# Resources FOR SURVIVORS OF VIOLENT CRIME

# IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

#### **GET HELP**

- Finding an Advocate
- Obtaining Crisis Support
- Learning About Victims' Rights
- Paying for Crime Related Expenses
- Healing and Recovering



The mission of Crime Survivors is to provide hope and healing to victims and survivors of crime through advocacy and the support of resources, information, and empowerment from the critical time after a crime occurs through the challenges and successes of surviving and thriving. All victims of crime have the right and responsibility to survive.

"Crime Survivors has been a strong partner of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department for many years. Crime Survivors has helped countless victims re-establish their health, sense of security and identity following a violent crime. They have assisted and worked with various bureaus within the Department, specifically, Special Victims Bureau and Homicide Bureau. Crime Survivors has greatly contributed to the healing process of our victims after experiencing an extremely traumatizing and life changing event. Words cannot begin to express the gratitude I have for our relationship and the support we have received from Crime Survivors. The Los Angeles County Resource Guide, provided by Crime Survivors, is a comprehensive list of resources which can provide the assistance so many victims need. I am committed to our partnership in order to provide the best support and assistance to our victims."

Sheriff Alex Villanueva,

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

Crime victims often do not know where to turn in the aftermath of crime. This guide is filled with resources to "help victims become survivors," including the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Bureau of Victim Services at 1-800-380-3811. The resources and referrals provided herein can be the first step for victims and their families to rebuild their lives.

District Attorney Jackie Lacey, Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office

This Guide is produced by Crime Survivors, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office and Bureau of Victim Services.

**Disclaimer** The Crime Survivors Resource Guide has been created to provide general educational information to help you identify services and resources. The inclusion of an organization or service does not imply an endorsement or recommendation of the organization or service, nor does exclusion imply disapproval. While every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of the information provided, we make no guarantees. All information is provided "as is" without warranty of any kind, and you assume full responsibility for using the information contained herein. You understand and agree that Crime Survivors and its affiliates are not responsible or liable for any claim, loss, or damage resulting from the use of this information by you or any user.

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## 2-1-1

2-1-1 is a free accessible telephone number that will enable everyone to access the vital community services they need. 2-1-1 provides a "one-stop" service for vital information by providing the "right" phone number for the "right" resource needed. It is the equivalent of 9-1-1, but for non-emergency health and human services.

#### Benefits of 2-1-1

This system has been developed to help members of our communities find the information and referral services they need or the appropriate agency to meet those needs. It helps provide unity by linking together those seeking essential services with the right organization. 2-1-1 eliminates the need to navigate the complicated web of health and human services by providing one simple number to link community services to the people who need them.

#### Did you know?

2-1-1 Info Link Los Angeles County is available to you 24/7 via phone or at www.211losangeles.org.

#### Services Provided by 2-1-1

www.211losangeles.org

Every hour of every day, someone requires essential services such as:

- Child Care
- Emergency Financial Assistance
- Health Care
- Food
- Shelter/Housing Alternatives
- Jobs

- Mental Health Support
- Services for Persons with Disabilities
- Resources for Older Adults and their Caregivers
- Alcohol and Drug Services
- Safe Surrender Sites for Newborns







## When to Call 9-1-1

9-1-1 is the number to call to get help in a police, fire or medical emergency. 9-1-1 calls go over dedicated phone lines to the 9-1-1 answering point closest to the caller, and trained personnel then send the emergency help needed.

9-1-1 should only be used in emergency situations. An emergency is any situation that requires immediate assistance from law enforcement, the fire department or an ambulance. If you are ever in doubt of whether a situation is an emergency you should call 9-1-1. It's better to be safe and let the 9-1-1 operator determine if you need emergency assistance.

If you call 9-1-1 by mistake, do not hang up. Tell the operator what happened so they know there really isn't an emergency.

#### Do Not Call 9-1-1

- For Information
- For Directory Assistance
- When You're Bored
- For Paying Tickets
- For Your Pet
- As A Prank www.911.gov

An emergency is any situation that requires immediate assistance from law enforcement, the fire department or an ambulance.

#### If 9-1-1 Fails, You Should Know These Alternative Telephone Numbers

- Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (non 911).....(323) 267-4800 www.lasd.org
- Los Angeles Police Department (non 911).....(877) 275-5273
   www.lapdonline.org

# Marsy's Law

#### **Constitutional Amendment** 2008 California Victims' Bill of Rights

On November 4, 2008, the People of the State of California approved Proposition 9, the Victims' Bill of Rights Act of 2008: Marsy's Law. This measure amended the California Constitution to provide additional rights to victims. Victims can also request a Marsy's Law card, which contains specific sections of the Victims' Bill of Rights and resources. Crime victims may obtain additional information regarding Marsy's Law and local Victim Witness Assistance Center information by contacting the Attorney General's Victim Services Unit at 1-877-433-9069.

A 'victim' is defined under the California Constitution as "a person who suffers direct or threatened physical, psychological, or financial harm as a result of the commission or attempted commission of a crime or delinquent act. The term 'victim' also includes the person's spouse, parents, children, siblings, or guardian, and includes a lawful representative of a crime victim who is deceased, a minor, or physically or psychologically incapacitated. The term 'victim' does not include a person in custody for an offense, the accused, or a person whom the court finds would not act in the best interests of a minor victim "

An overview of victim rights, along with helpful resources are listed on a card that can be printed out from their website at http://ag.ca.gov/victims.php.

#### For Information Contact:

#### Office of Victims' Services / California Office of the Attorney General

P.O. Box 944255

Sacramento, CA 94244-2550

Phone Toll-free: (877) 433-9069

#### Marsy's Law Card Information:

http://ag.ca.gov/victims.php

http://ag.ca.gov/victimservices/marsy.php

If you are a victim of a crime, these rights apply to you. You may obtain information about these rights through your local victim/witness assistance program (usually located in the prosecutor's office), your State Attorney General's Office or U.S. Attorney's Office.





# California Law and Victims' Rights

California Law provides crime victims with important rights. If you are the victim of crime, you may be entitled to the assistance of a victim advocate who can answer many of the questions you might have about the criminal justice system.

#### Victim Advocates can assist you with:

- Explaining what information you are entitled to receive while proceedings are pending.
- Assisting in applying for restitution to compensate you for crime-related losses.
- Communicating with the prosecution.
- Receiving victim support services.
- Helping you prepare a victim impact statement before an offender is sentenced.

# You Have Rights

Most states have amended their constitutions to guarantee certain fundamental rights for crime victims. Typically, these include:

- The right to be notified of all court proceedings related to the offense.
- The right to be reasonably protected from the accused offender.
- The right to have input at sentencing (e.g., a victim impact statement).
- The right to information about the conviction, sentencing, imprisonment and release of the offender.
- The right to restitution from the convicted offender.
- The right to be notified of these rights.

# **Establish Safety**

If you or someone you know has just been victimized, there are some important steps you should take in protecting yourself, treating any injuries and making sure you have the support you need. Below are things to think about immediately following a violent encounter.

First and foremost, get to a safe place, away from danger. If you need help getting there, ask someone to help you.

Find a safe place and ask for help if you need it.

# Care for Injuries

Go to a hospital or physician to have physical injuries treated. It will also be important to tell medical personnel that your injuries are the result of a crime before you are treated so that DNA can be collected and photographs can be taken of your injuries. Do not shower or wash because doing so may remove or compromise physical evidence needed to apprehend and convict the person(s) who hurt you.

# Call the Police / Get Help

Call the police as soon as possible so they can provide assistance.

Remember to preserve the crime scene - don't clean up or move anything so that detectives can collect evidence that will be helpful in bringing your assailant(s) to justice. Then call a trusted friend or family member who can be with you as you interact with the police, physicians and investigators to make personal decisions. In the days following, you should consider finding a counselor to help you cope with the trauma and the effects of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).



#### **Document the Crime**

While it may be the last thing you want to do, it is very important to write down exactly what happened as soon as possible following your incident. The best way to protect your memory is to document the event before being interviewed. Writing down what has taken place will be a source you can revisit to remember details. This will be very important if you need to testify later. A written account can also help to validate your feelings as you walk through the healing process. Below are some things you should include in your written description:

- The nature of the incident
   Step by step, record what happened. If you were assaulted, How? What was said by whom, and how it was said? Include how you came to a place of safety and which direction your perpetrator(s) may have been headed.
- A detailed list of any items that were stolen from you will help the police investigation and may be needed for insurance purposes. Make sure to note the location and context of the crime. Write down where the crime occurred as well as important landmarks or other notable information, such as the presence of any potential witnesses.



- The time of the crime
   As accurately as possible, record
   when the crime took place, as well as any warning signs you may recall.
- A description of your assailant(s)
   Describe hair color and style, eye color, shape of face, height, weight, voice, clothing, tattoos or other identifying marks.
- Description of other items
   Recall any items that may have been used during the crime, such as a handgun or a vehicle.

# **Protect Yourself Against Further Harm**

If your home was burglarized or if you had your wallet or purse stolen, you may feel the need to have your home checked before returning to it. Ask the police to check your home for you and to make sure that you can enter your home safely. You may want or need to have someone with you when you arrive home for a while, especially if your perpetrator isn't caught immediately.

It will be important for you to re-establish a sense of safety in your life again, which may not come easily at first. Some survivors of violent crime feel the need for security devices or weapons. Generally, the best protection you have is to be aware of your surroundings and what your "gut" is telling you. It is important to know what you feel comfortable with and what will help you to be and feel safe.

# **Short-Term Planning**

You may feel bombarded with countless details and decisions in the aftermath of a violent encounter — and to make matters worse, you are probably in shock. It will take time to deal with everything, but here are a few suggestions for the short-term:

- Call your employer or have a friend call if you cannot return to work right away. Remember that you just survived a serious trauma and even if you weren't physically hurt, you may need some time away from work to cope.
- Notify your health insurance company or primary care provider so that you
  will be covered for your medical care and counseling needs. If you have lost
  a loved one, you or a friend should notify the life insurance company.
- Cancel your credit cards if they were stolen. This will hopefully prevent some headaches with your bills and can also lead to the apprehension of the person who may be using them.
- Learn about the investigation of your case from law enforcement. Ask them
  what they will be doing, what the process is, how you will be notified and
  anything else that you may want to know about the process of trying to find
  your perpetrator(s).
- Let family and friends know what has happened so that they can
  understand that you've been through a trauma and that you will need their
  support. It is often difficult for others to understand what living through
  such a trauma is like. More information for family and friends can be found
  on page 31.

# **Find Support**

Surviving a violent crime is difficult, and while the crime may only have taken seconds or minutes, the healing process can take quite a while. The road traveled in the aftermath is slightly different for everyone, but we all need help and understanding along the way. It will be important for you to find support during your healing process. Talk with friends, family, a therapist, a support group or other survivors in the Connect Directory section of the National Center for Victims of Crime Website at http://www.victimsofcrime.org/help-for-crime-victims.

If you need immediate help, you may want to call a hotline for anonymous support. Some hotlines include:

| Victims of Crime Resource Center  | (800) 842-8467<br>www.victimsofcrime.org                              |
|---|---|
| National Center for Victims of Crime(855) 24-hour hotline and link to local resources |   |
| National Domestic Violence Hotline  | (800) 787-3224 (TDD)<br>www.thehotline.org<br>SUICIDE, (800) 784-2433 |
| Love is Respect (National Dating Abuse Calling Lin  Steps to Healing                  | www.hopeline.com<br>ne) (866) 331-9474<br>www.loveisrespect.org       |

Healing won't happen quickly, but it will happen. It is within your power to facilitate the process and begin your journey to a new place of happiness and peace. Here are some suggestions:

- Recognize your loss.
- Honor your feelings and recognize your right to feel the way you do.
- Talk about your feelings to those you trust.
- Connect with other survivors of violence and talk about your experience.
- Don't be afraid to seek out professional help if you are struggling. None of us can do it alone.
- Recognize triggers that take you back to the memory and the fear.
- Be patient and don't make rash decisions it takes time to figure out where you are, where you want to be, and how to get there.
- Take care of yourself try to exercise, eat right, and sleep well.
- Don't abandon hope believe that healing can and will take place.

#### What's Next?

As you start to return to your daily routine, you may question your feelings and what you're going through. Visit our **crimesurvivors.org** to find helpful resources and to learn more about common struggles that survivors encounter following their experiences. If you have a question and can't find an answer on our website, please contact us and we'll do our best to provide you with the information, support and referrals you need.



#### **Crime Survivors**

P.O. Box 54552, Irvine, CA 92619 (844) 853-HOPE / (949) 872-7895 info@crimesurvivors.org

#### Mission

To provide hope and healing to victims and survivors of crime through advocacy and the support of resources, information and empowerment from the critical time after a crime occurs through the challenges and successes of surviving and thriving.

#### **Values**

- We believe that no one should feel abandoned or alone and that every person is deserving of love, respect and dignity.
- We believe that the best way to help others with hope and healing is to work in partnership with our community, law enforcement, elected leaders and members of the media.
- We believe that with faith there is always hope.

- We believe that all of us together can lift each other out of darkness and into the light of a restored heart and life.
- We believe that every broken heart, every hurt, every wound can be healed with love and a strong community of support.
- · We believe in hopeful healing.

#### We are Here to Help!

Crime Survivors is committed to serving our community by being an advocate and resource for crime victims and their families. If you don't know where to turn, or are confused or frustrated with the public services that are available to you as you recover or seek justice, Crime Survivors can help. Our website will provide information, resources and tools that will help you become a "Survivor."

#### **Victims Advocate**

Crime Survivors works in your community to make victims' rights a top priority. We facilitate communication and cooperation across various public service, government, and non-profit organizations to ensure that victims' rights are understood, and that the services victims are entitled to are received. If you think you are not receiving the assistance you should, please contact us.

# **Los Angeles County Courts**

| www.lacourt.org/courthouse   |
|--|
| <b>Airport Courthouse</b>  |
| Alfred J. McCourtney Juvenile Justice Center(661) 483-5904 1040 W. Avenue J, Lancaster, CA 93534         |
| Alhambra Courthouse  |
| <b>Bellflower Courthouse</b>   |
| Beverly Hills Courthouse   |
| <b>Burbank Courthouse</b>  |
| <b>Catalina Courthouse</b>   |
| Central Arraignment Courts   |
| Central Civil West Courthouse  |
| Chatsworth Courthouse  |
| Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center (213) 628-7900 210 W. Temple St., Los Angeles, CA 90012   |
| <b>Compton Courthouse</b>  |
| <b>Downey Courthouse</b>   |
| <b>East Los Angeles Courthouse</b>   |
| <b>Eastlake Juvenile Court (Delinquency)(323) 227-4399</b> 1601 Eastlake Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90033     |
| Edmund D. Edelman Child's Court (Dependency)(323) 307-8096 201 Centre Plaza Dr., Monterey Park, CA 91754 |

| <b>El Monte Courthouse</b>  |
|---|
| Glendale Courthouse   |
| Inglewood Courthouse  |
| Inglewood Juvenile Courthouse (Delinquency) (310) 413-8343 110 Regent St., Inglewood, CA 90301          |
| Los Padrinos Juvenile Courthouse (Delinquency)(562) 658-0799 7281 E. Quill Dr., Downey, CA 90242        |
| Mental Health Courthouse  |
| <b>Metropolitan Courthouse</b>  |
| Michael Antonovich Antelope Valley Courthouse (661) 483-5797 42011 4th Street West, Lancaster, CA 93534 |
| <b>Norwalk Courthouse</b>   |
| Pasadena Courthouse   |
| Pomona Courthouse South   |
| <b>San Fernando Courthouse</b>  |
| <b>Santa Clarita Courthouse</b>   |
| <b>Santa Monica Courthouse</b>  |
| <b>Stanley Mosk Courthouse</b>  |
| Sylmar Juvenile Courthouse (Delinquency)  |
| <b>Torrance Courthouse</b>  |

| LOS ANGELES COUNTY COURTS  |
|--|
| <b>Van Nuys Courthouse East</b>  |
| <b>Van Nuys Courthouse West</b>  |
| <b>West Covina Courthouse</b>  |
| Legal Resources  |
| AARP Legal Network Services  |
| Asian Americans Advancing Justice  |
| Chinese (Cantonese/Mandarin)(800) 520-2356   |
| Khmer(800) 867-3126  |
| Korean   |
| Tagalog  |
| Thai(800) 914-9583   |
| Vietnamese(800) 267-7395   |
| Legal Aid Society Foundation   |
| <b>LevittQuinn Family Law Center</b>   |
| <b>Long Beach Bar Foundation (Shortstop)</b>   |
| Los Angeles Center for Law and Justice (LACLJ)   |
| Los Angeles County Bar Association Domestic Violence Legal Services Project (213) 624-3665 provides domestic violence legal services for persons of all ages who reside in LA County www.lacba.org/dvp |

Lawyer Referral and Information Service ...... (213) 243-1525

www.smartlaw.org

# **District Attorney's Offices**

|                          | . http://da.lacounty.gov |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Airport Branch           | (310) 727-6500           |
| Alhambra Branch          | (626) 308-5302           |
| Antelope Valley Branch   | (661) 974-7700           |
| Antelope Valley Juvenile | (661) 945-6435           |
| Bellflower Area          | (562) 804-8085           |
| Burbank Satellite        | (818) 557-3525           |
| Compton Branch           | (310) 603-7483           |
| Compton Juvenile         | (310) 603-7462           |
| Downey Area              | (562) 803-7100           |
| East Los Angeles Area    | (323) 780-2032           |
| Eastlake Juvenile        | (323) 226-8955           |
| El Monte Area            | (626) 575-4155           |
| Glendale Area            | (818) 500-3593           |
| Inglewood Area           | (310) 419-5182           |
| Inglewood Juvenile       | (310) 419-5255           |
| Juvenile HQ              | (626) 356-5785           |
| Long Beach Branch        | (562) 247-2000           |
| Long Beach Juvenile      | (562) 247-2000           |
| Los Angeles HQ           | (213) 974-3512           |
| Los Padrinos Juvenile    | (562) 940-8827           |
| Norwalk Branch           | (562) 807-7212           |
| Pasadena Branch          | (626) 356-5620           |
| Pasadena Juvenile        | (626) 356-5785           |

#### DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICES

| Pomona Branch                     |
|-----------------------------------|
| Pomona Juvenile(909) 868-5322     |
| San Fernando Branch(818) 898-2511 |
| Santa Clarita Area                |
| Sylmar Juvenile                   |
| Torrance Branch(310) 222-3552     |
| Van Nuys Branch                   |
| West Covina Area(626) 813-3301    |



# **Probation Departments**

|   | www.probation.lacounty.gov |
|---|----------------------------|
| Alhambra Area Office                      | (626) 308-5542             |
| Antelope Valley Juvenile Office           | (661) 942-9979             |
| Antelope Valley Sub Office                | (661) 954-6310             |
| Centinela Area Office                     | (323) 241-5800             |
| Crenshaw Area Office                      | (323) 298-3511             |
| East Los Angeles Area Office              | (323) 780-2185             |
| East San Fernando Valley Office           | (818) 374-2000             |
| Firestone Area Office                     | (323) 586-6469             |
| Foothill Area Office                      | (626) 356-5281             |
| Harbor Area Office                        | (310) 222-2672             |
| Long Beach Area Office                    | (562) 247-2200             |
| Pomona Valley Area Office                 | (909) 469-4507             |
| Pretrial Services – Bauchet Office        | (213) 974-5821             |
| Pretrial Services – Wilshire Office       | (213) 351-0373             |
| Rio Hondo Area Office                     | (562) 908-3119             |
| Riverview Area Office                     | (626) 579-8506             |
| San Gabriel Valley Area Office            | (626) 575-4059             |
| South Central Area Office                 | (310) 603-7311             |
| Valencia Sub Office                       | (661) 253-7271             |
| Van Nuys (Juvenile) Area Office           | (818) 373-8114             |
| Van Nuys Juvenile Investigation Sub Offic | ce(818) 374-6959           |

# Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

| www.lasd.org Non-Emergency (213) 229-1700  | ) |
|--|---|
| Altadena   | ] |
| <b>Avalon</b>  |   |
| Carson   |   |
| Century  | ) |
| Cerritos   |   |
| Compton  |   |
| Crescenta Valley(818) 248-3464 www.crescentvalley.lasd.org   |   |
| East Los Angeles   |   |
| Industry   |   |
| Lakewood       (562) 623-3500         (Bellflower Substation)       (562) 925-0124         (Paramount Substation)       (562) 220-2002         www.lakewood.lasd.org | 1 |
| Lancaster  |   |
| Lomita   |   |
| Malibu / Lost Hills  |   |
| Marina Del Rey(310) 482-6000 www.marinadelrey.lasd.org   |   |

| Norwalk       (562) 863-         (La Mirada Substation)       (562) 902-         (Whittier Substation)       (562) 903-         www.norwalk.la | 2960<br>-1874 |
|--|---------------|
| Palmdale(661) 272-<br>www.palmdale.la  |               |
| Pico Rivera(562) 949-<br>www.picorivera.la   |               |
| San Dimas  | -1184         |
| Santa Clarita Valley   |               |
| South Los Angeles  | -2750         |
| Temple   |               |
| Walnut/Diamond Bar(626) 913-1715, (909) 595-<br>www.walnut.diamondbar.la   |               |
| West Hollywood(310) 855-<br>(Universal Citywalk Substation)  | 9539          |

# **Los Angeles Police Community Stations**

| www.lapdonline.org           | (877) 275-5273 |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| Central Community Station    | (213) 486-6606 |
| Central Traffic              | (213) 833-3746 |
| Devonshire Community Station | (818) 832-0633 |
| Foothill Community Station   | (818) 756-8861 |
| Harbor Community Station     | (310) 726-7700 |
| Hollenbeck Community Station | (323) 342-4100 |

#### LOS ANGELES POLICE COMMUNITY STATIONS

| Hollywood Community Station (213) 972-297       | 71        |
|---|-----------|
| Mission Community Station(818) 838-980          | )0        |
| Newton Community Station(323) 846-654           | <b>17</b> |
| North Hollywood Community Station (818) 623-401 | 16        |
| North Hollywood Station                         | 00        |
| Northeast Community Station                     | 11        |
| Olympic Community Station (213) 382-910         | )2        |
| Pacific Community Station(310) 482-633          | 34        |
| Rampart Community Station(213) 484-340          | )0        |
| 77th Community Station(213) 485-416             | 54        |
| South Traffic                                   | 77        |
| Southeast Community Station (213) 972-102       | 21        |
| Southwest Community Station(213) 485-258        | 32        |
| Topanga Community Station(818) 756-480          | )0        |
| Valley Traffic Division(818) 644-800            | )0        |
| Van Nuys Community Station                      | )0        |
| West Los Angeles Community Station              | )2        |
| West Traffic Division(213) 473-022              | 22        |
| West Valley Community Station(818) 374-761      | 11        |
| Wilshire Community Station (213) 473-047        | 76        |

# **Municipal Police Departments**

| •                                      | lhambra.org/page/22/police_department/                          |
|--|---|
|  | ment/city-departments/police-department                         |
| Azusa                                  | https://azusapd.org/  |
| Baldwin Park                           | (626) 960-1955<br>http://www.baldwinparkpolice.com/             |
| Bell/Cudahy                            |   |
| Bell Gardens                           | (562) 806-7600<br>http://bgpd.digitalaxis.us/                   |
| Beverly Hills                          | (310) 550-4951 c/departments/policedepartment/callingthepolice/ |
| Burbank                                |   |
| Claremont                              |   |
| Covina                                 |   |
| Culver City                            |   |
| Downey                                 | (562) 861-0771<br>http://www.downeypd.org/                      |
| El Montehttp://v                       |   |
| El Segundo                             | (310) 524-2200 https://www.elsegundo.org/depts/police/          |
| Gardena                                |   |
| Glendalehttps://www.glendaleca.gov/gov | (818) 548-4840<br>/ernment/departments/police-department        |
| Glendorahttp://ww                      | (626) 914-8250 ww.cityofglendora.org/departments/police         |
| Hawthorne                              |   |
| Hermosa Beachhttp://w                  | (310) 318-0360 ww.hermosabch.org/index.aspx?page=123            |
| Huntington Park                        | (323) 584-6254<br>http://hppolice.org/                          |

| Inglewood   |
|---|
| Irwindale   |
| La Verne  |
| Long Beach  |
| Manhattan Beach   |
| Monrovia  |
| Montebello  |
| Palos Verdes  |
| Pasadena  |
| Pomona  |
| Redondo Beach   |
| San Fernando  |
| San Gabriel   |
| San Marino  |
| Santa Monica  |
| Sierra Madre  |
| Signal Hill(562) 989-7200<br>http://www.cityofsignalhill.org/17/About-Us            |
| South Gate  |
| South Pasadena(626) 403-7270 http://www.ci.south-pasadena.ca.us/index.aspx?page=125 |
| Torrance  |
| Vernon  |
| West Covina   |

# **California Highway Patrol**

|                        | www.chp.ca.gov   |
|------------------------|--|
| Altadena               | (626) 296-8100   |
| Antelope Valley        | (661) 948-8541   |
| Baldwin Park           | (626) 338-1164   |
| Central Los Angeles    | (213) 744-2331   |
| East Los Angeles       | (323) 980-4600   |
| Newhall                | (661) 294-5540   |
| Santa Fe Springs       | (562) 868-0503   |
| South Los Angeles      | (310) 516-3355   |
| West Los Angeles       | (310) 642-3939   |
| West Valley            | (818) 888-0980   |
| Bureau of Victim Servi | ces  |
|                        |  |
| http://d               | da.lacounty.gov/victims  |
| Airport Branch Office  | da.lacounty.gov/victims(310) 727- 6516   |
| Airport Branch Office  | da.lacounty.gov/victims<br>(310) 727- 6516   |
| Airport Branch Office  | da.lacounty.gov/victims(310) 727- 6516(626) 308-5417(661) 974-7717   |
| Airport Branch Office  | da.lacounty.gov/victims(310) 727- 6516(626) 308-5417(661) 974-7717(661) 974-7716   |
| Airport Branch Office  | da.lacounty.gov/victims(310) 727- 6516(626) 308-5417(661) 974-7717(661) 974-7716(213) 974-1622(213) 974-3391(310) 603-7579               |
| Airport Branch Office  | da.lacounty.gov/victims(310) 727- 6516(626) 308-5417(661) 974-7717(661) 974-7716(213) 974-1622(213) 974-3391(310) 603-7579(323) 780-2045 |

| <b>El Monte Area Office</b>   |
|---|
| Family Violence       (213) 257-2172         211 W. Temple St, 9th Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90012       (213) 257-2173                  |
| Financial / Fraud and Cyber Crimes  |
| Hardcore Gangs - Compton Branch Office  |
| Hardcore Gangs - Hall of Justice  |
| Hardcore Gangs - Pomona Police Dept(909) 620-2027 490 W. Mission Blvd, Pomona, CA 91766   |
| <b>Hate and Target Crimes</b>   |
| Human Trafficking Central County - Hall of Justice (213) 257-2058 211 W. Temple St, 9th Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90012                  |
| Human Trafficking North County - Criminal Justice Center. (213) 974-2039 210 W. Temple St, Suite 12-514, Los Angeles, CA 90012        |
| Human Trafficking South County - Long Beach Juvenile (562) 247-2067 275 Magnolia Ave, Suite 3195, Long Beach, CA 90802                |
| Inglewood Area Office   |
| Juvenile Advocacy Services (JAS) - Long Beach (562) 247-2034 275 Magnolia Ave, Suite 3195, Long Beach, CA 90802                       |
| Juvenile Advocacy Services (JAS) - South County(Los Padrinos Juventile Office) 7281 East Quill Drive, Downey, CA 90242 (562) 940-8818 |
| LA County Sheriff Dept - Homicide Bureau(323) 890-5656  1 Cupania Circle, Monterey Park, CA 91755                                     |
| LA County Sheriff Dept - Santa Clarita  |
| LA County Sheriff Dept - South LA(323) 820-6860 1310 W. Imperial Highway, Los Angeles, CA 90044                                       |
| LA County Sheriff Dept - Special Victims Bureau(661) 471-1515<br>1010 W. Avenue J, Lancaster, CA 93534                                |
| LA County Sheriff Dept - Special Victims Bureau(562) 946-8233 11515 Colima Road, Whittier, CA 90604                                   |

| LA County Sheriff Dept - West Hollywood  |
|--|
| <b>LA Police Dept - Central(213) 627-1619</b> 251 E. Sixth St, Los Angeles, CA 90014   |
| <b>LA Police Dept - Hollywood</b>  |
| <b>LA Police Dept - Rampart</b>  |
| LA Police Dept - South Bureau Homicide   |
| <b>LA Police Dept - Southeast(323) 754-8064</b> 145 W. 108th St, Los Angeles, CA 90061   |
| LA Police Dept - Southwest   |
| <b>Lifer and Post-Conviction Proceedings (LPP) </b>  |
| <b>Long Beach Branch Office.</b> (562) 247-2068 275 Magnolia Ave, Suite 3195. Long Beach, CA 90802. (562) 247-2069               |
| Norwalk Branch Office       (562) 807-7230         12720 Norwalk Blvd, Room 201, Norwalk, CA 90650       (562) 807-7464          |
| Pasadena Branch Office       (626) 356-5783         300 E. Walnut St, Room 103, Pasadena, CA 91101       (626) 356-5727          |
| Pomona Branch Office       (909) 620-3381         400 Civic Center Plz, Room 201, Pomona, CA 91766       (909) 620-3373          |
| Realignment (RVSP)       (213) 893-7899         210 W. Temple St, Suite 12-514, Los Angeles, CA 90012       (213) 974-1637       |
| San Fernando Branch.       (818) 898-2406         900 Third St, 3rd Floor, San Fernando, CA 91340.       (818) 898-2799          |
| <b>Sex Crimes</b>  |
| <b>Torrance Branch Office</b>  |
| Van Nuys Branch Office       (818) 374-3075         14400 Erwin Street Mall, Room B-116, Van Nuys, CA 91401       (818) 374-2159 |
| Victim Services K9 Unit       (213) 257-2045         211 W. Temple St, Suite 900, Los Angeles, CA 90012       (213) 257-2044     |

#### BUREAU OF VICTIM SERVICES

| Center)          |
|------------------|
| (213) 974-9882   |
| Office)          |
| (626) 813-3169   |
| ice)             |
| (562) 803-7107   |
| . (626) 813-3220 |
|                  |
|                  |



# **Crime Victim Resources**

| Case de la Familia  |
|---|
| Crime Victims United of California(530) 885-9544  www.crimevictimsunited.com  |
| Families & Friends of Murder Victims (FFMV)(909) 798-4803   |
| Justice For Homicide Victims (VM)(310) 457-0030 www.justiceforhomicidevictims.com   |
| Homicide Victims Memorial Foundation (VM)(562) 860-7303 www.HVMFoundation.org   |
| Justice For Murdered Children (310) 547-JFMC (5362)   |
| www.jfmc.org  |
| Parents of Murdered Children  POMC is a national non-profit organization dedicated to families and friends of those who have died by violence. All chapters offer monthly support groups, parole blocks, court accompaniment, community outreach and education. |
| Greater Orange County Chapter (VM)(714) 999-7132 www.gocpomc.org  |
| San Gabriel Chapter (VM)  |
| Project Cry No More (VM)  |
| Project Sister Family Services       (909) 623-1619   |
| The Joyful Child Foundation   |

# Resources Section

# **Adolescent Resources**

| California Youth Crisis Line  | (800) 843-5200<br>www.calyouth.org                 |
|---|--|
| National Runaway Switchboard  | (800) 621-4000<br>www.1800runaway.org              |
| Peer to Peer Crisis Teen Line   | (800) 852-8336<br>www.teenlineonline.org           |
| <b>Teen Solutions</b> For families of teens in trouble, teensolutions.com |  |
| Caribou Ridge Intervention  | (800) 974-1999<br>www.caribouridgeintervention.com |





# Sexual Assault/Rape

| Artesia   |
|---|
| Su Casa Family Crisis & Support Center  |
| Cerritos  |
| Cerritos Psychological Center   |
| California, Statewide   |
| Safe at Home; Confidential Address Program(877) 322-5227 www.sos.ca.gov/registries/safe-home/ |
| Claremont   |
| Project S.I.S.T.E.R. (626) 966-4155 www.projectsister.org                                     |
| El Monte and Foothill   |
| Foothill Family Services Agency(626) 993-3000 www.foothilfamily.org                           |
| Compton   |
| Y.W.C.A. Greater Los Angeles - Crisis Line  |
| Los Angeles   |
| Center for the Pacific-Asian Families, Inc(800) 339-3940                                      |
| Coalition to Abolish Slavery & Trafficking  |
| East Los Angeles Rape & Battering Hotline(800) 585-6231 www.elawc.org                         |
| East Los Angeles Women's Center   |
| L.A. Commission of Assaults Against Women (213) 626-3393                                      |
| Stalking and Threat Assessment Team (213) 257-2210  |
| Y.W.C.A. Greater Los Angeles(323) 296-0920Long Beach (562) 590-6400                           |
| https://ywcagla.org/what-we-do/programs/sexual-assault/                                       |

| i asaaciia   |
|--|
| Foothill Family Services Agency(626) 993-3000 www.foothillfamily.org/index.php |
| L.A. Commission of Assaults Against Women (213) 626-3393                       |
| Santa Monica   |
| Rape Trauma Center UCLA  |
| Rape Treatment Center UCLA   |
| Sojourn Services for Battered Women  |
| Sherman Oaks   |
| Clinical Counseling Center (818) 986-1161                                      |
| Van Nuys   |
| Strenght United(818) 886-0453 www.stregthunited.com                            |
| Valley Oasis SARS  |
| West Covina  |
| Foothill Family Services Agency(626) 993-3000 www.foothilfamily.org            |

# **Support Services**

| ADA Monitored Family Visitation Services(714) 752-0091 provides supervised visitation for children and parents               |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| ,  | www.adamonitoredfamilyvisitationservices.com        |  |
|  |   |  |
| Alliance for Young Women and G provides leadership and employability f   | irls(323) 795-5936<br>or 18-25 www.alliance4ywg.org |  |
| Children Youth and Family Collaborative(323) 730-9400 ensures foster youth graduate from high school and higher with success |   |  |
|  | www.cyfcla.org                                      |  |
| Chinatown Service Center provide advocacy for immigrants and of  |   |  |

| Claris Health   |
|---|
| provides free and afforadable care for those facing pregnancy and sexual health concerns<br>https://www.clarishealth.org  |
| Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Office of Victim and Survivor Rights and Services (OVSRS) .(877) 256-6877 gives crime victims families a voice in the post-conviction criminal justice process https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Victim_Services/index.html |
| Downtown Women's Center   |
| Family Outreach & Community Intervention Services(562) 807-6464 programs and services http://www.focisweb.com   |
| Gals Starting Over Long Beach (424) 225-1272  |
| Heritage Clinic   |
| JWCH Institute, Inc   |
| Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health (800) 854-7771 access to care and resources that promote independence and personal recovery http://dmh.lacounty.gov/wps/portal/dmh   |
| Loved Ones Victims Services   |
| Mothers Against Drunk Drivers (MADD)  |
| Streets Are For Everyone (SAFE)   |
| Turning Point Alcohol & Education Program   |

# **Crime Victim Services**

| All Peoples Community Center   |
|--|
| Antelope Valley Partners for Health (AVPH)   |
| California Victim Compensation Board (CalVCB)(800) 777-9229  |
| www.calvcb.ca.gov CalVCB can help pay bills and expenses that result from certain violent crimes. Victims of crime who have been injured or have been threatened with injury may be eligible for help. |
| Crime Survivors  |
| Hearing Impaired   |
| Please refer to website for locations and phone numbers to resources in your area.   |
| Family Visitation Services   |
| Foothill Family  |
| Let Us! Inc  |
| National Organization for Victim Assistance (800) TRY-NOVA   |
| National Victim Center(800) FYI-CALL www.trynova.org   |
| New Star Family Justice Center   |
| Niswa Association, Inc   |
| Pacoima Urban Village  |

| Program for Torture Victims  |
|--|
| Shields for Families   |
| <b>Star View Community Services</b>  |
| The National Center for Victims of Crime(855) 4-VICTIM www.victimsofcrime.org  |
| Therapeutic Play Foundation  |
| Victims of Crime Resource Center (800) 842-8467  |
| <b>Violence Intervention Program.</b> (323) 221-4134 provides a wealth of services that target mind, body, spirit and empowerment www.letusinc.org |
| Watts Labor Community Action Committee (WLCAC) - Family Source Center  |
| Yetunde Price Resource Center  |
| YWCA Greater Los Angeles   |
| YWCA Greater Los Angeles Rape Crisis Center  |
| Trauma Recovery Centers  |
| Long Beach Trauma Recovery Center  |
| Peace Over Violence / Downtown Women's Center Trauma Recovery Center   |

1015 Wilshire Blvd., Room 200, Los Angeles https://www.peaceoverviolence.org

Southern California Crossroads / St. Francis Medical Center (424) 785-5157 3860 S. Imperial Highway, Suite 405, Lynwood, CA 90262

https://www.socalcrossroads.org

**Special Service for Groups Trauma Recovery Center......(323) 432-4399** 5849 Crocker St, Unit X, Los Angeles https://www.hopics.org/trc

The Trauma Recovery Center (TRC) is a community based service offering South Los Angeles and surrounding areas in Los Angeles County trauma-informed, comprehensive treatment, and resources for survivors, and witnesses of crime. The Trauma Recovery Center differs from other agencies in that we focus specifically on victims or witnesses of a crime. No insurance (i.e. medi-cal, or private) is needed to cover the costs, as our services are free of charge. The Trauma Recovery Center believes that perpetrators were once victims, and are willing to provide services for those who have been incarcerated as a form of recovery and re-entry into society. TRC is focused and committed to providing one to one services and resources to the underserved victims of crime in our community.

#### **Domestic Violence Resources**

| House of Ruth(909) 623. Claremont www.houseofruth                                   |  |
|---|--|
| New Star Family Justice Center(323) 345 Hawthorne                                   |  |
| Office of Samoan Affairs  |  |
| Peace Over Violence   |  |
| Project Peacemakers   |  |
| Shepherd's Door Domestic Violence Resource Center (626) 765 Pasadena www.shepherddo |  |
| Su Casa   |  |
| Tarzana Treatment Centers   |  |

# **Domestic Violence Shelters**

| Antelope Valley, Palmdale & Santa Clarita                             |
|---|
| Savia: A Community Partnership  |
| Valley Oasis  |
| Central & West Los Angeles  |
| Center for Pacific Asian Family(800) 339-3940 www.nurturingchange.org |
| Good Shepherd Shelter   |
| Sojourn(310) 264-6644<br>https://www.opcc.net                         |
| Orange County   |
| WISE Place  |
| Women's Transitional Women's Center                                   |
| Pomona  |
| House of Ruth(909) 988-5559 www.houseofruthinc.org                    |
| San Fernando Valley   |
| Haven Hills(818) 887-6589 www.havenhills.org                          |
| JFS Hope (Formerly Haven House)(818) 505-0900 www.jfsla.org/hope      |
| San Gabriel Valley & East Los Angeles                                 |
| Angel Step Inn  |
| East Los Angeles Women's Center                                       |
| Glendale YWCA   |
| Haven House. (323) 681-2626 www.jfsla.org/havenhouse                  |

| Women & Children Crisis Center(562) 945-3939  www.wccshope.org                             |
|--|
| YWCA-WINGS   |
| Pathways DV Shelter  |
| South Bay  |
| 1736 Family Crisis Center  |
| Domestic Violence Program of the Child and Family Center (661) 259-8175 http://dvc-scv.com |
| Human Options  |
| Interface Children & Family Services(805) 485-6114  https://www.icfs.org                   |
| Jenesse Center(323) 299-9496<br>https://jenesse.org  |
| JFS Hope (Formerly Tamar House)(323) 681-2626 www.jfsla.org/hope                           |
| Phoenix House(818) 686-3000 https://www.phoenixhouse.org                                   |
| Precious Life Shelter  |
| Rainbow Services   |
| South Asian Helpline and Referral Agency (SAHARA) (562) 402-4132 www.saharacares.org       |
| <b>Su Casa</b> (562) 402-4888 www.sucasadv.org   |
| Su Casa (Transitional)(562) 421-3297  www.sucasadv.org                                     |
| Su Casa 24 Hour Hotline  |
| Thai Community Development Center(323) 468-2555  www.thaicdc.org                           |
| Upward Bound House   |
| Women's & Children's Crisis Shelter(562) 945-3939 https://wccshope.org                     |
| Women Shelter of Long Beach  |

# **Domestic Violence**

## How To Get Help

### What to Look For

- Threats of violence
- Breaking or striking objects
- Use of force in sex
- Possessiveness and lack of trust
- Verbal abuse
- Jealousy
- Name calling and put-downs
- Unrealistic expectations of you
- Blaming you for problems
- Physical force towards you or others
- Cruelty to animals and/or children

## How to Leave Safely

- Plan ahead
- Make spare keys
- Put money aside for cab fare or gas
- Tell someone about the abuse
- Document your injuries take pictures
- If injured go to the nearest hospital and tell someone
- Make a list of emergency numbers
- Safely store birth certificates, passports, school and medical records outside the home
- Call police and get officer's name and badge number
- Obtain a restraining order

## Victims' Rights

As a victim, you have the right to go to the Superior Court and file a petition requesting any of the following orders for relief:

- An order restraining the attacker from abusing the victim and other family members.
- An order directing the attacker to leave the household.
- An order preventing the attacker from entering the residence, school, business or place of employment of the victim.
- An order awarding the victim or the other parent custody of or visitation with a minor child or children.
- An order restraining the attacker from molesting or interfering with minor children in the custody of the victim.
- An order directing the party not granted custody to pay support of the minor children, if that party has a legal obligation to do so.
- An order directing the defendant to make specified debt payments coming due while the order is in effect.
- An order directing that either or both parties participate in counseling.

## Who to Call

inmate changes.

| Adult Protective Services  |
|--|
| Domestic Violence Hotline(800) 978-3600  |
| National Domestic Violence Hotline(800) 799-7233  www.thehotline.org   |
| Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) (877) 411-5588  A service by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department to notify you when the status of an |

www.vinelink.com

# **Human Sex Trafficking**

| Association for the Recovery of Children (ARC) (310) 373-2319 locate and rescue missing, abducted or trafficked American children or youth www.recoveryofchildren.org |
|---|
| Coalition to Abolish Slavery (CAST)   |
| Forgotten Children, Inc   |
| International Institute of Los Angeles  |
| Journey Out   |
| Restoration Diversion Services Drop In Center   |
| Saving Innocence  |
|   |
| Child & Youth Services  |
| Child & Youth Services  Bikers Against Child Abuse (BACA)   |
| Bikers Against Child Abuse (BACA)   |
| Bikers Against Child Abuse (BACA)   |
| Bikers Against Child Abuse (BACA)   |
| Bikers Against Child Abuse (BACA)   |

| Crystal Stairs   |
|--|
| <b>Great Beginnings for Black Babies.</b> (310) 677-7995 reduce infant mortality by encouraging early and continuous prenatal care www.gbbb-la.org |
| <b>Helpline Youth Counseling, Inc.</b>   |
| Love Beyond Limits   |
| Masonic Center for Youth and Families  |
| Pathways LA  |
| The Whole Child  |

# Hotlines

| California Missing Children Hotline(800) 222-3463  |
|--|
| Coalition to Abolish Slavery(888) 539-2373 assists human sex trafficking victims   |
| Child Abuse  |
| Child Protection Hotline   |
| Hearing Impaired(800) 272-6699   |
| Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health (800) 854-7771  Entry point for mental health services in LA County, 24/7 |
| Peer to Peer Crisis Teen Line(800) 852-8336  |
| Su Casa 24 Hour Hotline(562) 402-4888  |

| Suicide Hotline           | (800) 784-2433 |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Suicide Hotline for Teens | (866) 210-3388 |
| Suicide Prevention Line   | (877) 727-4747 |
| Teen Line                 | (800) 852-8336 |
| Youth Crisis Hotline      | (800) 843-5200 |

# Therapists/Counselors

| 2-1-1/Infolink Los Angeles County   |
|---|
| Alma Family Services       (562) 801-4626         Pico Rivera.       (323) 881-3799         Los Angeles.       (213) 344-3799 |
| Amanecer Community Counseling Service(213) 482-9400   |
| Casa de la Familia  |
| ChildNet Youth and Family Services  |
| Foothill Family   |
| Jewish Family Services         (818) 505-0900           North Hollywood         (562) 427-7916                                |
| Los Angeles County Psychological Association(818) 905-0410 www.lapsych.org  |
| Masonic Center for Youth and Families (626) 251-2300  |
| New Star Family Justice Center(323) 345-2686  |
| Our House Grief Support Center  |
| Pasadena Mental Health Center (PMHC)  |
| Richstone Family Center   |
| San Fernando Valley Community Mental Health Center (844) 256-703 Pasadena www.shepherddoor.org                                |

| Shields for Families(323) 242-5000 www.shieldsforfamilies.org                        |
|--|
| Star View Community Services(888) 535-3288   |
| The Whole Child(562) 692-0383  |
| Valley Family Center(818) 365-8588   |
| Valley of Hope Children's Center (818) 326-3017                                      |
| Violence Intervention Program (323) 221-4134   |
| Watts Labor Community Action Committee (WLCAC) - Family Source Center(323) 357-6262  |
| Suicide Resources  |
| Hotline of Southern California Los Alamitos (877) 910-9276 8:00 am to 12:00 midnight |
| National Hope Line Network(800) 784-2433   |

Suicide Hotline.....

http://www.treatmentadvocacycenter.org

...... 1-800- 784-2344 www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org



# Safety & Self Defense

| GET SAFE                                | (714) 834-0050     |
|---|--------------------|
| Training * Education * Empowerment      | (714) 834-0070     |
| 1263 S. Wright St., Santa Ana, CA 92705 | www.getsafeusa.com |

This course is specifically designed for survivors of physical & sexual abuse in childhood and survivors of sexual assault and domestic violence. Our unique approach combines counseling and group processing with personal safety education and comprehensive self-defense training.

Breaking Barriers is a program that collaborates with other community agencies and professionals including therapists, rape crisis centers, and law enforcement. We empower participants in a safe and secure environment to support themselves and others through the recovery process.

#### This carefully designed program includes:

- Managing physiological responses that can occur in stressful situations
- Methods of reducing anxiety and tension
- Offensive and defensive selfdefense techniques
- Information and resources concerning one-on-one therapy and group counseling

- Insight into the prosecutorial process
- Dating, intimacy, and sex
- Understanding the domino effect, and how to prevent it



# **Victim Compensation Board**

## California Victim Compensation Board (CalVCB)

www.victims.ca.gov.....(800) 777-9229

The California Victim Compensation Board (CalVCB) can reimburse victims of violent crime for certain crime-related expenses. The crimes that are covered include: domestic violence, child abuse, sexual and physical assault, homicide, robbery, drunk driving, and vehicular manslaughter. Family members and dependents may also qualify for assistance from CalVCB.

## Who Qualifies for Victim Compensation?

#### CalVCB can help victims of crimes such as:

- Domestic Violence
- Child Abuse
- Assault
- Sexual Assault
- Elder Abuse
- Homicide
- Robbery
- Drunk Driving
- Human Trafficking
- Vehicular Manslaughter
- Hate Crimes

Minors who suffer emotional injuries as a result of witnessing a violent crime may be eligible for up to \$5,000 for mental health counseling through CalVCB.

CalVCB can help victims of crimes that occur in California as well as California residents who become victims while visiting other states or outside the country.

Additionally, people who suffer a monetary loss because of death or injury to a crime victim may also be eligible for compensation. **These victims can include:** 

- Spouses or Domestic Partners
- Children
- Parents
- Legal Guardians
- Brothers

- Sisters
- Grandparents
- Grandchildren





## What Expenses Can CalVCB Help Pay?

#### CalVCB may help pay for expenses related to a crime such as:

- Medical treatment
- Dental treatment
- Mental health services
- Income loss
- Funeral and burial expenses
- Home or vehicle modifications

- Loss of support for dependents when a victim is killed or disabled because of a crime
- Home security
- Relocation
- Crime scene cleanup

CalVCB cannot pay for any expense not related to the violent crime, any expenses paid by insurance or another source of reimbursement or coverage, expenses for lost, stolen or damaged property, or damages for pain and suffering.

There are limits on how much can be paid for each loss.

The program cannot pay any expense for a person who is on felony probation, on parole, or any person in county jail or in prison.

To apply for CalVCB benefits or to receive more information, contact your local Victim Witness Assistance Center, or call the California Victim Compensation Program at 1-800-777-9229. You can download and print an application at https://victims.ca.gov/. When submitting applications, please remember to include copies of crime reports, bills, and receipts. CalVCB staff is here to help you move through the application process as efficiently as possible.

### **Local Assistance**

Resources for victims are available in all 58 counties throughout California. Advocates working with County Victim Witness Assistance Centers are available to help individuals apply for assistance, refer victims to crisis facilities, and help accompany them through the criminal justice process.

Contact CalVCB by calling the CalVCB Helpline at 1-800-777-9229. For victim assistance in your area, find your local Victim Witness Assistance Program on the next page.





# **Crime & Trauma Scene Cleanup**

## Crime Scene Steri-Clean, LLC

Los Angeles County ...... (888) 577-7206

Orange County......(714) 899-4225

San Bernardino/Riverside Counties.....(909) 481-2285

#### www.CrimeCleaners.com

\*24 Hour Suicide/Homicide/Trauma Cleanup \*Free Estimates

#### Apris Trauma & Crime Scene Clean Up... (844) 462-7747 / (844) GO-APRIS

Trauma \* Crime \* Fire \* Water

"A Company With A Heart" ... "Making Disasters Go Away!"

1560 Commerce St Suite H, Corona, CA 92880

Website: www.apris.me

# **Survival Books**

There are numerous books available that deal with the issues crime survivors face. We have referenced a number of books below.

The Gift of Fear - Gavin D. Becker

Coping with Trauma – Jon Allen

Crime Victims' Guide to Justice - Mary L Boland

Embracing the Fear – Judith Bemis

The Four Agreements – Don Miguel Ruiz

Gifts from a Course in Miracles – Frances Vaughan and Roger Walsh

The Grieving Teen – A Guide for Teenagers and Their Friends – Helen Fitzgerald

Life After Trauma – Dena Rosenbloom and Mary Beth Williams with Barbara Watkins

The Power of Now – Eckhart Jolle

The PTSD Workbook – Mary Beth Williams

Stop Domestic Violence – Lou Brown

What to do When the Police Leave - Bill Jenkins

<sup>\*</sup>Providing compassionate and professional services since 1995

# Helping the Emotionally Injured After Tragedy Strikes

## **Reach Out Physically**

- Position yourself at the victim's side and at his or her level
- Touch unless the victim pulls away
- Use a soft voice
- Use the victim's name

## **Reach Out Emotionally**

- Ask the victim how he or she is feeling
- Acknowledge the victim's experience
- Don't minimize the victim's experience (i.e. "You'll be OK")

### Don't Overlook the Quiet Victims

Victims may appear stunned or unaffected after a tragic event. Consider indirect victims and how they may be affected by a tragic event – witnesses, rescuers children...

- Don't overlook these "invisible victims."
- When you suspect someone is affected by a tragic event, reach out with caring and curiosity – "How are you?"

## **Protect the Victim from Making Impulsive Decisions**

Most major decisions can wait until the victim is thinking clearly.

- Protect the victim from being victimized by others who may not have the best interest of the victim in mind.
- Provide for the victim's physical needs food, medicine, and a safe place.

**Reassure:** Many victims have an urgent need for information after a tragic event – "What happened?"; "Why?" Assist the victim in getting the information he needs. The victim may need an Information Advocate.

- Victims often blame themselves for the crisis event. Help a victim gain perspective by asking him to tell you the "whole story."
- Try to gently point out to the victim what he or she did right before, during, or after the tragic event.

**Organize:** Victims are often paralyzed after a tragic event and often lose their capacity to deal with all of the new demands created by the tragedy. Assist the victim in developing a simple plan. Suggest – "Let's focus on what needs to be done now."

**Reinforce:** The actions which the victim is taking or wants to take to emotionally survive the tragic event. The victim will struggle to find something or someone to hold onto in the first few hours. You may need to "clear the way" so that what the victim wants to do he or she is able to do.

**Summary:** In the first few hours after a tragic event, the victim is often surrounded by people who have "a job to do," or who have opinions about what the victim should or shouldn't do. The primary goal of the person providing Emotional First Aid is to enable the victim to act according to his or her wishes, values, and beliefs and not according to what others think should be done.

- Do not "overcare" or do too much for the victim. Remember that the
  primary psychological challenge for the victim is to be empowered to make
  decisions and take action on his or her own behalf.
- Finally, a broken heart cannot "be fixed." Don't try! A caring presence is what
  you can offer someone who is emotionally devastated. Just being there is
  very powerful and will be experienced by the victim as very helpful.

# What to Say

"What happened?"
"I'm so sorry"
"This must be very difficult for you"
"It's OK to feel..."

# What Not to Say

"I know how you feel"
"Calm down"
"Don't cry"
"It could be worse"

# Common Reactions Following a Traumatic Event

Emergency service providers as well as citizens can experience the following symptoms following a crisis event. In a crisis situation, one may experience emotional detachment in order to cope and function. The following reactions may occur hours, days, weeks, or months after an event.

### **Physical**

- Stomach problems=indigestion
- Headaches
- Chest pain
- Difficulty in breathing
- Elevated blood pressure
- Hyper alertness=easily startled

#### **Emotional**

- Irritability=anger
- Preoccupation with the event and one's role in it
- Depression
- Guilt
- Anxiety
- Emotional numbness

#### Behavioral

- Impulsive
- Excessive risk taking
- Silent=withdrawn
- Sleep disturbance=nightmares
- Change in personal or work habits

## Cognitive

- Poor concentration
- Difficulty in decision
- Memory problems
- Difficulty with details





# Effective Ways of Coping Following a Traumatic Event

- Accept all of the feelings you are having as normal reactions to an
  extraordinary event. You are not "crazy." You are reacting normally to a
  "crazy" event. Be patient with yourself. It takes time to recover emotionally
  from a traumatic event
- Accept the fact that you have been a victim and accept the feelings that
  result. Remember, others may not validate your feelings. In fact, they may
  minimize your experience "You were only a witness," or "You were really
  lucky," or "It's been two weeks, why are you still bothered?"
- Don't revert to alcohol, drugs, or overeating to cope. They will only make matters worse.
- Maintain normalcy. Go about your daily routines and take care of business.
- Attempt to understand what happened by getting the facts.
- Ventilate: Talk about the event and write about it.

## Combat any guilt you might have by:

- Accepting it as normal.
- Talking to others about your role and their role during the event. You are probably not alone in your reaction to this event.
- Realizing you were a victim yourself and not a trained rescuer.
- Recognizing what you "did right."
- Recognizing the extenuating circumstances related to the event, including the suddenness, the danger, etc.

## Help each other

- Reach out to support those who are particularly traumatized.
- Respect each other's way of coping. Don't victimize them by judging their individual coping style. Let the "grievers" grieve and allow the "doers" to do

# Is There Anything I Can Do to Help?

Yes, there is much that you can do to help. The following suggests the kinds of attitudes, words, and acts, which are truly helpful.

The importance of such help can hardly be overstated. Bereavement can be a life-threatening condition, and your support may make a vital difference in the mourner's eventual recovery.

Perhaps you do not feel qualified to help. You may feel uncomfortable and awkward. Such feelings are normal – don't let them keep you away. If you really care for your sorrowing friend or relative and you can enter a little into his or her grief, you are qualified to help.

In fact, the simple communication of the feeling of caring is probably the most important and helpful thing anyone can do. The following suggestions will guide you in communicating that care.

- Get in touch. Telephone. Speak either to the mourner or to someone close and ask when you can visit and how you might help. Even if much time has passed, it's never too late to express your concern.
- Say little on an early visit. In the initial period (before burial), your brief embrace, your press of the hand, your few words of affection and feeling may be all that is needed.
- Avoid clichés and easy answers. "He is out of pain" and "Aren't you lucky that...," are not likely to help. A simple "I'm sorry" is better.
- Be yourself. Show your natural concern and sorrow in your own way and in your own words.
- Keep in touch. Be available. Be there. If you are a close friend or relative, your presence might be needed from the beginning. Later, when close family may be less available, anyone's visit and phone call can be very helpful.
- Attend to practical matters. Find out if you are needed to answer
  the phone, usher in callers, prepare meals, clean the house, care for the
  children, etc. This kind of help lifts burdens and creates a bond. It might be
  needed well beyond the initial period, especially for the widowed.

- Encourage others to visit or help. Usually one visit will overcome a friend's discomfort and allow him or her to contribute further support. You might even be able to schedule some visitors, so that everyone does not come at once in the beginning or fails to coat all later on.
- Accept silence. If the mourner doesn't feel like talking, don't force conversation. Silence is better than aimless chatter. The mourner should be allowed to lead.
- Be a good listener. When suffering spills over into words, you can do the one thing the bereaved needs above all else at that time you can listen. Is he or she emotional? Accept that. Does he or she cry? Accept that too. Is he or she angry at God? God will manage without your defending him. Accept whatever feelings are expressed. Do not rebuke. Do not change the subject. Be as understanding as you can be.
- Do not attempt to tell the bereaved how he or she feels. You can ask (without probing), but you cannot know, except as you are told. Everyone, bereaved or not, resents an attempt to describe his or her feelings. To say, for example, "You must feel relieved now that he is out of pain," is presumptuous. Even to say, "I know just how you feel," is questionable. Learn from the mourner, do not instruct.
- Do not probe for details about the death. If the survivor offers information, listen with understanding.
- Comfort children in the family. Do not assume that a seemingly calm child is not sorrowing. If you can, be a friend to whom feelings can be confided and with whom tears can be shed. In most cases, incidentally, children should be left in the home and not shielded from the grieving of others.
- Avoid talking to others about trivia in the presence of the recently bereaved. Prolonged discussion of sports, weather, or stock market, for example, is resented, even if done purposely to distract the mourner.
- Allow the "working through" of grief. Do not whisk away clothing or hide pictures. Do not criticize seemingly morbid behavior. Young people may repeatedly visit the site of the fatal accident. A widow may sleep with her husband's pajamas as a pillow. A young child may wear his dead sibling's clothing.

- Write a letter. A sympathy card is a poor substitute for your own expression. If you take time to write of your love for and memories of the one who died, your letter might be read many times and cherished, possibly into the next generation.
- Encourage the postponement of major decisions. Whatever can wait should wait until after the period of intense grief.
- In time, gently draw the mourner into a quiet outside activity. He or she may lose the initiative to go out on his own.
- When the mourner returns to social activity, treat him or her as a normal person. Avoid pity it destroys self-respect. Simple understanding is enough. Acknowledge the loss and the change in the mourner's life, but don't dwell on it.
- Be aware of needed progress through grief. If the mourner seems unable to resolve anger or guide, for example, you might suggest a consultation with a clergyman or other trained counselor.
- A final thought: Helping must be more than following a few rules. Especially if the bereavement is devastating and you are close to the bereaved, you may have to give more time, more care, more of yourself than you imagined. And you will have to perceive the special needs of your friend and creatively attempt to meet those needs. Such commitment and effort may even save a life. At the least, you will know the satisfaction of being truly and deeply helpful.

Amy Hillyard Jensen

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# Dealing with the Media – Your Rights

- You have the right to say "No" to an interview.
   Never feel that because you have unwillingly been involved in an incident of public interest that you must personally share the details and/or your feelings with the general public. If you decide that you want the public to be aware of how traumatic and unfair your victimization was, you do not automatically have to give up your right to privacy. By knowing and requesting respect for your rights, you can be heard and yet not violated.
- You have the right to select the spokesperson or advocate of your choice.
   Selecting one spokesperson – especially in multiple-victim cases – eliminates confusion and contradictory statements. You also have the right to expect the media to respect your selection of a spokesperson or advocate.
- You have the right to select the time and location for media interviews.
   Remember, the media is governed by deadlines. However, nobody should be subjected to a reporter arriving unannounced at the home of a victim.
   When you are traumatized, your home becomes your refuge. If you wish to protect the privacy of your home, select another location such as a church, meeting hall, office setting, etc. It helps if you are familiar and comfortable with the surroundings.
- You have the right to request a specific reporter.
   As a consumer of daily news, each of us identifies with or respects a reporter whom we may never have met. We often form personal opinions about reporters whom we feel are thorough, sensitive, compassionate, and objective. If a newspaper, radio station, or television station contacts you for an interview, don't hesitate to request the reporter you feel will provide accurate and fair coverage of your story.

- You have the right to refuse an interview with a specific reporter even though you have granted interviews to other reporters.
   You may feel that certain reporters are callous, insensitive, uncaring, or judgmental. It is your right to avoid these journalists at all costs. By refusing to speak to such reporters, you may help them recognize their shortcomings in reporting victim-related stories. However, recognize that the reporter may write the story regardless of your participation.
- You have the right to say "No" to an interview even though you have previously granted interviews.
   It's important to recognize that victims often ride an "emotional roller coaster." You may be able one day to talk with a reporter, and be physically or emotionally unable to do so the next. Victims should never feel "obliged" to grant interviews under any circumstances.
- You have the right to release a written statement through a spokesperson in lieu of an interview.
   There may be times when you are emotionally incapable of speaking with the media, but you still wish to express your point of view. Writing and distributing your statement through a spokesperson allows you to express your views without personally granting interviews.
- You have the right to exclude children from interviews. Children already suffering from the trauma of crime are often retraumatized by exposure to the media. Children often lack the means to verbalize their emotions and may be misinterpreted by both the media and the public. You have a responsibility to protect the interest of children at all cost!
- You have the right to refrain from answering any questions with which you are uncomfortable or that you feel are inappropriate.
   You should never feel you have to answer a question just because it's being asked.
- You have the right to know in advance what direction the story about your victimization is going to take. You have the right to know what questions reporters will ask you, along with the right to veto any questions. This places you in a partnership with the reporter who is covering the story.

- You have the right to ask for review of your quotations in a storyline prior to publication.
   Articles are reviewed and revised by editors who have neither seen nor spoken to you. All too often, victims' statements and the intended impact of their remarks are misinterpreted or inaccurate. To protect your interests and the message you wish to convey, you have the right to request for a review of direct quotations attributed to you in the storyline.
- You have the right to avoid a press conference atmosphere and speak to only one reporter at time.
   At a time when you are in a state of shock, a press conference atmosphere with numerous reporters can be confusing and emotionally draining. If a press conference is absolutely unavoidable, you have the right to select one reporter to ask questions for the majority present.
- You have the right to demand a retraction when inaccurate information is reported.
   All news mediums have methods of correcting inaccurate reporting or errors in stories. Use these means to correct any aspect of media coverage which you feel is inaccurate.
- You have the right to ask that offensive photographs or visuals be omitted from airing or publication.
   If you feel that graphic photographs or visuals are not the best representation of you or your loved ones, you have the right to ask that they not be used.
- You have the right to conduct a television interview using a silhouette or a newspaper interview without having your photograph taken.
   There are many ways for reporters to project your physical image without using your photograph or film footage of you, therefore protecting your identity.
- You have the right to completely give your side of the story related to your victimization.
   If you feel that a reporter is not asking questions which need to be addressed, you have the right to give a personal statement. And if the alleged or convicted offender grants interviews, which are inaccurate, you have the right to publicly express your point of view.

- You have the right to refrain from answering reporters' questions during trial.
   If there is any chance of jeopardizing your case by interacting with the
  - If there is any chance of jeopardizing your case by interacting with the media during judicial proceedings, you have the right to remain silent.
- You have the right to file a formal complaint against a reporter.
  - A reporter's superior would appreciate knowing when his or her employee's behavior is unethical, inappropriate or abusive. By reporting such behavior, you will also protect the next unsuspecting victim who might fall prey to such offensive reporters or tactics.
- You have the right to grieve in privacy.
   Grief is a highly personal experience. If you do not wish to share it publicly, you have the right to ask reporters to remove themselves during times of grief.
- You have the right to suggest training about media and victims for print and electronic media in your community.
  - Resources are available to educate media professionals about victims, how to deal with victims, and how to refrain from traumatizing victims. You will be suggesting a greatly needed public service to benefit not only victims and survivors, but all members of the community who interact with the media.
- You have the right at all times to be treated with dignity and respect by the media.

# **Survival Notes:**

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# **Safety & Resource Checklist**

| <b>Establish safety.</b> Get to a safe place and ask for help if you need it. Call 911 if you're in danger.  |
|--|
| <b>Treat injuries.</b> Go to a hospital or physician, and be sure to tell them about the crime. <i>Do not shower or compromise physical evidence needed to apprehend the offender.</i> See page 9.   |
| <b>Call the police as soon as possible.</b> Remember to preserve the crime scene for evidence. Find sheriff and police contacts on <b>pages 20-25</b> .  |
| <b>Document the crime.</b> Write down all details of the crime, including any stolen items, time, location, nature of the crime and a description of your assailant(s). Find help with crime documentation on <b>page 10</b> .   |
| <b>Protect yourself from further harm.</b> You may want to ask law enforcement to check your home or refer you to a safe house/shelter. Resources for shelters and related services can be found on <b>page 11</b> .   |
| <b>Short-term planning.</b> Consider contacting your employer, insurance company, trusted family members and friends to notify and seek help after surviving a trauma. Find more tips on <b>page 11</b> .  |
| <b>Learn about the investigation</b> of your case from law enforcement. Ask what they will be doing, what the process is and how you will be notified (learn more on <b>page 10</b> ). Make sure you write down your crime report number for reference:  |
| Contact a local victim advocate. Victim advocates can help you navigate the criminal justice process and help find additional resources for crime victims. You can reach an advocate through your local Victim Witness Assistance Program (See pages 29-30 & Pages 34-35 for phone numbers and locations). Make a note of your advocate and contacts so you can have them on-hand: |
| <b>Learn about your rights as a victim.</b> You can find information about Marsy's Law and victims' rights in California on <b>page 8</b> .  |
| <b>Find support.</b> Talk with friends, family, a therapist, a support group or other survivors. Resources and national hotlines can be found on <b>page 12.</b>   |
| <b>Get help with expenses.</b> The California Victim Compensation Board can help crime victims with certain expenses that aren't covered by other sources. Learn more about victim compensation on <b>pages 46-47</b> .  |
| <b>Steps to healing.</b> Find suggestions on caring for yourself and connecting with others on pages 12, 35-36, 43-45  |

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