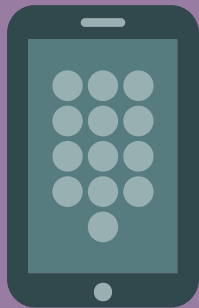


Remember

- Don't talk about the facts of your case to anyone but your defense attorney. Do not discuss the facts of your case – in person, in writing, or on the phone – with your family, others in jail, or the domestic violence advocate or hotline, or with anyone else except your defense attorney.

- If someone contacts you to do a search or to test or evaluate you in any way, or if anyone from law enforcement contacts you, talk to your defense attorney immediately about what is being asked of you. Be polite but firm in asserting that you want to talk to your defense attorney before agreeing to any search or questioning.
- If your charge is related to having been the victim of domestic violence, you can let your defense attorney know they can call the **National Clearinghouse for the Defense of Battered Women** (800-903-0111 x3 or 215-763-1144) for free consultation about your case.



To obtain information about your local domestic violence program, call toll free: 800-934-9840 or 614-781-9651. Or contact your local domestic violence program at the following:



Know Your Rights Upon Arrest

- You have the right to remain silent and talk to a lawyer before you talk to the police. You should not talk to anyone except your attorney about the specifics of your case. For instance, do not discuss the details with family, your domestic violence advocate, police, others in the jail, or health professionals, because what you say could be accidentally shared or changed in a way that could be harmful to your case, if someone you spoke with is subpoenaed later. Keep in mind that calls in jail are recorded, and mail may be monitored.
- Do not make any decisions regarding a plea or anything else about your case until you have talked to your attorney.
- Tell any law enforcement officer that you need to talk to a lawyer immediately. You must unequivocally state that you want to talk to a lawyer. Thus, you must say, "I want an attorney," and not "I think I want an attorney." Within a reasonable time after arrest or booking, you have the right to make a local phone call to a lawyer, bail bondsman, relative, or any other person.



Ohio Domestic Violence Network
1855 E. Dublin-Granville Road
Columbus, Ohio 43229
www.odvn.org
Toll Free: 800-934-9840

Is Your Charge Related to Having Been the Victim of Domestic Violence?

Here Are Some Things You Should Know



Domestic violence includes physical abuse (such as hitting and/or choking), and may include sexual abuse (being forced to do things against one's will) and/or emotional abuse (such as threats, insults, and isolation, like when one's partner won't allow them to see their friends or go out without monitoring).

If your charge is related to having been the victim of domestic violence (for example, you were defending yourself against an abuser; the abuser hurt the kids and you were charged; you were forced by your abuser to help commit a crime, etc.), there are some things you should know.

Make sure to talk to a defense attorney before you make any decisions about what to do about your case or what say in court.

In Court

- If you are at a court proceeding or otherwise taken before a judge before you have been able to consult with a lawyer, tell the judge that you need to talk with a defense attorney before you can enter a plea or do anything else related to your case.
- In most cases, you will be permitted to post bail to be released. Bail is the money or other security you deposit with the court as an assurance that you will appear for future court dates. If you cannot afford your bail, talk with your defense attorney about what your options may be.



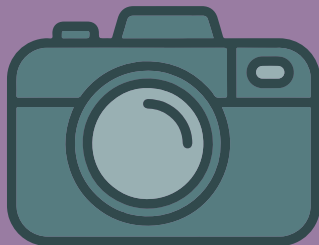
Things to Tell Your Attorney

- When you talk with your lawyer, be sure to tell her or him about your history of being abused. While this may be difficult for you, it is extremely important that you provide your attorney with a full history, and respond truthfully to any questions your attorney asks. That includes instances of threats, and physical, emotional and sexual abuse by the person who abused you.



Getting Injuries Photographed

- If you have injuries from your abuser/from the incident, talk with your attorney about getting them photographed if either they have not already been photographed or if the injuries are more visible than they were when they were first photographed.



Also, be sure to tell the lawyer about anyone else who knows about the abuse, such as:

- People who saw you with injuries (friends, coworkers, etc.)
- People who witnessed or heard the abuse (neighbors, etc.)
- People you told about the abuse (family, friends, doctors, counselors, coworkers, neighbors, clergy, etc.)
- Any medical personnel, doctors, or hospitals you went to (even if you didn't talk to them about your injuries coming from being abused)



Also make sure to tell the lawyer about:

- Prior police calls you made
- Prior calls to a hotline (domestic violence, crisis, etc.)
- Prior civil or criminal legal actions you or your abusive partner filed

Remember, **do not hold anything back from your attorney**—this is very important, as it will help your attorney to provide you with good advice.

Conversations between you and your attorney **are confidential**.

