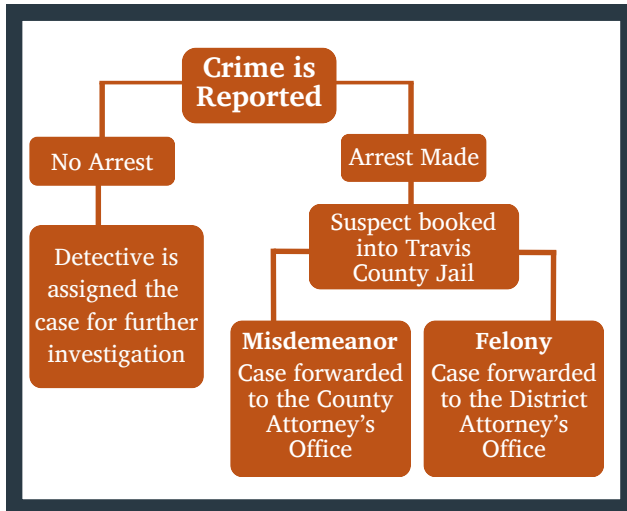




NEXT STEPS



VICTIM RIGHTS

***You have legal rights and protections as a crime victim in Texas (Code of Criminal Procedure, Chapter 56A, Rights of Crime Victims). This is a summary of those rights.**

These Rights Protect You if you:

- Are a victim of sexual assault, family violence, stalking, kidnapping, aggravated robbery, human trafficking, or the victim of certain protective order or bond condition violations
- Have suffered personal injury from a crime
- Have lost a loved one to crime (as their spouse, parent, adult sibling, or child)
- Are the guardian of a crime victim

Your Rights to Safety and Protection:

- Receive protection from harm or threats because you're working with law enforcement and prosecutors
- Have judges consider your safety when setting bail for the defendant
- Wait in a separate, secure area (if available) during court proceedings to avoid contact with the defendant. If a separate waiting area is not available, the right to other safeguards to minimize your contact with the defendant
- Have your employer notified if you need to miss work to testify

Your Rights to Information and Updates:

- Be informed about court proceedings, including schedule changes
- Learn about criminal investigations and how bail works
- Understand plea agreements, restitution, and appeals
- Receive updates about parole hearings and the defendant's release
- Get information about the Texas Crime Victims' Compensation Fund
- For victims of sexual assault, to get information about sexual assault exam reimbursement and Emergency Medical Care compensation
- Be referred to social services for additional support

Your Rights to Participate in the Justice Process:

- Attend public court proceedings (with the judge's consent)
- Share how the crime has impacted you before sentencing through a victim impact statement
- Submit information for consideration before parole decisions
- Have your victim impact statement considered before:
 - Sentencing
 - Plea bargain acceptance
 - Inmate release on parole
- Request victim-offender mediation through the Texas Department of Criminal Justice

Your Rights to Support Services

- Get your property back promptly when it's no longer needed as evidence
- Request counseling and testing for AIDS/HIV (particularly for sexual assault victims)
- Have a victim advocate present during a sexual assault exam (if available)
- Get reimbursement for sexual assault medical examinations

www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/crime-victims



The University of Texas at Austin
Police Department
Victim Services



Case Number:

SUPPORT THROUGH CRISIS.
GUIDANCE THROUGH JUSTICE.



RESOURCES

Campus

Crisis Line
512-471-2255

UTPD Dispatch
512-471-4441 ext. 9

Counseling & Mental Health Center (CMHC)
512-471-3515

Employee Assistance Program (EAP)
512-471-3366

Title IX
512-471-0491

Housing & Dining
512-232-7012

Community

District Attorney Victim Services
512-854-9400

County Attorney Victim Services
512-854-9498

Travis County Jail
512-854-9033

Pretrial Services
512-854-9381

SAFE Alliance
512-267-7233

Domestic Violence Hotline
800-799-7233



ABOUT US

- Victim Services provides trauma-informed support, ensuring faculty, staff, students, and visitors experiencing emotional distress receive compassionate care while navigating the complexities of the law enforcement process.
- Victim Services also focuses on fostering strong, collaborative relationships with other campus departments to provide coordinated and supportive responses for individuals in crisis.

Our Motto is a simple commitment:
**Supporting Individuals Through Crisis while
Guiding Them Through Justice.**



CONFIDENTIALITY

Please note that conversations with Victim Services are documented and are not confidential among law enforcement or government agencies.

If confidentiality is important to you, we are happy to help connect you with confidential campus or community-based support services.



CONTACT US



512-751-4038



victimservices@utexas.edu



www.police.utexas.edu



2201 Robert Dedman Dr.



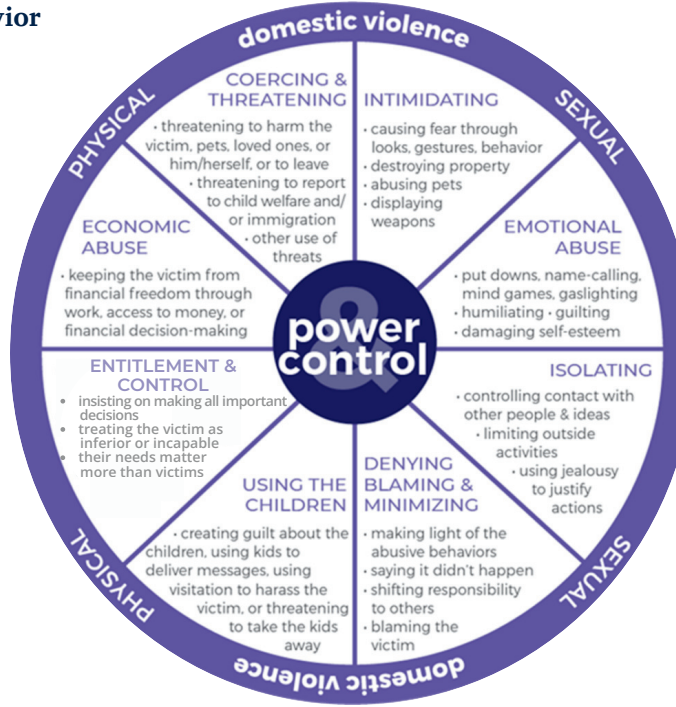
CASE TYPES

01

FAMILY VIOLENCE / DATING VIOLENCE

Labeling Abusive Behavior

- **Isolation:** This can include excessive jealousy toward your friends or family and attempts to limit your connections. The more isolated you feel, the harder it can be to leave the situation.
- **Emotional Abuse:** Can be disguised as “jokes” or playful behavior, with the intent to undermine your self-esteem.
- **Economic Abuse:** This may involve an abuser controlling finances, limiting access to money, or preventing financial independence.
- **Gaslighting:** This involves causing you to doubt your own perceptions or reality. When you feel unstable or unsure of yourself, it can become harder to leave.
- **Physical Abuse:** Any use of physical force meant to harm, intimidate, or control. Abuse often increases in frequency or severity over time.



Safety Planning

- **Protective Order:** A Protective Order (PO) is a criminally enforceable civil court order that safeguards victims from Family Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, and Trafficking. Please contact Victim Services for additional information on the process.
- **Emergency Protective Orders (EPOs):** If an arrest is made, you can ask law enforcement or the prosecutor about requesting an Emergency Protective Order for immediate protection.
- **Stay Connected:** Abuse often worsens when isolation increases. Staying in contact with trusted friends or family can improve safety and provide support.
- **Planning:** Consider planning ahead for emergencies by identifying safe places, important documents, and people you can contact if you need help quickly.

02

SEXUAL ASSAULT



Reporting: If you choose to report, your case will be assigned to a detective for investigation and a Victim Services Specialist for support and resources. Title IX will also be notified when a report is made.



Pseudonyms: You may use a pseudonym instead of your legal name in public records related to the offense, including police reports and court documents. A pseudonym form must be completed and provided to law enforcement.



Non-Reporting Options: If you choose not to report, you can still receive a Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) to collect and preserve evidence, document injuries, and receive medical care. You have the right to a confidential community advocate during the exam.



Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE): This exam is conducted by a specially trained Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) to collect evidence, document injuries, and provide medical care.

03

HARASSMENT / STALKING



How to Build a Case: To establish a harassment case, a clear message must be sent requesting that all contact cease. After sending this message, there must be no further contact from the victim.



Protective Order: You may consider filing a Protective Order or participating in the Title IX process, depending on the severity of the situation.



Lease Termination: In certain stalking cases, a victim may be eligible for a Victim Services advocate letter to assist with terminating a lease.



Documentation: Keep records of all unwanted contact, including texts, emails, social media messages, and voicemails. Detailed documentation can strengthen a harassment or stalking case.