe deposit box or friend's house

Real Estate and Personal Property: A list of all real estate or personal property owned including copies of deeds to any real estate you and/or your husband own, titles for automobiles, boats or other vehicles and an inventory of all your possessions (joint and individual).

Debts: A list of all debts, including all money you and your husband currently owe or may in the future owe, any loan applications completed by you and/or your spouse and credit card numbers and statements.

Employee Benefits: A list of all retirement funds, pensions, stock ownership, profit-sharing plans, IRAs, etc. and any documents relating to the above.

Bank Accounts: A complete list of all banking and trading accounts, including CDs, mutual funds, stocks, bonds, brokerage, checking and saving accounts, money market accounts, etc. and account numbers, bank books, checkbooks and statements. One to two years of statement and cancelled checks is ideal.

Taxes: Copy of previously filed joint tax returns *.

Income: Pay stubs and W-2's for both you and your husband.

Business: Corporate tax returns, balance sheets and profit and loss records for any business, partnership or corporation in which you or your spouse has an ownership interest.

Insurance: Copies of life, homeowner's, health and auto insurance policies.

Miscellaneous: Lease/rental agreement.

*If you do not have copies of your tax returns, you can get them from the IRS (Form4506). The problem is, getting the returns could take months, which you do not want to waste if you are getting a divorce and leaving the existing abusive relationship.

The Power and Control Wheel



San Diego Domestic Violence Resources

24-Hour Hotlines – General and Shelter Information:

YWCA (Metro)	(619) 234-3164
Center for Community Solutions (rape also)	(888) 272-1767
LIBRE (North County)	(760) 633-1111
So. Bay Community Services	(619) 420-3620
Women`s Resource Center (Oceanside)	(760) 757-3500
County Hotline	(888) 385-4657
National Hotline	(800) 799-SAFE

Children:

Catholic Charities	(619) 231-2828
Children`s Hospital Trauma Counseling	(858) 966-4011
Family Support Program	(858) 966-8584
Forensic & Med. Services	(858) 966-5980
Children`s Protective Services (24hr.)	(800) 344-6000
Department of Child Support Services	(619) 236-7600
Planned Parenthood	(800) 230-PLAN
Welfare Info	(858) 514-6885

Counseling Centers:

YWCA	(619) 239-0355
Center for Community Solutions	(888) 272-1767
Community Resource Center (Encinitas)	(760) 753-8300
South Bay Community Services	(619) 420-3620
Women`s Resource Center (Oceanside)	(760) 757-3500

Court:

East County (El Cajon)	(619) 441-6770
Family Court (Downtown)	(619) 236-0189
Files	(619) 557-2073
Calendar	(619) 557-2020
FCS	(619) 236-2681
Interpreter	(619) 531-3310
Madge Bradley Building (Downtown)	(619) 687-2292
North County (Vista)	(760) 726-9595
South Bay (Chula Vista)	(619) 691-4875

Criminal Justice Information:

City Attorney`s DV Unit/Family Justice Ctr.	(619) 533-6000
District Attorney`s Child Abduction Unit	(619) 531-4345
District Attorney Victim Witness	

San Diego	(619) 531-4041
East County	(619) 441-4538
South Bay	(619) 691-4539
North County	(760) 806-4079

Jail Info – Central Detention Center	(619) 615-2700
Prison Inmate Locator	(916) 445-6713
Probation Dept.	(619) 515-8202

Immigration Advocates

ACCESS	(858) 560-0871
Casa Cornelia	(619) 231-7788
Catholic Charities	(619) 231-2828

Law Enforcement Non – Emergency Numbers

Carlsbad Police	(760) 931-2197
Chula Vista Police	(619) 691-5151
Coronado Police	(619) 522-7350
El Cajon Police	(619) 579-3311
Encinitas Sheriff	(760) 966-3500
Escondido Police	(760) 839-4722
Imperial Beach Sheriff	(619) 498-2400
La Mesa Police	(619) 469-6111
Lemon Grove Sheriff	(619) 337-2000
National City Police	(619) 336-4411
Oceanside Police	(760) 435-4900
San Diego County Sheriff	(858) 565-5200
Downtown	(619) 544-6401
San Diego Police	(619) 531-2000
DV Unit	(619) 533-3500
Santee Sheriff	(619) 956-4000

Legal – Restraining Orders, Custody, Divorces

YWCA (County-wide)	(619) 239-2341
Center For Community Solutions	(858) 272-1574
Lawyer Referral Service/Modest Means	(619) 231-8585
San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program	(619) 235-5656
USD Legal Clinic	(619) 260-7470

Military Resources

MCRD Legal Assistance Office	(619) 524-4110
Military Family Liaison (Family Justice Ctr.)	(619) 533-3592
Navy Family Advocacy	(619) 556-8809
Navy Legal Assistance Office	(619) 566-2211

Other

Crisis Tram (24hr. – Suicide)	(800) 479-3339
Consumer Credit Counseling	(800) 873-CCCS
DV Employment Project Info line	(888) 864-8335
Elder Abuse	(800) 510-2020
Lesbian/Gay – The Center	(619) 692-2077
Southern Indian Health Council	(619) 445-1188 x383/4
Protection & Advocacy (disabilities)	(800) 766-5746
Real Solutions (supervised visitation)	(619) 294-9852
Rancho Coastal Humane Society (Pets)	(760) 753-6413
Renter’s Law Line (Free Info)	(858) 571-1166
Senior Legal Services (Free)	(858) 565-1392
Small Claims Advisor	(619) 236-2700
Social Security	(800) 772-1213
United Way Infoline	(619) 230-0997
Union Plan Asian Communities-DV	(619)229-2999

Family Justice Centers in San Diego County:

San Diego Family Justice Center (707 Broadway, Downtown San Diego)	(866) 933-4673
East County Family Justice Center (131 Avocado, El Cajon)	(619) 456-9609
North County Family Violence Center (330 Rancheros Dr. San Marcos)	(760) 798-2835

For information about a shelter, you may contact:

Becky’s House/YWCA (24 hour hotline)	(619) 234-3164
Center for Community Solutions (Rape/Domestic Violence 24 hour hotline)	(619) 272-1767
Community Resource Center (Encinitas)	(877) 633-1112
Crisis House (El Cajon)	(619) 444-1194
Center for Community Solutions- Project Safehouse	(619) 267-8023
Rachel’s Women’s Center & Night Shelter	(619) 696-0873
Salvation Army Family Development Center	(619) 239-6221
San Diego Rescue Mission Women & Children’s Center	(619) 687-3720 ext. 36
South Bay Community Services	(800) 640-2933
St. Vincent de Paul	(619) 233-8500 ext. 1214
Women’s Resource Center (North County)	(760) 757-3500
Animal Safe House Hotline (Temporary housing for pets of victims)	(888) 305-7233

Services for Victims of Rape or Sexual Assault:

San Diego County	(888) 385-4657
Coastal Location	(858) 272-5777
La Mesa Location	(619) 697-7477
North County Location	(760) 747-6282

For information about Elder Abuse Services in the community, you may contact:

Adult Protective Services (City)	(619) 283-5731
Adult Protective Services (County)	(858) 495-5660

For information about Civil Legal Services for victims of domestic violence (including restraining orders, child support orders, and divorces, you may contact:

YWCA/Becky's House Legal Services	(619) 239-2341
Center for Community Solutions, TRO/Legal Clinic	(858) 272-1574
Legal Aid Society	(619) 262-0896
San Diego Volunteer Lawyers Program	(619) 235-5656

(The Volunteer Lawyer Program provides legal services to undocumented immigrants)

To Report Child Abuse, you may contact:

Child Abuse Hotline	(858) 560-2191
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For information about the prosecution of domestic violence cases, you may contact:

San Diego City Attorney's Office (Domestic Violence Unit)	(619) 533-5620
San Diego County District Attorney's Office- Family Protection Division - (Domestic Violence and Child Abuse)	(619) 531-4062
District Attorney's Office- Superior Court (Sexual assaults not qualifying as Domestic Violence or Child Abuse)	(619) 531-4040
*Family Court Services- Downtown	(619) 236-0189
*Family Court Services- East County	(619) 441-4387
*Family Court Services- North County	(760) 940-4433
*Family Court Services - South County	(619) 691-4780

*** Indicates Restraining Order Information**

Other Services

Camp HOPE (Camp HOPE is a special camp for children exposed to domestic violence. It is operated in partnership with the San Diego Family Justice Center)	(619) 533-3509
Indochinese Storefront	(619) 531-1590
Lesbian & Gay Men's Community Center	(619) 692-2077
Somalian Storefront	(619) 287-6422

Spanish Speaking Agencies

Casa Familiar	(619) 428-1115
Crisis Team	(800) 479-3339
Chicano Federation	(619) 236-1228
YWCA of San Diego County	(619)234-3164

San Diego County District Attorney - Victim/Witness Assistance Men's Legal Center	(619) 531-4041 (619) 239-5100
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Asian Cultural Services

Union of Pan-Asian Communities	(619) 235-4262
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National Domestic Violence Hotline	(800)799-SAFE or (800)787-3224 (TDD)
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Effective July 1, 2009, for 24-hour custody status of a domestic violence offender, call VINE (Victim Information and Notification Everyday).

Call Toll Free (877) 411-5588.

Law Enforcement Agencies (Non-Emergency)

Carlsbad Police Department	(760) 931-2197
Chula Vista Police Department	(619) 691-5151
Coronado Police Department	(619) 522-7350
El Cajon Police Department	(619) 579-3311
Escondido Police Department	(760) 839-4722
La Mesa Police Department	(619) 469-6111
National City Police Department	(619) 336-4411
Naval Criminal Investigative Services	(619) 556-1364
Oceanside Police Department	(760) 966-4909
San Diego Police Department Domestic Violence Unit	(619) 531-2387
San Diego Police Department Communications	(619) 531-2000
San Diego Sheriff's Dept. Domestic Violence Unit	(858) 467-4576
* San Diego Sheriff's Department Communications	(858) 565-5200

***Covers unincorporated areas of the County, and contract cities of: Del Mar, San Marcos, Encinitas, Santee, Vista, Solana Beach, Lemon Grove, Imperial Beach and Poway.**

International Law Enforcement Liaisons for Sexual Assaults

San Diego County Sheriff's Department	(858) 495-5590
San Diego Police Department, Criminal Intelligence (Liaison to Mexico)	(619) 531-2518

Useful Links:

San Diego Superior Court

www.sdcourt.ca.gov

San Diego Sheriff Department

www.sdsherff.net