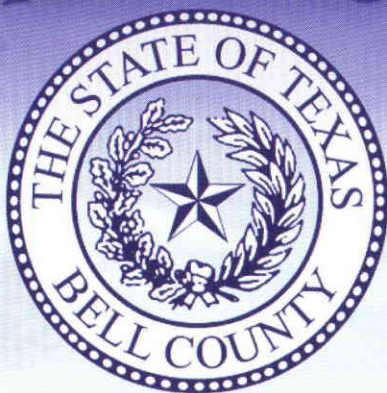


VICTIMS RIGHTS



HENRY GARZA
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

27TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF TEXAS



BELL COUNTY

***“The Bell County District Attorney’s Office
Victim Assistance Program Is Committed
To Ensuring An Awareness of Victim’s
Rights And A Sensitivity To Those Falling
Victim To Crime.”***

***Henry Garza
District Attorney
of Bell County***



A Message From Your District Attorney

Crimes occur every day, and they affect our lives in different ways. Crime makes us check to be sure that our doors are locked at night, and it makes us wonder whether our children are safe when they're at school.

When you become the victim of a crime, it can cause a total disruption in your life. It can change the way in which you view your family's personal safety, and it can change your view of the community in which you live and work.

Victims of crime become part of a criminal justice system that at times seems complex and confusing. My entire office joins me in an effort to make crime victims and their families a part of a criminal justice system that seeks justice. We are here to ensure that your voice is heard.

This publication provides answers to some of the questions most frequently asked by crime victims and their families over the years. It will answer many questions you may have, but probably not all. I want you to know that we consider your questions to be important, regardless of the nature of the crime that has occurred. Please feel free to contact us with your questions so that one of our victim witness coordinators or an assistant district attorney can help you.

My office is here to assist you and the community, subject to the legal limitations provided by law. We will do all that we can to support you as your case passes through our complex criminal justice system. I hope that you will rely upon us to represent your interests and to help protect your rights.



Henry Garza
District Attorney

Texas Crime Victim Rights

(a) A Victim, guardian of a victim, or close relative of a deceased victim is entitled to the following rights within the criminal justice system:

1. The right to receive from law enforcement agencies adequate protection from harm and threats of harm arising from cooperation with prosecution efforts;
2. The right to have the magistrate take the safety of the victim or his family into consideration as an element in fixing the amount of bail for the accused;
3. The right, if requested, to be informed:
 - (A) by the attorney representing the state of relevant court proceedings and to be informed if those proceedings have been canceled or rescheduled prior to the event; and
 - (B) by an appellate court of decisions of the court, after the decisions are entered by before the decisions are made public;
4. The right to be informed, when requested, by a peace officer concerning the defendant's right to bail and the procedures in criminal investigations and by the district attorney's office concerning the general procedures in the criminal justice system, including general procedures in guilty plea negotiations and arrangements, restitution, and the appeals and parole process;
5. The right to provide pertinent information to a probation department conducting a presentencing investigation concerning the impact of the offense of the victim and his family, by testimony, written statement, or any other manner prior to any sentencing of the offender;
6. The right to receive information regarding compensation to victims of crime by Subchapter B, Chapter 56, including information related to the costs that may be compensated under that subchapter and the amount of compensation, eligibility for compensation, and procedures for application for compensation under that subchapter; the payment for a medical examination under Article 56.06 for a victim of a sexual assault, and when requested, to referral to available social services that may offer additional assistance.

7. The right to be informed, upon request, of parole procedures, to participate in the parole process, to be notified, if requested, of parole proceedings concerning a defendant in the victim's case, to provide to the Board of Pardons and Paroles for inclusion in the defendant's file information to be considered by the board prior to the parole of any defendant convicted of any crime subject to this subchapter, and to be notified, if requested, of the defendant's release;
8. The right to be provided with a waiting area, separate or secure from other witnesses, including the offender and relatives of the offender, before testifying in any proceeding concerning the offender; if a separate waiting area is not available, other safeguards should be taken to minimize the victim's contact with the offender and the offender's relatives and witnesses, before and during court proceedings;
9. The right to prompt return of any property of the victim that is held by a law enforcement agency or the attorney for the state as evidence when the property is no longer required for that purpose;
10. The right to have the attorney for the state notify the employer of the victim, if requested, of the necessity of the victim's cooperation and testimony in a proceeding that may necessitate the absence of the victim from work for good cause;
11. The right to counseling, on request, regarding acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and testing for AIDS, HIV infection, antibodies to HIV, or infection with any other probably causative agent of AIDS, if the offense is an offense under Section 21.11 (a) (1), or 22.021, Penal Code;
12. The right to request victim-offender mediation coordinated by the victim services division of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, and
13. The right to be informed of the uses of a victim impact statement and the statement's purpose in the criminal justice system, to complete the victim impact statement, and to have the victim impact statement considered:
 - (A) by the attorney representing the state and the judge before sentencing or before a plea bargain agreement is accepted; and
 - (B) by the Board of Pardons and Paroles before an inmate is released on parole.

(b) A victim, guardian of a victim, or close relative of a deceased victim is entitled to the right to be present at all public court proceedings related to the offense, subject to the approval of the judge in the case.

(c) The office of the attorney representing the state, and the sheriff, police or other law enforcement agencies shall ensure to the extent practicable that a victim, guardian of a victim, or close relative of a deceased victim is afforded the rights granted by Subsection (a) of this article and, on request, an explanation of those rights.

(d) A judge, attorney for the state, peace officer, or law enforcement agency is not liable for failure or inability to provide a right enumerated in this article. The failure or inability of any person to provide a right or service enumerated in this article may not be used by a defendant in a criminal case as a ground for appeal, a ground to set aside the conviction or sentence, or a ground in a habeas corpus petition. A victim, guardian of a victim, or close relative of a deceased victim does not have standing to participate as a part in a criminal proceeding or to contest the disposition of any charge.

How Are Crimes Classified In Texas?

Texas law classifies criminal offenses into two broad categories: felonies and misdemeanors. Felony offenses are the more serious, and involve possible imprisonment in the State Jail system or the Institutional Division, Texas Department of Criminal Justice. Felony cases are prosecuted in the district courts of this State, and the District Attorney is responsible for all such cases. The table below reflects the punishment range of felony offenses in Texas:

<i>Punishment Range</i>	<i>Example of Offenses</i>
State Jail Felony 180 days to 2 years & Fine up to \$10,000	Burglary of a Building other than a Habitation, Possession of Less than one gram of cocaine
Third Degree Felony 2 to 10 years & Fine up to \$10,000	Theft of property \$20,000 or more Less than \$100,00, Aggravated Perjury
Second Degree Felony 2 to 20 years & Fine up to \$10,000	Robbery, Arson Aggravated Assault
First Degree Felony 5 to 99 years, or Life & Fine up to \$10,000	Murder, Aggravated Sexual Assault or Aggravated Robbery
Capital Murder Death by injection or Life in prison	Authorized for only one offense, Capital Murder

What Should I Do When A Crime Happens?

First, call the police or sheriff's office and make a full report. In most cases, a law enforcement officer will meet with you in person to obtain important details.

What Is A Victim Assistance Coordinator?

Our office has been recognized at both the state and national levels for leadership in the developing field of victim's rights. Two full-time victim/witness coordinators assist crime victims and their families, as well as other civilian witnesses in cases going to trial, with the sometimes difficult activities associated with participation in the criminal justice process. The coordinator is particularly helpful in cases involving young children who have been victimized, and in sexual assault cases where victims often feel unusually violated, not only by the offense but at times by the necessity of testifying about the offense in court.

The coordinator also assists with arranging for mental health counseling, application for crime victim compensation benefits, and pretrial interviews in preparation for actual trial of a case. The coordinator provides continuing information to victims and witnesses regarding case status and scheduling.

How Does My Case Get To Your Office For Prosecution?

All local law enforcement agencies present felony cases to our office for what is called "screening" before a complaint is filed. The law enforcement agency investigating your case will bring it to us when their investigation is complete, and normally, you do not need to be present for this action.

What Is A Complaint?

A complaint is a legal document charging a specific person with the violation of a criminal law. It must be sworn to by someone who knows the facts of the crime charged, either by direct knowledge or through investigation. A complaint is generally necessary before a peace officer can obtain a warrant of arrest authorizing him or her to apprehend a person accused of a crime.

What Do You Mean When You Say That A Case Is "Screened"?

Before a complaint charging a felony is filed it is reviewed by an assistant district attorney who determines whether there is sufficient evidence to prove that an offense was committed, and whether there is sufficient evidence to show probable cause (a legal term) to believe that the person accused committed the crime. Certain other legal questions may also be explored at this time, such as whether an arrest without a warrant was legally justified, whether certain evidence essential to the case was legally obtained, and whether additional investigation is required. Although some cases are refused for prosecution at this stage, most are filed as received from police. Screening felony cases insures that fewer criminals escape justice on legal technicalities later in the process.



What Is A Warrant Of Arrest?

A warrant of arrest is an order signed by a judge, authorizing a peace officer to arrest a person charged with having committed a crime.

What Happens To The Accused?

The person accused of the crime is now called the defendant. Soon after arrest by a peace officer, the defendant is taken before a judge who informs the defendant of the reason he has been arrested, and of the facts contained in the complaint. The judge is required to set an amount of bail and to advise the defendant of his rights. Unless the defendant can post bail in the amount set by the judge, he remains in custody and is normally transferred to the county jail to await further action in the case.

How Can I Be Notified If The Defendant Is Released From Jail?

The District Attorney's office is typically not notified when a defendant is released from jail. If the Defendant has been arrested and placed in the Bell County Jail you may register with the Texas VINE (Victim Information and Notification Everyday) hotline for automatic jail status or release information 24 hours a day. To register call 1-877-894-8463 or go online at www.vinelink.com and follow the step by step procedures. After you register you will be notified if the offender is released or transferred.

What Is The Purpose Of Bail?

Bail is allowed in virtually all cases, including felonies. The amount of bail is not set by the District Attorney but by the judge. Its sole legal purpose is to guarantee the defendant's appearance in court for later proceedings. The judge is required to consider not only the seriousness of the offense charged against the defendant, but also the defendant's ability to raise money to make bail, in setting the amount. Bail may not be set so high as to punish a defendant by keeping him in jail pending his trial.

What If Someone Threatens Me To Drop Charges?

Such a person is obstructing justice and may be guilty of a felony offense called "Retaliation". Call the law enforcement agency which investigated the case originally or contact the assistant district attorney who is handling the case in my office. Do so as soon as possible so that the threats can be documented and action taken to prevent reoccurrence.

What Should I Do If I Am The Victim Of Domestic Violence Or Sexual Assault?

Families in Crisis, Inc. is a non-profit organization that serves victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in Bell County, including Fort Hood. Services offered include provision of immediate safe shelter, food, clothing and personal items, crisis intervention counseling, safety planning, support and educational groups for victims of sexual assault and domestic violence, transportation and accompaniment to medical, legal, law enforcement and social service agencies and a 24 hour toll free hotline. All services are free and confidential. You can contact them at 254-634-1184 or call the hotline at 888-799-SAFE (7233).

How Is A Case Processed In The District Attorney's Office?

After a case is screened and a complaint prepared in our office, we begin preparation of a file. This file will contain information provided by the law enforcement agency investigating your case, as well as other information developed by our staff. After the file is assembled, it will be assigned to one of my assistants, normally within a few days of the filing of the complaint.

After the case has been reviewed by the assistant to whom it is assigned, it is sent to the Grand Jury for consideration. The period between filing of the case in our office and submission to the Grand Jury will vary because of many factors, but will generally be from one to four weeks.

What If A Defense Attorney Contacts Me About The Case?

You may discuss the case with him, but we would like to know in advance if you plan to do so, and we would like to have someone from our staff present when you do. You are NOT required to discuss the case with a representative of the defense and may decline to do so. Please remember that the attorney representing the defendant is performing a legal duty when he investigates the case, but also remember that what you say can damage our case if taken in the wrong context. If you wish, you may simply refer the attorney to our office for any information he wants and decline to discuss the case with him.

Does The Judge Appoint Investigators For The Defense In Criminal Cases?

Yes and no. In some cases, private investigators assist defense attorneys in case preparation. If the defendant is indigent, the judge may appoint an attorney and an investigator to aid the defendant. However, in no case will the investigator be working for the judge; he will report his investigation to the defense attorney, and it may be used to damage our case in trial. Require anyone who claims to be investigating "for the judge" or "for the court" to show identification and be sure to examine it closely. Call our office BEFORE you talk about the case if you have any doubts.

What Is A Grand Jury?

A Grand Jury is a body of twelve citizens who serve three month terms and consider whether indictments should be returned in felony cases. The Grand Jury meets weekly in Bell County. Grand Jurors are nominated by a Grand Jury Commission appointed by a district judge, and the District Attorney has no control over the selection process. Grand Jury proceedings are NOT open to the public, and witnesses take an oath of secrecy before testifying.

What Does A Grand Jury Do?

Texas law requires action by the Grand Jury before a felony case can be filed in district court. If the Grand Jury believes that there is sufficient evidence to prove that a person has committed a felony, it votes to issue what is called a "true bill," or indictment. At least nine grand jurors must vote in favor of an indictment, or the case is "no-billed," which terminates the case. The District Attorney assists the Grand Jury in hearing evidence and preparing indictments, but the actual deliberations on cases are secret and only the Grand Jurors are present when voting is in progress.

How Are Witnesses Called For Trial?

Witnesses are notified by subpoena when and where to appear, and what, if anything, to bring with them to court. Witnesses for the prosecution usually receive their subpoenas more than a week prior to the trial setting.

I Have Cooperated Fully With The Police; Why Am I Being Subpoenaed?

Occasionally witnesses feel offended that they should be "ordered" to appear in court, which is what a subpoena does. We issue subpoenas for all witnesses because our law provides that we cannot have a case postponed, despite the illness or incapacitation of a witness, unless that witness has been served a subpoena. We issue the subpoena to protect our case and your rights, in the unlikely event that you or some other witness is incapacitated at the time of trial.

What Should I Do After I Receive The Subpoena?

No action is required on your part after you receive the subpoena, other than appearing in court on the date and at the time stated on the subpoena. Please note that all of our subpoenas instruct the witness to check with our office before reporting to the courthouse. This may prevent an unnecessary trip to the courthouse in case of a last-minute change in the trial schedule.

What Should I Wear To Court?

Please dress neatly and conservatively when making an appearance in court. Your manner of dress can have an impact upon jurors who listen to your testimony and who may be called upon to determine disputed facts.

What Is An Examining Trial?

An examining trial is a hearing before a judge to determine whether probable cause exists to send a felony case on to the Grand Jury. In Texas, an examining trial is not held unless demanded by a defendant. Once the Grand Jury has returned an indictment, the defendant loses the right to an examining trial. If such a hearing is set in your case, you will be notified of the date and time and asked to appear, if your testimony is necessary.

What Is A Pretrial Hearing?

After the felony case has been considered by a Grand Jury and an indictment returned, the case will be scheduled for a pretrial setting. This setting will normally be two weeks or more after indictment. At the pretrial setting, the defendant and his attorney usually advise the judge whether the defendant wants a trial or will plead guilty, and if a trial is desired, whether a jury is required. Certain motions concerning legal issues may be heard at the pretrial setting. Occasionally, a witness may be needed on a pretrial motion, and if your presence is required, you will be notified well in advance of the setting.

Why Do Some Cases Get Dismissed?

If the assistant district attorney handling a felony case determines that there is not sufficient evidence to obtain a conviction, he may file a motion with the district judge asking that the case be dismissed. This action is taken only after the case has been completely investigated, and normally after the police have exhausted all avenues for obtaining additional evidence. The judge may grant the motion to dismiss if he is satisfied that the case cannot be proven in trial.

What Happens At Trial?

In a trial, the District Attorney presents the case for the State, attempting to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant committed the crime as charged. The defendant may present his or her side of the case, or may present no case at all. The jury (if one has been impaneled) or the judge must decide whether the State's case has been proven by legally-competent evidence.

If the defendant is found guilty, our law provides for a second stage of trial at which the defendant's punishment, within the range authorized by law, is fixed by either the jury or a judge. The defendant is permitted to determine whether he wants his punishment set by the judge or a jury.

What Do I Do At The Trial?

As a witness for the State, you have an important part in the trial. The truth of your testimony, the manner in which you give it, and the appearance you make while on the witness stand and in the courtroom are all factors which may be weighed by the jury or judge in deciding the case. You will be questioned by the District Attorney, and then "cross-examined" by the attorney for the defendant. During cross-examination, witnesses sometimes feel that their personal motives for testifying are under attack, but the process is not meant to demean you, nor as a personal attack upon you. The defense attorney is charged by law with representing his client well, and this often involves bringing close scrutiny to bear upon the testimony of others. If you are concerned about the trial procedures, you may contact the assistant district attorney handling the case and he will answer your questions. A pretrial conference with witnesses is usually scheduled prior to the trial date.

Why Do I Have To Be Outside The Courtroom During The Trial?

Under Texas law, witnesses who are going to testify in a case generally must remain outside of the courtroom during the trial so that they do not hear any of the other testimony.

When Can I Have My Property Returned?

Property which has been stolen during the commission of an offense can often be restored to the owner prior to the trial. However, there are times when this cannot be accomplished, particularly if the property is currency or where it in some manner directly identifies the perpetrator of the offense (i.e. it has fingerprints on it, etc.). If property is to be restored to you before disposition of the case, you must contact the police agency that investigated the case. The police agency will furnish our office with documentation of ownership, as well as with necessary affidavits to obtain a court order restoring the property to you.

Property held until trial, and/or received into court as evidence in the trial, can usually be restored after trial. Contact the assistant district attorney who prosecuted the case in this situation.

Can I Be Compensated For My Efforts As A Witness?

As a general rule, Texas law does not authorize any compensation for witnesses testifying in criminal matters. Exceptions are made in cases where the witness is from outside the state, or from outside the country in which the trial is held, in which case travel expenses and a per diem are allowed.

What Happens If I Change My Mind And Decide Not To Prosecute?

The whole community has a stake in prosecuting wrongdoers. The complaint is now the State's case and it is not in your power to drop charges. However, if you are experiencing anxiety about testifying, please discuss your concerns with the victim assistance coordinator or the prosecuting attorney. They can help you deal with questions about your case.

What Is A Plea Bargain? Will You Plea Bargain My Case?

The term "plea bargain" is unfortunate in that it is misleading to the public and implies that the defendant and his attorney have managed to have his charges reduced or receive a light sentence.

A plea bargain is an agreement between the attorney representing the State and the defendant and his attorney, that the State will recommend a specific punishment in the case, if the defendant will enter a plea of guilty. The agreement as to punishment is not binding upon the judge, who may impose any punishment within the range authorized by law. There are advantages to both the State and the defendant in arriving at such an agreement in many cases, but you may rest assured that we will not negotiate such a plea for less punishment than a jury would likely set under the facts of your particular case. In the event your case is set for a plea of guilty, you will be notified by the assistant district attorney handling the case of the date and time of the plea. You will not be subpoenaed but are welcome to come to the hearing. The assistant district attorney will be available to answer any questions you may have.

Why Was The Case Reset Before Going To Trial?

Many times a number of cases are set for trial on the same day. Obviously, not all of them can be tried. However, courts often set more than one case for trial on the same day because some cases are plea bargained, some witnesses may be missing in one case, someone is sick in another case, etc. In addition, courts will often give priority to trials of defendants who are in jail. If the defendant in your case is out on bond, your case may be at the "back of the line." Therefore, your case may not go to trial on the first trial setting, or on a number of settings thereafter. As far as it is reasonably practical, it is the responsibility of the attorney for the state to contact you if the case is reset, but one quick phone call on your part on the day of the setting could save you a lot of frustration and prevent a waste of your time.

What Is A “Victim Impact Statement?”

A Victim Impact Statement is a document that victims and their families can use to record the impact the crime has had on them. The Victim Impact Statement is not a public document. It may be viewed only by the probation officer, the judge prior to sentencing, and the parole officials prior to the parole decision. The defendant and the defendant's attorney may also see it before sentencing. The sheet with your address is deleted before being sent to the court. The Statement lets you request notification of any parole proceedings regarding the defendant and provides a place to list contact information that may be needed later.

Appeals

Every convicted defendant has the right to appeal his or her case to an appellate court. Generally, the defendant appeals on the grounds that some error occurred at the trial that requires a reversal of the conviction. It is not uncommon for these appeals to take years. During the time when the appeal is pending, the defendant is entitled to a bond if the sentence was 10 years or less. If the case is reversed, the court of appeals may order a new trial. The law in this area can be very complicated. If your case is appealed, please speak with the attorney representing the State for more information.

Parole

Most defendants who are sentenced to a term in prison will, at some time, become eligible for release before serving all of the sentence. As with appeals, this area of the law is very complicated. Generally, the law provides that a person convicted of a more serious crime will spend a greater portion of his or her sentence in prison. In addition, you have the right to participate in any parole proceeding involving the defendant in your case. If you want to be involved in those proceedings, it is important that you file a Victim Impact Statement with the attorney for the State and notify parole officials of any change in address.

What Is The Crime Victims Compensation Act?

The Crime Victims Compensation Act was passed to financially assist victims, dependents of deceased victims of violent crimes, persons who go to the aid of peace officers or

attempt to prevent a crime of violence, or people who legally assume the obligations of medical or burial expenses incurred as a direct result of a crime. If you fall into one of these groups, you may be eligible for compensation. Compensation may be made for loss of earnings or support, support of dependents of homicide victims, support of minor children so that the victim may continue employment, medical expenses, funeral expenses, and counseling services. For details, please contact your local victim assistance coordinator.

Who Can File A Claim?

You can file a claim if:

- (a) You sustain personal injury as a victim of a violent crime, or
- (b) You were injured going to the aid of another person or peace officer or while attempting to prevent a crime of violence, or
- (c) You are the spouse, child or other dependent of a victim, or
- (d) In the event of death, you legally assume the obligations or voluntarily pay the medical or burial expenses incurred as a direct result of the crime.

Basic Requirements For Eligibility

- (a) A violent crime was committed within the State of Texas.
- (b) The victim reported the crime to the appropriate state or local public safety or law enforcement agency within a reasonable period of time after the crime was committed and cooperated with those agencies.
- (c) The claimant filed application with the Crime Victims Compensation Division of the State Attorney General's Office within three years after the date of the crime (exception, when the victim is a child).
- (d) The behavior of the victim at the time of the incident was such that he or she does not bear a share of the responsibility of the incident.
- (e) The victim or claimant must cooperate with the police.
- (f) The financial losses are not covered by insurance or other sources.

What Compensation May Be Paid?

If the application for compensation is approved, the Board may take any or all of the following actions:

- (a) Authorize cash payments not to exceed \$500.00 per week for actual loss of past earnings and not to exceed \$500.00 per week for loss of anticipated future earnings.

- (b) Authorize cash payments not to exceed \$100.00 per week per minor child to enable a victim or spouse to engage or continue in lawful employment.
- (c) Pay medical and hospital costs and funeral expenses not recouped from other sources.
- (d) Provide counseling services for victims. Provide counseling services for victim's family members when the victim is a child.
- (e) Make an emergency award not to exceed \$1,500.00.
- (f) Lost wages and travel expenses due to participation in prosecution.
- (g) Lost wages and travel expenses associated with seeking medical treatment.
- (h) Crime scene clean-up maximum of \$750.00.

Application For Benefits Will Be Denied If

- (a) The crime is not reported or application is not made in the manner specified by law.
- (b) The victim or claimant knowingly and willingly participated in the crime.
- (c) The claimant has not suffered or will not suffer financial hardship from the crime.
- (d) The assailant or accomplice will benefit.

Losses Not Covered By This Program

- (a) Pain and suffering.
- (b) Stolen or damaged property.

Important Telephone Numbers For Victims And Witnesses:

District Attorney's Office.....	I-800-460-2355 or 933-3521
Victim Assistance Coordinator.....	EXT 5235
PO Box 540 Belton, TX 76513	
Bartlett Police Department.....	527-3733
Bell County Sheriff's Office.....	I-800-460-4357 or 933-5400
Belton Police Department.....	933-5840
Harker Heights Police Department.....	953-5400
Killeen Police Department.....	501-8800
Killeen Police Department Victim Assistance.....	501-7698
Morgans Point Police Department.....	780-1334
Nolanville Police Department.....	698-6334
Rogers Police Department.....	642-3674
Temple Police Department.....	298-5500
Temple Police Department Victim Assistance.....	298-5678
Texas Department of Public Safety.....	939-5838
Troy Police Department.....	938-2505

Resource And Referral Information

Families In Crisis Hotline	888-799-SAFE (7233)
Killeen.....	634-1184
Temple.....	773-7765

Texas Department of Human Services

Belton.....	939-3561
Killeen.....	526-9011

Child Protective Services

Belton.....	939-3561
Killeen.....	526-9011

Center For Mental Health And Mental Retardation (MHMR)

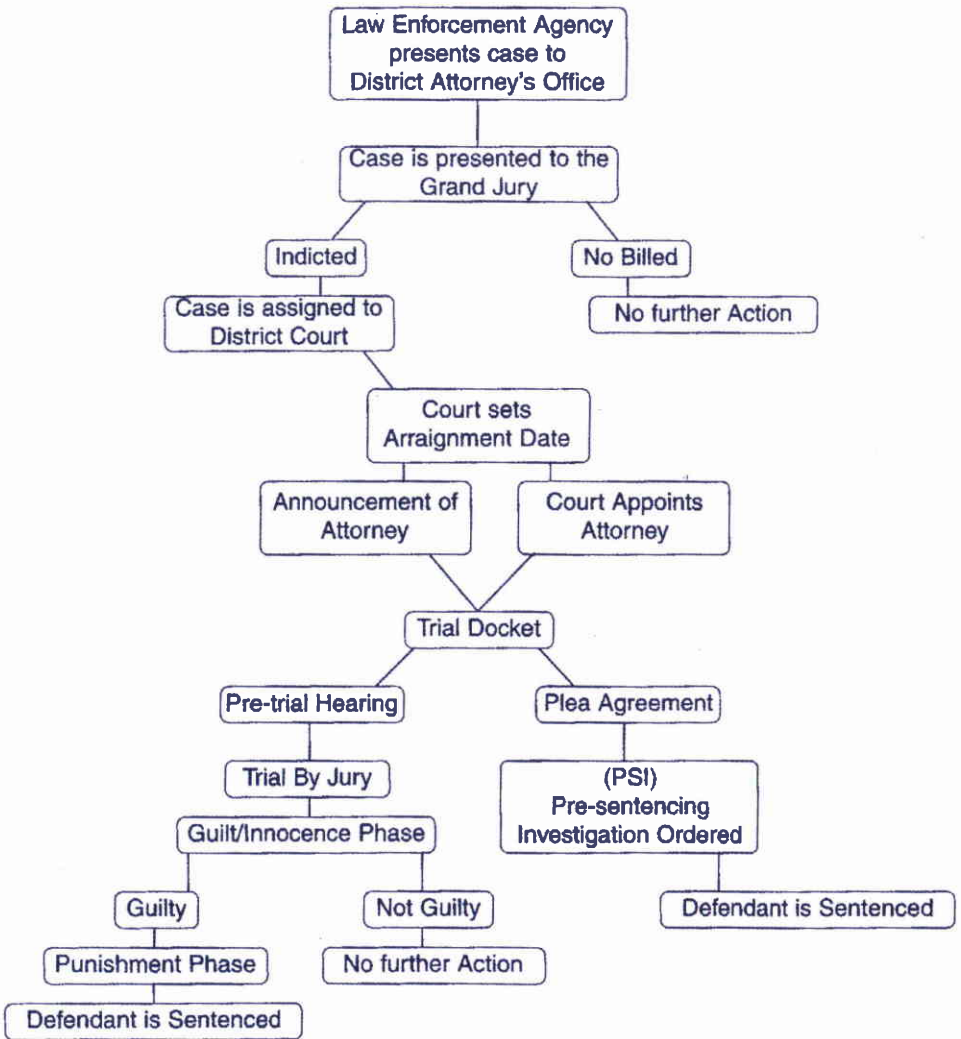
Temple.....	778-4841
Killeen.....	526-4146

Mothers Against Drunk Drivers (MADD)

Killeen, Temple	TOLL FREE 1-877-399-6319
National Victim Center	1-800-FYI-CALL
Alcohol & Drug Abuse Hotline.....	1-800-252-6465
Missing Children's Hotline	1-800-222-1464
Texas State Child Abuse Hotline	1-800-252-5400
Crime Victim Compensation Attorney General's Office	1-800-983-9933 (512) 462-6400
TDCJ Victim Services Office & Crime Victim Clearinghouse.....	1-800-848-4284
Suicide And Crisis Center	1-800-SUICIDE
Texas Crime Stoppers.....	1-800-252-8477
Statewide Rape Crisis Hotline	1-800-373-2774

The Judicial Process
Bell County Victim Assistance
Henry Garza, Bell County District Attorney

How The Judicial Process Works



Jill McAfee

Victim Witness Coordinator

254-933-5235

254-933-5911 Fax

1-800-460-2355 ext. 5235

Jill.McAfee@co.bell.tx.us

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