



SOJOURNER

FAMILY

PEACE CENTER

MAKING YOUR  
RESTRAINING ORDER  
WORK FOR YOU

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

Common Questions and Answers	2
What is a Restraining Order?	3
The Decision to File a Restraining Order	5
Serving and Enforcing Your Order	7
Appearing in Court to Request an Injunction	8
Safety Concerns and Protection Plans	11
Personal Emergency Plan	16
Important Phone Numbers	17

The Sojourner Family Peace Center of Milwaukee, Inc. prepared this brochure to guide you through the process of obtaining and enforcing a restraining order.

This Publication is supported by Victims of Crime Act Subgrant awarded by the Wisconsin Department of Justice Office of Crime Victim Services under a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice Office for Victims of Crime, CDBG, and the United Way of Greater Milwaukee.

## COMMON QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

---

Q: What is a restraining order?

A: It is a court order against someone who has abused or harassed you. That person is ordered either not to abuse you or not to have contact with you. See pages 9 & 10 for more detail about what can be included in a restraining order.

Q: Will it protect me?

A: A restraining order helps to protect you, but it does not guarantee your safety. You need to follow a safety plan, (see pages 11 through 16) especially if you believe that being arrested is not going to stop your abuser from trying to hurt you.

Q: How much does a restraining order cost?

A: Domestic Abuse restraining orders and Child Abuse restraining orders are free. A fee is charged for Harassment restraining orders, but the court may waive the fee under certain circumstances.

Q: What are the penalties for violating a restraining order?

A: Once your Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) has been issued, it is in effect. However, the abuser can be arrested for violating the order only if the order has been served (officially delivered). The maximum penalty for violating a Domestic Abuse restraining order is nine months in jail and/or a \$1000 fine. The maximum penalty for violating a Harassment restraining order is ninety days in jail and/or a \$1000 fine.

Q: How do I get a restraining order?

A: Go to Room 711 at the Milwaukee County Courthouse (901 North 9th Street). Advocates from the Sojourner Family Peace Center will help you through the process. Assistance is available Monday through Friday 8:30 - 10:30 a.m. and 1:00 - 2:30 p.m.; evenings and weekends by appointment. Call the Sojourner Family Peace Center at **278-5079** during regular business hours. The whole process will take a few hours. **Bring a picture I.D., an address where the abuser can be found so that the papers can be served (officially delivered) and a picture of the abuser, if you have one.**

Q: What if I want to file a restraining order for my child(ren)?

A: Call **276-1911** or go to Room 711 of the courthouse to talk to a Child Victim Advocate from the Sojourner Family Peace Center to discuss this and other options for your children.

# WHAT IS A RESTRAINING ORDER?

---

## **Purpose of a Restraining Order**

A restraining order is a court order. The court can order the abuser not to hurt you physically or sexually, to stay away from you, move out of the house, have no contact with you, or stop harassing you.

## **Two Step Process**

The court will decide whether or not to issue a Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) at the time you file for a petition. If the court does grant the TRO, you will be given a date to come back within 14 days to ask for the order to be made into a final order (called an Injunction). The Injunction can last up to four years.

## **Service**

After you get the temporary order, the abuser will need to be notified of the order and the court date. The Sheriff's Department does this and it is called "serving" the order. The abuser must be served with the petition you filed with the court before the court can hold an Injunction hearing. It is your responsibility to make sure the Sheriff's Department has served the petition by providing it with the full name and address of the abuser.

## **Abuser Will Get a Copy of the Petition**

When the Sheriff's Department serves the papers, the abuser will get a copy of the petition and notice of hearing. The abuser will read all the statements written in the petition.

## **Abuser Might Come to Court**

Although the abuser is required to receive NOTICE of the hearing, he/she is not required to come to the Injunction hearing and might not show up. However, the abuser may appear at the Injunction hearing and argue that the statements in the petition are not true and the court should not issue the final order (Injunction).

## **Advocacy Services**

An advocate from the Sojourner Family Peace Center will go with you to your hearing for a restraining order filed because of domestic violence. Your advocate can help you prepare to present your case to the court (what you will say, what evidence you should bring, and which witnesses can testify) and be there to support you. We are not lawyers and cannot speak for you.

## **Firearms**

If the final order is granted, the abuser will be ordered to surrender any firearms (for Domestic Abuse or Child Abuse). If you are filing a harassment order, you can request that the abuser be ordered to surrender his/her firearms as long as you can show the court that the abuser may use the firearms to cause physical harm to another or to endanger public safety.

## **Enforcement**

As soon as the abuser is served with the order — temporary order or Injunction —if the police believe that the abuser violated the order, they must make an arrest for violation. Violation of a restraining order is a crime.

## **A Restraining Order Must be Enforced Anywhere**

If the court grants a temporary restraining order or an Injunction, the law says the order from Wisconsin is to be enforced by a law officer in every state, territory or tribe. Be sure to carry your order with you at all times so you can show it to a law officer if the abuser violates your order.

## **Safety Planning**

Your advocate will discuss other strategies and options for being safer. You may decide you do not want to file a restraining order. Even if you do file for an order, a restraining order is not a guarantee of your safety. Your abuser may still attempt to contact or harm you.

## **Fees**

There is no cost for Domestic Abuse and Child Abuse restraining orders. Harassment orders may involve a cost, but can be waived if you are claiming that you are being stalked, physically hurt or threatened, or if you live on a low income. This decision is up to the court.

# THE DECISION TO FILE A RESTRAINING ORDER

---

IMPORTANT: TALK WITH AN ADVOCATE AT THE SOJOURNER FAMILY PEACE CENTER TO CREATE A SAFETY PLAN AND TO SEE IF WHAT YOU ARE EXPERIENCING FITS THE LEGAL REQUIREMENTS (278-5079 or 276-1911).

## **Reasons to Get a Restraining Order:**

- Filing a restraining order is part of a safety plan you created with an advocate.
- You believe that you will be safer with a restraining order.
- You believe the abuser will obey the restraining order.
- The abuse is escalating and you believe getting the court involved will help.
- You want the court to order the abuser to move out of your home.
- You want to establish an official record of the abuse.
- The law requires police to arrest the abuser for violating the restraining order even if the abuser hasn't hurt you again. If the abuser contacts you and your order prohibits contact, the abuser can be arrested before committing any violence (see page 7 for details).
- Having the order may encourage the assistance of the authorities in case the abuser threatens to harm or attempts to kidnap you or your children. (Call a Child Victim Advocate to see if you can get a restraining order for your child.)
- Having the order may create safer options for visitation and for exchange of the child(ren) with the abuser.
- You are moving and believe that you will need a restraining order to keep the abuser away from your new home. The restraining order is enforceable anywhere in the United States.
- You will enjoy school, work and other activities with less threat of harm.

- You will feel more confident or good about yourself for taking control of the situation.
- You want to hold your abuser legally accountable for his/her abusive behavior toward you.

### **Reasons Not to Get a Restraining Order:**

- You have a safety plan that you believe is safer than filing a restraining order. Talk to a Sojourner Family Peace Center Advocate to help you with a safety plan (see pages 11 through 16).
- You think filing a restraining order will make the abuser more violent and will put you in greater danger.
- You are afraid the abuser will have someone else retaliate against you for filing.
- You think you do not have strong facts or enough evidence to convince a court to grant a restraining order.
- You are moving and believe you won't need a restraining order.
- You do not want to report the abuser to the police.
- You do not want friends or family to know about the abuse.
- You do not want to spark the abuser's interest in your children and you believe the abuser will not otherwise try to get visitation or custody.

Restraining orders can be powerful tools, but they are not the answer for everyone. Only you know what is right for you. Sojourner Family Peace Center can help you weigh your options no matter what you decide to do.

## SERVING AND ENFORCING YOUR ORDER

---

Once your Temporary Restraining Order has been served (officially delivered) directly to the abuser, he/she can be arrested for violating the order. It also must be served to let your abuser know about the court date for a final Injunction (final restraining order). Call the Sheriff's Department (**278-4717 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.; 278-4713 after 4:00 p.m.**) to learn whether your abuser has been served or to give the sheriff new information about where your abuser can be found. When you call, get the name and phone number of the deputy who is in charge of your case. You can call the deputy directly.

If the sheriff can't find your abuser, you can hire a private process server to deliver the restraining order (look under "Process Servers" in the Yellow Pages). Ask your advocate about other ways to serve the restraining order.

If your abuser comes to find you, call the police immediately! **Keep a copy of your restraining order with you at all times.** If the police arrive and discover that the abuser has not been served, an officer can serve one of your extra copies. **If you need the police to serve your papers, ask the officer to write the following information on the copy that you are going to keep:**

- The date
- The police officer's name and badge number
- The type of papers served
- The abuser or harasser's name

**Ask the officer to notify the Sheriff's Department by phone and/or in writing that the abuser has been served.**

**If your abuser violates the restraining order, call the police immediately — a crime has been committed!** Ask the police to have the District Attorney review the case for charges even if no arrest is made. You may call the District Attorney's Office (**278-4792**) to offer information or to learn whether the abuser has been charged.

If your abuser is on probation or parole, give a copy of your restraining order to the probation/parole agent and report any violations. To find out who his/her agent is, call Probation and Parole Records (**229-0600**) with the full name and date of birth of your abuser.

## APPEARING IN COURT TO REQUEST AN INJUNCTION (FINAL RESTRAINING ORDER)

---

**Be on time! If your case is called and you don't answer, your restraining order will be dismissed.**

If you are going to be late, call the Sojourner Family Peace Center **(278-5079)** to see if an advocate can get the court to wait for you. The date and time of your hearing will not be changed. If you miss your court date, you may need to show that there has been a new incident of violence in order to file again.

If you and your abuser appear in court, you both will testify before the court makes a decision on your Injunction (final restraining order). If your abuser has been served with a notice to appear but does not come to court, the hearing will be based on your testimony alone.

If your abuser has NOT been served with the papers, the court can grant a one-time extension of the Temporary Restraining Order and schedule a new hearing. You will get copies of the extension. A copy of the extension will need to be delivered to the Sheriff's Department and your local police station. You can call or return to the Sojourner Family Peace Center office in Room 711 of the Courthouse if you want to discuss ways to have the papers served. **This is important because if the papers are not served before the new hearing, the case will be dismissed.** If this happens, you will have to start from the very beginning of the process to get a restraining order.

The court will decide your case based on (1) your testimony, (2) the testimony of witnesses, and/or (3) other evidence.

When you testify, you will be under oath. Take your time and admit if you don't remember something. Tell the court if you are afraid of your abuser, have defended yourself or called the police. Also tell the court if your abuser has been arrested or charged for abusing you or has violated the restraining order. Be polite and don't interrupt the abuser's testimony. When the abuser is finished testifying, you'll have a chance to respond or ask the abuser (and any witnesses) questions, such as "Isn't it true that you...?"

## DOMESTIC ABUSE INJUNCTION HEARING

---

If you are requesting a Domestic Abuse Injunction (final restraining order), testimony should include:

- When and where the physical/sexual abuse took place — place, time and date of each incident starting with the most recent
- Physical abuse — hitting, choking, slapping, kicking, forcing sex, etc.
- Threats of physical harm — threats of violence or killing you, slicing your throat, burning down the house, etc.
- Intimidating behavior such as damage to property, throwing objects, threatening body language (i.e. shaking fist)
- Injuries or pain — bruises, scratches, pain from being punched in the head, etc.
- Weapons — guns, knives, broomsticks, or any other object that was used to hurt or threaten you

Witnesses who have seen the abuser threaten or harm you or have seen your injuries may testify on your behalf. Other evidence may include pictures, medical records, police reports, torn clothing, broken objects, etc.

You may request that the court order include any combination of the following remedies as part of the Domestic Abuse Injunction (final restraining order):

- The abuser must refrain from committing acts of domestic abuse against you (no violence).
- The abuser must avoid your residence and/or any premises you are temporarily occupying (stay away).
- The abuser must avoid contacting you or causing any person other than his/her attorney to contact you unless you give written permission. Contact includes contact at work, school, public places, by phone or in writing (no contact).
- The abuser must not return to the residence that you share (removing the abuser from your home).
- The court can make special orders, including one that allows for a third person to take the children to see the abuser, bring the children back to your home, and talk to the abuser about the children for you. Call a Child Victim Advocate at 276-1911 to discuss concerns about your children’s safety.

All Domestic Abuse Injunctions include an order that the abuser must surrender (turn in) any firearms in his/her possession. While the order is in effect, the abuser cannot legally have any firearms. Restraining orders must be enforced everywhere in the United States. If you need help with enforcing yours outside Wisconsin, call the “Full Faith and Credit Project” at 1-800-256-5883. Law enforcement can also call the “International Association of Chiefs of Police” at 1-800-843-4227 for more information about enforcing orders from other states.

## HARASSMENT INJUNCTION HEARING

---

If you are requesting a [Harassment Injunction](#) (final restraining order), in addition to the above, the court can also consider testimony or evidence related to stalking, child abuse, unwanted and repeated phone calls, visits and/or contact. (Be specific about how often and how long you have been harassed.) If you are seeking an order for your child, talk to and advocate about your case.

You may request that the court order any combination of the following remedies as part of the Harassment Injunction (final restraining order):

- The abuser must stop the harassing behavior that is the basis of your request.
- The abuser must avoid your residence and/or any premises you are temporarily occupying.
- In limited circumstances, the court may order the abuser to be removed from premises occupied by both of you.

## IF THE COURT GRANTS YOUR REQUEST FOR AN INJUNCTION

---

If the court grants your request for an Injunction (final restraining order for Domestic Abuse or Harassment), the papers should be served (officially delivered) to the abuser. If the abuser is in court when the order is granted, the court's deputy will serve the order. If the abuser is not in court when the order is granted, a copy of the order must be taken to the Sheriff's Department in Room 102 of the Safety Building, 821 W. State Street, for service.

If you received a Domestic Abuse Injunction your abuser may be subject to criminal penalties as long as the Temporary Restraining Order and Notice of Hearing was served. However, if you received a Harassment Injunction, criminal penalties may not be imposed unless the final Injunction has been served. Therefore, you should call the Sheriff's Department **(278-4717 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.; 278-4713 after 4:00 p.m.)** to see if the abuser has been served with the final order. Continue to call the Sheriff's Department until they confirm that the abuser has been properly served with the Injunction (final restraining order). **If the abuser violates the order call the police. The abuser might not be charged with a crime if the order has not been served.**

## SAFETY CONCERNS AND PROTECTION PLANS

---

According to Department of Justice crime statistics, 85% of battered women who are killed by an abusive partner are killed when trying to leave the relationship. You must be especially careful about your safety at this time -- don't let a restraining order give you a false sense of security.

These are signs that may predict deadly behavior:

- Obsession over you; the abuser says he/she can't live without you
- Threats or attempts to kill you, your children, your relatives, or your pets
- Threats or attempts to kidnap you or your children
- Violence or severe incidents of abuse towards you, your children, your relatives or your pets
- Depression and talk of suicide
- Fantasies of homicide or suicide
- Possession of weapons or threats to use them
- Increased use of drugs or alcohol
- Unpredictable changes in behavior
- Property destruction

If you recognize any of these behaviors, take them very seriously. Reach out for help and make a confidential call to the Sojourner Family Peace Center at 276-1911, where staff can direct you to resources for help. You may also call a 24-hour hotline at 933-2722.

**Remember — if your abuser can't find you, he/she can't kill or hurt you. But careful safety planning is necessary for avoiding surprise attacks. Consider the suggestions listed here that make sense for your situation. Take extra precautions when weapons are present and always be prepared and alert!**

## WHAT YOU CAN DO TO PROTECT YOURSELF

---

### **When the abuser is not around:**

- Walk through your house, room by room. Identify the best escape routes (doors, windows, elevator, stairwell). Practice and time how long it takes to get out of your home safely. Rehearse your escape plan and practice it with your children. Review your plan often.
- Pack a bag with extra keys, money, medications, legal documents (birth

certificate, car title, restraining order, etc. — see page 16) and other important items. Keep it hidden in a handy place. Better yet, leave the bag elsewhere (a trusted friend or family member's house, a locker, at work, etc.) in case your house is searched or you have to leave unexpectedly.

- Keep your purse and keys ready in order to leave quickly. Keep change on you at all times.
- Think of a code word to use with your children and others to communicate that you need the police NOW! Tell your children, neighbors, friends and family what they should do if you use your code word (call 911, get out of the house, run to the neighbor's, etc.).
- Do safety planning with your children. Tell them that it is not safe to get in the middle of a fight and tell them where to go during an incident. Teach them to call 911.
- Decide where you will go if you have to leave home (even if you hope you won't have to). Stay with someone you trust, and preferably someone your abuser does not know. Consider going to a shelter. In Milwaukee, you can reach Sojourner Truth House at 933-2722 and the Milwaukee Women's Center Refuge at 671-6140.
- Memorize important phone numbers.
- Open a bank account to increase your independence and to have access to some money that you may need if you decide to leave your abuser.
- Think about what to say to the abuser if you see the signs that he/she is going to become violent.
- If you are injured, get medical attention and report the abuse.
- Take photographs of your injuries, torn clothing, broken property and furniture in disarray. Take these pictures when it is safe to do so and leave copies of them and the negatives with a trusted family member, friend or at work.
- Keep evidence of the abuse in a safe place, away from your abuser.
- Do not tell your abuser about your plans to leave, call the police or get a restraining order.
- Take a copy of your restraining order to the police station where you live and work so that they have a record of the restraining order and can respond promptly to your call for help.
- Keep a copy of your restraining order with you at all times.
- If you need help with enforcing your restraining order outside Wisconsin, call the "Full Faith and Credit Project" at 1-800-256-5883. Law enforcement can also call the "International Association of Chiefs of Police" at 1-800-843-4227 for more information about enforcing orders outside the state that issued the order.

### **Safety during an abusive incident:**

- If you can see an argument coming, try to go to an area near an exit. Stay away from the bathroom (hard surfaces), kitchen (knives), or any room with weapons.
- Stay in a room with a phone so you can call 911, the police, a family member, friend, or neighbor.
- Use the code word that signals your children or others that you need them to call 911.
- If you have to leave, take the children if at all possible.

### **If the abuser does not live with you:**

- Change the locks on your doors as soon as possible. Buy additional locks and safety devices (bars, bolts) to secure your windows. Consider installing or increasing your outside lighting. If you have been the victim of a crime, there are federal Victims of Crime Act funds available that may help you pay for these security measures. Call a Sojourner Family Peace Center advocate for assistance at 276-1911.
- Find someone who is willing to take the children to see the abuser, bring the children back to your home, and talk to the abuser about the children for you. Call a Child Victim Advocate at 276-1911 to discuss concerns about your children's safety.
- If you have children, grandchildren, or other dependents living with you, prepare a protection plan with them, too. They should know important phone numbers and escape routes. Tell them not to let strangers or your abuser into the house. Inform teachers, school administration, childcare providers, friends and family members about who has permission to pick up children.
- If the children visit the abuser, give them a code word they can use to let you know if they are in danger.
- Teach your children how to call the police and how to make a collect call to you or a trusted person (friend, minister, other) if they are abducted. Teach them to yell for help if they are abducted in a public place.
- Inform family, neighbors and your landlord that your abuser no longer lives with you and that they should call the police if they see the abuser near your home. Keep a copy of your restraining order with you at all times.
- Consider other ways to limit the abuser's access to you such as staying in a shelter, with a friend, or moving. There are even ways to legally change your name and Social Security number if necessary.
- If the abuser does not know where you live, have your mail sent to a post office box, a friend, or your lawyer.

- Change your routines so that your abuser cannot easily find you.
- Keep a detailed account of your interactions with the abuser, such as telephone calls, e-mails, or letters.
- Do not initiate contact with the abuser if he/she is under a court order not to have contact with you. If you have contact, you will not be safe, physically and emotionally, and it may affect how much you are believed in the future if you need help from the legal system.

### **At school, work, or recreational activities:**

- Decide who you will inform about your situation. This could include your teachers, co-workers, boss, or building security. Tell them to call the police if the abuser violates the restraining order. Provide a copy of your restraining order and description or picture of the abuser. Ask if you can change your work hours, responsibilities, or locations.
- Call an advocate at the Sojourner Family Peace Center, 276-1911, and ask for help discussing your situation with your employer.
- Have an answering machine or another person screen your calls. Ask that no information about you be given out.
- Think ahead and devise a safety plan for public places. Do not walk alone. Ask someone to escort you to the bus, taxi, or your car. Use a variety of routes to go home.
- Consider changing the hours or location of your activities (work and school) and avoiding social situations where the abuser could find you.

### **About using the telephone:**

- If you are still living with your abuser and you use your home phone to call for help or information related to the abuse, be sure to dial another phone number after you are done in case the abuser uses “redial.”
- Be aware that “automatic callback” will call the last number that called your phone. If you know that your abuser does this, and a social service agency calls you (the Sojourner Family Peace Center, or one of the shelters, for instance), ask them to call you from a line that isn’t answered using the agency’s name. Most of these agencies will not show up on “caller i.d.”
- If you have left the abuser, do not use a calling card that will show up on the phone bill, or the abuser will be able to discover the numbers that you have called if he/she has access to your phone bill.
- Call your local telephone service to change your phone number. Get an unlisted number. (They may have a special program if you are getting harassing phone calls.) If there is any chance someone (such as children) will use your phone to call the abuser, have the number blocked so that it won’t show up

on caller i.d. Ask everyone you give the new number to (including work and school), not to give it to the abuser. You can ask to have all information regarding your phone number and billing given out only to persons who know a particular password that you have chosen. Call an advocate from the Sojourner Family Peace Center at 276-1911 for advocacy with the phone company.

- Consider getting a mobile phone. Have the number blocked so that it doesn't show up on caller i.d. Remember that if you call 911 from a mobile phone, you must tell them where you are.

### **Your safety and emotional health:**

- If you are thinking of returning to a potentially abusive situation, call 276-1911 to discuss your safety strategies with an advocate.
- If you have to communicate with your abuser, arrange to do so in the way that makes you feel most safe — by phone, mail, or in the company of another person.
- Think positive thoughts about yourself and be assertive with others about your needs.
- Read books, articles, and poems to give you strength.
- Decide who you can call to talk to freely and openly, and who can give you the support you need. Consider calling a domestic violence hotline. In Milwaukee, you can reach Sojourner Truth House at 933-2722 and the Milwaukee Women's Center Refuge at 671-6140.
- Attend a women's or victims' support group to gain support from others and learn more about yourself and the relationship. There are also support groups for children affected by domestic abuse. Call the Sojourner Family Peace Center at 276-1911 to help you find support groups for you and your children.
- If your employer provides an Employee Assistance Program, call and make an appointment. Most are confidential and have crisis services.
- Trust your instinct and judgment. If your situation is very dangerous, consider any action that might calm things down and give you time to ensure your safety.
- Always remember that you don't deserve to be hit or threatened!

# PERSONAL EMERGENCY PLAN

---

I will write down important phone numbers for myself and my children.

If I leave home because of violence, I can go to one of the following places:

1.....

2.....

3.....

I will find a person or place where I can leave extra money, car keys, clothes and copies of documents.

I will keep change for phone calls with me at all times, open my own savings account, rehearse my escape plan with my children, and review my emergency plan weekly.

If I leave, I will bring items from this checklist:

- Identification
- Birth certificates
- Social Security cards
- Money, credit cards, ATM card, bankbooks
- Keys (house, car, office)
- Lease/rental agreement, house deed, current unpaid bills
- Toys, blankets
- Items of sentimental value
- Work permits
- Welfare I.D.
- Passports
- Divorce papers
- Restraining order
- Insurance papers
- Driver's license, car title
- Medications
- Address and phone book

# IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

Legal Services	
Sojourner Family Peace Center (Se habla Español)	
Courthouse Advocacy Program (Restraining Order Clinic)	278-5079
Legal Emergency Assistance Project	276-1911
Child Advocacy Program	276-1911
Centro Legal por Derechos Humanos	384-7900
Legal Action of Wisconsin (LAW)	278-7722
LAW Family Law Line	278-7430
Legal Aid Society	765-0600
Milwaukee Lawyer Referral Service	274-6768
Divorce Pro Se	643-6215
Emergency Assistance and Shelter Services	
Police	911
Sojourner Truth House, a program of Sojourner Family Peace Center	
Shelter / Domestic Violence Hotline	933-2722
Milwaukee Women's Center Refuge (A Program of Community Advocates)	671-6140
Suicide Prevention	257-7222
Sexual Assault Treatment Center	219-5555
Bureau of Milwaukee Child Welfare	220-7233
Parenting Network Hotline	671-0566
Elder Abuse Helpline	289-6874
Statewide Hotline (Hmong)	
Kev Kub ntxhov Hauv Tser 24-Teer Xov tooj hu	1-888-345-5898
La Causa	647-5990
Shelter Hotline	211
Victim Assistance Program (Project Ujima of Children's Hospital of WI)	
	266-2557
Community Information Line	211
National Domestic Violence Hotline (Se habla Español)	1-800-799-7233
Counseling and Supportive Services	
Sojourner Family Peace Center	276-1911
Asha Family Services	875-1511
The Counseling Center of Milwaukee	271-4610
Family Service of Milwaukee	342-4560
The Healing Center (Sexual Abuse)	671-4325
Hmong American Friendship Association	344-6575
Independence First (for people with disabilities)	291-7520
Jewish Family Services	967-9547
Latina Resource Center (program of UMOs)	389-6500
Milwaukee Women's Center (A Program of Community Advocates)	449-4777

## Criminal Court Information

Milwaukee County District Attorney's Office (DA)	
Misdemeanor Unit	278-4646
Domestic Violence Unit	278-4792
Victim/Witness Unit	278-4670
Sensitive Crimes Unit	278-5019
Sensitive Crimes Victim Services	278-4617
Victim Advocates (Sojourner Family Peace Center)	278-4978
Milwaukee County Jail	226-7070
Probation and Parole Records	229-0600

## Milwaukee Police Department Districts

1. 749 West State Street	935-7212
2. 245 West Lincoln Avenue	935-7222
3. 2333 North 49th Street (Open Records)	935-7232
4. 6929 West Silver Spring Drive	935-7242
5. 2920 North 4th Street	935-7252
6. 3006 South 27th Street	935-7262
7. 3626 West Fond du Lac Avenue	935-7272

## Municipal Police Departments

Bayside	9075 North Regent Road	351-8800
Brown Deer	4800 West Green Brook Drive	371-2900
Cudahy	5050 South Lake Drive	769-2260
Fox Point	7300 North Santa Monica Boulevard	351-8911
Franklin	9455 West Loomis Road	425-2522
Glendale	5909 North Milwaukee River Parkway	228-1753
Greendale	5911 West Grange Avenue	423-2121
Greenfield	5300 West Layton Avenue	761-5300
Hales Corners	5635 South New Berlin Road	529-6140
Oak Creek	301 West Ryan Road	762-8200
River Hills	7650 North Pheasant Lane	247-2300
St. Francis	4235 South Nicholson Avenue	481-2232
Shorewood	3936 North Murray Avenue	847-2610
South Milwaukee	2424 15th Avenue	768-8060
Wauwatosa	1700 North 116th Street	471-8430
West Allis	11301 West Lincoln Avenue	302-8000
West Milwaukee	4755 West Beloit Road	645-2151
Whitefish Bay	5300 North Marlborough Drive	962-3830

SOJOURNER  
**FAMILY**  
PEACE CENTER

Restraining Order/Courthouse Advocacy  
8:30 – 10:30 a.m.; 1:00 – 2:30 p.m.;  
evenings and weekends by appointment

Milwaukee County Courthouse  
901 North 9th Street, Room 711  
Milwaukee, WI 53233  
414-278-5079 • Fax 414-223-1807

24 Hour Domestic Violence Hotline  
414-933-2722

Sojourner Family Peace Center Advocacy Office  
1400 North 6th Street  
Milwaukee, WI 53212  
414-276-1911 • Fax 414-276-5001

**[www.tffv.org](http://www.tffv.org) • [info@tffv.org](mailto:info@tffv.org)**

Advocate's Name: .....

Telephone Number: .....

The mission of the Sojourner Family Peace Center is to create peaceful communities in which domestic respect and a life free from violence is the right of every woman, man and child.