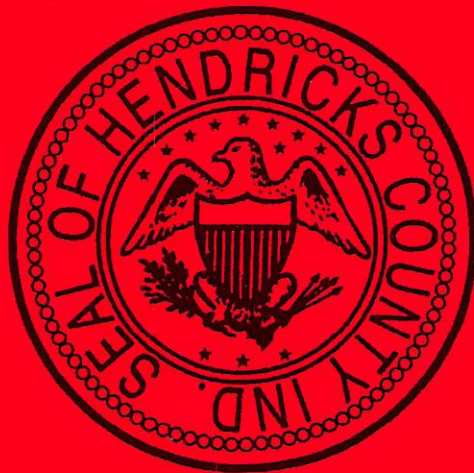


**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
INFORMATION
& REFERRAL
HANDBOOK**

A Survivor's Guide



Hendricks County, Indiana

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I. HOW TO USE THIS HANDBOOK

This handbook was created to give victims of domestic violence in Hendricks County guidance as they seek a life free from physical and emotional abuse. Making a safe home for yourself and your children may be difficult. Working with helpful and understanding people will make it more manageable. This handbook will help you find those people. We hope this information is part of the beginning of a safe future for you and your children.

You will find answers to the following questions:

- What is domestic violence? Am I a victim?
- How do I protect myself and children?
- What do I do if I am threatened or assaulted?
- What are my rights as a victim of domestic violence?
- How can I get and enforce a Protective Order?
- What happens when criminal charges have been filed?
- How do I make ends meet?
- How can I help myself and my children?

***I am not to blame for being beaten and abused
I have a right NOT to be abused.***

***I am not the cause
of another's violent behavior.***

***I have a right to be angry over past beatings.
I do not like or want it.***

***I do not want my children to grow up to batter
or be battered.***

***I have a right to leave
this battering environment.***

***I have a right to be in a safe, nonviolent home.
I have a right to provide a healthy environment
for myself and my children.***

***I do not have to accept physical, emotional,
sexual, psychological, or financial abuse.***

I have the right to make mistakes.

***I have the right to believe
that I have a good memory
and can remember events.***

***I have the right to have a partner
who is sexually faithful.***

***I have the right to participate in the process
of making rules that will affect my life.***

II. ARE YOU A VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE?

A. Prevalence of Domestic Violence

Nationally

- 1 in 4 women will experience domestic violence in their lifetime. 85% of victims are women.
- On average more than three women a day are murdered by their husbands or boyfriends in the United States.
- Domestic violence is the leading cause of injury to women.
- Nearly 1 in 5 teenage girls who have been in a relationship said a boyfriend threatened violence or self-harm if presented with a breakup.
- Men who as children witnessed their parents' domestic violence are twice as likely to abuse their own wives as sons of nonviolent parents.

Hendricks County

- In the last 5 years, we have lost 5 lives to domestic violence. Most recently in 2013, a 19-year old mother in Avon.
- In 2013, Hendricks County law enforcement responded to 472 domestic violence runs.
- In 2013, the Hendricks County Prosecutor's office handled 190 domestic violence cases.
- 691 Protective Orders were issued in 2013.
- Over 1,000 crisis calls were made to our local crisis hotline in 2013.
- For the complete report "2013 State of Domestic Violence" please visit: www.hccadv.org.

B. Domestic Violence Defined

Domestic violence and emotional abuse are behaviors used by one person in a relationship to control the other. Partners may be married or not married; heterosexual, gay, or lesbian; living together, separated or dating.

Examples of abuse include:

- name-calling or putdowns
- keeping a partner from contacting their family or friends
- withholding money
- stopping a partner from getting or keeping a job
- actual or threatened physical harm
- sexual assault, stalking and intimidation

Violence can be criminal and includes physical assault (hitting, pushing, shoving, etc.), sexual abuse (unwanted or forced sexual activity), and stalking. Although emotional, psychological, verbal and financial abuses are not criminal behaviors, they are forms of abuse and can lead to criminal violence. The violence takes many forms and can happen all the time or once in a while. An important step to help yourself or someone you know in preventing or stopping violence is recognizing the warning signs listed on the "Violence Wheel" on page 7.

Anyone Can Be A Victim! Victims can be of any age, sex, race, culture, religion, education, employment or marital status. Although both men and women can be abused, most victims are women.

Effects of Domestic Violence Over Time:

Victim: Isolation from others, low self-esteem, depression, increased alcohol/drug use, emotional problems/illnesses, pain and injuries, permanent physical damage, feeling brainwashed and/or death.

Children: Emotional problems, illness, increased fears, anxiety and anger, increased risk of abuse, injuries and/or death, learning and repeating abusive behavior.

Society: Increased crime; increase in legal, police, medical, prison and counseling costs; ongoing belief in the myths that the victim is less than their batterer or that they deserve the abuse.

Batterer: Increased belief that power and control are achieved by violence; increased violent behavior; increased contact with law enforcement.

C. Danger Assessment

Several risk factors have been associated with increased risk of domestic violence fatalities. We cannot predict what will happen in your case, but we would like you to be aware of your level of danger.

If you answer 'yes' to any of the questions 1-3, you are in **high danger** for re-assault. Women in your situation have been killed.

1. Has abuser ever used a weapon against you or threatened you with a weapon?
2. Has abuser threatened to kill you or your children?
3. Do you think abuser might try to kill you?

If you answered "no" to questions 1-3, but answer "yes" to a least four of the questions 4-11, you are in **high danger**. Women in your situation have been killed.

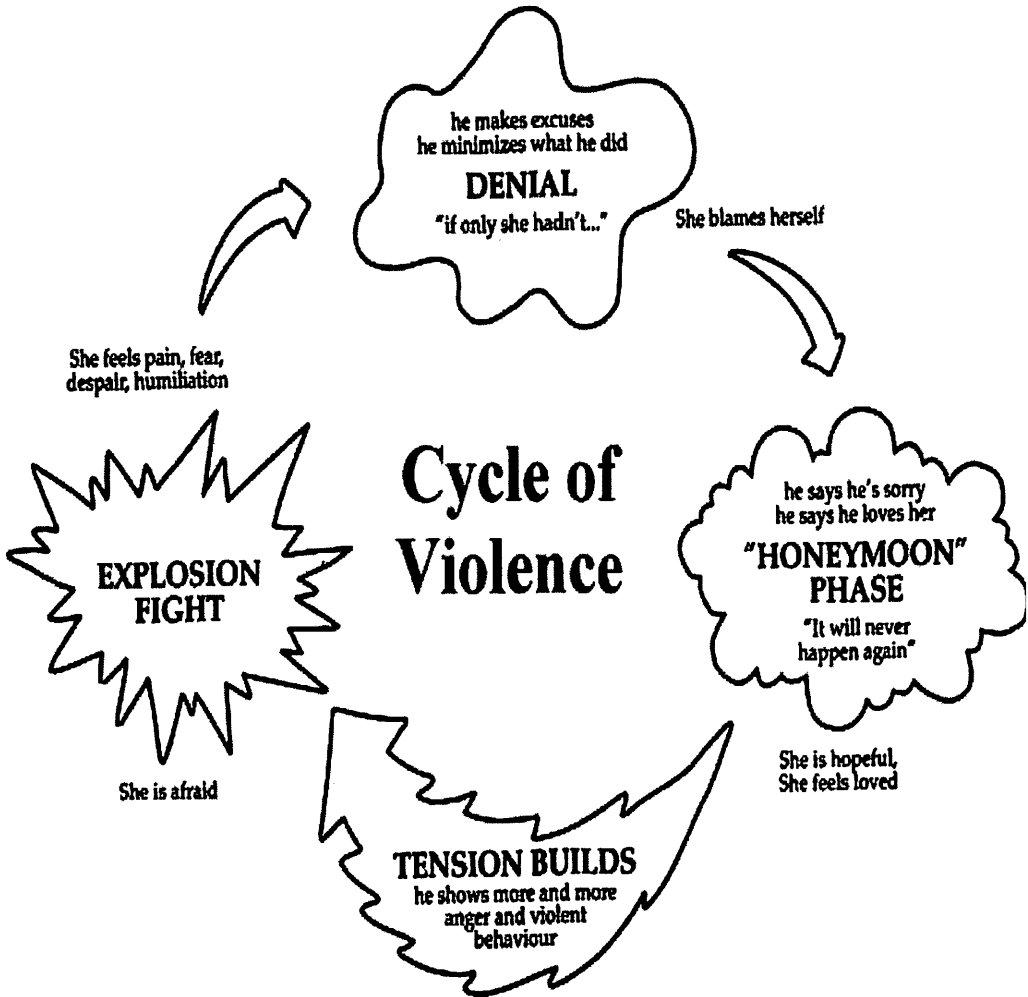
4. Does abuser have a gun or easy access to a gun?
 5. Had abuser ever tried to choke you?
 6. Is abuser violently or constantly jealous or controls most of your daily activities?
 7. Have you left the abuser or separated after living together or being married?
 8. Is abuser unemployed?
 9. Has abuser ever tried to kill themselves?
 10. Do you have a child that the abuser knows is not theirs?
 11. Does abuser follow or spy on you or leave threatening messages?
-

Please contact our domestic violence hotline to speak with a professional who can discuss this assessment with you.

**YOU DO NOT HAVE TO DO THIS ALONE! THERE IS HELP!
CALL: 317-745-1496 24 HOURS/7DAYS A WEEK**

D. Cycle of Violence

Violence is often committed in a predictable pattern or cycle. This cycle has three basic phases: tension building, abuse and calm phase. This occurs with female and male victims.



* The cycle can cover a long or short period of time

* The violence usually gets worse

* The "honeymoon" phase, then the denial phase, will eventually disappear

E. Levels of Abuse

Abuse does not just go away! It will almost always escalate and get more severe and dangerous over time. While even a low level of violence can lead to death, the risks become greater as the abuser uses more severe violence to control.



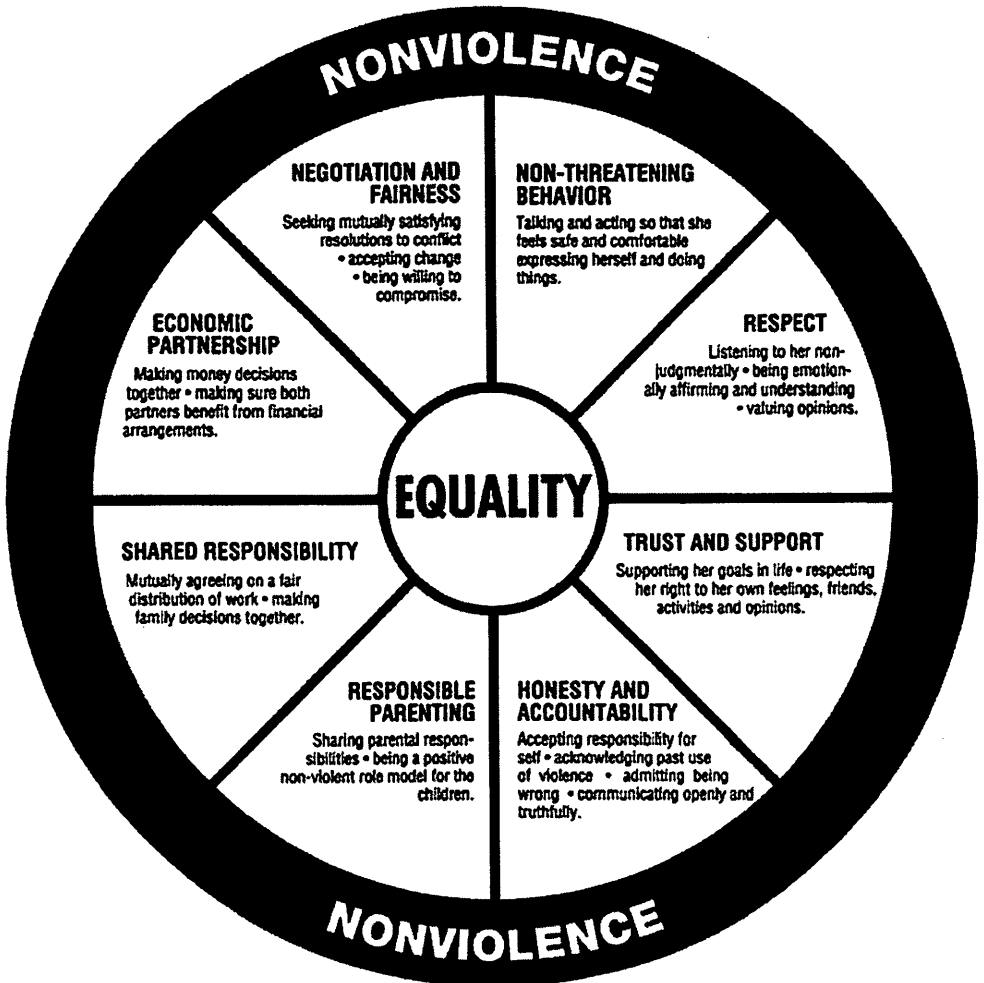
Signs of a Battering Personality

Jealousy - Isolation - Hypersensitivity - Verbal Abuse - Controlling Behavior - Unrealistic Expectations - Blames Others - Cruelty to Animals - Cruelty to Children - Threats of Violence - Unpredictable Mood Swings - Unwanted Force During Sex - History of Battering Other Partners

F. Power and Control Wheel



G. Equality Wheel



III. PROTECTING YOURSELF AND CHILDREN

A. Is it Time to Go?

One of the most dangerous and deadly times for those in abusive relationships is when they are leaving the relationship. Your abuser is losing control and violence is often the reaction.

75% of women who are killed by their abuser are in the process or have left the relationship.

Please leave when you feel the time is right.

Sheltering Wings can help!

Sheltering Wings can offer you the following crisis intervention in a supportive environment:

- **Emergency and Transitional Housing** for up to two years.
- **Support Services** with or without residency in the shelter. This includes:
 - case management
 - court advocacy
 - life skills classes
 - high school equivalency classes
 - domestic violence and sexual assault support groups (Embracing Empowerment)
 - parenting classes
 - children's programs

Call: 317-745-1496
www.shelteringwings.org

B. Surviving an Attack

Once a violent act takes place in a relationship, the violence almost always reoccurs. In fact, it tends to get more severe and more frequent as time goes on. This happens even when there is an apology and promise to change occur. Therefore, it is extremely important that you think ahead about what to do in the case of another attack.

Before an Attack

Make Contacts: Read this handbook! Contact support agencies at the end of this booklet. Call the Domestic Violence 24-hour Crisis Line at 317-745-1496. They can help you find safety for you and your children.

Create a Safety Plan: Have important items packed if you need to leave - Driver's License, Social Security Card, Birth Certificates(s), medical records, pictures of self, children and abuser, money, income tax records, keys to house and car, medicine, protective order, change of clothing for self and children, address and phone lists. *Personalized Safety Plan on pages 12 and 13.*

During an Attack

Call for Help. Scream loudly and continuously. You have nothing to be ashamed of. Your abuser does.

Get Away. Escape if you can. Go to a relative's or friend's house or a domestic violence shelter.

Call 911. Call the police and have report taken; show any injuries/damage and take photos; write down the officer's name, agency, badge and incident number; if your abuser is arrested - request a protective order; keep a log of the incidents.

After an Attack

Seek Medical Assistance - Have the doctor document injuries; request copies of medical records.

Call 24-hour Domestic Violence Crisis Hotline - They will help with safety planning and support services. 317-745-1496

Seek Temporary Shelter - Stay with friends or relatives; call a shelter; stay at a hotel/motel.

Obtain a Protective Order - If no arrest was made, you may need to obtain a protective order. *Page 14 of Handbook.*

C. Protecting Yourself

If you are still in the relationship:

- Think of a safe place to go if an argument occurs - avoid rooms with no exits (bathroom), or rooms with weapons (kitchen).
- Establish an escape route out of your home and teach your children.
- Think about and make a list of safe people to contact.
- Keep a phone with you at all times.
- Teach your children to call for help.
- Teach your children not to get in the middle of a fight.
- Memorize all important numbers.
- Establish a "code word" or "sign" so that family, friends, teachers or co-workers know when to call for help.
- Think about what you will say to your partner if he/she becomes violent.
- Do not use a computer that your abuser has access to. It is impossible to erase all "footprints." Use a computer at a public library.

If you have left the relationship:

- Change your phone number to an unlisted number.
- Screen calls. Block caller I.D.
- Save and document all contacts, messages, injuries or other incidents involving the batterer.
- Keep protective order with you at all times.
- Cancel bank accounts or credit cards you shared. Open new accounts at a different bank.
- Change locks, if the batterer has a key.
- Avoid staying alone.
- Plan how to get away if confronted by an abusive partner.
- If you have to meet your partner, do it in a public place.
- Vary your routine: travel habits, stores, banks.
- Notify school and work contacts with protective order. Tell schools or daycares not to release your child to anyone without talking to you first.
- Let trusted friends and family know where you will be.
- Call the domestic violence crisis line: 317-745-1496

D. Personalized Safety Plan

The following steps are my plan for increasing my safety and preparing to protect myself in case of further abuse.

Although I can't control my abuser's violence, I do have a choice about how I respond and how I get to safety. I will decide for myself if and when I will tell others that I have been abused, or that I am still at risk. Friends, family and co-workers can help protect me, if they know what is happening, and what they can do to help.

To increase my safety, I can do some or all of the following:

- 1. When I have to talk to my abuser in person, I can:
- 2. When I talk to my abuser on the phone, I can:
- 3. I will make up a "code word" for my family, co-workers, or friends, so they know when to call for help for me. My code word is:
- 4. When I feel a fight coming on, I will try to move to a place that is lowest risk for getting hurt such as: at home - at work - in public
- 5. I can tell my family, co-workers, boss, or a friend about my situation. I feel safe telling:
- 6. I can use voice mail or ask my co-workers, friends or other family members to screen my calls and visitors. I have the right to not receive harassing phone calls. I can ask: _____ to help screen my calls at home and _____ at work.
- 7. I will keep a phone with me at all times. I can call any of the following people for assistance or support if necessary and can ask them to call the police if they see my abuser bothering me.

- friend:
- relative:
- co-worker:
- counselor:
- shelter:
- other:

- 8. When leaving work I can:

9. When walking, riding or driving home, if problems occur, I can:

10. I can attend a support group for women who have been abused. Support groups are held: (Check listing at end of Handbook)

11. Telephone Numbers I Need to Know: (Check listing at end of Handbook)

Police/Sheriff's Department:

Probation Officer:

Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Program:

Counselor:

Clergy Person:

Attorney:

Other:

In order to increase my ability to identify myself and my children; to apply for aid and assistance; and to keep me from having to return to the resident and possibly confront my abuser, I will keep copies or photocopies of important documents that I can grab quickly if I need to leave:

- Identification for myself
- My birth certificate and children's birth certificate
- Social security cards
- School and medical records
- Money, Check and ATM and credit cards
- Keys - house, car, office
- Driver's license and registration
- Welfare, identification, work permits, green card, passport
- Divorce papers
- Protective Order
- Documentation of past abuse (photos, medical records, police reports)
- Lease/rental agreement, deeds, mortgage payment book
- Bank books, insurance papers
- Proof of income for you and your spouse (pay stubs, W-2s)
- Medications
- Address Book
- Change of clothing for yourself and children

IV. HOW THE LEGAL SYSTEM CAN HELP

A. Protective Orders

What is a Protective Order?

A “protective order” is an order issued by a judge that prohibits or restricts another person from engaging in certain conduct. They can:

- prohibit another person from threatening to commit or committing an act of domestic or family violence against you
- prohibit another person from abusing, harassing, or contacting you or a member of your household
- prohibit another person from entering your property or work
- prohibit another person from damaging your property
- evict the abuser from the home and order the payment of child support and maintenance if you are married.

Do I Qualify for a Protective Order?

You must meet the following minimum guidelines:

- You have been a victim of: domestic or family violence, sex offense, stalking (there must be a threat or prior act of violence)
- You are currently in fear for your physical safety
- You know the perpetrator’s name, address, and date of birth and/or social security number
- The law requires that the petition be filed in the court in which you currently live; the abuser lives or the abuse occurred.
- A petition may be filed by any person on behalf of a minor child or adult with disabilities

How do I get a protective order?

If criminal charges have been filed against your abuser, a protective order is issued on your behalf. In all other cases, you must file a “petition” with the court. Standard forms are provided at the Hendricks County Clerk’s Office at the Courthouse in Danville. **You do not need an attorney to file the petition, and no fee is required.**

An ex parte order is issued by the judge immediately after the petition is filed. It is issued when the judge has reason to believe that you or a household member, or your property is threatened by, or in danger from another person. The court then gives copies of the order to you, to the abuser, and to the sheriff and other local law enforcement agencies. The order will be in effect for 2 years, or until such other date specified by the judge. **Protective orders can be found at: <http://www.in.gov/judiciary/forms/po.html>.**

What should I do once I have obtained a Protective Order?

Make several copies of the protective order. You should keep a copy with you at all times and keep a copy in other locations such as your car, your home, your workplace, and a friend's or relative's house.

What is a protective order hearing?

After an ex parte order is issued, a hearing must be held within 30 days if requested by you or the abuser. A hearing is also required in other situations, such as when the judge is considering evicting the abuser from the home; ordering child support and/or maintenance, or restricting the abuser from possessing firearms. If after hearing evidence, the judge finds that the abuser represents a credible threat to your safety or a member of your household, the judge will enter a protective order with terms necessary to stop the violence or threat of violence. You may need to bring to court: witnesses, pictures of your injuries, police reports, medical reports and any other information you have about the violence. Contact Victims Assistance in the Prosecutor's Office at 317-745-9283 for assistance.

Divorce

If you are seeking a divorce or legal separation, the petition for a protective order should be filed with the judge presiding over the divorce. The process for filing the petition and any hearing is the same. In an emergency situation, even though you have a divorce pending in one court, you can still apply for a protective order from another judge. The law requires that judge, after entering an ex parte protective order, to transfer the case to the judge presiding over your divorce.

What should I do if the abuser violates the Protective Order?

If you don't feel safe, immediately call the police. Once the police arrive, show them a copy of the protective order and tell them what happened. The police should enforce the protective order. Violation of a protective order is a crime in Indiana. The abuser can be arrested for violating your protective order. Violation of a protective order also may be considered "civil contempt." You can ask the judge to help force the abuser to obey the protective order. You may also call the Prosecutor's Office. They can help enforce your protective order based upon your particular situation.

What happens if I invite the abuser to my home while the Protective Order is in effect?

This does not matter. The police and the court can still enforce the protective order. Only the judge can modify or terminate the order.

It is not recommended that you invite the abuser to your home; however, the police and the court can still enforce the protective order against the abuser. *Remember: The case may or may not be prosecuted if you invite them over. The judge or jury may or may not find the person guilty of violation of the protective order.*

What should I do if I move to or visit another state?

Your Indiana protective order is valid and enforceable in every other state. Likewise, if you move to or visit Indiana and you have a valid protective order from another state, it is valid and enforceable in Indiana. However, if you move to a new state, give a copy of your protective order to the local and county law enforcement agencies in the new state. It is also a good idea to “register” your protective order in the new state. This means contacting the local clerk’s office and filing the required paperwork. You will not be charged any fee to register your protective order, and the abuser will not be notified of your registration. Registration is not necessary to making your order enforceable in the new state, but it is recommended.

How can I keep my new address secret?

If you move within Indiana you can keep your new address secret by participating in the Address Confidentiality Program. The ACP law allows you to use a PO Box registered to the Attorney General, as your permanent address. For more information on this call 1-800-321-1907.

Legal Aid for Protective Order Hearings

Hendricks County Pro Bono Program

Free legal services for eligible low income Hendricks County residents provided by the Hendricks County Bar Association.

Call: 317-529-7293 for general information about the program..

Apply online: www.hendrickscountybar.org/pro-bono-application/

Protective Order - Hope Card

The *Indiana Hope Card Program* allows anyone with a valid, long-term (12 months or more) order of protection for domestic violence, stalking, and/or sexual assault, to request a card that summarizes the order's most important details. This is only for civil protective orders not criminal no contact orders.

The **Hope Card** is a laminated card, similar in size and shape to a credit card.

The **Hope Card** provides law enforcement with critical information regarding an order of protection. In case of potential violation of an order, an officer can refer to the Hope Card for more information. It is not a substitute for an order of protection. Law enforcement must verify the order with the Indiana Protective Order Registry.

Who can receive a Hope Card?

Available only for long-term (12 months or more) civil protection order holders. Hope Cards are not issued for temporary protection orders, for 14 day protection orders, or for "no contact" orders in a criminal case.

How to obtain a Hope Card?

If you already have a long-term (12 months or more) civil protection orders, you may request a Hope Card by contacting a **Sheltering Wings domestic violence advocate** at 317-745-1496. www.shelteringwings.org

How much does a Hope Card cost?

FREE! Additional cards are \$5.00 each.

More Information:

Call;317-745-1496

www.hccadv.org

www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/2972.htm

Protective Order – Address Confidentiality

The Indiana Address Confidentiality allows victims of domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking, with an active protective order, to have a confidential PO Box.

Requirements

- Have a judicially ordered protective order in effect
- Be a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking
- Be in fear for your safety
- Be 18 years of age or older (an adult must apply on behalf of a minor)

How it Works

- Allows you to use a confidential PO Box on your public records, including driver's license, court filings, and school registration forms
- Works best when you have moved to an address that your abuser or stalker does not know

How to Register

- Call Sheltering Wings and they will register you.
317-745-1496
- You can also complete the application and then call an advocate at Sheltering Wings to activate.

**Call:
Sheltering Wings 317-745-1496**

**Application and More Info:
<http://www.in.gov/attorneygeneral/2375.htm>**

B. Law Enforcement

When to Call the Police: If you have been physically assaulted or threatened, call 911 for your immediate safety or to file a report.

What the Police Will Do: The law requires for police officers to take action to protect victims and children. If there is evidence of a crime, the offender will be arrested, warrant issued or charges filed. The officer does not need to have seen the actual offense, he or she only needs probable cause or evidence of violence. Victims do not press charges.

Officers must:

- Transport or obtain transportation for victim/children to a designated safe place to meet with a domestic violence advocate, local family member, or friend.
- Assist victim in removing toiletries, medication and clothing.
- Give victim immediate and written notice Victim Rights, page 20.

Officers may:

- confiscate and remove a firearm, ammunition or deadly weapon if the officer has probable cause that a crime of domestic or family violence has occurred; reasonable belief that the weapon exposes victim to immediate risk of serious bodily injury or was used in the commission of the crime; and observed firearm, ammunition, or deadly weapon at the scene during the response.

If perpetrator is arrested:

- A mandatory hold will be placed on a person arrested for domestic violence. They will not be released from the jail for 8 hours. The victim should be notified prior to the release of the perpetrator on bail by the Sheriff's Department. Notify the jail if you feel they do not have accurate contact information. 317-745-9332
- If the batterer is released on bail without a court hearing, the court requires as a condition of bail that the defendant, charged with a violent crime that results in bodily injury to a person, refrain from any direct or indirect contact with the victim for 10 days after release or until the initial hearing, whichever occurs first. Victim cannot bond out abuser.
- At the time of arrest, the arresting officer should have asked the victim if they would like to be notified of release. You may call the jail at 317-745-9332 to ensure that you will be notified.

C. Victim's Rights

Effective 7-1-02, IC 35-33-1-1.5 requires a law enforcement officer responding to the scene of a crime involving domestic or family violence to give the victim immediate and written notice of the following rights provided by law under IC 35-40

- 1. A victim has the right to be treated with fairness, dignity, and respect throughout the criminal justice process.**
- 2. A victim has the right to be informed, upon request, when a person who is accused of committing or convicted of committing a crime perpetrated directly against the victim, is released from custody or has escaped. This includes release or escape from mental health facilities.**
- 3. A victim has the right to have the victim's safety considered in determining release from custody of a person accused of committing a crime against the victim.**
- 4. A victim has the right to information, upon request, about the disposition of the criminal case involving the victim or the conviction, sentence, and release of a person accused of committing a crime against the victim.**
- 5. A victim has the right to be heard at any proceeding involving sentence or a post-conviction release decision. A victim's right to be heard may be exercised, at the victim's discretion, through an oral or written statement, or submission of a statement through audiotape or videotape.**
- 6. A victim has the right to make a written or oral statement for use in preparation of the presentence report. The victim also has the right to read presentence reports relating to the crime committed against the victim in order that the victim can respond to the presentence report.**

7. A victim has the right to confer with a representative of the prosecuting attorney's office after a crime allegedly committed against the victim has been charged; before the trial of a crime allegedly committed against the victim; and before any disposition of a criminal case involving the victim. This right applies in the following situations:

- The alleged felony was directly committed against the victim.
- the alleged felony or misdemeanor was an offense against the person, which includes the crimes of Battery, Domestic Battery, Aggravated Battery, Battery by Body Waste, Criminal Recklessness, Intimidation, Harassment, Invasion of Privacy, or Pointing a Firearm, and the alleged felony or misdemeanor was committed against the victim by a person who:

- a. is or was a spouse of the victim;
- b. is or was living as if a spouse of the victim;
- c. or has a child in common with the victim.

For other misdemeanors, a victim must file a request for notice, which includes a current telephone number and address.

8. A victim has the right to pursue an order of restitution and other civil remedies against the person convicted of a crime against the victim.

9. A victim has the right to be informed of the victim's constitutional and statutory rights.

To exercise these rights, contact the Hendricks County Prosecutor Victim's Assistance at 6 South Jefferson St., Danville or call 317-745-9283.

D. Prosecution

When an Arrest Was Made:

The arresting officer will submit his/her report to the Prosecutor for charges to be filed. The Prosecuting Attorney will prosecute the charges against the batterer. You do not need to hire an attorney.

When an Investigation is Requested by Victim:

If police were not called and you would like to report the domestic violence crime, contact the Prosecutor's Office to meet with an investigator. At this meeting, you need to provide any of the following that are applicable: witnesses; medical reports; identify injuries or provide pictures of injuries; explanation of date, time, location, and method of abuse; and prior history of violence and threats. The prosecutor will then file charges if there is sufficient evidence.

Your Rights as a Victim (listed in detail on pages 20):

The Victim's Assistance Coordinator for the Prosecutor's Office will contact you with court dates and instructions. If you do not receive information in the mail within 7 days, please contact Victim's Assistance at 317-745-9283 to make sure they are aware of that you want notification.

Victim's Assistance Program

Victim's Assistance will provide emotional support, case status information, referrals to other agencies, information regarding Indiana Crime Compensation and guidance throughout the criminal justice system. Please contact Tamatha Hasty, 317-745-9283 or thasty@co.hendricks.in.us for assistance with the prosecution of your abuser.

The Criminal Court Hearings:

Deferred Prosecution: Prosecutor offers this agreement to defendants instead of criminal prosecution. If the defendant does not commit additional crimes and completes terms of the agreement during a 6 month to one year time frame, the case will be dismissed. Terms can include fines, batterer intervention program and alcohol/drug program.

Plea Agreement: The prosecutor offers the defendant the opportunity to plead guilty, usually to a lesser charge or to the original criminal charge with a recommendation of a lighter than the maximum

sentence. The prosecutor must notify you of plea discussions, plea contents, and recommendations in felony cases. The prosecutor must notify the victim of their right to address the court, in person or in writing upon consideration of the plea agreement. See "Remedies" below for possible terms of the plea.

Trial: If the prosecutor and the defendant do not reach a plea agreement, the case will go to trial. The Prosecuting Attorney will prosecute the charges against the abuser. You do not need an attorney for criminal court. Victim's Assistance will support you throughout the trial.

Remedies

You should discuss with the prosecutor or victim's assistance the possible remedies for a conviction. You should give a preference!

Probation: The abuser will have to be supervised for a period of time (6 months or longer) to ensure they complete the terms of probation. These terms could include: batterers intervention program, alcohol/drug treatment, community service, and restitution.

Jail: If your abuser does not post bail and stays in jail until the plea hearing or trial, he or she may receive time served and be released. The abuser could also be sentenced to straight jail time and no probation. You will be notified of release.

Extension of Protective Order: You may ask for an extension of your protective order. If not, the protective order will terminate at end of jail sentence or probation.

Crime Victim's Compensation

If the physical abuse you have endured caused you to incur medical bills and/or lost wages from your job, the Indiana Victim Crime Compensation Programs may pay you for your losses.

To be eligible:

- The crime must have taken place in Indiana and reported to the police within 48 hours
- The victim or survivor must have been cooperative in the investigation and prosecution of the crime
- There must be a minimum of \$100.00 in out-of-pocket expenses
- Application for benefits must be filed no later than two years after the crime occurred.

For information contact: Hendricks County Prosecutor Victim's Assistance: 317-745-9283

E. 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; you don't have to talk to the abuser's family or friends if they are there.
- Bring a friend or relative with you to wait for your case to be heard.
- Tell the sheriff or bailiff in the court room if you are afraid of the abuser and ask them to look out for you.
- Make sure you have a copy of your court order before you leave.
- Ask the judge or the sheriff to keep the abuser there for a while when court is over; leave quickly. Or ask for an escort to your vehicle.
- If you think the abuser is following you when you leave, call the police immediately.
- If you have to travel to another state for work or to get away from the abuser, take your protective order with you.

F. Finding an Attorney

If you need an attorney for divorce proceedings, you may qualify for free legal assistance through the Hendricks County Pro Bono Program.

Hendricks County Pro Bono Program

Free legal services for eligible low income Hendricks County residents provided by the Hendricks County Bar Association.

Call: 317-529-7293 for general information about the program..

Apply online: www.hendrickscountybar.org/pro-bono-application/

When hiring an attorney it might be helpful to ask: How much do you charge for the first meeting? What is the minimum fee for my kind of case? What is covered by your fee? How many negotiation sessions are included? How many court appearances are included? What is your rate for appearance in court? Do you have a written retainer agreement? Will you take my case and ask the court to order the abuser to pay your fee?

V. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND GUNS

If you have a protective order against your abuser, or if your abuser has been convicted of a felony or domestic violence misdemeanor, then federal law states that it is illegal for your abuser to buy, own or have a gun in their possession.

Indiana state law says that a person who has been convicted of a crime of domestic violence may not possess a firearm after the person's release from prison. However, five years after the conviction, the person can petition to have this/her right to possess a firearm back.

Guns and Protective Orders

Indiana state law does not specifically say that a person who has an order for protection against him/her cannot own or buy a gun, but the order for protection form should automatically say that your abuser cannot have or buy a gun. However, the judge can take this language out of the order if he/she does not think your abuser's guns are enough of a threat.

Since IN state law is not always clear, there are a couple steps you can take to help make it clear that your abuser should not be allowed to have or buy a gun:

- 1.** Tell the prosecutor if there is a criminal case that the abuser has guns. The Prosecutor can make it a condition of bond that guns are confiscated.
- 2.** If your abuser has a gun, tell the judge how many guns he has, and if he has ever threatened you with a gun(s). There is a place on page 5 of your petition (see <http://www.in.gov/judiciary/forms/po.html>, Form PO-0100, p.5) for an order for protection where you can ask the judge to take away your abuser's gun(s) and where you can tell the judge how many guns your abuser has.
- 3.** Ask the judge to keep items 8 and 9 on your order to specify which weapons your abuser must give up and to whom.
- 4.** Before leaving the courthouse, check to make sure that the gun restriction is still written on your order.

You will most likely have to wait until you receive a final order before your abuser's gun is taken away. Indiana law says that the judge cannot order the respondent to give up guns until a hearing has been held for which the respondent was given notice, whether or not the respondent appeared at the hearing. Hearing must be within 30 days.

VI. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND IMMIGRATION

Many batterers use the immigration status of their partners as another way to control them. Abuse may come in the following forms:

- Burning or stealing your papers or your children's papers
- Refusing to help you gain legal status
- Calling you names, like "illegal"
- Threatening to have you deported
- Reporting you to Immigration

Many victims of domestic violence are afraid to report or leave their abuser because they are "undocumented". Although the threat of deportation is real, your safety is most important. Your immigration status may present certain risks, you still have many rights.

- You do not have to reveal your immigration status.
- You do not need to be a citizen or have papers to get a protective order.
- If you go to a domestic violence shelter, you have the right to keep your immigration status private. Some shelters may be able to provide information and referrals for immigration issues.
- You are entitled to receive emergency medical care, regardless of your immigration status.
- As a crime victim, you are not required to report your immigration status to the police.
- Your immigration status does not affect your children's eligibility for government assistance and benefits if children are residents.

It is important to collect documentation of immigration status for you, your children, and the batterer. If you are not a permanent resident and are married or formerly married to a U.S. citizen or permanent resident or are applying for residency through a spouse, contact an immigration attorney. Your immigration status could be jeopardized by a divorce or separation. An annulment, dissolution, or divorce could terminate your immigration status.

If you have already received a conditional residence permit and you are a victim of battery or extreme cruelty, you do not need the cooperation of your spouse to change the conditional status to "permanent resident". U nonimmigrant status offers immigration protection and green card applications for domestic violence victims. Info can be found at www.uscis.gov or 1-800-375-5283.

VII. HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human Trafficking is the fastest growing criminal enterprise in the 21st century – a \$32 billion industry. Every year 17,500 men, women and children are brought in to the US to work as slaves. 80% are women and 50% are minors.

What is Human Trafficking?

Human Trafficking is the recruiting, harboring, moving, or obtaining of a person by the use of force, fraud, or coercion, for the purposes of involuntary servitude, debt bondage, slavery, or the sex trade. Trafficked persons can be men, women, and children of varying ages and levels of education. Trafficked persons can be immigrants or American citizens. People are trafficked for domestic service, commercial sexual exploitation, marriage, factory work, begging, agricultural labor, restaurant work, construction, janitorial work and other forms of informal labor.

Who are the trafficked?

Human Trafficking reaches every culture and demographics. *Regardless of their demographics*, victims are vulnerable in some way, and the traffickers will use their particular vulnerability to exploit the victim.

Some risk factors include:

- Youth
- Poverty
- Unemployment
- Desperation
- Homes in countries torn by armed conflict, civil unrest, political upheaval, corruption, or natural disasters
- Family backgrounds strife with violence, abuse, conflict
- Homelessness
- A need to be loved
- Immigration Status

Where can it be found?

Trafficking is found in many industries including:

- The sex industry
- Forced labor in agricultural or construction industries
- Factories, restaurants, hotels
- domestic servitude as servant, housekeeper or nanny
- Health and beauty industries
- As a bride
- As beggars or peddlers
- Janitorial services
- Health and elder care

If you need Help

If you need help or believe you have information about a trafficking situation, call the Human Trafficking Hotline: 1-800-928-6403

The Julian Center in Indianapolis is the service coordinator for victims of human trafficking in our area.

The Julian Center will provide case managers advocates for victim, work for their safety, and support through the reporting process with law enforcement and provide supportive and practical series.

Included services:

- Case management
- Emergency housing
- Legal services
- Safety planning
- Counseling
- Immigration aide
- Medical assistance
- Food
- Clothing
- Job training

**24-Hour Hotline for Human Trafficking
1-800-928-6403**

VIII. TEEN DATING VIOLENCE

Teen dating violence (TDV) is a pattern of behavior that includes physical, emotional, verbal or sexual abuse used by one person in an intimate relationship to exert power and control over another.

TDV is generally defined as occurring among individuals between the ages of 13-19 years old. Like domestic violence among adults, TDV occurs without respect to age, race, religion, socioeconomic status and sexual orientation.

In most cases of TDV, violence is used to get another to do what he/she wants, to gain power and control, to cause humiliation and to promote fear, and to retaliate against a partner

What does Teen Dating Violence look like in Indiana?

- In Indiana, 17.3% of high school girls are raped before they graduate – the second highest rate in the country.(CDC 2009 Prevention Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Study)
- Indiana consistently ranks higher than the national average in which one in three adolescent girls is a victim of dating violence. (The National Council on Crime and Delinquency Focus)
- According to the Indiana Youth Risk Behavior Survey in 2011, 11.3 percent of high school students in Indiana report having been physically hurt by their boyfriend or girlfriend in the 12 months prior to the survey. Again higher than the national average.
- Nearly 80% of girls who have been physically abused in their intimate relationships continue to date their abuser.
- In 2014, the Indiana legislature formed a committee to study the high rate of sexual violence.

How does Teen Dating Violence differ from Adult Intimate Partner Violence?

There are three key differences between adult and teen dating relationships:

1. Abusive teen relationships typically lack the same unequal power dynamic found in adult intimate partner violence relationships. Adolescent girls are not often dependent on their partner for financial support and do not typically have children to provide for and protect.
2. Teens have limited experience with romantic relationships and negotiating conflict.
3. Teen relationships are more readily affected by the influence of peers.

Look for these common warning signs of dating abuse:

- Checking cell phones, emails or social networks without permission
- Extreme jealousy or insecurity
- Constant belittling or put-downs
- Explosive temper
- Isolation from family and friends
- Making false accusations
- Erratic mood swings
- Physically inflicting pain or hurt in any way
- Possessiveness
- Telling someone what to do
- Repeatedly pressuring someone to have sex

If you or someone you know sees the warning signs in their relationship, please get help. **Call Sheltering Wings: 317-745-1496**

Helpful Websites:

LoveisRespect.org

Heathersvoice.net

Loveisnotabuse.com

Seeitandstopit.org

IX. SAME SEX RELATIONSHIPS

Batterers in same sex relationships use the same power and control tactics as heterosexual batterers. They blame the victim, deny or minimize the abuse, and resist being accountable for their violence. Victims feel afraid, isolated and ashamed, take responsibility for the abuse, and face many barriers in leaving the relationship. Societal homophobia also causes lesbians, gays, bisexuals, and transgendered to face additional obstacles to safety and services including:

- Fear of losing custody of your children, your job, or family support if your sexual orientation is revealed.
- Becoming a target for anti-lesbian/gay violence.
- Extremely limited resources, for you and the batterer.
- Inappropriate, insensitive, and homophobic responses from service providers and the criminal justice system.
- Further stigmatization because of the abuser's violence.
- Ostracism from the lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender communities for revealing the violence.
- Emotional abuse by the batterer, including questioning your "real" orientation and reinforcing society's view of same sex relationships as perverse or bad.
- Threats by the abuser to "out" you to your family, friends, and employers.
- Denial of the existence of same sex battering by referring to the violence as "mutual" battering.

Same Sex Domestic Violence: MYTHS

MYTH #1: Only straight women get battered. Men are not victims of domestic violence, and women never batter.

REALITY: Such myths ignore and deny the realities of same-sex relationships. Men can be and are victims of domestic violence. Women can be and are batterers. Domestic violence is fundamentally a power issue. Even when two people are of the same gender, power differences exist and can be abused.

MYTH #2: Domestic violence is more common in straight relationships than it is in same-sex relationships.

REALITY: There is no reason whatsoever to assume that gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender (GLBT) people are less violent than

heterosexual men and women. Research on same-sex domestic violence can be difficult, given the fact that many are not comfortable being open about our relationships, let alone abusive ones. Research that has been done indicates that battering in same-sex relationships is about as common as in heterosexual relationships. It is increasingly agreed that battering presents one of the most significant health risks to GLBT communities today.

MYTH #3: It really isn't violence when a same-sex couple fights. It's just a lover's quarrel, a fair fight between equals.

REALITY: This is based on the false assumption that two people of the same gender have no power differences. It also ignores that fact that in domestic violence relationships it is the choice of one partner to take advantage of her or his power in abusive ways. There is nothing fair about being knocked against a wall, being threatened, or enduring endless criticism from an angry lover. Dismissing domestic violence as a lover's quarrel trivializes and excuses violence that is just as real, and dangerous, as any in a heterosexual relationship.

MYTH #4: It really isn't violence when gay men fight. It's boys being boys. A man should be able to defend himself.

REALITY: These ideas grow out of a larger societal attitude and the primitive notion that it is acceptable for men to be violent; that it is normal or even appropriately masculine. There is nothing normal or appropriate about domestic violence. The vast majority of men and women are not violent, and the majority of same-sex relationships are free of abuse. 'Boys being boys' may have been harmless (or was it?) on the playground at age six, but when you are adult with injuries inflicted by your lover, it is neither normal nor acceptable.

MYTH #5: The batterer is always bigger, stronger, more 'butch'. Victims will always be smaller, weaker, more feminine.

REALITY: Experience with heterosexual battering and attitudes about traditional sex roles lead many to fall into stereotypes of how batterers and victims, respectively, should look and act. Unfortunately, such stereotypes are of little actual use in helping us to identify who the batterer is in a same-sex relationship. A person who is small, but prone to violence and rage can do a lot of damage to someone who may be taller, heavier, stronger, and non-violent. Size, weight, 'masculinity', 'femininity' or any other physical attribute or role is not a good indicator of whether a person will be a victim or a batterer.

MYTH #8: It is easier for lesbian or gay victims of domestic violence to leave the abusive relationship than it is for heterosexual battered women who are married.

REALITY: Same-sex couples are as intertwined and involved in each other's lives as are heterosexual couples. There is no evidence that the absence of children makes leaving a violent partner easier, and same-sex couples can have children as well. The invisibility and relatively limited supports available to victims of same-sex domestic violence may compound barriers to leaving. Many GLBT people lack support from their families and communities, and may not be able to rely on them for help. Victims may also be threatened by their batterers with 'outing' if they attempt to leave an abusive relationship, or convinced that potential helpers will be homophobic and unhelpful.

It can be extremely difficult for GLBT victims to admit that domestic violence is an issue in their relationship. Even once they have admitted to themselves that there is a problem, they are often at a loss at where to turn to for help. They may be fearful of receiving a homophobic response from those they seek assistance from.

Contact a local domestic violence shelter or program listed in the "Resources" at the end of this Handbook. Most domestic violence shelters at least train their staff to be sensitive to GLBT issues when working with victims of domestic violence.

Also, you don't have to out yourself in order to get help if you choose not to. The fact that you are a victim of domestic violence is enough for you to receive assistance. Do what you need to do to feel safe. Domestic violence advocates know that you have already been through a lot, and won't pressure you to answer questions you don't want to answer about the name or gender of your abuser.

Please don't give up in reaching out for help. Even in small towns it is possible for you to find help from people sensitive to GLBT clients.

X. CHILDREN AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- Witnessing violence between one's parents or caretakers is the strongest risk factor of transmitting violent behavior from one generation to the next.
- Boys who witness domestic violence are twice as likely to abuse their own partners and children when they become adults.
- 30% to 60% of perpetrators of intimate partner violence also abuse children in the household.
- Children may be injured during an incident of violence, may suffer feelings of helplessness, may blame themselves for not preventing the violence or for causing it, and may be abused or neglected..
- Children in violent homes face a dual threat: witnessing traumatic events and the threat of physical assault.
- Children living with domestic violence experience unnaturally high levels of anxiety.
- Children may suffer Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (similar to what war veterans suffer) even after a single incident.
- Children exposed to domestic violence often experience difficulties in school.
- Children living in violent homes have more frequent incidents of truancy, theft, insomnia, temper tantrums, and violence toward others than children raised in a non-violent atmosphere.
- Studies indicate that boys exposed to family violence tend to be overly aggressive and disruptive.
- Studies show that girls who are exposed to family violence tend to withdraw and behave more passively than girls not exposed to violence.
- Children who live in abusive homes have a higher risk of juvenile delinquency and substance abuse.

It is extremely important for children who live in violent homes to have a simple safety plan.

- Warn children to stay out of the adult's conflicts
- Make a list of people the children can trust and talk to when they are feeling unsafe (neighbors, teachers, relatives, friends.)
- Decide ahead of time on a safe place the children can go when they feel unsafe.
- Teach children to dial 911.

XI. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TECHNOLOGY SAFETY

There are a number of safety and privacy issues that can be impacted by technology. Here are just a few safety considerations to keep in mind when using a computer, email, texting or a cell phone:

- If you are in danger, use a safe computer that your abuser cannot access (a public library or school, the home of a trusted friend).
- There are many ways all your activities on the computer including browsing the Internet are recorded.
- Email, texting and social media are not a safe or private way to talk to someone about the danger or abuse in your life.
- Traditional “corded” phones are more private than cell phones or cordless phones.
- You may not be able to reach 9-1-1 using an Internet phone or Internet-based phone service. You may need to be prepared to use another phone to call 9-1-1.

Internet Safety

Computers have the ability to store a lot of private information about what sites you visit on the Internet, the emails and instant messages you send, internet-based phone and IP-TTY calls you make, web-based purchases and banking, and many other activities.

It is not possible to completely delete or clear all the “footprints” from your computer or online activity. Clearing your browser history will make it more difficult, but NOT impossible for someone to trace your computer use. If you are being monitored, it may be dangerous to change your computer behavior by suddenly deleting your entire Internet history if you have never done so before. The safest way to find information on the Internet is to use a safe computer that your abuser cannot access.

If you must use a computer your abuser can access, you can attempt to cover your tracks by doing the following:

- Use an email account your abuser cannot access. If an abuser has access to your email account, he or she may be able to read your incoming and outgoing mail. If you believe your

account is secure, make sure you select a password they will not be able to guess.

- Do not store passwords and change your password or passwords often. Do not use obvious passwords, such as your birthday or your pet's name. Use passwords that include both letters and numbers.
- Delete emails and files/documents. Delete emails from the "Send" or "Outbox" and then also delete emails from the "Deleted Items" box. In addition, empty the "Recycle" or "Trash Bin" of any documents before shutting down the computer. Make this a regular routine so it is not an unusual action that triggers suspicion.
- Clear cookies, temporary web site files and browser history. Cookies are information that a web site leaves on your hard drive about your visit to that web site. A temporary web site file is left on your computer each time you visit a web site. One of its pages, usually the home page, is stored "temporarily" on your hard drive. Usually Internet browser software retains a list, or History, of all the web sites you visit. Refer to your software "Help" menu or technical support for further information.
- Clear the search engine. Many search engines retain and display past searches. Check whichever search engine you use for information on how to turn this feature off.
- If you add a site to your "Favorites" (also known as bookmarking) other people who use your computer can use your Favorites to see what web sites you have visited.

Email Safety

Taking steps to maintain your personal safety when using email and other electronic communications is important. Your abuser could have access to your email account if:

- You share an email account. Whenever you share the same email account your partner will be able to read any of the emails in the account.
- You use Outlook, Outlook Express, Eudora, or a similar program to check your email. These programs allow anybody who has access to your computer to read your email.
- You check your email on the Internet. Your abuser may have access to your email account if they know your email address and password. Also, some people have their computers set up

to save their email address and password for them. If your computer has your email address and password saved, anyone with access to your computer can read your email.

- You share your password with them.
- You say “yes” when your browser asks you if you’d like to save your password. Although it’s convenient, it’s not a good idea—especially when the computer you are using is shared.
- You write your password down. If you absolutely must write down a new password the first time or two you use it, be sure you keep it in a very safe, hidden place—not a sticky note stuck to your computer or your desk! Once you’ve memorized it, shred it—don’t just toss it in the trash.

Cell Phone Safety

If you use a cell phone, be aware there are numerous ways an abuser can use cell phone technology to overhear your calls or locate you. Use a cell phone only if you do not have access to a regular phone, and make sure that you do not give any identifying details on a cell phone. If your abuser works for a phone company or law enforcement agency, use extreme caution, and discuss cell phone safety with a domestic violence advocate.

A cellular phone in "silent mode" or "auto answer" can serve as a tracking device. Some recent models of cell phones have GPS (Global Positioning System), which is a location-finding feature. You can check with your phone company to learn if your cell phone has this feature. If you are fleeing from your abuser, either turn off your cell phone or leave it behind.

Wireless carriers are required to complete 9-1-1 calls, even when a phone is not activated. Any phone that turns on and receives a signal is capable of making 9-1-1 calls. It is important to know that if the phone you're using isn't activated, i.e., there isn't a phone number assigned to it, and you're disconnected from the 9-1-1 dispatch center, you must call 9-1-1 back.

Source: National Network to End Domestic Violence

XII. SELF-HELP

A. Why Do Victims Stay?

Fear

Abusers often threaten over and over that they will hurt the victim, their children, a pet, a family member/ friend or themselves. Abusers may even threaten to kill the victim or themselves if his/her partner leaves. A victim may stay in the relationship because they are scared of what the abuser will do if they leave.

Low self-esteem

When an abuser calls their partner names, puts them down and plays mind games it can make the victim feel bad about themselves. Many times victims believe that the abuse is their fault or that they deserve the abuse.

Money

Victims may depend on their abuser for financial support. Victims may not leave because they are scared that they will not have enough money to support themselves- a fear that often gets worse if they have children.

Children

It is very common for a victim to stay with an abusive partner because they do not want to "break up" their family and are afraid that it might be hard on their children if they leave. Victims may be afraid that the abuser will take the children away or that they might hurt the children if s/he is not there to protect them.

Control

Victims often think that they can control their partner's abusive behavior by doing exactly what s/he wants and by doing everything perfectly. But, victims have NO control over their partner's actions. The only people who can control the violence and the abuse are the abusers themselves.

Hope for change

Abusers often promise that they will change and that the abuse will not happen again. Many victims want to believe this is true, and they hope that the abuse will end and things will get better.

Pressure from friends and family

The friends and family of a victim may not be supportive. Victims may not be believed, told that the abuse is their fault or that all relationships have bad times and that s/he should try harder. Friends and family may also get angry because the victim stays with the abuser or has left and

gone back to the abuser so many times. Plus, friends and family may be scared about their own safety-what will happen if the victim stays at my home, etc.

Doesn't know that help is out there

Many abusers isolate their victim from her/his friends and family in order to gain more control. By the time the victim decides they want to leave, s/he may feel like they have no one to turn to and nowhere to go. Victims might not know what help is available to them in their community.

It is not easy to end an abusive relationship. It can be hard to let go of a person you love, memories and family.

B. Personal Bill of Rights

- You have the **RIGHT** to be yourself.
- You have the **RIGHT** to put yourself first.
- You have the **RIGHT** to be safe and not in fear of being abused.
- You have the **RIGHT** to love and be loved.
- You have the **RIGHT** to be treated with respect.
- You have the **RIGHT** to be human and not treated like property.
- You have the **RIGHT** to be angry over past beatings.
- You have the **RIGHT** to your own privacy.
- You have the **RIGHT** to express your own opinions and feelings.
- You have the **RIGHT** to earn and control your own money.
- You have the **RIGHT** to ask questions about anything that affects your life.
- You have the **RIGHT** to make decisions that affect you.
- You have the **RIGHT** to grow, change and develop your talents and abilities.
- You have the **RIGHT** to say no and have it mean no.
- You have the **RIGHT** to make mistakes.
- You have the **RIGHT** not to be responsible for other adults problems.
- You have the **RIGHT** to choose and have your own friends.
- You have the **RIGHT** to change your own life, if you are not happy with it.
- You have the **RIGHT** not to be isolated from other people.
- You have the **RIGHT** to protect your children from abusive situations.
- You have the **RIGHT** to leave the battering environment.
- You have the **RIGHT** to request and expect help from police and social service agencies.
- You have the **RIGHT** to legally prosecute the abusing partner.

C. Healthy Relationships

Healthy Relationship

The signs of a healthy relationship include:

- Loving and taking care of yourself
- Respecting your partner's right to be himself or herself
- Having a life outside the relationship, with your own friends and your own activities
- Making decisions together, each partner compromising when necessary
- Resolving conflicts through open and honest communication
- Having more good times in the relationship than bad

Unhealthy Relationship

The signs of an unhealthy relationship include:

- Focusing all your energy on loving and caring for your partner
- Trying to change your partner to be what you want them to be
- Dropping friends and family or activities you enjoy
- One partner makes all the decisions
- One partner yells, hits, or throws things at the other during arguments
- Having more bad times in the relationship than good

I own everything about me; my body, my mind, my feelings, my actions, my dreams, my fears. I have the tools to survive, to be in charge of me, to be productive and happy. I own me. I am me.

-Virginia Satir

XIII. COMMUNITY RESOURCES

Most needs can be met by calling:

Connect2Help

Connect2help.org

Dial 2-1-1

Connect2Help™ facilitates connections between people who need human services and those who provide them. It is staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Services are available in English and Spanish. Call 2-1-1 to get the help you need or go online!

Adult Education

Basic Adult Education Center

988-7975 or Brownsburg Library 852-3167

An opportunity for anyone 16 years or older to continue their education. Basic skills include: literacy, GED preparation and English as a second language.

Hendricks County College Network

745-9265

Animal Services

Animal Shelter - Hendricks County

745-9250

Provides emergency housing for animals of domestic violence victims.

Beacon of Hope

Foster Pet Program

P.O. Box 34318, Indianapolis, IN 46234

317-731-6131

www.beaconofhopeindy.org

Foster care provided for pets of domestic violence victims.

Hendricks County Friends of the Shelter

Pet Food Pantry

317-745-4462

Hendricks County Humane Society

Pet Food Pantry

3033 E. Main St., Danville IN 317.745.3338

3rd Monday of every month 4 – 6pm

Hendricks County Residents Only

Batterers Intervention Programs - Certified

Families First – Hendricks County

1913 Crown Plaza Blvd.

Plainfield, IN 46168

Phone: 317.838.5966

www.familiesfirstindiana.org

Families First – Marion County

615 N. Alabama Street, Ste. 320

Indianapolis, IN 46204

Phone: 317-644-7219

www.familiesfirstindiana.org

Families First – Boone County

327 North Lebanon Street, Suite 103

Lebanon, IN 46052

Phone: 765.482.6396

www.familiesfirstindiana.org

Families First – Hancock County

98 East North Street

Greenfield, IN 46140

Phone: 317.462.3733

www.familiesfirstindiana.org

Fall Creek Counseling – Marion County

3500 Lafayette Road

Indianapolis, IN 46222

Phone: 317-291-6360

www.fallcreekcounseling.com

Central Integrity – Marion County

PO Box 40536
Indianapolis, IN 46240
Phone: 317-522-1676
www.centralintegrity.com

Central Integrity – Hamilton County

PO Box 40536
Indianapolis, IN 46240
Phone: 317-522-1676
www.centralintegrity.com

Intrinsic Dynamics – Marion County

6202 N. College Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46220
(317) 250-0207

Life Recovery Center F.I.R.S.T.

Program – Marion County
8150 Madison Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46227
Phone: 317-887-3290
www.liferecoverycenter.com

Nonviolent Alternatives – Johnson County

360 South Madison Avenue, Ste 201
Greenwood, IN 46142
Toll Free: 1-877-545-7698
Website:
www.nonviolentalternatives.com

Child Abuse

Child Protection Services

Report Child Abuse

1-800-800-5556

Hendricks County Department of Child Services

6781 E. US 36, Suite 200, Avon

272-4917

Provides direct social services to families affected by child abuse and/or neglect. Responsible for child protection, including investigation child abuse and neglect.

Community Partners for Child Safety (Children's Bureau)

1925 Crown Plaza Boulevard

Plainfield, IN 46168

745-6496

Statewide child abuse prevention program. This service builds community supports for families who self-identify or who are referred by community agencies.

Susie's Place

Beechwood Center Road, Avon

272-5696 www.susiesplace.org

Provides a neutral, child-friendly center to investigate alleged child abuse and neglect, while keeping the comfort and safety of the child the first priority.

Child Care Options

Child Care Answers

Assist parents in finding quality child care that meets their specific needs.

631-4643

www.childcareanswers.com

Child Care Development Fund (Children's Bureau)

1925 Crown Plaza Boulevard

Plainfield, IN 46168

745-6496

Provides low income families with the financial resources to locate and afford quality child care for their children.

Day Nursery Hendricks County Early Care and Education Center
1351 N. Ronald Reagan Parkway
(North side of the IU Health West Medical Center Campus)
Avon, IN 46123
317-271-2603
avon@daynursery.org
(infants 6 weeks to 6 years)

Hendricks County Head Start
20 S. 300 E., Danville, IN 46122
317-745-1650
Federally funded, income based pre-school program for children 3-5 years old. Some classes are free.

Child Support Division - Hendricks County
6 South Jefferson St., Danville
317-745-9287

The Child Support Office provides the following services:

- Establishing paternity
- Establishing and enforcing support orders.
- Establishing and enforcing medical support orders.
- Locating absent parents.
- Reviewing and modifying support orders.
- Collecting current and past due support.

Clothes and Household Items

Connect2Help

Dial 2-1-1

Connect2Help™ facilitates connections between people who need human services and those who provide them. It is staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Services are available in English and Spanish. Call 2-1-1 to get the help you need!

Avon Parkside Church of the Nazarene

47 N Co Rd 625 E, Avon

272-7902

Thrift Shop, 3rd Tuesdays, 9:00 to noon

Hendricks County residents only

St. Mark's Episcopal Church - Plainfield
849-6730

St. Vincent de Paul
687-0169

**Domestic Violence Victims - Emergency Housing
and Support Services**
(safe emergency housing including advocacy, counseling,
support groups, life skills, job training, 24-hour crisis intervention)

Coburn Place Safe Haven
604 East 38th St., Indianapolis, IN 46205
(317) 923-5750
www.coburnplace.org

Provides women who have suffered from domestic violence safe,
affordable housing with fully furnished apartments for six months up to
two years. Provide supportive services necessary for self-sufficiency.

Desert Rose Transitional Shelter
Martinsville, IN
(765) 342-7673
www.desertrose.cc

Family Crisis Shelter, Inc.
Crawfordsville, IN 47933-0254
(765) 362-2030
www.familycrisisshelter.org

The Julian Center
2011 N. Meridian Street, Indianapolis
(317) 941-2200
www.juliancenter.org

Salvation Army Social Service Center
540 N. Alabama, Indianapolis, IN
(317) 637-5551
www.salvationarmyindiana.org

Sheltering Wings
Danville, IN

745-1496

www.shelteringwings.org

WINGS

PO Box 441383

Indianapolis, IN 46244

(317) 926-4357 CALL 211 for Referral

Domestic Violence Victims Support Services

**(advocacy, counseling, support groups, life skills, job training,
crisis intervention for women and men)**

Beacon of Hope

P.O. Box 34318, Indianapolis, IN 46234

Crisis Line 317-731-6140

www.beaconofhopeindy.org

Family First- Breaking Free (Client Advocacy and Support)

1913 Crown Plaza Blvd., Plainfield, IN 46168

634-6341

www.family-service-inc.org

Prevail, Inc.

1100 S. 9th Street, Noblesville, IN 46060

(317) 776-3472

www.prevailinc.com

Putnam County Family Support Services

10 ½ N. Jackson St., Greencastle, IN 46135

(765)653-5115

Survival Skills for Women

Assist women in developing skills to become self sufficient

838-0512

Emergency Phone Numbers

Report all Crimes 911
Domestic Violence 24-hour Crisis Hotline 317-745-1496

Food Pantries

Abundant Life Food Pantry

1003 W. Lincoln St., Danville
4th Thursday, January thru October – 6:30-8:30
3rd Thursday, November and December – 6:30-8:30
One visit per month

Avon Parkside Church of the Nazarene

47 N Co Rd 625 E, Avon
272-7902
3rd Tuesday, 10:00 to noon
Thrift Shop, 3rd Tuesdays, 9:00 to noon
Hendricks County residents only

Cathedral of Prayer Food Pantry

8446 CR 700 S., Plainfield
317-333-9989
1st Monday of the month, 9:00 to noon
Serving Plainfield, Avon and Mooresville area
Bring proof of residency

Coatesville Food Pantry

5009 S Milton St., Coatesville
2nd Saturday 9 a.m.–12 noon

Cornerstone Christian Church

8930 N State Rd 267, Brownsburg
852-2411
2nd and 4th Saturday of the month, 9 a.m.–11 a.m.
Brownsburg residents only
Photo ID required

Faith Lutheran Church

7754 Cobblesprings Drive, Suites 1-3, Avon

272-1022

3rd Saturday of the month 9 a.m.–11 a.m.

ID required

Harvest Food Pantry (The Journey Church)

620 N. Carr Rd, Plainfield

839-7308

2nd Tuesday, 10am – 1pm, 4th Friday 5-7pm

Hazelwood Christian Church

9947 S Co Rd 0, Clayton

539-6157

3rd Monday 1 p.m.–4:30 p.m.

ID required

Hendricks County Friends of the Shelter

Pet Food Pantry

317-745-4462

Hendricks County Humane Society

Pet Food Pantry

3033 E. Main St., Danville IN 317.745.3338

3rd Monday of every month 4 – 6pm

Hendricks County Residents Only

Hendricks County Senior Services

1201 Sycamore Ln, Danville IN 46122

317.745.4303

Must be 60 & over and reside in Hendricks County

Monday-Friday 8am - 4pm. Must make an appointment.

Two visits per month

Hendricks County COAD

355 S. Washington St., Danville, IN 46122

317-745-9214

Kingsway Christian Church Food Pantry

7981 E Co Rd 100 N, Avon

272-2222

By appointment on Monday and Thursday

Light & Life Food Pantry

8264 E Co Rd 100S, Avon

839-5151

Mondays—1:30 p.m.—4 p.m.; Last Monday 4 p.m.—7 p.m.

Hendricks County residents; One visit per month; must provide ID

Messiah Lutheran

801 S Green St, Brownsburg

852-2988

Saturdays 9 a.m.—11:00 a.m.

Hendricks County residents; One visit per month

Mill Creek Support Center

2 doors east of Clayton Café, Clayton, IN

Open every Tuesday from 5 p.m.—7 p.m.

Mill Creek School District only

North Salem Christian Church

6 N California St, North Salem

765-676-6969

1st Saturday of the month 9 a.m.—11 a.m.

One visit per month

North Salem United Methodist Church

104 W Pearl St, PO Box 238, North Salem IN 46165

765.676.6501

3rd Saturday of the month 9—12 am

Our Shepherd Lutheran

9201 E Co Rd 100 N, Avon

271-9103

1st and 3rd Saturday. 10 a.m. — 11:30 a.m.

One visit per month

Plainfield Church Federation Food Pantry (St. Marks)

710 E Buchanan St, Plainfield

767-0365

Wed. 9 a.m.- 11:50am, Thurs. 5 p.m.- 6:50 p.m., Sat. 9 a.m.- 11:50am

Hendricks County residents; proof of address for all household members is required. Picture ID required. One visit per month.

**Shared Blessings Food Pantry
(Danville United Methodist Church)**

820 W Mill St, Danville

745-4330

Tuesday 6 p.m.-7:30 p.m.; Saturday 10 a.m.–12 noon

Proof of residency. Hendricks County residents

Shepherd's Shelves (Pittsboro Christian Church)

216 N. Maple St, Pittsboro

(enter from Meridian St. parking lot across from school)

892-3245

1st and 3rd Saturday, 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 noon

St. Stephens Lutheran Church

1001 Concord RD., Plainfield IN 46168

4th Saturday of month, 9 – 11am

317-831-5241

317-442-4189

All Hendricks County, ID Required

Stilesville Christian Church Food Pantry

8425 Morgan Street, Stilesville

539-6383

3rd Wednesday, 3-6 PM

Whitestone Food Pantry

8045 W US 36, Coatesville

539-6029

1st Saturday each month 9:00-10:30 AM; 3rd Wednesday 5-7:00 PM

Marion Twp, Hendricks Co; Floyd Twp, Putnam Co

Homeless Shelters

Connect2Help

Dial 2-1-1

Connect2Help™ facilitates connections between people who need human services and those who provide them. It is staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Services are available in English and Spanish.

Call 2-1-1 to get the help you need!

Beyond Homeless

309 E. Franklin St.
Greencastle, IN 46135
(765-301-9263)
beyondhomelessincorporated@gmail.com
Homeless shelter and support services

Dayspring Center

1537 N. Central Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46202
(317) 635-6780 (press 1)
www.dayspringindy.org
Offers emergency shelter for families (women, men and unmarried couples) that provides food, shelter and supportive services designed to prevent homelessness.

Good News Ministries - Men's Shelter

2716 E. Washington St.
Indianapolis, IN 46201
(317) 638-2862
www.goodnewsministries.com
Provides emergency shelter for men 18 and older.

Holy Family Shelter

907 N. Holmes Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46222
(317) 635-7830 (Press 5)
www.holyfamilyshelter.net
Accepts homeless married couples, one- and two-parent families with children and pregnant women. Support services include case management, housing, employment referrals, support groups, parenting classes, basic medical care and GED classes. Childcare is provided.

Interfaith Hospitality Network

1850 N. Arsenal Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46218
(317) 261-1562
www.indyihn.org
Provides shelter for homeless families with children up to age 18. Married couples, or single moms/dads with children. Support services

include case management, mental health evaluation, medical services, child care and assistance with finding employment and housing to persons enrolled in the program.

Lighthouse Emergency Shelter for Men

520 E. Market St.

Indianapolis, IN 46204

(317) 687-6795

www.wmm.org

Offers emergency shelter, meals, day room and limited services to adult men 18 and older.

Wheeler Mission Ministries

Center for Women and Children - Women's Shelter

3208 E. Michigan St.

Indianapolis, IN 46201

(317) 637-2916

Homeless women 18 and older and their children--girls any age, boys up to age 12. Support services include job search assistance, basic medical and dental care and classes involving Biblical teaching. Stays can range from 30 days to six months depending on program availability and client need.

Housing

Beyond Homeless

309 E. Franklin St.

Greencastle, IN 46135

(765-301-9263)

beyondhomelessincorporated@gmail.com

Homeless shelter and support services

Christian Support Center

710 E. Buchanan St., Plainfield

767-0365

Emergency Housing only

Coburn Place Safe Haven

604 East 38th St., Indianapolis, IN 46205

(317) 923-5750

www.coburnplace.org

Provides women who have suffered from domestic violence safe, affordable housing with fully furnished apartments for six months up to two years. Provide supportive services necessary for self-sufficiency.

Community Action of Greater Indianapolis

745-2642

Hendricks County Section 8 assistance

Connect2Help

Dial 2-1-1

Connect2Help™ facilitates connections between people who need human services and those who provide them. It is staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Services are available in English and Spanish. Call 2-1-1 to get the help you need!

Immigration

www.uscis.gov

1-800-375-5283

Will provide immigration protections and assist domestic violence victims in applying for green card without the needing the "citizen" abuser to file for immigration benefits on their behalf.

Jail, Inmate and Offender Information

Hendricks County Jail

317-745-9332

Verify incarceration of batterer and projected release dates in Hendricks County

Hendricks County Probation, Home Detention and Work Release

Superior Court (Adult and Juvenile): 746-9264

Home Detention: 745-9263

Work Release: 745-8700

Indiana Department of Correction (DOC)

1-800-447-5604

To find status of someone convicted of crime and sentence to DOC

Job Training

Work One

Indiana Department of Workforce Development

- 160 Plainfield Village Dr. Suite 101
Plainfield, IN 46168
317-838-9335
M-F 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM
- 3400 Lafayette Road
Indianapolis, IN 46224
317-246-5400

Provides employment information, skill assessments, job training, job search assistance, career counseling and resume assistance.

Law Enforcement

Emergency and Dispatch	911
Amo	539-6030
Avon	272-4485
Brownsburg	852-2253
Danville	745-2486
Clayton	539-2552
Hendricks Co. Comm. Center	839-8700
Hendricks Co. Sherriff	745-6269
Indiana State Police	1-800-225-8576
Lizton	994-6000
North Salem	765-676-6400
Pittsboro	892-4897
Plainfield	839-2566
Stilesville	839-8700

Legal Aid

Hendricks County Pro Bono Program

Free legal services for eligible low income Hendricks County residents provided by the Hendricks County Bar Association.

Call: 317-529-7293 for general information about the program..

Apply online: www.hendrickscountybar.org/pro-bono-application/

Medical Care for Low Income Families

Connect2Help

Dial 2-1-1

Connect2Help™ facilitates connections between people who need human services and those who provide them. It is staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Services are available in English and Spanish. Call 2-1-1 to get the help you need!

Hendricks Regional Health

Hendricks County Health Department

355 S. Washington St., Danville

745-9222

Clinic provides healthy checkups for children two months to five years. It is for county residents who meet income guidelines.

Kingsway Community Care Center

6722 E. US 36, Avon

272-0708

www.kingswaycarecenter.org

Volunteer doctors and dentists are available for people who are without insurance or do not qualify for Medicaid.

Partners in Care

Primary Care Clinic and Women's Clinic

1000 E. Main St., Danville

745-9531

Provides primary services to infants, children and adults who are residents of Hendricks County and who do not have health insurance or who rely on Medicaid for health services. Women services are provided by certified nurse-midwives and nurse practitioners. A financial adviser, social worker and dietitian also assist in patient care.

Prosecuting Attorney - Hendricks County

Patricia Baldwin

6 South Jefferson Street, Danville

317-745-9283

Hendricks County Victim Assistance Program

Hendricks County Prosecutor's Office, 6 South Jefferson St., Danville

317-745-9283 - email: thasty@co.hendricks.in.us

Coordinator - Tamatha Hasty

Provides all victims of crime with: emotional support, case status information, referrals to other agencies, information regarding Indiana Crime Compensation, and guidance throughout the criminal justice system

Public Assistance - Children and Families

Central Indiana First Steps

Offered to families and their children (birth to 3 years old) who have a developmental delay or a medical condition that puts them at risk for further delays.

Community Partners for Child Safety (Children's Bureau)

1925 Crown Plaza Boulevard

Plainfield, IN 46168

745-6496

Provides free and voluntary home-based case management to link all families with resources in the community. Administers Child Care Development Fund to provided child care vouchers

Healthy Families

355 S. Washington St., Suite 211, Danville

745-9426

No-cost support program for pregnant women and families with new babies.

Hendricks County Division of Family Resources

4310 Saratoga Pkwy, Suite 200, Plainfield

838-5370

Responsible for processing applications and determining eligibility for Medicaid, Hoosier Healthwise, Food Stamps and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Hendricks County WIC

247 S. Wayne St., Danville

745-2027

Provides supplemental high nutrient foods to pregnant, breast feeding women, infants and children to age 5.

Purdue Cooperative Extension Services

P.O. Box 7, 1900 E. Main, Danville
745-9260

A variety of nutrition related programs including: Have a Healthy Baby and Family Nutrition Programs

Substance Abuse Treatment Providers

Advantage Counseling & Education Services

1005 E. Main Street, Suite A
Plainfield, IN 46168

(317) 839-7323

1710 Hospital Drive

Martinsville, IN 46151

(765) 342-8112

TOLL-FREE: (866) 856-0200

Agape Counseling & Human Services

5150 E. Stop 11 Road, #14

Indianapolis, IN 46237

(317) 889-7520

agapecounselingllc.com

Alpha Counseling Services, Inc.

3757 N. Post Road

Indianapolis, IN 46236

(317) 899-2010

2511 E. 46th Street, Suite C-3

Indianapolis, IN 46205

(317) 541-1005

Alpha Resources, Inc.

5036 W. Washington Street

Indianapolis, IN 46241

(317) 243-3806

539 Turtle Creek S. Drive, Suite 38

Indianapolis, IN 46227

(317) 784-3985

5317 E. 16th Street, Suite 12

Indianapolis, IN 46218

(317) 353-8494

Amani Treatment Center

1050 E. 86th St., Ste 55C
Indianapolis, IN 46240
317-581-0600

Broad Ripple Counseling

6208 N. College Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46220
(317) 251-9777
broadripplecounselingcenter.com

Centerstone

11370 N. State Road 67
Mooresville, IN 46158
(317) 834-8187
Multiple locations throughout Indiana
centerstone.org/indiana-services

EmberWood Center

1125 Brookside Avenue, Suite I
(317) 536-7100
Emberwoodcenter.org

Cummins Behavioral Health Center

6655 E. U.S. Highway 36
Avon, IN 46123
(317) 272-3330
1005 S. Meridian Street
Lebanon, IN 46052
(765) 482-7421 cumminsmhc.com

Fairbanks Hospital

8102 Clearvista Parkway
Indianapolis, IN 46256
(317) 849-8222
fairbanksd.org

Fall Creek Counseling

2525 N. Shadeland Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46219
(317) 375-1901

3500 Lafayette Road, Suite 302
Indianapolis, IN 46222
(317) 291-6360
933 E. Hanna Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46227
(317) 789-0647
fallcreekcounseling.com

Families First

1913 Crown Plaza Boulevard
Plainfield, IN 46168
(317) 838-5966
615 N. Alabama Street, Suite 320
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 634-6341
family-service-inc.org

Hamilton Center

900 Southfield Drive
Plainfield, IN 46168
(317) 837-9719
2160 N. Illinois Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202
(317) 937-3700
hamiltoncenter.org

Indianapolis Counseling Center

724 N. Illinois Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 549-0333
icc-indy.com

Indy Cottage Counseling

6531 W. Washington Street
Indianapolis, IN 46241
(317) 241-9644

Libertad Counseling

5230 W. 10th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46224
(317) 240-2801

1800 N. Meridian, Suite 507
(317) 920-0041

Midtown Community Mental Health Center

1001 W. 10th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202
(317) 630-7791
wishard.edu/midtown

Penrod Counseling

192 N. State Road 267, Suite 300
Avon, IN 46123
(317) 272-5247
penrodcc.com

Salvation Army Harbor Light

2400 N. Tibbs Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46222
(317) 972-1450
corps.salvationarmyindiana.org/harborlight/

St. Vincent Stress Center

8401 Harcourt Road
Indianapolis, IN 46260
(317) 338-4850
<http://www.stvincent.org/St-Vincent-Indianapolis/Medical-Services/Mental-Health.aspx>

Tara Treatment Center

6231 South US Highway 31
Franklin, IN 46131
(812) 526-2611
(800) 397-9978
taracenter.com

Valle Vista Health System

898 E. Main Street
Greenwood, IN 46143
(800) 447-1348
vallevistahospital.com

Veterans Administration (VA)

1481 W. 10th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202
(317) 554-0000
indianapolis.va.gov

Volunteers of America (VOA)

Brandon Hall (for men)
611 N. Capitol Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 686-9841
Theodora House (for women)
927 N. Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 686-5800
www.voain.org

Township Trustees

Assist low income residents of each township with shelter, utilities, and basic necessities.

Brown Township - Brownsburg
852-0899

Center Township - Danville
745-2813

Clay Township - Coatesville
765-386-2049

Eel River - North Salem
765-676-6333

Guilford Township - Plainfield
838-0564

Liberty Township - Clayton
539-7944

Lincoln Township - Brownsburg

852-8745

Marion Township - Danville
539-4024

Middle Township - Pittsboro
892-5000\Union Township - Lizton
994-5506

Washington Township - Avon
272-1835

Transportation

Connect2Help
Dial 2-1-1

Connect2Help™ facilitates connections between people who need human services and those who provide them. It is staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Services are available in English and Spanish.

LINK Hendricks County
317-718-4474

Public transit services to people of any age to destinations within Hendricks County. Nominal fee.

Utilities

Christian Support Center
710 E. Buchanan St., Plainfield
317-767-0365

Community Action of Greater Indianapolis
Hendricks and Boone Counties
765-482-7018

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
INFORMATION
& REFERRAL
HANDBOOK**

A Survivor's Guide

Created by:

**Hendricks County Coalition Against
Domestic Violence** (revised 2014)

For copies, contact

Sheltering Wings @ 317-746-1496

Hendricks County Prosecutor@ 317-745-9283

or online at www.hccadv.org