

A message for crime victims and witnesses:

To ensure victims and witnesses have access to rights and services throughout the criminal case involving them, Massachusetts enacted the Victim Bill of Rights (M.G.L. c. 258B). The rights established in this law are available to victims and witnesses before, during, and after a criminal prosecution. This brochure describes those rights afforded to you and provides contact information for service providers available to assist you in understanding them.

Victim assistance programs are available in each District Attorney's Office, the Office of the Attorney General and several post-conviction agencies. After a crime has occurred the needs of victims and their families often change. The Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance (MOVA) and the Victim and Witness Assistance Board (VWAB) are committed to working with the providers listed here, and those in your community, to find the services that meet your evolving needs.

We encourage you to contact MOVA or any of the agencies listed in this brochure if you have questions about your rights or need assistance.

Sincerely,



Liam T. Lowney
Executive Director
Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance

Mission Statement

The mission of the Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance (MOVA) is to empower all crime victims and witnesses in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MOVA strives to ensure access to equitable services, across the Commonwealth, which meet the unique needs of those impacted by crime through survivor-informed policy development, fund administration, training, and individual assistance.



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Victim Witness Assistance Programs

The District Attorney's Office for each county in Massachusetts and the Attorney General's Office have established Victim Witness Assistance Programs to help crime victims during the prosecution of a case. For information and assistance about a crime in which you were a victim, call the Victim Witness Assistance Program in the county where the crime occurred.

Attorney General's Criminal Bureau:	(617) 727-2200
Berkshire County Victim Assistance:	(413) 443-5951
Bristol County Victim Assistance:	(508) 997-0711
Cape & the Islands Victim Assistance: (Barnstable, Dukes & Nantucket)	(508) 362-8113
Essex County Victim Assistance:	(978) 745-6610
Franklin County Victim Assistance:	(413) 774-3186
Hampden County Victim Assistance:	(413) 747-1000
Hampshire County Victim Assistance:	(413) 586-9225
Middlesex County Victim Assistance:	(781) 897-8300
Norfolk County Victim Assistance:	(781) 830-4800
Plymouth County Victim Assistance:	(508) 584-8120
Suffolk County Victim Assistance:	(617) 619-4000
Worcester County Victim Assistance:	(508) 755-8601

Victim Advocate

Name _____

Court _____

Phone _____

Statewide Victim Resources

For help and information on victim rights and services, call:
Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance
Victim and Witness Assistance Board
(617) 586-1340

For information on applying for Victim Compensation, call:
Victim Compensation and Assistance Division
Office of the Attorney General
(617) 727-2200 ext. 2160

For information on the rights of victims in federal crimes, call:
U.S. Attorney's Office
Victim and Witness Assistance Program
(617) 748-3100

For information on how you can become certified to receive information on convicted offenders, call:
Department of Criminal Justice Information Services (DCJIS)
Victim Service Unit
(617) 660-4690 or (617) 660-4606 (TTY)

For information on the status of an offender incarcerated in state prison, call:
Massachusetts Department of Correction
Victim Service Unit
(978) 369-3618, toll free, (866) 6VICTIM (866-684-2846)

For information on an offender's parole eligibility, call:
Massachusetts Parole Board
Victim Service Unit
(508) 650-4500 or (888) 298-6272

For information on convicted sex offenders, call:
Sex Offender Registry Board
Victim Services Unit
(978) 740-6440 or toll free (800) 93MEGAN (800-936-3426)

For information on the process to be notified of changes in the status or placement of a juvenile or youthful offender while in DYS custody, call:
Department of Youth Services
Victim Service Unit
(617) 727-7575

VICTIM

The Massachusetts

Bill of Rights

Understanding Your Rights as a Crime Victim



The Massachusetts Victim Bill of Rights (M.G.L. c.258B) provides the following rights and services to crime victims and survivors in order to ensure a meaningful role for them in the criminal justice system. While the Bill of Rights applies to all crimes, victims and survivors of violent crimes are given priority status for services. If you wish to be notified of the status of a pending criminal case, you must provide your victim witness advocate, prosecutor and others in the criminal justice system with a current address and phone number at which you can be reached.

For a complete listing of your rights, please refer to the Victim Bill of Rights (M.G.L. c258B).

The Right to be Informed about Victim Rights and Services in the Criminal Justice System:

- You have the right to be informed about how a criminal case progresses through the system, what your role is in the process, what will be expected of you, and why.
- You have the right to be informed of rights and services available to victims in the criminal justice system.
- You have the right to assistance in applying for social services, financial assistance and certification to receive information about an offender.
- The Victim Bill of Rights shall be conspicuously posted in courthouses and police stations in the Commonwealth.

The Right to Receive Specific Information about the Criminal Case Involving You:

- You have the right to be updated on significant developments in the case.
- You have the right to be notified in a timely manner of any changes in schedule of court appearances for which you have been ordered to appear.

You have the right to be notified of the final disposition of the case, including an explanation of the type of sentence imposed and a copy of the conditions of probation, if any.

You have the right to be notified by the offender's supervising probation officer whenever that offender seeks to change a restitution order.

The Right to be Heard and Present at Court Proceedings:

You and your family members have the right to be present at all court proceedings unless you are required to testify and the judge determines that your testimony may be influenced by your presence.

You have the right to present a Victim Impact Statement to the court at sentencing about the physical, emotional and financial effects of the crime on you and about your opinion regarding the sentence to be imposed.

You have the right to submit your Victim Impact Statement to the Parole Board as part of its records on the offender.

You have the right to be heard at any hearing in which the offender is seeking to change a restitution order.

You have the right to be heard at any other time deemed appropriate by the judge.

The Right to Confer with Key Officials at Major Stages in the Court Process:

You have the right to confer with the prosecutor before the start of the case, before a case is dismissed, and before a sentence recommendation is made.

You have the right to confer with the prosecutor whenever a defense motion is made to obtain any psychiatric records or other confidential information.

You have the right to confer with the probation officer about the impact of the crime on you before the officer files a full pre-sentence report on the offender with the court.

The Right to Financial Assistance:

If eligible, you have the right to apply for Victim Compensation for certain out-of-pocket expenses, such as medical, counseling or funeral costs, or lost wages incurred as a direct result of the crime.

You have the right to receive a witness fee for each day that you are required to be in court.

You have the right to request that the judge order the offender to pay restitution for your crime-related financial losses, and to receive a copy of the offender's schedule of restitution payments from the offender's supervising probation officer.

If applicable, you have the right to consult a private attorney to initiate a civil lawsuit on your own for damages resulting from the crime.

The Right to be Notified of an Offender's Release or Status While in Custody:

Upon request, you have the right to advance notification whenever the offender is moved to a less secure correctional facility.

Upon request, you have the right to advance notification whenever the offender receives a temporary, provisional or final release from custody.

Upon request, you have the right to immediate notification whenever the offender escapes from custody.

You have the right to be informed by the Parole Board of the offender's parole eligibility.

If eligible, you have the right to obtain additional information about the offender, such as a criminal record or the offender's compliance with the terms of a sentence.

The Right to Other Protections in the Criminal Justice System:

You have the right to request confidentiality during the court proceedings for yourself and family members on personal information such as home address, telephone number, school and place of employment.

You have the right to certain protections by law enforcement from harm or threats of harm caused by your cooperation with the court process.

You have the right to a secure waiting area or room provided by the court which is separate from the defendant and defendant's family and friends.

You have the right to a prompt disposition of the criminal case involving you.

You have the right to refuse or agree to participate in interviews with the defense team before trial, or to set reasonable conditions on the conduct of any such interview if you choose to be interviewed.

You have the right to request intercession by the prosecutor's office with your employers or creditors if the crime or your involvement in the court process causes problems in meeting work or payment obligations.

If you are a survivor of a homicide victim, you have the right to bring an 8 X 10 or smaller picture of your loved one into the courtroom as long as it's not displayed to the jury.

You have the right to have property seized as evidence returned to you as soon as possible once it is no longer needed for law enforcement purposes.