

**POLICE**

**Legal Medical Social**

**INFORMATION  
FOR  
SEXUALLY ASSAULTED  
PERSONS**

**BELLEVUE POLICE DEPARTMENT  
CHIEF: D.P. Van Blaricom**

45486

**CRIMES AGAINST  
PERSONS DETAIL**

**111 116th. Ave. S.E. 48004**  
**Bellevue, Washington**

**Paul Sector 455-6904**  
**Zebra Sector 455-6912**

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ACQUISITIONS

## INTRODUCTION

The Bellevue Police Department has become increasingly aware of the crime of sexual assault and its effects upon the victims, with whom we are most concerned as to both their physical and emotional well-being.

While we stress prevention as the best solution to the individual's protection, we also recognize that some sexual assaults will inevitably occur and we want to be sure that those victims will be treated as compassionately as possible by our investigating officers. Additionally, we wish to inform the person of every step in the process that will be required to obtain a conviction of the person who sexually assaulted them so that they will understand what is being done and why it is being done as we proceed together. This booklet has been prepared as a means to answer those questions which will most frequently be asked and to introduce additional information that will be helpful. .

The material was prepared by Detective Bob Fern, who recognized the need for such an information source and acted to provide it in this form. He was assisted in that effort by other members of the department, King County Rape Relief, Seattle Rape Reduction, Seattle Rape Relief, the Sexual Assault Center and Rape Prevention Forum, all of whom we thank for their participation.

D. P. Van Blaricom  
Chief of Police

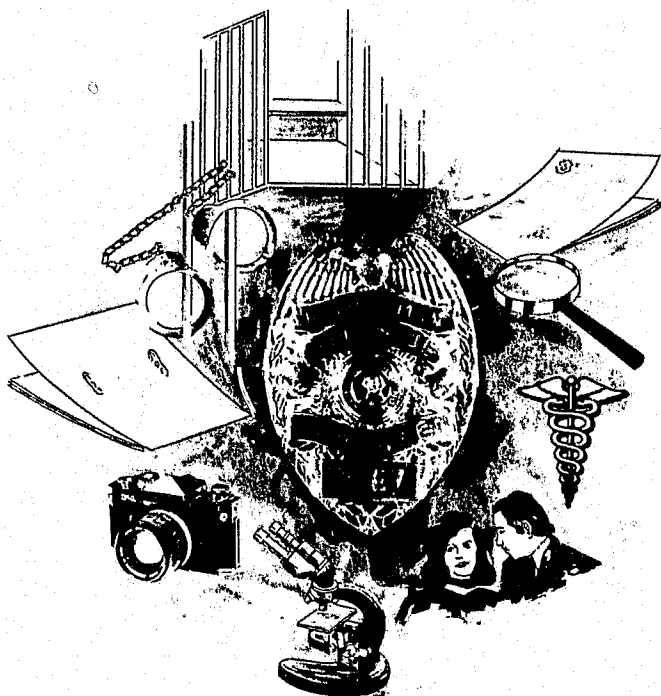
## PROLOGUE

Your well-being is of great concern to the Bellevue Police Department as well as the individual officers handling your case. It is our sincere desire to make your participation in the legal process as comfortable as possible.

By displaying courage and determination in reporting not only a criminal violation, but particularly a very personal encounter, you will demonstrate a unique sense of responsibility. Your action will help make the community safer by reducing the likelihood of others being victimized by the same individual.

Because the criminal justice system is complex and removed from the lives of most people, it is likely that much of what has happened and will happen to you is foreign, frightening and difficult to understand. Perhaps you have already felt some confusion about the procedures being conducted. This booklet has been designed and developed to help you, as a victim or possible victim of a sexual assault, better understand the legal proceedings which follow a report to the Bellevue Police Department.

# Police Procedures



## The Initial Report

The first stage of the police process is the initial report. This report, known as a Crime Report, will usually be completed by a uniformed member of the Bellevue Police Department who has been trained to respond to your immediate needs. The officer will ask if you are injured and desire immediate medical care. If you do need treatment, the officer will arrange transportation to the physician of your choice or hospital where trained personnel will attend to your needs.

If you are able and wish to talk about the assault at this time, the officer will ask you necessary questions as to date and time of the assault and a description of the person who assaulted you. If you report the assault immediately after occurrence, the officer will broadcast suspect information to patrol cars in the area. The officer will also ask you several questions pertaining to the location of the assault so that the "crime scene" and evidence can be protected. This evidence consists of any items the suspect may have touched or used and includes any clothing you were wearing at the time of the assault. The police officer may also ask you questions about the sexual acts to aid the physician in collecting evidence (the medical exam is discussed in a later section). It is important that you do not take a bath, shower or douche before the physician examines you even though this may be the first thing you want to do and is a very common response. By not taking a shower or bath, you can save valuable evidence of the assault which will aid in the investigation.

As a part of the investigation, it is necessary for the officer to ask certain questions about the assault. You may find some of these questions embarrassing. If you don't understand why a question is asked, have the officer explain why your answer is important.

During your initial contact with the officer, an investigator from the Crimes Against Persons section of the Bellevue Police Department will be notified of the assault and will respond to your location to conduct an in-depth investigation. A uniformed officer will remain with you until the investigator arrives to assure your well-being and security.

## Follow-up Investigation

You will be contacted by an investigator assigned to Crimes Against Persons detail and specially trained to investigate sexual assaults. These detectives are available for response to sexual assaults on a 24-hour basis. The investigator assigned to your case will work with you and be available to offer advice and assistance throughout the investigation, or until such time as the investigation is concluded.

Upon arrival of the detective, the uniformed officer will inform the detective of the information obtained from you and will then normally leave to assist other officers searching for the suspect. The officer

may, however, assist the detective in further investigation by assisting in securing evidence or transporting you to the hospital for examination. The detective assumes responsibility for the ongoing investigation of the assault.

### Hospital Examination

You will be requested to have an examination by a physician as soon as possible at the local hospital. There are several reasons why it is important that you receive immediate medical care. You should be examined for injuries, possible pregnancy and venereal disease, to determine whether treatment is necessary. Your health and well-being is of primary concern to the Bellevue Police Department. Also, because you decided to report the sexual assault to the police, it is necessary for a doctor to examine you to obtain medical evidence for the police investigation.

During the exam, the doctor will check your genital area for tears, cuts, bruises or any other signs of trauma. The doctor will note any injuries in the medical report. During the pelvic exam, the doctor will take samples from your vagina to test for presence of sperm cells or semen. If sperm cells are present, the doctor records whether the cells are alive and moving. The movement of the sperm cells helps the doctor confirm how long ago the sexual acts took place. The doctor will need to know if and when you last had sexual intercourse with any person who was not the suspect in order to determine if the sperm cells were from the assault.

Also during the pelvic exam, the doctor will take a second sample of the fluid from your vagina. The vaginal fluid will be placed in a test tube and sent to the police laboratory for an acid phosphatase test. This test can determine if semen is present. Other tests that might be performed include:

1. Fingernail scrapings If you scratched or touched the suspect, any material found underneath your fingernails can possibly be matched to the suspect, his clothing or items found at the scene of the crime. This might help to identify the suspect or to locate the exact place of the crime.
2. Wood's lamp examination In a dark room this lamp causes semen left on your body or clothing to glow in the dark (fluoresce). The fluorescence is not evidence, but it suggests areas of your body or clothing that should be examined with more care.
3. Pubic hair exam This test includes combing your pubic area for hairs which may have come from the suspect. These hairs, if found, can possibly be matched with hairs later clipped from the suspect and can help prove his identity.

While you are at the hospital, you will be asked to sign a form which states that you agree to release the records from the medical exam to the Bellevue Police Department so that they can further investigate the



crime. Just because you sign these forms does not mean that you agree to go to court to testify against the suspect.

You should make sure that you are tested for venereal diseases. During the pelvic exam, the doctor can give you a test for gonorrhea, the most common form of venereal disease. This test will tell if you had gonorrhea before the assault. It takes five or six days for the gonorrhea to develop, and to detect it from the test. For this reason, you should be tested again five or six days after the assault to see if you contacted gonorrhea from the suspect.

Syphilis (another type of venereal disease) is found by looking at a blood sample. It takes syphilis about six weeks to develop, so to protect yourself from syphilis you should have a blood test six weeks after the assault. These tests are needed because most women do not exhibit symptoms of venereal disease; although men do exhibit symptoms, they often don't connect them with venereal disease. Because gonorrhea and syphilis can cause great harm to your body and to your reproductive system, you should be very careful that you are retested at the right times. You can arrange for the tests through your own doctor or at public health venereal disease clinics, or any free community clinics or the Sexual Assault Center at Harborview.

If you were not protected by some method of birth control and are worried about becoming pregnant, you have several choices which you can consider. One choice is called the morning-after treatment. This drug is new and experimental; for this reason, you should discuss this treatment with the doctor before you decide to take it.

If your periods are not regular, or you decide to wait to see if you miss a period, a pregnancy test might be necessary. If you are pregnant, you can decide to have an abortion, or you can carry the pregnancy to term. In all instances, it is important that you discuss your choices with the doctor. You may also wish to talk with your family and friends and you are encouraged to seek professional counseling.

The cost of medical exams is often covered by your personal accident or medical insurance. If you do not have personal injury insurance to cover the costs of the hospital or doctor bills, exam fees may be covered by Washington State's "Victim's Compensation Act". The investigator can provide you with the necessary information needed to apply for reimbursement.

### Interview

The detective will conduct an in-depth interview with you and obtain a written statement and complete a detailed "check-list" relating to the assault. This statement can be written by the detective for you and will cover all the details of the assault. The interview is one of the most important phases of the investigation. The time and place for this interview will be dependent upon your physical and emotional condition.

Due to the potential for confusion, embarrassment, and numerous interruptions, the detective will request that the interview with you be conducted in private, away from friends, relatives, neighbors, witnesses, and police officers, unless you desire someone to be present. Questions asked during this interview are not intended to be embarrassing; they are necessary for presentation in court to prove the elements of the offense. Please, do not leave out any details, however minor you feel they may be. The detective will also ask for details concerning force and threats the suspect may have used against you. "Force & threats" include anything the suspect said to frighten you as well as any weapon the suspect used or threatened to use. The detective will ask you to recall anything you said or did to resist the suspect. These questions are not asked because the detective disbelieves you. They are designed to obtain evidence for presentation in court supporting your statements. Your detailed account of what occurred before, during and after the assault can help the police to identify and locate the person responsible.

### Crime Scene

The crime scene will be processed by the detective assigned to the investigation. The detective may need your help in determining what items will be helpful as evidence. The crime scene includes such things as: where the assault took place, areas and items the suspect may have touched, any stains, blood, fingerprints, hair, fibers, and clothing (including the clothes you may have been wearing at the time of the assault).

These various items are evidence that could be used to link the suspect to the crime. Your fingerprints may be taken to differentiate them from fingerprints possibly left by the suspect.

### Photography

The detective will photograph the entire crime scene and the various pieces of evidence that may be located. The detective or hospital personnel will photograph any injuries that you may have received. This is done to preserve the injuries as "evidence" of the assault you suffered. Since most injuries to the body heal with time, photographic evidence of your injuries become extremely important at the time of the trial.

### Other Investigative Procedures

The detective may also request your assistance in constructing a "composite drawing" of the suspect. A composite drawing is made with a kit containing various facial characteristics that are put together to form a "likeness" of the suspect.

### Arrest of the Suspect

If you know your attacker and can make an identification, in most cases this may be sufficient to make an arrest. The investigators may also locate a suspect based on evidence you or others have provided them, i.e. - a license plate number or description of a residence. If the police intend to arrest an individual for assaulting you, they normally obtain an arrest warrant signed by a judge which is based on information compiled as a result of the investigation.

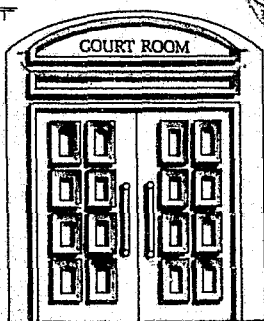
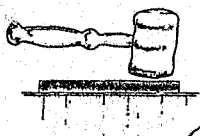
After a suspect is arrested, you may be asked to make further identification based on a lineup. During the lineup, the investigator will ask the persons to turn and be viewed from all directions. This will give you an opportunity to concentrate on each person and make comparisons. If you want the person to do or say something specific that might help you recall more clearly the identity of your attacker, notify the investigator. Although you will be in the same room as the lineup, the lighting is arranged in such a way that the participants will not be able to see you.

### Release of Suspect

Within a short time after an arrest has been made (24-48 hrs) the suspect may be released on bail or personal recognizance if the suspect agrees to return for court appearance. If the suspect contacts you, call the police immediately.

In our legal system, every accused person is presumed innocent until proven guilty. A person is arrested because that person is believed to be the individual responsible for the crime. That is why the detective and/or the prosecutor will often call the person who is arrested "the suspect", "the accused", "the alleged rapist", "the defendant", etc. As the person suspected of committing the crime, the defendant has a right to know that you are the complainant. The defense attorney will receive all of the statements taken by the police. Even if you know that the suspect is the person who assaulted you, that person is considered innocent until proven guilty in a court trial or confesses guilt.

# Court Procedures



## Interview with the Prosecuting Attorney

As a sexual assault victim, you are the main witness for the prosecutor who is the attorney for the state. The prosecutor represents the interests of the community and attempts to convict people who commit crimes. Before you appear in court, you will be interviewed by the prosecuting attorney assigned to your case. During the interview you will be asked to review the details of the assault to help the prosecutor in preparing the case against the person you have identified. In preparing the case, the prosecutor judges the strength of the case by considering the supporting physical evidence, your potential as a witness, and the availability of other witnesses. Sometimes the prosecutor decides not to file any charges against the suspect. If this happens, you should ask the prosecutor why this decision was made. You have a right to know why the case will not be tried.

You may be concerned about the type of personal information that may be brought out during the trial. Washington State has new laws which limit testimony directed toward your previous sexual experiences. During the interview you should ask the prosecutor to explain words or procedures you do not understand. You should make sure you have the prosecutor's name and telephone number to call in case you have additional questions.

## The Defense Attorney

The suspect has a right to be represented by an attorney during legal actions. This person is called the defense attorney. The defense attorney might attempt to contact you to discuss the case. You should not talk to the defense attorney about the case. You should advise the prosecutor or the detective about the contact. Any discussion with the defense attorney can be coordinated through the prosecuting attorney.

## Hearings before the Trial

There are several different types of hearings that may occur before the trial. There may be a bail hearing within several days after the arrest of the suspect. At this time the judge may decide whether to set bail (monetary amount), or keep the suspect in custody or allow the suspect to be free on his personal recognizance. You do not have to attend.

There will be an arraignment where the suspect is informed of the charges that have been filed; to inform the suspect of his constitutional rights; and to allow a plea of guilty or not guilty. If the suspect pleads not guilty, the judge will set a date for trial. You do not have to attend.

There may be a preliminary hearing which is very similar to a trial. This hearing will be conducted in district court; the defendant

will be present. The prosecutor will call witnesses, and those witnesses may be cross-examined by the defense. You are a witness and may be cross-examined. The defendant may not present any evidence on his behalf at the preliminary hearing. At the end of the preliminary hearing, the judge reviews the evidence. If he or she finds that the evidence creates "probable cause" that the defendant committed the crime, the case may be referred to Superior Court for trial. If he or she does not find "probable cause" he or she may dismiss the case. You may have to be present to testify.

At this stage of the procedures, "plea bargaining" may take place depending on the outcome of the preliminary hearing. A plea bargain is a compromise between the prosecutor and the defense attorney. Once a plea bargain is recorded, the prosecutor is not required to go to trial, you do not have to testify in an open court, and there is no chance that the case may be lost at trial. The plea bargain can take many forms. If the defendant is involved in more than one crime, the prosecutor may agree to charge fewer crimes if the defendant agrees to plead guilty to at least one crime. The prosecutor may agree to reduce the charge to a less serious crime. The prosecutor may recommend a lesser punishment to the judge in return for the defendant's plea of guilty.

You should talk frankly with the prosecutor about whether plea bargaining is planned in your case. If you are dissatisfied or feel a bargain is unfair, you have a right to a full and understandable explanation.

### The Trial

If there is a trial, it will probably occur several months after the assault. The prosecutor will know well in advance when the trial is scheduled. You should let the detective and prosecutor know where you can be reached because they will want to prepare you for the trial. This might include reviewing your police statements; examining pictures and diagrams that have been made of the crime scene; and preparing you for the questions that the defense attorney might ask during the cross-examination. If you have never been to a trial before, you may want to visit the courtroom, become familiar with the surroundings and observe another trial in session.

At the time of trial, the suspect can choose whether to have the case heard before a judge or jury. If he asks for a jury, the suspect's lawyer and the prosecutor will select the members of the jury. The prosecutor will present your side of the case and the defense attorney will give the suspect's side. You and other witnesses may be ordered to remain outside the courtroom until it is your turn to testify. This ensures that one witness will not be influenced by hearing what another witness says.

It is not easy to testify, but it is not as hard as the T.V. and movies make it look. The prosecutor will ask you simple questions. Your

job is to tell the truth as clearly and fully as you can. If you do not understand a question, you should ask the prosecutor to clarify it. Even though it may be difficult or painful for you to talk about the details of the assault, it is necessary for you to testify if the suspect is to be found guilty.

When the prosecutor has finished asking you questions, the suspect's lawyer will begin the cross-examination. These questions may be more detailed and harder to answer than those asked by the prosecutor. Pause and think before you answer and ask the judge to explain if you do not understand.

Try to be as relaxed as you can; try not to get angry; do not volunteer any information. If the defense lawyer asks a question that you think shouldn't be asked, do not rush to answer it. Give the prosecutor a chance to object. If the prosecutor does not object and you do not want to answer the question, you may ask the judge if you have to answer. If the judge tells you to answer, you must do so. You may think some questions have nothing to do with the assault and shouldn't be asked, but they may be necessary to satisfy the law.

The suspect does not have to testify, and if he does not, the jury is told not to hold that against him. After all the evidence is presented, and each lawyer gives a final statement, the judge tells the jury what laws apply to the case. The case is then given to the jury (or the judge) to decide if the defendant is guilty.

At the trial, the prosecutor must introduce enough evidence to erase any reasonable doubt in the minds of the jurors or judge. A finding of not guilty ~~does~~ not mean that the suspect didn't commit the assault or that you ~~have~~ not told the truth. It may simply mean that there was not enough evidence for the jury to believe "beyond a reasonable doubt" that the defendant was guilty.

If all members of the jury cannot come to the same decision or verdict, they are called a "hung jury". If this happens, another trial may take place at a later time.

### Sentencing

If the defendant is convicted, it may be weeks or months before the sentence and punishment is decided. During this time, probation officers will review the defendant's past and suggest a sentence to the judge. The prosecutor will also recommend a sentence. If you wish to be involved in the recommendation, you should inform the prosecutor. The prosecutor may suggest that you write a letter to the judge or that you attend the sentencing in order to express your views.

If the defendant is found guilty, the verdict may be appealed to a higher court. An appeal means that a transcript of the original

trial will be reviewed by a higher court to determine if any legal errors were made during the trial. The appeal often takes many months, even years. You will not be asked to testify during the appeal. The judge may decide to release the defendant from jail during the appeal process. If the jury finds the suspect not guilty, neither you nor the prosecutor can normally appeal the decision.





## *EMOTIONAL EXPECTATIONS*

Rape trauma syndrome is a phenomenon that many victims experience. It is a variety of emotions that usually come in phases. These phases are:

### Phase I - Acute Reaction

Immediately following the incident you may experience feelings of shock, disbelief, and dismay, followed by anxiety and fear. It is extremely important during this phase that you talk about the assault. This anxiety probably will diminish significantly after you have talked with the detective or counselor about the assault. Phase I normally resolves itself within a period of a few days to a few weeks. As you experience a decline of anxiety, you will begin to return to your usual activities, feeling less troubled. You are now entering Phase II.

### Phase II - Outward Adjustment

As you deal with practical problems and resume your normal activities, it will appear that you are adjusting to your experience. You will find you are less interested in talking about the event or reliving it. It may seem that you have left the experience behind you. Any anger and resentment you may feel may be repressed, denied, or rationalized. This is also true of any guilt feelings you may experience.

### Phase III - Integration and Resolution

While in Phase II you may not expect to experience further emotional reactions. However, you may find that you are thinking more and more about the assault and wonder why this is happening. There may be a specific incident (i.e., receiving a court summons, seeing your assailant again, etc.) which triggers a preoccupation with the assault. At this time you may become depressed, anxious, and fearful all over again. This is quite normal and to be expected and does not mean you are developing any serious emotional problem. However, it is important for you to obtain professional help. Usually several interviews are all that is required to help you through Phase III.

By anticipating the possible occurrence of feelings in these three different phases, you will be able to adapt more easily and more quickly. Do not hesitate at any time to ask for more help. Although the experience you have undergone is very traumatic, studies have shown that victims of sexual assault can integrate and resolve the experience, especially if they know what to expect and if they seek appropriate help.

# Emotional Assistance



King County Rape Relief and Seattle Rape Relief have volunteers who feel that a sympathetic and caring person who understands rape and the aftermath can help alleviate some of the difficulties. The advocates on call are women but there are also men available to talk to husbands, boyfriends, fathers or male victims. Advocates are available twenty-four hours a day/7 days a week to be with you or a family member through any or all procedures.

A woman who has been raped has had her safety and her life seriously threatened and disrupted. Following the rape there are a number of decisions which must be made. An advocate can help the victim make her own decisions.

A woman who has been raped is concerned about who to tell and how. If family members are told, an advocate can help explain what the range of reactions are to rape and how important family support is to you. The advocate can talk about who is responsible for rape and what is known about why it happens. She can help you and family members or others see that it is you who has been unjustly and unfairly wronged.

Women who are victims of rape have a wide variety of reactions and many questions about whether their reaction is normal. Rape Relief counselors can help with general information about the immediate and long term effects of the stress and trauma of rape and provide some idea of what may be helpful to lessen the impact.

#### Disabled Victims

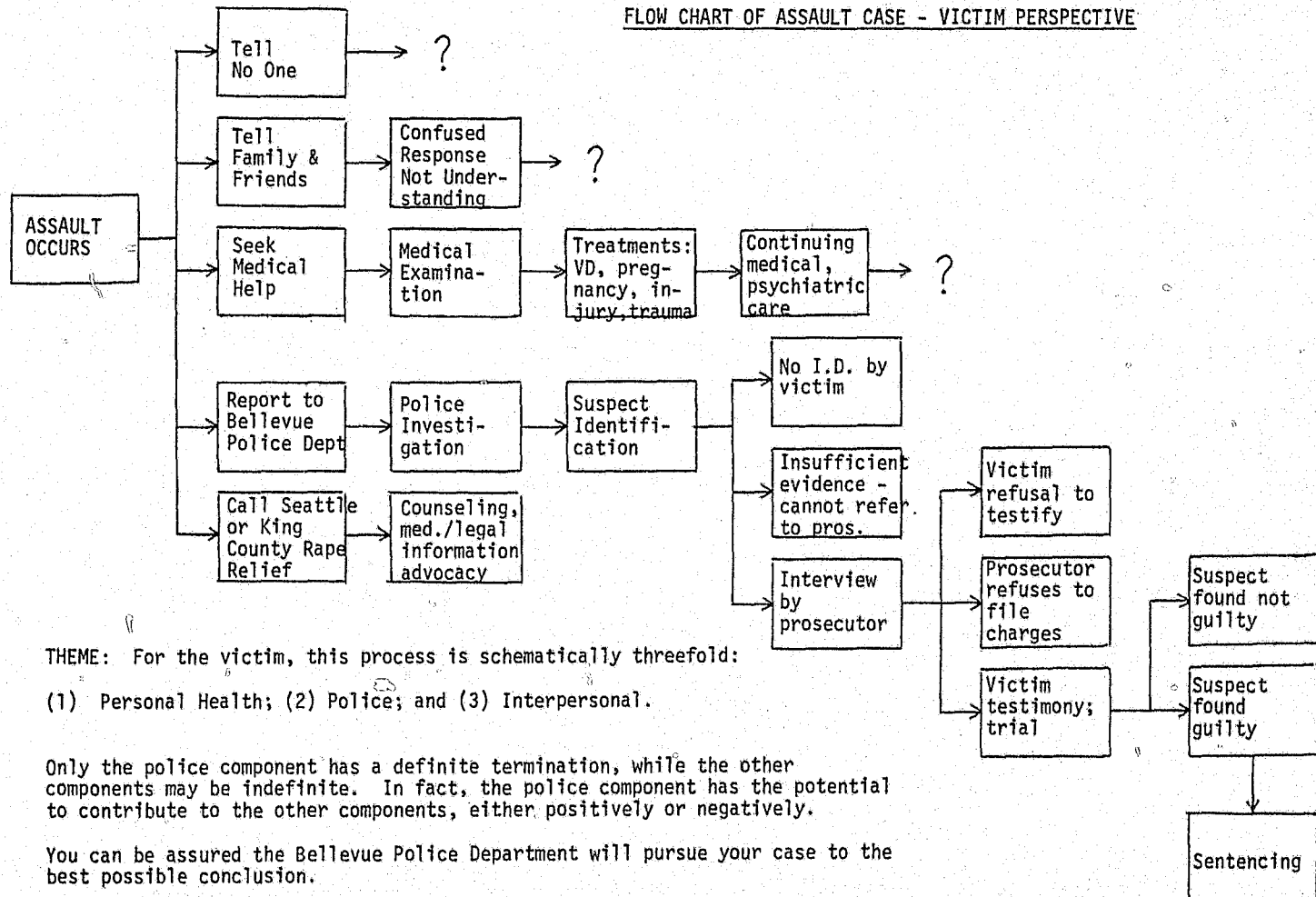
In the past, an attitude prevailed that a physically or mentally disabled person was "non-sexual" and therefore, not subject to assault or rape. This is not true. A disabled person is more prone to be victimized because of an inability to resist as well as report the crime.

Today, the situation has changed because the services of skilled and sensitive advocate/counselors are readily available to disabled persons needing medical and legal help. Some of these specialists are trained in sign language for the deaf. Others can communicate effectively with the developmentally disabled victims and members of their family or guardians.

#### Child Victims

A large portion of the victims served by the Sexual Assault Center are children. They are victims of both sexual assault and incest. A specialist at the Center is available to support and protect the child and to provide additional services to the family.

# FLOW CHART OF ASSAULT CASE - VICTIM PERSPECTIVE



THEME: For the victim, this process is schematically threefold:

(1) Personal Health; (2) Police; and (3) Interpersonal.

Only the police component has a definite termination, while the other components may be indefinite. In fact, the police component has the potential to contribute to the other components, either positively or negatively.

You can be assured the Bellevue Police Department will pursue your case to the best possible conclusion.

## CONCLUSION

We cannot overemphasize the importance of your cooperation throughout the court procedure. Without your testimony, conviction of a sex offender is virtually impossible. The police department and court officers do all in their power and within their control to effectively apprehend and prosecute sex offenders, but the ultimate responsibility still rests with you and the public. No one and nothing can substitute for the evidence presented by and known to you.

We recognize your reluctance to be exposed to a court hearing of the offense, but it is a necessary part of the procedure. Our objective in compiling this brochure is to assist you in understanding the police, medical, legal, and social aspects, and in adjusting to a traumatic experience.

## Social Services Table

Agency: Abortion Referral  
Phone: 634-3460  
Address: YWCA-University, 4224 University Way N.E.  
Hours: Call for appointment  
Eligibility: Anyone  
Fees: None  
Services: Counseling, cost and referral for abortions

Agency: Aradia Clinic  
Phone: 634-2090  
Address: YWCA University, 4224 University Way N.E., Seattle  
Hours: 9AM - 5PM  
Eligibility: Anyone  
Fees: Minimal fee  
Services: Female health care, gynecological treatment, pregnancy tests, birth control, pap smear, V.D. detection & treatment, vaginitis

Agency: Division of Public Assistance  
Phone: 455-7030, SCAN - 241-3290  
Address: 15027 Main Street, Bellevue  
Hours: Mon-Fri 8 AM - 5 PM  
Eligibility: Factors may vary according to type of assistance & service  
Fees: None  
Services: General assistance, old age assistance, foster care payments, Medical care, food stamps, financial aid.

Agency: Eastside Community Mental Health Center  
Phone: 747-9000  
Address: Evans Plaza, 2253 - 140th, Bellevue  
Hours: Mon, Wed, Fri 8AM - 5PM    Tues & Thurs 8AM - 9PM  
Eligibility: Anyone  
Fees: Sliding Scale  
Services: Individual, family and group counseling, In-patient service at Overlake Hospital, 24-hour Emergency Answering Service

Agency: Family Counseling Service  
Phone: 447-3871  
Address: 2645 - 145th Avenue SE, Bellevue  
Hours: Mon-Fri 9AM - 5PM  
Eligibility: Anyone, including juveniles  
Fees: Sliding Scale  
Services: Marital, Family and Individual Counseling  
Comments: Call for appointment

Agency: Feminist Karate Associates  
Phone: 634-2990  
Address: 3530 Stoneway North  
Hours: Anytime  
Eligibility: Women  
Fees: \$25/month  
Services: Rape Prevention Program; Karate Training



Agency: FISH  
Phone: 624-3214  
Address: St. Margaret's Church, 4228 - 128th SE, Bellevue  
Hours: 24 hour answering service  
Eligibility: Anyone in urgent need, no one is turned down unless they are obviously abusing FISH privileges.  
Fees: None  
Services: Emergency transportation, meals, child care or referral to appropriate agency, run errands for elderly.  
Comments: Call Seattle answering service and they will contact appropriate FISH agency. Do not refer emergency transportation requiring ambulance.

Agency: King County Rape Relief  
Phone: 226-RAPE, 24 hrs.  
Address: 305 South 43rd, Renton  
Hours: 24 hour crisis line, 7 days a week  
Eligibility: Anyone  
Fees: None  
Services: Medical & legal information, counseling to women who have been raped; if a person wants accompaniment to the doctor, hospital or police station, this is provided for her or him.

Agency: Overlake Memorial Hospital  
Phone: 454-4011  
Hours: 24 hours  
Eligibility: Anyone  
Fees: No fee for telephone counseling, \$12 per session for in-person counseling  
Services: Telephone crisis service, in-person counseling in hospital, other hospital services for fee.  
Comments: \$12 fee is generally covered by insurance, appointment for in-person counseling not necessary.

Agency: Planned Parenthood - East  
Phone: 747-1050  
Address: 1420 - 156th Ave. N.E., Bellevue  
Hours: Mon. - Thurs. 8:30 - 5:00 p.m.  
Clinic Hours 12 - 9 p.m. Mon. & Thurs.  
8:30 - 5:00 p.m. Tues. & Wed.

Eligibility: Anyone

Fees: Sliding fee schedule - 0-\$30 for one year care

Services: Morning-After-Treatment, pregnancy testing, gonorrhea testing, contraceptive care and abortion counseling; volunteer psychiatric counseling; confidentiality in all cases.

Agency: Presbyterian Counseling Service

Phone: 623-7090

Address: Bellevue Presbyterian Church, 1720 - 100th NE, Bellevue

Hours: 9AM - 9PM Mon, Tues, Wed.

Eligibility: Anyone

Fees: Sliding Scale

Services: Individual, Family and Group Therapy, Marital Counseling

Comments: Call Seattle No. for Appointment

Agency: Rape Prevention Forum

Phone: 329-9566

Address: P.O. Box 5683, Seattle, WA. 98105

Hours: Mon. - Fri. 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Eligibility: Anyone

Fees: Sliding scale - ability to pay

Services: Speakers, workshops, staff development and programs on sexual abuse.

Comments: Teach women options in response to sexual attack; change women's reflex of fear into reflex of action. Each three-hour workshop covers myths about rape, verbal assertiveness and physical self-defense.

Agency: Seattle Rape Relief  
Phone: 632-RAPE, 24 hour crisis line - 632-7273  
Address: 4224 University Way NE, Seattle  
Hours: 24 hour crisis line, 7 days a week  
Eligibility: Anyone  
Fees: None  
Services: Medical & legal information, counseling to women who have been raped; if a person wants accompaniment to the doctor, hospital or police station, this is provided for her or him.

Agency: Sexual Assault Center  
Phone: 223-3047  
Address: Harborview Hospital, 9th & Jefferson, Seattle  
Hours: 24 hour/7 days a week  
Eligibility: Anyone (must have guardian or parent consent if under 18 to receive medical treatment)  
Fees: Charged only for medical tests taken. This charge may be covered by health insurance or through benefits from Crime Victims' Compensation. There is no charge for counseling services.  
Services: Medical treatment and counseling for victims of sexual assault; specialist available for child victims.

Agency: Women in Mid Stream  
Phone: 633-1150  
Address:YWCA - University, 4224 University Way NE  
Hours: Call for appointment  
Eligibility: Women  
Fees: Free  
Services: Rap Group, Counseling

## DEFINITIONS OF WORDS USED IN SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES

**ABORTION.** A process of removing a fetus to end a pregnancy.

**ACCUSED.** See 'defendant'.

**ACID PHOSPHATASE:** A test that checks samples of fluid to determine if semen is present.

**ARRAIGNMENT.** A court hearing where the defendant is told about the charges against him and his rights to have an attorney and a trial.

**BAIL.** A sum of money or surety from the suspect deposited with the court as a promise that, if he is released, he will return to court.

**BENCH TRIAL.** A trial where the defendant does not want a jury and asks the judge to hear the case and decide if he is guilty.

**COMPOSITE DRAWING.** A drawing that an investigator compiles of the suspect based on the victim's description.

**CORROBORATING WITNESS.** A person who is able to give information that agrees with the victim's or rapist's statement about the rape.

**CROSS-EXAMINATION.** The questions asked of the victim by the defense attorney during the trial.

**DEFENDANT.** A person who is charged with a crime.

**DEFENSE ATTORNEY.** The lawyer for the defendant.

**EVIDENCE.** Testimony and objects that help to prove either the victim's or suspect's statements.

**EYE WITNESS.** A person who observed a crime take place.

**FELONY.** Imprisonment for a term in excess of one year.

**GONORRHEA.** A venereal disease (V.D.) people sometimes contract as a result of sexual contact.

**HUNG JURY.** A jury whose members cannot agree that the defendant is guilty or not guilty.

**JURY.** A group of people from the community who listen to the trial and decide if the defendant is guilty or not guilty.

**LINEUP.** A group of persons who are viewed by a victim or witness to attempt to identify the person who committed a crime.

**MENSTRUAL EXTRACTION.** A method of removing the menstrual fluids and possible fetus from the body to end a possible pregnancy.

MORNING-AFTER-TREATMENT. A medicine that a women can take for five days to possibly prevent a pregnancy.

MUG SHOTS. Pictures of people who have been arrested for a crime.

PERSONAL RECOGNIZANCE. The release of an arrested person on his promise that he will return to court.

PLEA BARGAIN. A deal made by the prosecutor and defense attorney where the defendant agrees to plead guilty to a crime.

PRELIMINARY HEARING. A legal process where a judge decides if there is probable cause to bring the defendant to trial.

PROBABLE CAUSE. Sufficient cause to believe a crime was, is or will be committed.

PROSECUTOR. The lawyer (attorney) for the community (state) and represents the interest of the general public in court.

RAPE. Forcible penetration of vagina, anus or mouth with object and/or penis, without the person's consent.

SEMEN. The milky fluid that carries sperm.

SENTENCING. A legal process where the defendant hears what his punishment will be.

SUBPOENA. The legal paper that commands a person to appear in court.

SUSPECT. A person who is believed to have committed a crime.

SYPHILIS. A type of venereal disease (V.D.) that people sometimes contract as a result of sexual contact.

TESTIMONY. Statements made in court by a person under oath.

VERDICT. The decision a jury or judge reaches at the conclusion of a trial determining the guilt or innocence of the defendant.

VICTIM COMPENSATION ACT. A state agency established to financially aid victims of violent crimes. Pays for medical expenses only.  
For further information call 464-7870.

## IMPORTANT NAMES AND PHONE NUMBERS

Rape Crisis Line Number \_\_\_\_\_ Counselor's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Doctor's Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_

Police Officer's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Detective's Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_

Prosecutor's Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_

## APPOINTMENTS

### Medical Appointments

Date

Time

Place

1. Gonorrhea Followup Test

2. Syphilis Followup Test

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

### Appointments with Detectives

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

### Appointments with Prosecutor

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

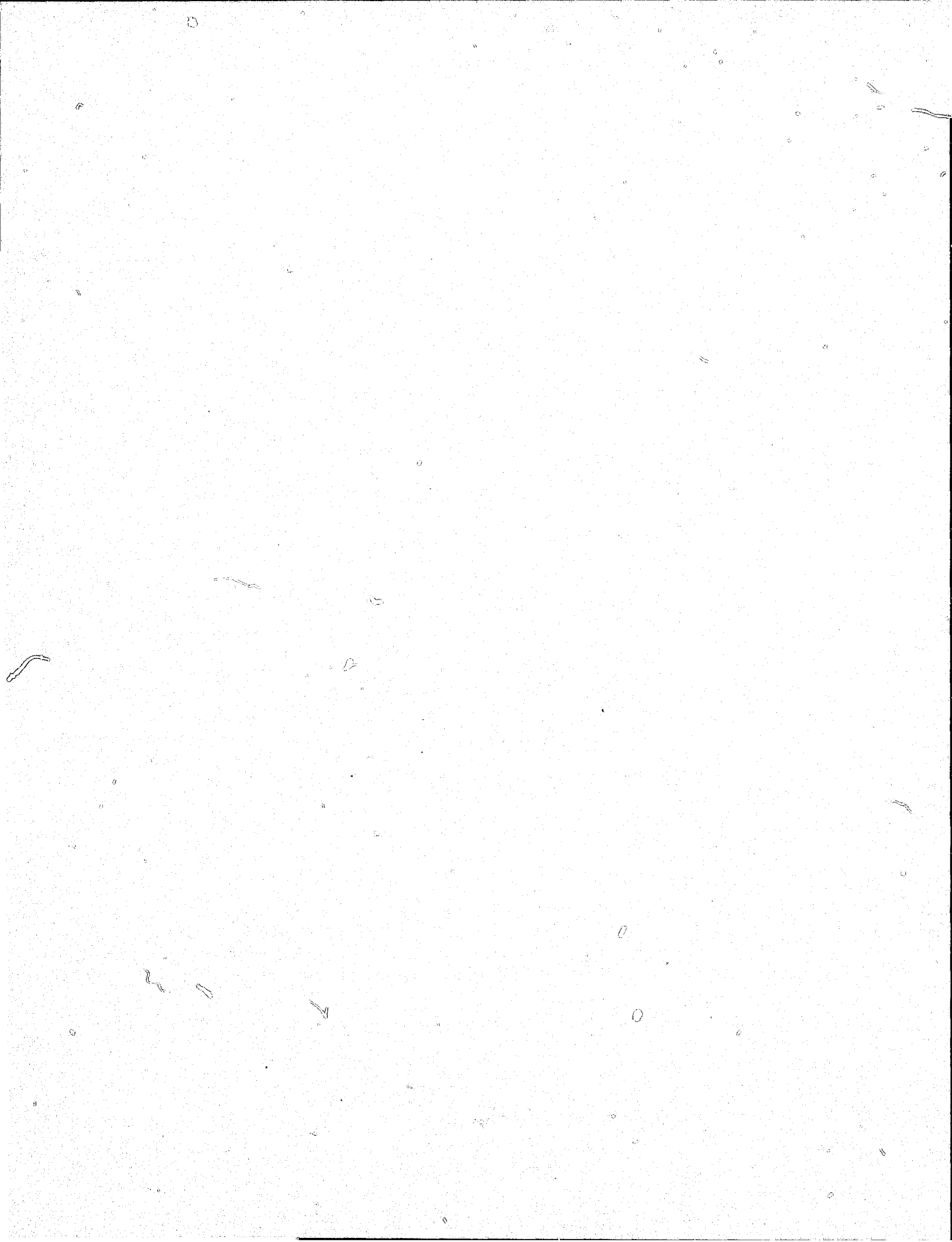
### Court Appearances

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_



**END**