

***Pursuant to Connecticut
General Statutes:***

§ 52-146k, communications between a domestic violence counselor or a sexual assault counselor and a victim are confidential.

§ 54-86d, victims of sexual assault, family violence, voyeurism, risk of injury or impairing the morals of a child shall not be required to disclose his/her address and telephone number during any trial or pretrial evidentiary hearing.

§ 54-86e, the name and address of the victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, voyeurism, risk of injury or impairing the morals of a child shall be confidential.

**The Leroy Brown, Jr. and Karen
Clarke Witness Protection Program**

§ 54-82t, in any investigation or prosecution of a serious felony offense, the State's Attorney may identify any witness as a witness at risk of harm.

Address Confidentiality Program

§ 54-240a, the Secretary of the State shall provide a substitute mailing address for any person who has been a victim of family violence, risk of injury, sexual assault or stalking and who wishes to keep such person's residential address confidential because of safety concerns.

**“At the end of the day, the
goals are simple: safety and
security.”**

-Jodi Rell



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PROTECTION

*Crime victims have a State
Constitutional right to be reasonably
protected from the accused
throughout the
criminal justice process*





Criminal Protective Order

In any criminal case involving crimes of family violence, stalking, harassment, sexual assault, risk of injury to or impairing the morals of a child, the court may issue a criminal protective order on behalf of a named victim during the pendency of the criminal matter.

*Pursuant to Connecticut General Statutes:

§ 46b-38c, the court may issue a criminal protective order after an arrest for a family violence crime.

§ 54-1k, the court may issue a criminal protective order after an arrest for stalking, harassment, sexual assault, risk of injury to or impairing the morals of a child, in non family violence matters.

§ 54-82r, the court may issue a criminal protective order to prevent the harassment of any witness.

The order remains in effect until the criminal matter is resolved, unless modified or vacated by the court before a disposition.

§ 51-27h, the Chief Court Administrator shall provide a secure room for victims of family violence crimes and advocates for victims, if such room is available.

§ 52-235e, any civil action brought against a crime victim by a defendant in a criminal proceeding on account of the exercise or intended exercise by such crime victim of any right guaranteed under the Constitution shall, upon motion of the crime victim, be stayed during the pendency of the criminal matter.

§ 54-102a & 54-102b, the court may order venereal examination and HIV testing for any person accused or convicted of a sexual offense upon the request of the victim of such offense.

§ 54-86g, in any criminal prosecution involving abuse, sexual abuse or child abuse of a child 12 years or younger, the court may order that special considerations be taken during the child's testimony.

§ 53a-40e, the criminal court may issue a standing criminal protective order after considering the history and nature of the circumstances of the defendant's criminal conduct when the defendant has been convicted of certain offenses against a family or household member.

§ 54-85d, an employer may not terminate, threaten, penalize or otherwise coerce an employee who attends court as a family member of a homicide victim.

*This summary of legal rights is subject to the full text of the statutes. Victims are entitled to rights as set forth in the statutes. If you don't understand your legal rights, you may wish to speak with an attorney or contact the Office of The Victim Advocate.

§ 52-161b, special protections are required for a pro se litigant to subpoena a victim when the litigant has been convicted of certain offenses and the subject of the subpoena is the victim for which the litigant was convicted.

§ 31-51ss, an employer shall permit an employee who is a victim of family violence to take paid or unpaid leave to seek services or attend court proceedings related to the family violence.

§ 46b-38b, each law enforcement agency shall designate at least one officer to expeditiously process, upon the request of a victim of family violence or other crime who is applying for a U Visa or upon the request of a victim of human trafficking who is applying for a T visa.

§ 47a-11e, a victim of family violence or sexual assault may terminate a rental agreement without penalty by giving written notice to the landlord at least 30 days prior to the date the tenant moves.

§ 54-85b, an employer may not terminate, threaten, penalize or otherwise coerce an employee who is a victim of crime and attends court proceedings, is the recipient of a protective order or is a victim of family violence.

No Contact Order

Pursuant to C.G.S. § 54-64a, in cases where a criminal protective order is not available, the court may order a defendant to have "no contact" with the victim. The no contact order is a condition of the defendant's release.

Additionally, when considering the release of a defendant, the court may also order the defendant to be subject to electronic monitoring.