

Risk of Dangerousness in Domestic Violence

You should know the indicators of future risk of harm and/or lethality:

- History of Domestic Violence
- Separation
- Prior Police Contact
- Coercive/Controlling Behavior
- Threats to Kill the Victim and/or the Children
- Threats to Kill Themselves
- Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Research has demonstrated that these factors, some on their own and others in combination, increase the likelihood of physical injury and/or death.

Crime Victims Compensation

Crime victims may also be eligible for financial assistance for medical, mental health, funeral, lost wages due to injury, or sexual assault examination costs associated with a crime when other resources are not available to cover those expenses. Log on to www.crimevictimcomp.idaho.gov/ or call 1-800-950-2110 to learn more.

Officer's Name _____

Case Number _____

Non-emergency phone number _____

Get Help Now

To get connected with domestic violence services for you or your children in your community, contact:

Or call one of these numbers:

National Domestic Violence Hotline 1-800-799-7233
or 1-800-787-3224 (TTY)

Idaho Domestic Violence 24 Hour Hotline
1-800-669-3176 (English)

Domestic violence is a crime

Get help now

Get help now.

What to expect if you call a domestic violence program

Advocates who will listen, and help you sort out options and plan for your safety. It is important to have a safety plan even if you do not think there will be another incident. Safety planning includes a range of topics, such as identifying locations where you might be at risk, escape routes, safe places to go, important phone numbers and documents, and emergency money. Advocates will also help with civil protection orders, government assistance, immigration, and more. Domestic violence programs may also be able to offer shelter or other crisis services. If no program is available in your area, call the toll-free domestic violence number on the back of this card.

What to expect of the court system

Judges may issue orders to protect victims through Idaho's criminal and civil courts. Criminal courts respond to violations of Idaho's criminal laws. Civil courts address private disputes between individuals.

Criminal Court

If you are battered or assaulted by a household member, you should report the abuse to law enforcement who will initiate an investigation. However, because a crime is an act against the State of Idaho, the State's attorney (the prosecutor), not the victim, makes the decision whether to go forward with the case. The victim acts as a witness for the State. If the prosecutor goes forward with the case, a judge may then issue a No Contact Order forbidding the abuser from contacting the victim. Many law enforcement agencies and prosecutors have victim witness coordinators that help victims through the criminal justice process.

Civil Court

In addition to reporting abuse to law enforcement, you also can ask a civil court to issue a Civil Protection Order, which may include any of the following:

- (a) restrain your abuser from further acts of abuse;
- (b) direct your abuser to leave your household;
- (c) prevent your abuser from entering your residence, school, business, or place of employment;

(d) [temporarily] award you or the other parent custody of or visitation with your minor child or children; and /or

(e) restrain your abuser from molesting or interfering with minor children in your custody.

You do not need an attorney to file for a civil protection order. Civil protection order forms are available at no cost at the Court Assistance Office at your local courthouse or you can access interactive forms online at www.courtsselfhelp.idaho.gov.

You also have the right to sue the abuser for losses suffered as a result of the abuse, including medical and moving expenses, loss of earnings or support, and other out-of-pocket expenses for injuries and damage to your property. This can be done without an attorney in small claims court if the total amount claimed is less than \$5,000.