

CAMPUS RESOURCES

Office of Student Advocacy and Support
(214) 768-4564

Dr. Bob Smith Health Center
(214) 768 2141

SMU Chaplains Office
(214) 768-4502

SMU Title IX Office, Access, and Equity
(214) 768-3601

SMU – Mental Health (24hrs)
(214) 768-2860

SMU Women's Center
(214) 768-4792

SMU Police Department
3128 Dyer Street, suite 212
Dallas, Texas 75205
214-768-3388

LOCAL RESOURCES

Genesis Women's Shelter
(214) 389-7700

Salvation Army Family Violence Shelter
(214) 424-7208

New Beginning Center
(972) 276-0052

The Family Place
(214) 941-1991

National Domestic Violence Hotline
(24 hours)
1-800-799-SAFE (7233)

THE CRIME VICTIMS' COMPENSATION (CVC) PROGRAM HELPS CRIME VICTIMS AND THEIR IMMEDIATE FAMILIES WITH THE FINANCIAL COSTS OF CRIME.

**YOU CAN GET HELP FROM CVC STAFF:
MON. – FRI., 8:00AM - 5:00PM CT
TOLL-FREE: (800) 983-9933
TEXASATTORNEYGENERAL.GOV/CRIME-VICTIMS**

FAMILY VIOLENCE RESOURCES



**SOUTHERN METHODIST
UNIVERSITY**

POLICE DEPARTMENT

214-768-3388

WWW.SMU.EDU/POLICE

FAMILY VIOLENCE

According to the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure: **It is a crime for any person to cause you any physical injury or harm, EVEN IF THAT PERSON IS A MEMBER OR FORMER MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY OR HOUSEHOLD.**

Family violence is defined as any act by one member of a family or household intended to physically harm another member, a serious threat of physical harm, or the abuse of a child.

In Texas, "family" has a very broad definition. Family can include relatives by blood or marriage, former spouses, parents of the same child (even if not married), foster parents or foster children, or any member or former member of a household, including roommates (whether or not related by blood or marriage).

NOTICE TO ADULT VICTIMS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE

Please tell the investigating peace officer:

- If you, your child, or any other household resident has been injured; or
- If you feel you are going to be in danger when the officer leaves or later.

YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO:

ASK the local prosecutor to file a criminal complaint against the person committing family violence; and

APPLY to a court for an order to protect you (you should consult a legal aid office, a prosecuting attorney, or a private attorney). For example, if a family or household member assaults you and is arrested, you may request that a magistrate's order for emergency protection be issued. Please inform the investigating officer if you want an order for emergency protection.

You need not be present when the order is issued. You cannot be charged a fee by a court in connection with filing, serving, or entering a protective order.

For example, the court can enter an order that:

- (1) the abuser not commit further acts of violence;
- (2) the abuser not threaten, harass, or contact you at home;
- (3) directs the abuser to leave your household; and
- (4) establishes temporary custody of the children and directs the abuser not to interfere with the children or any property.

A VIOLATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF COURT-ORDERED PROTECTION (such as (1) and (2) above) MAY BE A FELONY.

Call the violence shelters or social organizations in this pamphlet if you need protection.

PROTECTIVE ORDER:

A Protective Order is a civil court order issued to prevent continuing acts of family violence.

A protective order can order the abuser to:

- stop committing acts of family or dating violence or any acts that are reasonably likely to harass, annoy, alarm, abuse, torment, or embarrass you or a family/household member
- stop all communication with you or a family member (directly or through a third party) or stop communication made in a threatening or harassing manner
- stay away from your home or place of employment or those of your family or household member
- complete a battering intervention and prevention program or attend counseling with someone who specializes in family violence
- not possess any firearm

In Texas, there are three types of orders of protection based on family violence:

1. Temporary ex parte protective order;
2. Final (permanent) protective order; and
3. Magistrate's order of emergency protection (what most people call an emergency protective order).

The civil court issues the first two orders upon your application. The abuser does not have to be arrested for you to get one of these orders. The criminal court issues the third order after the abuser is arrested.