

For Your Protection: Peace Bonds and Restraining Orders

**Information for women
in relationships
who need protection
from violence
or the threat of violence**



**BRITISH
COLUMBIA**

Ministry of Public Safety
and Solicitor General



Legal
Services
Society

British Columbia
www.lss.bc.ca

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About this booklet

People seek protection orders for a variety of reasons, in a variety of situations — for example, to prevent violence or damage to property by a co-worker, a neighbour, or a relative other than a spouse. But by far the greatest number of protection orders are issued by the courts to women looking for protection from their male partners or ex-partners.

This booklet is written for women in this situation, living in BC, who need protection from a man they are — or have been — in an intimate relationship with. However, the information contained here also applies to people in same-sex relationships and to men who need protection from their female partners or ex-partners.

This booklet does not contain legal advice. It provides information only about peace bonds issued under section 810 of the Criminal Code of Canada, and restraining orders issued under section 37 of the British Columbia Family Relations Act.

Contents

Help Is Available..... 1

- If you are in immediate danger
- If you are *not* in immediate danger, but still fear for your safety
- Victim services in British Columbia

Peace Bonds and Restraining Orders 4

- What are peace bonds and restraining orders?
- They sound like they do the same thing. How are they different? Which one should I choose?

Peace Bonds 7

- How do I apply for a peace bond?
- What happens next?
- What is the difference between an arrest warrant and a summons?
- Will I have to go to court for the court hearing?
- What should I do if he shows up at my home after he has signed the peace bond?
- What if I want to see him or talk to him after the peace bond is in place?
- What if I want the peace bond changed or cancelled?
- What if I move to another province?
- What happens if he follows everything the peace bond says?
- What can I do if the peace bond expires, and I am still afraid for my safety?

Restraining Orders 14

- How do I apply for a restraining order?
- Will I need a lawyer?
- How much will it cost?
- What happens at the court hearing?
- What if I think I need protection right away?
- What do I do if he shows up at my home after I get a restraining order?
- What if I want to see him or talk to him after the restraining order is in place?
- What if I want the restraining order changed or cancelled?
- What if I move to another province?
- What happens if he follows everything the restraining order says?

Resources 23

Help Is Available

If you have experienced violence or been threatened with violence by your live-in or married partner, ex-partner, or boyfriend, remember that *you are not alone* — *help is available*.

If you are in immediate danger

It is a criminal offence (a crime) for anyone to assault you or your children, to harass or stalk you, to threaten you with bodily harm, or to damage your property.

If you are afraid and think you and/or your children are in immediate danger, call the police *right away* by dialling 911. (If your community does not have 911 service, look for the local police emergency phone number on the first page of your phone book under “Emergency.”) After the police talk to you, they will decide if there is enough evidence that your partner or ex-partner has committed a criminal offence.

- If there is enough evidence, the police will probably arrest your partner or ex-partner and ask Crown counsel (a lawyer employed by the government) to lay a criminal charge against him. If the Crown approves the charge, your partner or ex-partner will have to go to court.
- If there is not enough evidence, the police may apply for a peace bond — also known as an “810 recognizance” — to protect you from your partner or ex-partner, or they may recommend that you apply for a civil restraining order.

The right to feel safe

You have the right to feel safe and to expect help from the police. It is their job.

You can ask the police to take you to a transition house or safe house, or to another safe place — such as a relative's or friend's house.

The police can also refer you to a local victim services office where staff will support you and work with you to develop a personal safety plan.

If you are *not* in immediate danger, but still fear for your safety

If you have been threatened or experienced violence in the past, or you fear for your safety or the safety of your children in the future, but you are not in immediate danger, you can:

- go to the police to ask for a peace bond, or
- go to court to apply for a civil restraining order.

(The differences between peace bonds and restraining orders are explained in the pages that follow.)

You can also hire a lawyer, or talk to legal aid to find out if you are eligible for a free legal aid lawyer. A lawyer can help you get a protection order and advise you about other options to protect you and/or your children.

In addition, under BC law, anyone who suspects that a child may be in danger or knows that a child is being abused or neglected must report this to a child protection social worker with the Ministry

of Children and Family Development. If a child protection worker has been assigned to your family, you can ask the worker to apply to court for an intervention order. This order would require your partner or ex-partner to stay away from the children for up to six months. You can also go, at the same time, to the police for a peace bond or to court for a restraining order, and/or talk to a lawyer or legal aid.

Whichever route you choose, you should also talk to a victim services worker in your community.

Victim services in British Columbia

Victim services serve most communities across the province. Victim services workers have been trained to provide:

- emotional support;
- practical assistance, such as going with you to talk to the police or to court, or helping you to fill out forms;
- information about the criminal justice system, the court process, and the status of your case; and
- referrals to other community resources if you need them.

All victim services are free. To find the victim services office nearest you, call:

VictimLINK (call no charge)
1-800-563-0808
24 hours a day, 7 days a week

VictimLINK is BC's confidential, multilingual help and information line for victims of crime, including victims of family and sexual violence.

If you have a hearing or speech impairment, call the 24-hour:

Telus Message Relay Centre
1-800-855-0511 or
711 (if you have a TTY/VCO telephone)

Peace Bonds and Restraining Orders

What are peace bonds and restraining orders?

Peace bonds and restraining orders are both protection orders — orders made by a judge in court (criminal court for peace bonds, civil court for restraining orders) to help protect one person from another.

- Both list certain conditions, based on your individual needs, that your partner or ex-partner must follow. Usually, the order will state that your partner or ex-partner can have no direct or indirect contact with you and/or your children — no visits to your home or workplace, no phone calls or letters, and no messages through a friend or relative.
- Both must be obeyed or your partner or ex-partner will face significant consequences, which may include a fine and/or jail.
- Both can be enforced anywhere in British Columbia. That means the police can arrest the person named in the order if you are in danger.
- Both are entered in the Protection Order Registry after they are signed by a judge.

The Protection Order Registry

The Protection Order Registry is a computer database of protection orders issued by BC courts. If you call the police to say that your partner or ex-partner has not obeyed a protection order, the police can phone a central number at any time of the day or night to get up-to-date information about the content and status of your order. They can then act to enforce the order right away.

Confirmation

You can make sure your protection order is registered in the database by calling VictimLINK (no charge) at 1-800-563-0808, any time.

Notification

If the person named in your order is in a provincial jail, you can file a confidential Contact Information Form (PFA 109), available through your nearest victim services office or courthouse. Victim Notification staff will contact you when he is about to be released. To find the victim services office closest to you, call VictimLINK.

They sound like they do the same thing. How are they different? Which one should I choose?

Except if you are in immediate danger (when you should call the police), it is up to you to decide which protection order will best meet your need for protection. There are several important differences:

Peace Bonds

You can apply for a peace bond for protection from anyone, including someone you have had only a dating relationship with, such as a boyfriend or ex-boyfriend.

You should go to the police for a peace bond if you fear for your safety or the safety of your children.

You do not need a lawyer to apply for a peace bond. The police will apply for you, and Crown counsel (a lawyer employed by the government) will handle your case in court. The hearing will be in criminal court.

Restraining Orders

For a restraining order, you must have a family connection — you are (or were) married or living together, or you have children together.

You can apply for a restraining order if you are afraid for your safety, or for less serious problems — for example, to get your partner or ex-partner to stop calling you every day, or to stop him from showing up uninvited at your home or your child's school.

You may apply for a restraining order with or without a lawyer (it is your choice) but a lawyer is recommended. You will be responsible for paying the lawyer's fees, unless you qualify for legal aid. (See page 24 for more information about legal aid.) The hearing will be in civil (family) court.

Peace Bonds...

There is no fee to apply for a peace bond.

Restraining Orders...

There is no fee to apply for a restraining order in Provincial Court. In Supreme Court, you will be required to pay a filing fee of approximately \$200, unless you qualify for legal aid. (See page 14 for more on the courts.)

A peace bond lasts up to one year, but may be renewed under certain circumstances. (See page 13.)

A restraining order has no time limit, unless the judge in your case includes a specific expiry date.

While both peace bonds and restraining orders from BC can be enforced anywhere in BC, only a peace bond is guaranteed to be enforceable elsewhere in Canada.

A restraining order from BC will most likely not be considered valid in another province. If you move out of BC, you may have to apply for another restraining order in your new location.

Peace Bonds

How do I get a peace bond?

Call your local police and tell them that you need a peace bond (the formal legal name is an “810 recognizance”). (In Vancouver, call 911 to get a peace bond even if it is not an emergency.) A police officer will ask you to describe what has happened to make you feel afraid or in danger.

Tell the officer if you have kept any notes about past incidents, if you have received any threatening letters, e-mails, or answering machine messages, or if there is anyone who saw your partner or ex-partner being violent or threatening you.

When you speak to the police

Make sure you write down the police case or file number and the officer's name.

If you have any questions or concerns, it is easiest if you talk to the same officer, who will be familiar with you and the case.

What happens next?

If the police officer agrees that you have good reason to be afraid, the officer will send a report to Crown counsel outlining your situation and why you feel you need the protection of a peace bond.

The officer's report will include what you would like to have specified in the peace bond — for example, you might want the peace bond to specify no contact with you and/or your children.

Crown counsel will review the report to determine if there is enough evidence to apply for the peace bond. If Crown counsel agrees there is enough evidence, he or she will ask the court for either an arrest warrant or a summons.

What is the difference between an arrest warrant and a summons?

An arrest warrant

Crown counsel will ask for an arrest warrant if you need immediate protection.

This means the police will be able to arrest your partner or ex-partner as soon as they find him.

Once he is under arrest, one of two things will happen:

- he will be released from police custody on certain specific conditions, or
- he will be kept in police custody until he can be brought to court for a bail hearing (you do not have to be there), where the court will specify the conditions he must follow to be released.

The release conditions in either case will most likely include no contact with you and/or your children either directly or indirectly — that means no face-to-face contact, no phone calls or letters, and no messages through a friend or relative. The conditions may also require him to stay away from certain places, such as your home or work, and may say that he cannot use drugs or alcohol or own guns.

If your partner or ex-partner does not obey the conditions, he can be arrested again and charged with a criminal offence.

The conditions will stay in place until a judge makes a final decision on the peace bond application.

Make sure the police can contact you

Make sure the police have your current phone number and/or address, or the number of a contact person who can reach you. The police will try to notify you when your partner or ex-partner is released from custody.

Ask a victim services worker or court staff to help you get a copy of the release conditions, and keep the copy with you at all times.

If your partner or ex-partner breaks any of the conditions, call the police *immediately*.

A summons

Crown counsel will ask for a summons only if you do not need conditions in place to protect you while you are waiting for a peace bond hearing.

The summons will require your partner or ex-partner to appear in court on a particular date (you do not have to be there).

In court, he will be asked by the judge if he agrees you have good reasons to be afraid. If he agrees, the judge will order him to “enter into” the peace bond (that means he must do what it says). If he does not agree, the judge will order him to appear at a court hearing on the peace bond application.

Will I have to go to court for the court hearing?

Yes, you will. The Crown office will let you know the date and will schedule a short interview with you before you go to court. At that interview, you will be able to tell Crown counsel what conditions you would like in the order. For example, you may ask that the peace bond allow for no contact at all between you, or that he may contact you indirectly, through a friend or relative.

At the court hearing, Crown counsel presents the argument for why a peace bond is needed, and will call you as the

primary witness. Crown counsel will ask you to explain to the judge why you are afraid of this person and what has happened to make you feel this way. He or she may also call other witnesses to support your testimony.

Your partner or ex-partner (or his lawyer) is allowed to ask you and your witnesses questions during the hearing. He may also tell his own version of the same events and call his own witnesses.

If the judge decides you have reasons to be afraid, the judge will order your partner or ex-partner to sign the peace bond. The peace bond will contain a list of conditions the person must obey and the date the peace bond will expire (up to a maximum of one year). He may also be asked to deposit a certain amount of money to make sure he keeps his promise to obey the conditions.

Keep a copy of the peace bond

Once the peace bond is in place, ask court staff, Crown counsel, or a victim services worker for a copy and read it carefully to make sure you understand the conditions.

Although court staff will send the peace bond to the Protection Order Registry, it is still a good idea to keep it on hand to show the police if you need to call them.

If the peace bond includes your children, you should also give a copy to anyone who is responsible for them when they are out of your care, such as their teachers, child care providers, coaches, or other instructors. Tell them to call the police if your partner or ex-partner does not follow the conditions in the peace bond.

What should I do if he shows up at my home after he has signed the peace bond?

Call the police. Explain that you have a peace bond and that the person named in the bond has not obeyed its conditions.

In most cases, particularly if you are in danger, the police will arrest the person and ask Crown counsel to lay a criminal charge. If the person is convicted of disobeying the terms of the peace bond, he will have a criminal record and may also be:

- placed on probation for up to three years,
- fined up to \$2,000, and/or
- sent to jail for up to six months.

The judge will choose the punishment based on the particular circumstances of the case. Unless the circumstances are very serious or he has a history of disobeying court orders, the judge will not usually choose the maximum fine or sentence.

What if I want to see him or talk to him after the peace bond is in place?

Once the peace bond is signed, the person named in it must follow its conditions — it is a criminal offence for him to disobey the bond. That means even if you want him to meet with you, he cannot, unless the peace bond is changed by a judge. If you contact him, he may be arrested.

What if I want the peace bond changed or cancelled?

Remember that the peace bond was put in place to protect you. Before you make any changes, you may want to talk to a victim services worker about how this may affect your personal safety.

If you still want to change or cancel the peace bond, please contact Crown counsel for advice.

What if I move to another province?

A peace bond is enforceable anywhere in Canada. Visit the police in your new province, show them a copy of the peace bond, and tell them about your situation.

Through a Canada-wide computer system, the police in any province or territory can contact the British Columbia Protection Order Registry to confirm the terms of the peace bond, and act to enforce it.

What happens if he follows everything the peace bond says?

If he follows everything the peace bond says, the peace bond will expire, and nothing more will happen. He will not get a criminal record, he will not have to pay a fine, and he will not go to jail.

What can I do if the peace bond expires, and I am still afraid for my safety?

A peace bond lasts for up to one year and then it expires. If you still fear for your safety and want to renew the peace bond, speak to the police. To renew the peace

bond, you will need to satisfy a judge that you still fear for your safety or have evidence to show that something has happened since the peace bond was first made.

If you are still afraid for your safety, talk to a lawyer or legal aid about getting a restraining order. You can also apply for a restraining order while the peace bond is still in effect.

Restraining Orders

How do I apply for a restraining order?

Most people apply for a restraining order at the same time as they ask the judge to make orders on other family law issues, such as custody or support. Both the Provincial Court and the Supreme Court can deal with family law matters. The court you apply to will depend on:

- whether you have children, and
- whether you have a child custody, guardianship, access, or support order, or you plan to apply for one as part of a separation or divorce (in which case, your application for a restraining order will usually be dealt with at the same time).

You should apply in **Provincial Court** if:

- you have children and you want protection for yourself; or
- you have children and you want protection for yourself and/or them; and
- you have, or you are intending to apply for, a child custody, guardianship, access, or support order from Provincial Court.

You should apply in **Supreme Court** if:

- you do not have children and you want protection for yourself; or
- you are intending to apply for a divorce and/or for division of property or a child custody, guardianship, access, or support order in Supreme Court, or you have a child custody, guardianship, access, or support order from Supreme Court as part of your divorce.

It is a good idea to talk to a lawyer about which court to choose before you apply. If you do not have children, you can apply in Provincial Court if you are considered to be a spouse under the Family Relations Act. You are considered a spouse if you are married or living common-law. You can also apply as a spouse if you recently left a common-law relationship, but have been separated for less than a year. But to make sure that you will be entitled to get a restraining order if you do not have children, it may be best to apply to the Supreme Court.

Will I need a lawyer?

You can apply for a restraining order in either Provincial or Supreme Court without the help of a lawyer, but you should hire one if you can. The forms you will need to fill out and the court process — particularly in Supreme Court — can be complicated and difficult. A lawyer may also be able to present your case more effectively than you can on your own.

Restraining order application forms are available at the Provincial or Supreme Court in your area. (To find your local court, look in the blue pages of your phone

book under “Government – Provincial — Court Services.”)

If you have a lawyer, your lawyer will handle the application and work with court registry staff to schedule a court hearing.

If you are applying without a lawyer, ask court staff for information about the application process and how to arrange for a court hearing.

Court staff will let you know when you need to appear in court.

How much will it cost?

If you choose to go to either Provincial or Supreme Court with the help of a lawyer, you will need to pay the lawyer’s fees, unless you qualify for legal aid.

There are no other fees to apply for a restraining order in Provincial Court. In Supreme Court, you will be required to pay a filing fee of approximately \$200, unless you qualify for legal aid.

Getting a lawyer

If you need a lawyer but cannot afford one, try legal aid. Look in the white pages of the phone book under “Legal aid” for the number of the legal aid office nearest you.

Legal aid provides free legal information, advice, and representation for people whose income is below a certain level.

A legal aid lawyer will be provided to you if you and/or your children are at risk of physical violence from your partner or ex-partner, and you meet the income criteria. If you cannot speak English, and you cannot bring along someone else

who can, legal aid may provide and pay for an interpreter.

If you are denied legal aid but you meet the financial criteria, you can ask for a reconsideration or an “exception review.” Legal aid may provide you a lawyer if you can show that you are at risk of harm or loss of contact with your children, or that you are unable to represent yourself because of a serious condition or disability.

Family duty counsel

Family duty counsel are lawyers who can help you with family law problems for free if you qualify financially. If you do not have your own lawyer, duty counsel can give you advice and speak on your behalf in court on simple matters. You may qualify for help from family duty counsel even if you do not qualify for a legal aid lawyer. Duty counsel may be able to help you even if you are not financially eligible.

Lawyer referral service

If you need a lawyer, but do not qualify for legal aid, call the Lawyer Referral Service at (604) 687-3221 in the Lower Mainland or 1-800-663-1919 outside the Lower Mainland (call no charge). They will help you find a lawyer in your community.

What happens at the court hearing?

What happens at the hearing will depend on whether you are in Provincial or Supreme Court, and whether you have a lawyer or not.

In Provincial Court

- If you have a lawyer, your lawyer will present your case, including the conditions you want in the restraining order, but you will be expected to give evidence. Your lawyer will ask you to explain to the judge, under oath, why you need a restraining order.
- If you do not have a lawyer, the judge will ask you directly to explain your situation and what conditions you want to have included in the restraining order.

You or your lawyer may also call witnesses to support your testimony. Your partner or ex-partner (or his lawyer if he has one) is allowed to ask you and your witnesses questions during the hearing. He may also tell his own version of the same events and call his own witnesses.

In Supreme Court

- If you have a lawyer, your lawyer will present your case, using affidavits (sworn documents) from you and any other witnesses to support your case. You will usually not be called on to testify.
- If you do not have a lawyer, the judge will ask you to explain your situation to the court and to present your own affidavit and affidavits from any other witnesses.

Your partner or ex-partner (or his lawyer if he has one) will also present affidavits to support his version of events.

In both courts

The judge will make a decision based on the evidence presented at the hearing. If the judge grants the order, it will list the exact conditions the person must follow.

Include an enforcement clause

Ask the judge or remind your lawyer, if you have one, to include in your order a police enforcement clause that will direct the police to respond if the person named in the order does not follow the conditions of the order.

Make sure your order is signed right away

Remind your lawyer, if you have one, to bring to court a draft order outlining the conditions you want the judge's order to contain, including the police enforcement clause. If the judge orders different conditions, your lawyer can change the draft right away. As soon as the order is signed by the judge, court staff will send the order to the Protection Order Registry. The order is in effect as soon as it is made.

In Provincial Court, if you do not have a lawyer, court staff will prepare the order for you. Make sure a police enforcement clause is included.

What if I think I need protection right away?

If you are in immediate danger, call the police *right away* by dialling 911. (If your community does not have 911 service, look for the local police emergency phone number on the first page of your phone book under "Emergency.")

If you are not in immediate danger, but feel that it is not safe to wait until the hearing to get a protection order, ask to see a judge as soon as possible to ask for an "ex-parte" order. This is an order given at a hearing in

front of a judge without the person named in the order (your partner or ex-partner) being given advance notice by the court. Your partner or ex-partner will not appear in the courtroom or be told about the hearing or the order until he receives a copy of the order from the court. However, since your partner or ex-partner will not be in court when you apply, the judge will expect you to tell your whole story. The judge may also order a transcript of your evidence, which will be placed in your court file.

The ex-parte order is an interim restraining order that sets specific conditions such as no contact with you and/or your children. The conditions in the ex-parte order remain in place until it expires or the court makes another restraining order. If your partner or ex-partner does not follow its conditions, he may be arrested and charged with an offence.

Keep a copy of the order with you

Remember to ask your lawyer or court staff for a copy of the restraining order and read it carefully to make sure you understand the conditions. It is also a good idea to keep this copy on hand to show the police if you need to call them.

If the order includes your children, you should also give a copy to anyone who is responsible for them when they are out of your care — such as their teachers, child care providers, coaches, or other instructors.

What do I do if he shows up at my home after I get a restraining order?

Call the police *right away* by dialling 911. (If your community does not have 911 service, look for the local police emergency phone number on the first page of your phone book under “Emergency.”) Explain that you have a restraining order and that the person named in the order has not obeyed its conditions. (It is also a good idea to call your lawyer, if you have one.)

In most cases, particularly if you are in danger, the police will arrest the person and ask Crown counsel to lay a charge. If the person is convicted of disobeying the terms of the restraining order, he may be:

- fined up to \$2,000, and/or
- sent to jail (this may be for up to six months or up to two years, depending on the charge).

The judge will choose the punishment based on the particular circumstances of the case. Unless the circumstances are very serious or he has a history of disobeying court orders, the judge will not usually choose the maximum fine or sentence.

What if I want to see him or talk to him after the restraining order is in place?

Once you have a restraining order, the person named in it must follow its conditions — it is an offence for him to disobey the order. That means even if you want him to contact you, he cannot, unless the order is changed by a judge. If you contact him, he may be arrested.

What if I want the restraining order changed or cancelled?

Remember that the restraining order was put in place to protect you. Before you make any changes, you may want to talk to a victim services worker or a lawyer about how this may affect your personal safety.

If you still want to change or cancel the restraining order, please contact the court that issued the restraining order, or contact your lawyer.

What if I move to another province?

Your restraining order *may* be enforceable in your new province. Check with the nearest court registry. Court staff will tell you if there are steps you can take to have your British Columbia restraining order recognized in your new province or if you will have to apply for a new restraining order, and if you should take a copy of your BC restraining order to the local police.

What happens if he follows everything the restraining order says?

If he follows everything the restraining order says, nothing more will happen. He will not get a criminal record, he will not have to pay a fine, and he will not go to jail.

Resources

Police

If it is an emergency, call 911 or look for the emergency police number on the first page of your local telephone book. For all other calls, use the non-emergency police number, also located on the first page of your local telephone book.

VictimLINK

Call VictimLINK to find out about local victim services, or to check that your peace bond or restraining order is registered in the Protection Order Registry. Call 1-800-563-0808 (no charge), 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. This line is multilingual.

If you have a speech or hearing impairment

To contact police, VictimLINK or any other agency listed here, call the 24-hour Telus Message Relay Centre:

TTY/VCO telephone: 711

Regular telephone: 1-800-855-0511
(call no charge)

Community advocates

An advocate can be anyone in your community you trust who is willing to help you deal with the police or the court system. An advocate can be a victim services worker, a friend or relative, a volunteer or staff member at your local women's centre or transition house, or someone from a multicultural or Aboriginal service agency.

If you would like an advocate, but cannot find one in your community, call

VictimLINK (see page 23). They will help you find an advocate, or refer you to other community agencies if you need them.

Legal aid

Free legal aid services are available to eligible applicants who have low incomes. Look for the number of the nearest legal aid office in the white pages of your local phone book under “Legal aid,” or call the Legal Services Society Call Centre at (604) 408-2172 (in the Lower Mainland) or 1-866-577-2525 (call no charge, outside the Lower Mainland).

Family duty counsel

In many provincial courthouses there are family duty counsel (lawyers) who help people with family law problems. You may qualify for help from family duty counsel even if you do not qualify for a legal aid lawyer. If you do not have your own lawyer and you qualify financially, duty counsel can give you advice and attend court with you on some matters, including getting an emergency restraining order. Duty counsel may still be able to help you, even if you are not financially eligible.

For the location and hours of duty counsel offices, call your local legal aid office (see above) or your local court registry. To find your local court registry, look in the blue pages of your phone book under “Government – Provincial — Court Services.”

Lawyer Referral Service

The Lawyer Referral Service will give you the name of a lawyer in your community who can provide you with a 30-minute

consultation for \$25, and further legal help as needed for a fee:

Lower Mainland: (604) 687-3221

Outside the Lower Mainland:

1-800-663-1919 (call no charge)

Family justice counsellors

Family justice counsellors are located at Family Justice Centres throughout the province. They can provide you with information about the Provincial Court process and family law issues, including child custody, access, guardianship, and support, as well as referrals to other community resources. Their services are provided at no cost, but priority is given to people of modest means.

Call Enquiry BC and ask the operator to transfer you to the Family Justice Centre nearest you:

Greater Victoria: (250) 387-6121

Greater Vancouver: (604) 660-2421

Outside the Lower Mainland:

1-800-663-7867 (call no charge)

Prideline

For information, referral, and peer support to the lesbian, gay, transgendered, and bisexual community, call:

1-800-566-1170 (call no charge)

7 p.m. to 10 p.m., seven days a week

To read this booklet online

Visit the website of the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General at www.pssg.gov.bc.ca/victim_services/publications/index.htm or the Legal Services Society website at www.lss.bc.ca (click on “Our publications”).

For help in your community, call:

For additional copies of this booklet,
please contact:

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
Policing and Community Safety Branch
Victim Services and Crime Prevention Division
302 – 815 Hornby Street
Vancouver, BC V6Z 2E6
Phone: (604) 660-5199
Fax: (604) 660-5340
Web: www.gov.bc.ca/pssg

Legal Services Society
Distribution
400 – 510 Burrard Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 3A8
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E-mail: distribution@lss.bc.ca
Web: www.lss.bc.ca

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