

VICTIM SERVICES

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1) Protecting Victims' Rights

The Utah Attorney General's Office (UAGO) is committed to ensuring victims' rights under Utah law are protected throughout the criminal justice process. Utah victims' rights are found in the Utah Constitution, Article 1 § 28, and Title 77, Chapters 37 and 38, of the Utah Code of Criminal Procedure.

Victims' rights include:

- The right to be treated with fairness, respect, and dignity, and to be free from harassment and abuse throughout the criminal justice process;
- The right, upon request, to be informed of, be present at, and to be heard at important criminal justice hearings related to the victim;
- The right to notice of filing of felony criminal charges against a defendant and subsequent important criminal hearings, consistent with the procedures outlined in U.C.A. §77-38-3;
- The right to be present and to be heard at important criminal and juvenile justice hearings, and to file an amicus brief on appeal, consistent with the procedures outline in U.C.A. § 77-38-4;
- The right to privacy, including protecting location information during court proceedings, consistent with U.C.A. § 77-38-6;
- The right to a speedy disposition of charges, free from unwarranted delay, and to have their interests considered in trial scheduling, consistent with U.C.A. § 77-38-7 and U.C.A. 77-37-3(1)(h);
 - The right to be informed as to the level of protection from intimidation and harm available to them, and from what sources, including criminal prosecution of witness



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- tampering and threats against a victim, and to be timely provided this information in a form useful to the victim (U.C.A. §77-37-3(1)(a));
- A right to be informed and assisted as to their role in the criminal justice process (U.C.A. § 77-37-3(1)(b));
- The right to clear and age-appropriate explanations regarding relevant legal proceedings

 (U.C.A. § 77-37-3(1)(c));
- The right to a secure waiting area that does not require them to be in close proximity to defendants or the family and friends of defendants (U.C.A. § 77-37-3(1)(d);
- The right to seek restitution or reparations, including medical costs, and to be informed of this right (U.C.A. § 77-37-3(1)(e));
- The right to have any personal property returned as provided in U.C.A. § 77-24-1 through § 77-24-5 (U.C.A. § 77-37-3(1)(f));
 - The right to timely notice of judicial proceedings they are to attend and timely notice of cancellation of these proceedings (U.C.A. § 77-37-3(1)(g));
 - The right, for victims of sexual offenses, to be informed of their right to request voluntary testing for HIV infection and mandatory testing of the alleged offender for HIV infection (U.C.A. § 77-37-3(1)(h).

47 Child victims have additional rights, including:

- The right to protection from physical and emotional abuse during their involvement with the criminal justice process;
- The right not to be questioned, in any manner, nor to have allegations made, implying this responsibility for a crime committed against them;
- The right to have interviews relating to a criminal prosecution kept to a minimum, and to be interviewed by persons sensitive to the needs of children.



- The right to be informed of available community resources that might assist them and how to gain access to those resources, and to have those services available throughout the justice process;
- The right, once an investigation has been initiated by law enforcement or the Division of Child and Family Services, to have their investigative interviews that are conducted at a
- Children's Justice Center, including both video and audio recordings, protected, consistent with the procedures outline in U.C.A. § 77-37-4(5).

Every Assistant Attorney General and investigator working at the UAGO is responsible for understanding and protecting these rights within the scope of their work. Supervisors within the UAGO are responsible for ensuring those under them understand and protect these rights.

The UAGO also employs victim coordinators to ensure victims' rights are represented throughout the justice process. UAGO victim coordinators: make and maintain contact with crime victims; notify crime victims of important hearings; facilitate victims' right to be heard at important hearings; facilitate communication between prosecutors and victims about important decisions including filing and disposing of charges; and connect victims with available resources and services.

2) Systems vs. Community-based Victim Service Provision

UAGO victim coordinators serve within a "systems-based" model, meaning their advocacy for a victim is inherently tied to the criminal justice process. This contrasts with "community-based" victim advocates and service providers, who can provide resources separate from the criminal justice process. The UAGO victim coordinator's role as a systems-based advocate confers certain responsibilities and limitations, including:



1) Limits on Confidentiality

Some courts have viewed systems-based victim service providers as part of the prosecution or law enforcement team, which may place limits on the confidentiality of information victims provide to systems-based advocates. As such, the UAGO victim coordinator shall clearly communicate to victims that their role is tied to law enforcement and prosecution, and that any communications made to the UAGO victim coordinator may be disclosed to prosecutors and law enforcement and are potentially discoverable.

The UAGO victim coordinator must share relevant or potentially exculpable information with UAGO law enforcement and prosecutors, who must then provide it in discovery as governed by *Brady*, *Giglio*, and other applicable laws.

2) Limits on Direct Service Provision

Although the UAGO is committed to protecting victims' rights throughout the justice process, the UAGO is not a direct provider of victim services. The UAGO is not set up as a victim service organization and does not have the requisite expertise to provide direct services. Furthermore, it is important to draw a clear line between the role of the UAGO from that of a community-based service provider, because victim services should never be tied to or conditioned upon a victim's participation in the justice process. The UAGO is committed, however, to informing victims of all available resources provided by community-based advocates and working to connect victims with those resources.

3) Responsibility to Refer to Outside Agencies

The UAGO victim coordinator is responsible for understanding the landscape of available victim services in the community. The UAGO victim coordinator should maintain contact and working relationships with outside agencies to facilitate victim referrals. The UAGO



shall make all reasonable efforts to inform victims of community-based services available to them. The UAGO victim coordinator shall clearly communicate that such community-based services are available regardless of whether the victim participates in the justice process. The UAGO victim coordinator should make reasonable efforts to connect victims to community-based services through direct referrals when possible.