

# Crime Victims Have Rights!



## Introduction

We are sorry to learn you have been a victim of a crime. As a crime victim, you may have experienced injury, loss, confusion, and a disruption of your life. Feelings of shock, disbelief, fear, vulnerability, anger, and frustration may occur. Having information and an understanding about the criminal justice system may be helpful to you at this time.

Once a crime is reported to a law enforcement agency, the criminal justice system process begins. It can be a confusing and sometimes frustrating experience for a person who is a victim of a crime. There are victim/witness advocates throughout Colorado to provide support and assistance to victims of crime during this process. This booklet has been prepared to assist you in understanding your rights and to answer commonly asked questions.

Crime victims are such an important part of the criminal justice system process that Colorado voters amended the state Constitution to include Victim Rights in 1992. The Victim Rights Amendment states:

*Any person who is a victim of a criminal act or such person's designee, legal guardian, or surviving immediate family members if such person is deceased, shall have the right to be heard when relevant, informed and present at all critical stages of the criminal justice process. All terminology, including the term "critical stages" shall be defined by the general assembly (Article II, Section 16A Colorado State Constitution).*

## • INTRODUCTION

# Crimes Covered by the Victim Rights Act

The Constitution of the State of Colorado and the laws of the state [Section 24-4.1-302(1) C.R.S] guarantee certain rights to victims of the following criminal acts:

- Murder;
- Manslaughter;
- Criminally negligent homicide and vehicular homicide;
- Assault;
- Menacing;
- Kidnapping;
- Sexual assault;
- Incest and aggravated incest;
- Child abuse;
- Sexual exploitation of children;
- Crimes against at-risk adults and at-risk juveniles;
- Indecent exposure;
- Violation of a criminal protection order issued against a person charged with sexual assault;
- Robbery—aggravated, aggravated of a controlled substance;
- Crimes for which the underlying foundation has been determined to be domestic violence;
- Careless driving that results in the death of another person;
- Failure to stop at the scene of an accident that results in the death of another person;
- Stalking;
- Human trafficking;
- First degree burglary;
- A Bias motivated crime;
- Retaliation against a victim or witness;
- Tampering with a victim or witness;
- Intimidation and aggravated intimidation of a victim or witness;
- Retaliation against a judge or juror
- Any criminal attempt, conspiracy, criminal solicitation, or accessory involving any of the crimes specified above.

If a victim is deceased or incapacitated, these rights may be exercised by the victim's spouse, parent, child, sibling, grandparent, grandchild, significant other, or other lawful representative.

## Critical Stages

A victim's rights are related to certain "critical stages" in the criminal justice process. These stages include:

- Filing of charges and the decision not to file charges;
- Preliminary hearing;
- Any bond reduction or modification hearing;\*
- Arraignment hearing;
- Motions hearing;
- Any subpoena for a victim's mental health, medical, education or victim compensation records;\*
- Disposition of the complaint or charges against the person accused;\*
- Trial;
- Sentencing hearing;\*
- Appellate review or appellate decision;
- Post conviction DNA testing
- Sentence reconsideration;\*
- Probation revocation hearing;
- The filing of a complaint, summons, or warrant by probation for failure to report or because the location of a person convicted of a crime is unknown;
- The change of venue or transfer of probation supervision;
- Request for release from probation supervision prior to the expiration of the defendant's sentence;
- Request for release from community corrections prior to the expiration of the defendant's sentence;
- An attack on judgment or conviction for which a court hearing is set;
- Parole application hearing;
- Parole, release, or discharge from imprisonment of a person convicted of a crime;
- Parole revocation hearing;
- Transfer to or placement of a person convicted of a crime in a non-secure facility;
- Transfer, release, or escape of a person charged with or convicted of a crime from any state hospital;
- Any petition by a sex offender to terminate sex offender registration;
- The execution of an offender in a capital case; and

\*In addition to the right to be informed and present, the victim also has a right to be heard at hearings on bond reduction or modification, any subpoena for the victim's records, disposition of the case such as acceptance of a negotiated plea, and sentencing, including any modification of the sentence.

**• CRIMES & CRITICAL STAGES COVERED BY THE VICTIM RIGHTS ACT**

## The Victim Rights Act

The enabling legislation known as the Victim Rights Act became effective in January of 1993, and was amended in 1995, 1997, 2000, 2006, and 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012. In an attempt to balance the scales of justice, the Victim Rights Act provides victims of crime an active role in the criminal justice process.

The following is a summary of the rights guaranteed by the Victim Rights Act (*For a complete listing of your rights, please refer to Colorado Revised Statutes 24-4.1-301 through 24-4.1-304 at <http://dcj.state.co.us/ovp>*):

- To be treated with fairness, respect and dignity;
- To be informed of all “critical stages” of the criminal justice process (victims of crime must request notification, in writing, for post-sentencing critical stages);
- To be present at specified critical stages in the criminal justice process;
- To be free from intimidation, harassment, or abuse;
- To be informed about what steps can be taken including information about protection services, if there is any intimidation or harassment by a person accused or convicted of a crime or anyone acting on that person’s behalf;
- To be present and heard regarding bond reduction or modification, a subpoena for the victim’s records, acceptance of a plea agreement, sentencing or modification of a sentence; To be heard by phone or similar technology when a victim can’t appear in court;
- To be informed of the existence of the criminal protection order;
- To have the victim’s social security number redacted or excluded from criminal justice documents when records are released to someone other than the victim, a criminal justice agency, or the defendant’s attorney of record;
- To be informed of the process the district attorney can use to request protection of the victim’s address (the court may or may not grant the request);
- To consult with the district attorney prior to any disposition of the case or before the case goes to trial and to be informed of the final disposition of the case;
- To be informed of the status of the case and any scheduling changes or cancellations, if known in advance;
- To receive and prepare a victim impact statement and to be present and/or heard at the sentencing hearing;
- To have the court determine restitution and to be informed of the right to pursue a civil judgment against the person convicted of the crime;
- To prevent any party at any court proceeding from compelling testimony regarding a victim’s address, telephone number, place of employment or other locating information;
- To receive a prompt return of property when it is no longer needed as evidence;
- To be informed of the availability of financial assistance and community services;
- To be provided with appropriate employer intercession services regarding court appearances and meetings with criminal justice officials;
- To be assured that in any criminal proceeding the court, the prosecutor, and other law enforcement officials will take appropriate action to achieve a swift and fair resolution of the proceedings;
- Whenever practicable, to have a safe, secure waiting area during court proceedings;
- To be notified of the referral of an offender to community corrections and to provide a written victim impact statement to the community corrections board and, if permitted by the board, to provide an oral victim impact statement;
- Upon written request, to be informed when a person accused or convicted of a crime is released from custody other than the county jail, is paroled, escapes or absconds from probation or parole;
- The right to be informed of the filing of a petition to cease sex offender registration;
- Upon request, to be informed when a person who is accused or convicted of a crime is released, discharged, or permanently transferred from the custody of the county jail;
- Upon written request, to be informed of and heard regarding any reconsideration of sentence, parole or commutation of sentence hearing;
- Upon written request, to be informed when a person convicted of a crime against the victim is placed in or transferred to a less secure correctional facility, program, or placed on non-residential status, or is permanently or conditionally transferred or released from any state hospital;
- The right, at the discretion of the district attorney, to view all or a portion of the presentence report of the probation department;
- To be informed of the results of any court-ordered HIV testing;
- To be informed of any rights which the victim has pursuant to the Constitution of the United States or the State of Colorado; and
- To be informed of the process for enforcing compliance with the Victim Rights Act.

Additional rights and services are provided to child victims of crime. Law enforcement officials, prosecutors and judges are encouraged to designate one or more individuals to try to ensure that the child and his/her family understand the legal proceedings and have support and assistance to deal with the emotional impact of the crime and the subsequent criminal proceedings.

**THE VICTIM RIGHTS ACT**

# Agency Responsibilities

Criminal justice agencies have certain responsibilities for assuring that victims receive their rights. These responsibilities are as follows:

## LAW ENFORCEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Law enforcement agencies have the responsibility to provide victims of crime with written information about:

- The rights enumerated in the Victim Rights Act;
- The availability of financial resources such as victim compensation benefits and how to apply for those benefits;
- The availability of protective court orders in order to obtain protection from the person accused of committing the crime; and
- The availability of a free copy of the initial incident report. Law enforcement maintains discretion to determine when the initial incident report can be released to the victim.

In addition, law enforcement agencies are required to:

- Provide information about community services such as crisis intervention services, victim assistance resources, legal resources, mental health services, financial services, applicable protection services, and other support services;
- Provide information about interpretation services, assistance in dealing with creditors due to financial setbacks caused by the crime and childcare to enable a crime victim to cooperate with the prosecution;
- Provide the victim of crime with the business address and telephone number of the district attorney's office, the file number of the case and the name, business address and telephone number of any law enforcement officer assigned to investigate the case;
- Keep the victim of crime informed as to whether a suspect has been taken into custody and, if known, whether the suspect has been released from custody and any bond conditions imposed upon the suspect;
- Update the victim on the status of the case, prior to the filing of charges;
- Upon the request of the victim, return the victim's property within 5 working days when it is no longer needed for evidentiary reasons;
- Inform the victim of the existence of the criminal protection order;
- Inform victims of crime about decisions not to file charges in misdemeanor cases;
- Inform all victims of cold cases of any change in the status of the case; and
- Upon written request, provide victims of cold cases for which the crime has a statute of limitations of longer than three years with an annual update concerning the status of the case.

## DISTRICT ATTORNEYS' RESPONSIBILITIES

District Attorneys\* Offices have the responsibility to notify crime victims of:

- The filing of charges and provide an explanation of the charges;
- Decisions not to file charges in felony cases;
- Appropriate critical stages and the date, time and place of specified critical stages in the court proceedings;
- The name of the deputy district attorney handling the case and the court to which the case is assigned;
- The existence of the criminal protection order;
- The availability of the district attorney to seek a court order to protect a victim's residential address;
- Any pending motion that may substantially delay the prosecution and inform the court of the victim's position on the motion;
- The availability of any benefits and/or transportation to and from court; and
- Any scheduling changes or cancellations, if such changes or cancellations are known in advance.

In addition, the District Attorney shall:

- Consult, where practicable, with the victim concerning the reduction of charges, negotiated pleas, dismissal or other dispositions;
- Minimize contact between the victim and the defendant before, during, and immediately after a court proceeding;
- Facilitate the prompt return of a victim's property when it is no longer needed for evidentiary reasons;
- Provide the victim with the opportunity to prepare a victim impact statement that is given to the Court;
- Inform the victim of the function of a presentence report and the name and telephone number of the probation officer preparing the report, as well as the defendant's right to view the presentence report and the victim impact statement;
- Explain the victim's right to attend and express an opinion at the sentencing hearing;
- Inform the victim of any hearing for reconsideration or modification of a sentence pursuant to 35 (a) or 35 (b) of the CO Rules of Criminal Procedure; and
- Inform the victim of the right to receive information from correctional officials concerning the imprisonment and release of a person convicted of a crime against the victim and the right to receive information from the probation department.

## • AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

## **COURT'S RESPONSIBILITIES**

The Courts have the responsibility to:

- State on the record a victim's objection to any motion that may substantially delay the prosecution and that the objection was considered prior to granting any delay;
- Acknowledge that a victim may be present at all critical stages of a criminal proceeding unless exclusion of the victim is deemed necessary;
- Inquire as to whether the victim is present and allow the victim to be heard at any court proceeding which involves: a bond reduction or modification, a subpoena for the victim's records, the acceptance of a negotiated plea agreement, or the sentencing or modification of a sentence of any person accused or convicted of a crime against the victim;
- Make arrangements for a victim to appear by phone or similar technology when a victim is unavailable to appear in person for stages where the victim has a right to be heard;
- Inform the victim of the results of any court-ordered HIV testing;
- Make all reasonable efforts to accommodate the victim upon the return of a verdict by the jury;
- Determine the amount, if any, of restitution to be paid to a victim by any person convicted of a crime;
- Provide victim information to any entity responsible for victim notification after the defendant is sentenced; and
- Upon request, to notify the victim of petitions filed by sex offenders to stop sex offender registration (see C.R.S.16-22-113(2)(c)).

## **DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS, DIVISION OF YOUTH CORRECTIONS' RESPONSIBILITIES**

Upon written request of the victim, the Department of Corrections, public and private community corrections agencies, and the Division of Youth Corrections shall:

- Keep confidential certain information such as the address, telephone number, place of employment, or other personal information about the victim;
- Include the victim impact statement submitted by a victim with the referral to place an offender in a public or private community corrections facility or program; and
- Notify the victim of the institution in which the person is incarcerated; the projected date of the person's release from confinement; any release of the person on furlough, work release, or to a community correctional facility (in advance); any parole hearing; any escape, transfer, or release of the person; the transfer to a non-secure facility or non-residential status; and the death of the person while in custody.

## **JUVENILE PAROLE BOARD'S RESPONSIBILITIES**

Upon written request of the victim, the juvenile parole board shall notify the victim of the following: any scheduled juvenile parole hearing, any escape, placement change, or discharge from a facility.

## **DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES & STATE HOSPITAL'S RESPONSIBILITIES**

Upon written request of the victim, state hospitals shall notify the victim of the following: the institution in which the person is incarcerated; the projected date of the person's release; any release of the person on furlough, work release, or to a community correctional facility (in advance); any parole, hearing, any escape, transfer, or release; the transfer to a non-secure facility; and the death of the person while in custody.

## PROBATION DEPARTMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon written request of the victim, the Probation Department shall:

- Provide the victim with the location and telephone number of the probation department responsible for the supervision of the person;
- Notify the victim of the date of the person's termination from probation supervision;
- Advise the victim of any requested release of the person in advance of the person's imposed sentence;
- Notify the victim of the date of a probation revocation or modification hearing;
- Advise the victim of any change of venue, transfer of probation supervision from one jurisdiction to another, or interstate compact transfer of probation supervision;
- Notify the victim of any complaint, summons, or warrant filed by the probation department for failure to report to probation or because the location of the person is unknown;
- Notify the victim of the death of a person while under the jurisdiction of the probation department; and
- In domestic violence cases, notify the victim of any conduct by the defendant that results in an increase in the defendant's supervision level by probation.

## VICTIM'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Victims of crime have the following responsibilities:

- Keep appropriate criminal justice authorities informed of their or their representative's current name, address, and telephone number, and any changes in this information;
- Provide a written request to the appropriate agency if they want to be notified of information regarding the post-sentencing process. Request forms for enrollment information can be obtained from the District Attorney's Office, the Probation Department, the Department of Corrections, the Division of Youth Corrections or the local jail;
- For victims of cold cases for which the crime has a statute of limitations of longer than three (3) years, to request in writing an annual update in the status of the case;
- To request notification of the release of a person accused or convicted of a crime from the county jail;
- To request notification by the court of a defendant's petition to stop sex offender registration; and
- To request that correctional officials keep their address, telephone, place of employment and other personal information confidential.

**• AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES (CONTINUED)**

# The Process for Ensuring Your Victim Rights

Colorado state law provides that victims of crime may enforce compliance with the provisions of the Constitutional Amendment by contacting the Crime Victim Services Advisory Board (Board).

**What to do if you feel your rights have not been provided to you:**

**If possible, first attempt to seek compliance at the local level. This may include, but is not limited to:**

- Contacting the person whom you feel has not provided you with your rights and explaining specifically what has not been done;
- Seeking assistance from your victim advocate, or other supportive persons such as a counselor; and
- Seeking assistance from the elected official or the head of the agency you feel is not providing you with your rights.

*Contacts may be verbal or in writing. Accurate records of your efforts to seek compliance at the local level will be helpful to you and to the Crime Victim Services Advisory Board (Board) should you decide to file a formal request for compliance with the Victim Rights Act.*

**If you feel you are unable to address your concerns at the local level or your efforts to resolve your concerns have been unsuccessful, you may request assistance from the Crime Victim Services Advisory Board (Board) by contacting the Victim Rights Act Specialist at:**

## **Colorado Department of Public Safety**

Division of Criminal Justice  
700 Kipling Street, Suite 1000  
Denver, CO 80215-5865  
(303) 239-5719

1-888-282-1080 Toll Free (outside the Denver Metro area)

## The Crime Victim Services Advisory Board

The Crime Victim Services Advisory Board (Board) is a seventeen-member committee appointed by the Executive Director of the Department of Public Safety. The Board has statewide representation and its members include representatives from law enforcement and district attorneys\* offices, as well as legislators, victims of crime and members of the community.

The Board is mandated to review any reports of non-compliance with the Victim Rights Act and determine if there is a basis in fact to the report.

The Board has designated a Victim Rights Act Subcommittee, which meets on a regular basis, to review all formal complaints of non-compliance with the Victim Rights Act.

The Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) provides staff assistance to the Board and the Victim Rights Act Subcommittee. Reports of non-compliance are reviewed by the Division of Criminal Justice staff who attempt to resolve issues as early as possible in the compliance process.

The staff at the Division of Criminal Justice will talk to you about your concerns regarding non-compliance with the Victim Rights Act. Following that discussion, the staff will contact the agency identified in the complaint. It should be noted that the vast majority of complaints are successfully resolved by DCJ at the local level through informal mediation and intervention. Some complaints, however, cannot be resolved informally and proceed to the formal complaint process described on the following page.

• ENSURING YOUR RIGHTS

# The Formal Complaint Process

1. A copy of the complaint will be reviewed by DCJ staff and the Victim Rights Act (VRA) Subcommittee to determine if the complaint is within the purview of the Victim Rights Act.
2. DCJ staff and the VRA Subcommittee will review the complaint to determine whether the allegation(s) would rise to the level of a violation of the VRA.
3. If the complaint falls within the purview of the Victim Rights Act and the allegation(s) would rise to the level of a violation of the VRA, a copy of the complaint and all the information accompanying that complaint will be sent to the identified agency(ies).
4. DCJ staff and the VRA Subcommittee may also make an informal request for information of the identified agency(ies) to assist in the determination of purview and whether the allegations in a complaint would rise to the level of a violation of the VRA. In addition, DCJ staff and the VRA Subcommittee may make an informal request for information to determine whether the goal of the VRA compliance has been met and/or whether the identified agency(ies) met its obligations as enumerated in the VRA.
5. The agency's response will be provided to the victim, who has an opportunity to provide any additional or clarifying information.
6. All the information from both the complainant and the identified agency will be reviewed by the Victim Rights Act Subcommittee to determine if there is a basis in fact for a Victim Rights Act violation.
7. If there is not a basis in fact, the case will be closed at that time.
8. If there is a basis in fact, the Subcommittee will set forth requirements for the agency that is found to be in violation. These requirements are designed to improve a current problem and to help prevent similar concerns within the system on behalf of future victims.
9. The victim will be kept informed of the outcome of the Subcommittee's meetings and of the progress the agency makes in fulfilling the requirements.
10. Either party has a right to request a reconsideration of the findings of the Victim Rights Act Subcommittee. If the Subcommittee does not grant a request for reconsideration, the party requesting the reconsideration may appeal the Subcommittee's decision to the Board.
11. Either party may request an appeal to the Board of the Victim Rights Act Subcommittee's reconsideration findings as to whether or not there is a basis in fact that a victim's rights were violated under the VRA.
12. If an agency is unwilling to fulfill the requirements, the case will be referred to the Governor's office. The Governor then refers the case to the Colorado Attorney General to file a suit to enforce compliance with the Victim Rights Act

## Resources

### Victim Compensation

Victims of crime often need financial assistance as a result of the crime. A victim may apply for compensation for costs related to medical expenses, lost employment, mental health treatment, burial expenses, the loss of medically necessary devices such as eye glasses or hearing aids, the loss of support to dependents, and damage to home security devices such as doors, windows, and locks. Each Judicial District has a Victim Compensation fund. Persons convicted of a crime or a traffic offense pay into this fund. Contact your local District Attorney's Office for information on how to apply for Victim Compensation.

### Statewide Resources

Your local community has resources to provide you with support and assistance. A good place to start is with your victim advocate located at either the police department, or sheriff's office, the district attorney's office, or a community service provider.

Other **statewide** resources include:

- **Asian Pacific Development Center** Services for Asian populations.....**Denver:** (303) 393-0304;.. **Aurora:** (303) 365-2959  
.....**Colorado Springs:** (719) 459-3947
- **Colorado Anti-Violence Program**.....(303) 839-5204 or 1-888-557-4441
- **Colorado Coalition Against Domestic Violence (C.C.A.D.V.)**.....(303) 831-9632 or 1-888-778-7091
- **Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault (C.C.A.S.A.)**.....(303) 839-9999 or 1-877-37CCASA
- **Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance (C.O.V.A.)**.....(303) 861-1160 or 1-800-261-2682
- **Colorado Division of Criminal Justice**.....(303) 239-4442 or 1-888-282-1080
- **Denver Center for Crime Victims**.....**Crisis:** (303) 894-8000 or (303) 718-8289 (Español)  
.....**Administration/Translation:** (303) 860-0660
- **Domestic Violence Initiative for Women with Disabilities**.....(303) 839-5510 (also TTY/TDD)
- **Kempe National Center for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect**.....(303) 864-5300
- **Parents of Murdered Children and Other Survivors of Homicide**.....1-888-818-POMC
- **United Way**.....Call 2-1-1 for resources  
.....1-866-760-6489 (Mile High United Way resource line—if 2-1-1 does not work from your phone)