



Domestic Violence Resource Book



Originally Prepared by the Service Providers Sub-Committed
Of the Eaton County
Family Violence Coordinating Committee*

Thank You

Thank you to all the survivors who persevered for their own sake, for their children's sake, and to show others that it can be done. Thank you to the service providers, who helped them along the way, and continue to provide comprehensive services daily. Thank you to all the agencies that we borrowed literature from to compile this handbook. To the best of our knowledge and research this booklet contains the most updated information at the time it was printed.

Throughout this handbook, the perpetrator or batterer is referred to as "he" and the victim is referred to as "she" for continuity. This reflects the reality of the problem. Research and experience have established that most domestic violence is perpetrated by men against women. However, gender references may be interchanged, since same-sex and female-male domestic violence does occur, too.

Table of Contents

What is Domestic Violence?	1
Forms of Abuse	1
Power and Control Wheel.....	2
Cycle of Violence.....	3
Are You Being Abused?	4
Is Someone You Know Being Abused?	4
Signs to Look for in a Battering Personality	5
Lethality Factors “How abusive is he?”	6
Why Women Stay.....	7
Domestic Violence Harms Children	8
Safety Planning	9
Safety While Living with an Abusive Partner.....	10
Contacting the Police.....	11
What is a Legal Advocate?	11
Personal Protection Orders.....	12
An Option for Someone Being Abused	13
Other Options for Protecting Yourself	13
How to Help Someone Who is Being Abused.....	14
Resources	15

What is Domestic Violence?

Domestic Violence, in general, is most often defined as a pattern of learned behavior where one person uses force to control another person in a domestic relationship.

Domestic Violence, as a crime, is an assault or assault and battery where the parties are: (i) spouses, (ii) former spouses, (iii) parents of a child-in-common, (iv) residents or former residents of the same household, or (v) in or used to be in a dating relationship.

Forms of Abuse

These are examples of some forms of abuse. Abusers act this way to control partners.

Emotional Abuse

- ridiculing or your beliefs, race, heritage, religion, or sexual orientation
- continually criticizing or name-calling
- public or private humiliation
- threatening harm to you or your children if the relationship ends
- withholding of approval, appreciation, or affection as punishment
- manipulating you with lies, contradictions, and/or mind games
- blaming you for his abusive conduct
- harassing you about imaginary affairs
- preventing you from working outside the home
- forcing you to be the sole provider in the relationship
- stalking you

Physical Abuse

- pushing, slapping, shoving, hitting, punching, kicking, biting, choking
- locking you out of your home
- denying you help when you are ill, injured, or pregnant
- using a weapon against you
- physically preventing you from leaving
- throwing objects at you
- abandoning you in a dangerous situation
- injuring you on specific body parts so that bruises and cuts do not show

Sexual Abuse

- treating you as a sex object
- forcing you to dress more sexually than you want
- forcing you to have unwanted sex or watch sexual acts
- performing sexual acts against your wishes
- constant sexual criticism

Power & Control Wheel

Domestic Violence is NOT about people losing their temper. It is about power and control.

The Power and Control Wheel (right) shows how abusers use different ways to gain power and control over others.



Using intimidation: frightening her with looks, actions, gestures, smashing things, destroying her property, abusing pets, displaying weapons

Using emotional abuse: putting her down, making her feel bad about herself, calling her names, making her think she's crazy, playing mind games, humiliating her, making her feel guilty

Using isolation: controlling what she does, who she sees and talks to, what she reads, where she goes, limiting her outside involvement, using jealousy to justify actions

Minimizing, denying, and blaming: making light of the abuse and not taking her concerns about it seriously, saying the abuse didn't happen, shifting responsibility for abusive behavior, saying she caused it

Using children: making her feel guilty about the children, using the children to relay messages, using visitation to harass her, threatening to take the children away

Using male privilege: treating her like a servant, making all the big decisions, acting like the "master of the castle", being the one to define men's and women's roles

Using economic abuse: preventing her from getting/keeping a job, making her ask for money, giving her an allowance, taking her money, not letting her have access to family income

Using coercion and threats: making or carrying out threats to hurt her, threatening to leave her or commit suicide, to report her to welfare, making her drop charges, making her do illegal things

The Cycle of Violence

Many times, victims are able to identify a pattern of abuse.

This Cycle of Violence shown here is common, but not all abuse will follow this model.



1	2	3
Growing Tension (may include)	Explosion of Violence (may include)	Calm/Making Up Phase (may include)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Pressures about money ❖ Pressure from others (boss, parents, etc.) ❖ Jealousy escalates ❖ Abuser blames others for his actions and feelings ❖ Abuser attacks victim's self-esteem ❖ Abuser accuses victim of unacceptable behavior (dinner not ready, cheating, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Physical/Sexual Abuse ❖ Increased verbal abuse ❖ Threats to kill ❖ Threats to harm others if victim leaves ❖ Abuser threatens to destroy victim's belongings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Abuser promises to get help/counseling, go to church, stop drinking, etc. ❖ Abuser apologizes for abuse, promises to change ❖ Abuser buys victim gifts, compliments her ❖ Victim feels sense of security, closeness
<p>Children may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Change behavior to avoid anger ❖ Learn to manipulate either parent to their benefit ❖ Assume parent role ❖ Use drugs, alcohol, running away as method of escape 	<p>Children may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Get hurt trying to intervene ❖ Hide or become frantic ❖ Display acting-out behavior ❖ Become clingy or withdrawn 	<p>Children may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Be unable to believe in, confide in, or trust either victim or abuser

ARE YOU IN AN ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIP?

(Check everything that describes your relationship)

- Do you ever feel you are walking on “eggshells” to avoid upsetting your partner?
- Did your partner become quickly involved/attached to you?
- Does your partner track your time (need to know where you are at all times, when you will be back, who you are seeing, etc.)?
- Are you afraid to disagree with your partner?
- Does your partner make it difficult to see family/friends or keep car keys to keep you at home?
- Does your partner take your money, and/or refuse to give you money, or interfere with your work?
- Does your partner disrespect you (interrupt, change topics, or not listen/respond) or insult you (name calling, mocking, or making humiliating remarks)?
- Does your partner use his size or physical presence (such as standing in a doorway or blocking you) to intimidate you?
- Does your partner destroy property or things meaningful to you?
- Does your partner make light of the abuse, insist it didn't happen, shift responsibility for his actions/behavior, or blame you for it?
- Has your partner ever pushed, slapped, punched, kicked, or physically restrained you?
- Has your partner ever abused/hurt animals?
- Has your partner ever forced sexual contact?
- Has your partner ever threatened to harm you, your children, or himself?

If you checked any of these boxes, you should consider seeking outside resources such as those listed on page 15.

IS SOMEONE YOU KNOW BEING EMOTIONALLY OR PHYSICALLY ABUSED?

- Does she appear anxious, depressed, withdrawn, or reluctant to talk?
- Does her partner criticize her in front of you, making remarks that make you feel uncomfortable when you are around the two of them?
- Do you see or hear about repeated bruises, broken bones, or other injuries that reportedly result from “accidents”?
- Does her partner try to control her every move, make her account for her time, and accuse her of having affairs?
- Is she often late or absent from work, has she quit a job altogether, or does she leave social engagements early because her partner is waiting for her?

SIGNS TO LOOK FOR IN A BATTERING PERSONALITY

This list is not all-inclusive. It includes some of the more common behaviors and characteristics of batterers. If you notice these characteristics in your partners, consider talking with a friend or seek outside resources, such as those listed on page 15.

- Did your partner grow up in a violent family?
 - Did he grow up learning that violence is normal behavior? (Witnessing or receiving abuse as a child can lead to a person becoming violent as an adult.)
- Does your partner tend to use force or violence to solve problems and/or explode over “little things”?
- Does your partner blame others for his problems and feelings?
- Does your partner abuse alcohol or other drugs?
- Does your partner think poorly of himself?
- Is your partner oversensitive?
- Does your partner have strong ideas about traditional roles of men and women?
- Is your partner jealous and possessive?
 - Is he jealous if you're around other people (friends, strangers)?
 - Does he keep tabs on you?
 - Does he want to be with you at all times, even when it is inconvenient for you?
 - Does he blame you when strangers look at you or talk to you?
- Does your partner behave as though he owns you?
- Does your partner expect you to always make him happy?
- Does your partner expect you to follow his orders or advice?
- Does your partner appear to be two different people (Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, good and bad, charming and mean)?
- When your partner becomes angry, does it make you afraid?
- Does your partner treat you roughly?
- Do you feel threatened by your partner?
- Does your partner hurt animals or break objects?

RISK AND LETHALITY FACTORS

All batterers are dangerous, but some are more likely to kill than others. These are some lethality prediction factors to consider. The more indicators a batterer demonstrates, or the “greater the intensity” of indicators, the greater likelihood of a life threatening attack.

Remember: it is very possible a batterer may be lethal without demonstrating these indicators!

- OWNERSHIP OF YOU – “Death before divorce,” or “If I can’t have you, nobody will.” The batterer who believes he is absolutely entitled to his partner’s services, obedience, and loyalty, no matter what; may be life-endangering.
- YOU ARE THE CENTER OF HIS LIFE – The batterer who idolizes you and/or isolates himself from all others may retaliate when the relationship ends. He may rationalize that the “betrayal” justifies his lethal “retaliation.”
- REPEATED INTERVENTIONS BY LAW ENFORCEMENT – A partner or spousal homicide almost always occurs in the context of historical violence.
- ESCALATION OF RISK-TAKING – The chance of lethal assault increases significantly when he acts without regard to the legal or social consequences that previously constrained his violence.
- THREATS OF HOMICIDE OR SUICIDE – The batterer must be considered extremely dangerous when he has threatened to kill his partner, himself, children, and relatives.
- FANTASIES OF HOMICIDE OR SUICIDE – The more the batterer has developed a fantasy about who, how, when, and/or where to kill, the more dangerous he may be.
- WEAPONS – The potential for a lethal assault increases when the batterer possesses, collects, or is obsessed with weapons, has used them, or has threatened to use them.
- HISTORY OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR – The batterer is more likely to be dangerous when he has demonstrated aggressive behavior to the general public (bar fights, gang-related violence, job related violence, vandalism, repeated unlawful behavior, etc.)
- HOSTAGE TAKING – A hostage-taker is an extremely high risk for killing.
- DRUGS AND ALCOHOL – Batterers with a history of drug and/or alcohol abuse show a high risk of lethality. Intoxication at the time of the assault increases the risk.
- VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY – The level of violence in the family where he grew up, whether experienced personally or observed, increases the potential of risk.

WHY WOMEN STAY IN BATTERING RELATIONSHIPS

NO RESOURCES

Many women stay because they lack money, a job, self-esteem, transportation, etc. These situations isolate and trap the women into a no-win situation.

HOPE OF CHANGE, LOVE

This is the person that she loves and want to be with. In the “good times,” her partner is charming and loving and promises to change. The good times often follow close to a violent incident and are often referred to as the “honeymoon” syndrome. Her false hope that the “good times” are here to stay compels her to stay until it becomes obvious he will not and cannot change.

THREATS

When her partner makes threats against her, the fear is very real. She knows he has the means and opportunity to carry out his threats. He may threaten to harm her, the children, or himself if she suggests or attempt to leave. *Remember: the most dangerous time for women is when they try to leave the relationship.*

FEAR OF LOSING YOUR CHILDREN

In addition to physical threats made against her children, her partner may have threatened to kidnap them or make sure that she cannot get custody. He also may try to turn her children against her. Her children may be the only support in her life, which enhances her fear of losing them.

EMOTIONAL ABUSE

Her partner has convinced himself and her that no one else will want her. He does this by telling her that she is dumb, ugly, stupid, or worthless. She feels hopeless, helpless, and afraid of the unknown; she is afraid of losing what she has. She may believe a bad relationship is better than no relationship.

BLAME

Many people feel it is the woman’s job to make the marriage work, and because the outside world does not know that her partner is a batterer, they may blame the failed marriage on her. If they do know that she is beaten, they may say it is her own fault. Her partner tells her that she will not be believed and that it is her fault.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS

Some religious groups believe that a woman must obey her partner, no matter what. These beliefs often excuse battering behavior as her partner’s “right” in the relationship. She may be staying in this relationship because she feels that it is what God wants her to do. She may even fear her church community will shun her if she leaves her partner.

GENDER STEREOTYPING

Many cultures expect women to be accepting and passive, while males are often expected to be dominant. Abuse carries this message one step further.

Domestic Violence Harms Children

A violent home is an unhealthy home for everyone, especially children. A pattern of domestic violence can have a serious effect on the mental health of your child. When your child sees or hears that you are being battered or abused in some way, your child may feel that it is his or her fault. Your child may also feel guilty about not being able to protect you.

Children who witness repeated acts of domestic violence often become nervous and anxious. Sometimes the child will have nightmares, and even an older child may start wetting his bed. Many children will hold in their feelings and start to withdraw from friends and family members.

If you are in an abusive relationship and *you* feel afraid, you can be pretty sure that your child will *also* feel afraid. If you feel that everything is your fault and you are a bad person, then your child may begin to feel the same way about him or herself.

Teachers report that children who live in domestic violence situations often have trouble in school. They may have a hard time concentrating on schoolwork and act uncertain and confused. Sometimes they will model the violence seen at home and become abusive themselves. They will become aggressive towards their classmates and teachers and become serious discipline problems.

Being in an abusive relationship is not good for you. It is also not good for your child. Speak to your child's teacher or counselor about the effects of the domestic violence on your child.

SAFETY PLANNING

WARNING: Take special care – violence often gets worse if you try to leave or show signs of independence.

When you are in a violent relationship, keep these things in mind:

- Try to figure out warning signs that come before an assault (drinking, drugs, pay day, a bad day at work, etc.)
- Watch for physical signs (clenched fists, throwing things, a red face, etc.)
- Try to get out or help before anything happens
- Are there weapons in the house? Can you remove them or lock them up?
- Try to create a signaling system with your neighbors
- Teach your children to call 911
- Figure out an escape plan from the house. Set a routine of walking the dog, getting the paper, or taking out the garbage so that it is normal for you to leave for a short period of time.
- Make arrangements for your children – such as with a friend or relative
- Take ID and important documents:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> driver's license / state ID card | <input type="checkbox"/> lease, rental agreement, mortgage papers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Social Security card | <input type="checkbox"/> car registration/insurance cards |
| <input type="checkbox"/> custody/divorce orders | <input type="checkbox"/> health and life insurance papers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> MDHHS identification (MiHealth / SNAP) | <input type="checkbox"/> school records |
| <input type="checkbox"/> birth certificates | <input type="checkbox"/> house keys and car keys |
| <input type="checkbox"/> photos of your injuries | <input type="checkbox"/> cell phone |
| <input type="checkbox"/> medical insurance cards and medical records | <input type="checkbox"/> clothes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> medication and prescriptions | <input type="checkbox"/> emergency shelter numbers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> checkbook | <input type="checkbox"/> any other documents you think you may need |
| <input type="checkbox"/> credit cards | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Protection Order | |

REMEMBER: Your safety and your children's safety is above all else. Do not stay to pack records, clothes, and belongings unless you feel **safe** to do so.

SAFETY WHILE LIVING WITH AN ABUSIVE PARTNER

Safety During an Explosive Incident:

- If an argument is unavoidable, try to have it in a room where you have access to an exit. Avoid the bathroom, kitchen, bedroom, or anywhere there could be weapons.
- Practice how to get out of your house safely. Know which doors, windows, elevators, or stairways to use.
- Pack a bag. Keep it at a relative's or friend's home so you can leave quickly.
- Tell your neighbors about the violence and have them call 911 if they hear a disturbance in your home.
- Create a code word with your child(ren), family, friends, and neighbors to alert them to call the police.
- Decide what you will do and where you will go if you need to leave your home.
- Plan for your children. Plan a safe place for them. Reassure them that their job is to stay safe and not to protect you.
- Trust your instincts and judgment. If the situation is very dangerous, consider giving the assailant what he wants to calm him down. You have the right to protect yourself until you are out of danger.
- Make copies of the house and car keys and hide them for emergencies.
- Document events in a journal and keep it in a safe place.

Safety When Preparing to Leave:

- Open a savings account and/or credit card in your name to establish or increase your independence. Have bank statements sent to a safe address. Think of other ways you can increase your independence.
- Get your own post office box. You can privately receive checks and letters to begin your independence.
- Leave money, an extra set of keys, copies of important documents, extra medicine, and clothes with someone you trust so you can leave quickly.
- Determine who would be able to let you stay with them or lend you money.
- Keep the shelter hotline number with you. Keep change or a calling card on you at all times for emergency phone calls.

CONTACTING THE POLICE

Each survivor must decide for herself whether to contact the police. It is understandable if you are reluctant to get the police involved. You may be fearful to send your partner to jail. You may feel that your partner will get angry. Many survivors do not see the point in calling the police because they think the police won't help the situation, and that they may even make things worse.

However, it was *his* choice to batter you and break the law. **Nothing you did caused the battering!** He will most likely continue to be abusive throughout the length of your relationship. The police can help protect you. The police have had extensive training on domestic violence and many officers handle domestic violence calls sensitively and professionally. If you are safe at the time you decide to notify the police, you may wish to contact the local domestic violence shelter to have a free legal advocate accompany you. At any point you may involve a legal advocate in your case, but the sooner you contact them, the more support and guidance they will be able to offer.

Once the police are called, whatever happens next is up to the police and prosecutors. The police can arrest without a warrant if evidence exists and the batterer is still there. If the police do not, they send the report to the prosecutor. The victim does not "press charges." That decision is up to the prosecutor. Whether or not you want the case to proceed, it is very important that you communicate your feelings to the prosecutor's office. One of the best ways to do this is by writing a Victim Impact Statement, which is your outlet for expressing how you feel about the crime, what you would like the punishment (if any) to be, and any other thoughts you have regarding the case.

The victim is a witness to a crime. The prosecuting attorney is **not** the victim's attorney; he or she is the attorney for the people of the State of Michigan. The victim may obtain an attorney if she wishes. One will not be appointed for the victim.

What if you are arrested?

Sometimes the person who called the police gets arrested. Police make decisions on what they learn at the crime scene. The police may arrest a woman who used self-defense (even though she may legally defend herself from a violent attack), or the abuser may tell the police that his partner is abusing him. We recommend you get a lawyer who is knowledgeable about domestic violence if you feel that you have been wrongly arrested. Do not plead guilty until you have talked to a lawyer and explained the facts and your personal history. You can contact a Legal Advocate for assistance.

What is a Legal Advocate?

A legal advocate works with the courts to ensure that victims of domestic violence receive the services and support they need to live the safest possible life. Advocates help you discover your options as you go through the civil and criminal court process. They go to court with you, help you understand what is happening with your case, and explain your rights. They offer counseling, help find resources, and just talk to you when you need someone. Advocates can help you determine the safest avenue for you and your family during the criminal and civil court processes.

PERSONAL PROTECTION ORDERS

Personal Protection Orders (PPOs) are orders of the Circuit Court that prohibit certain activities or require a person to do something. The person filing a PPO is the *petitioner* and the person you file against is the *respondent*.

A PPO MAY ORDER THE RESPONDENT NOT TO

- Enter the property where they live
- Assault, attack, beat, molest, or wound you
- Threaten to kill or physically injure you
- Remove the children from you if you have legal custody
- Interfere with you at your place of employment or education
- Interfere with your efforts to remove your children or personal property
- Purchase or possess a firearm
- Contact you by phone
- Send you mail, email, text or social media messages, or other communications

A PPO DOES NOT

- Evict a person in landlord/tenant issues
- Mediate neighbor disputes
- Protect personal property from damage
- Establish custody or parenting time

PENALTIES FOR VIOLATING A PPO

- Maximum 93 days in jail and/or
- Maximum \$500 fine.

F A VIOLATION OCCURS

- CALL 911.** If the police are unable to make an arrest, call the Circuit Court Clerk's Office to file a "Show Cause Hearing."

HOW TO FILE FOR A PERSONAL PROTECTION ORDER

- Contact the Circuit Court Clerk (989) 743-2262
- Complete the PPO Petition forms – get the forms at the Clerk's Office, or the Shiawassee County Prosecutor's website at: www.shiawassee.net/prosecuting-attorney/getting-your-personal-protection-order.aspx
- Provide a detailed affidavit, including:
 - o date(s), time(s), location(s) of incident(s)
 - o details of injuries
 - o description of events
- File the Petition with the Circuit Court Clerk's office. They will assign a judge to your case. The judge will then review your petition.
- The Court may require a hearing to be set before issuing an Order.
- Call the Clerk's office to see if your PPO has been issued. **You will need your case number.**
- Return to the Circuit Court for your signed Order (if ex parte).
- Arrange for prompt service of the Petition and the hearing notice, or the signed Order
- File the "Proof of Service" with the Circuit Court Clerk's Office.

HELPFUL INFORMATION TO INCLUDE

- Police report
- Doctor's report
- Pictures of injuries
- Affidavits from witnesses
- Custody support, and/or parenting time order(s)
- Lease or mortgage agreement

FOR HELP WITH A PPO
SafeCenter (989) 723-9716

OPTIONS FOR SOMEONE BEING ABUSED

WHAT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHELTERS CAN DO FOR YOU

Domestic Violence Shelters can provide safe, short-term housing, information, and assistance for victims. They can also help break down the isolation that victims have experienced in their abusive relationships, and provide support from others who have been through similar experiences.

Clients do not have to stay in a shelter to receive services.

SHELTERS PROVIDE A VARIETY OF SUPPORTIVE SERVICES:

24-hour confidential crisis hotlines	Housing assistance
Shelters for victims and their children	Transportation
Crisis intervention	Child care assistance
Information and referrals	Legal advocacy
Individual counseling and support groups	

OTHER OPTIONS FOR PROTECTING YOURSELF

- If you have sustained physical injuries, get **medical attention**.
- Save as much evidence as you can to document the abuse, including medical records, photographs of injuries, and damage to your property.
- Report domestic violence and stalking to the local police or sheriff's department.
- If you report to the police, ask for a copy of the police report and the name and badge number of the police officer who wrote the report.
- Follow through with criminal prosecution – contact the Victim Rights Coordinator at the Prosecuting Attorney's Office for more information.
- Make a safety plan.
 - figure out the “warning signs” that come before abuse
 - work out signals with neighbors to call the police
 - ask a friend or relative to come stay with you
 - decide where you can go and what to take with you in the event you must leave (money, important documents, spare clothes, car keys, etc.)
 - decide who you will contact for help
 - decide on protection and provisions for your children
 - get a Personal Protection Order (PPO)

HOW TO HELP SOMEONE WHO IS BEING ABUSED

- Believe them
- Listen
- DO NOT** be judgmental
- Help them develop a safety plan
- Assure and maintain confidentiality
- DO NOT** promise them anything
- Help survivors, but do not take over for them
- Point out their strengths, talents, and skills
- Encourage them to use their strengths, talents, and skills
- Tell them they are not alone
- Find out about community resources that might be helpful
- Respect the decisions they make about leaving or staying in the relationship
- Point out their options – learn about and be aware of the dynamics of family violence
- Never justify or condone the abuse
- DO NOT** minimize or make excuses for abusive behavior
- Tell survivors they are not responsible for the abuse
- Direct your anger at the batterer, not the survivor
- To help them talk about their experiences, ask specific questions, such as: “Does your partner hit you or threaten you?” or “Does your partner call you names?”

RESOURCE LIST

SafeCenter

1300 N Hickory St
Owosso, MI 48867
(877) 952-7283 (24-hour crisis line)
www.thesafecenter.org
Services: Emergency Shelter, Legal Advocacy,
Counseling, and Support Groups

EVE, INC.

PO Box 14149
Lansing, MI 48901
(517) 372-5572 (24-hour crisis line)
www.eveinc.org
Services: Emergency Shelter, Legal Advocacy,
Counseling, and Support Groups

MSU – SafePlace

on the campus of Michigan State University
East Lansing, MI
(517) 355-1100 (East Lansing)
(517) 372-6666 (24-hour crisis line)
www.safeplace.msu.edu
Services: Emergency Shelter, Legal Advocacy,
Counseling, Safety Planning, Referrals, and Support
Groups

National Domestic Violence Hotline

(800) 799-7233 (24-hour crisis line)

Law Enforcement

911

Homeless Angels

218 N. Park St
Owosso, MI 48867
(989) 723-5400
Services: Emergency Shelter

Legal Services of South Central Michigan

3490 Belle Chase Way
Suite 50
Lansing, MI 48911
(800) 968-0044
www.lsscm.org
Services: Legal Advocacy, Referrals

VICTIM ADVOCATES

Shiawassee County Prosecuting Attorney

201 N Shiawassee St
Surbeck Building, 2nd Floor
Corunna, MI 48817
(99) 743-2468
<https://www.shiawassee.net/Prosecuting-Attorney/Victim-Services-and-Assistance.aspx>

SafeCenter

1300 N Hickory St
Owosso, MI 48867
(989) 723-9716
www.thesafecenter.org