



State Confidentiality Statutes

Introduction¹

Domestic violence shelters, sexual assault crisis centers, and similar service providers actively promote the safety and healing of victims who turn to them for help. Protecting confidential information about victims is a core responsibility required to promote such victim safety and healing. The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) and the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) require that any shelter, rape crisis center, domestic violence program, or similar service, in order to maintain its federal funding, are barred from disclosing to anyone any information about a victim receiving services.² These federal statutes act as integral protections for victims of violent crime that wish to keep their location and records confidential from abusers, crime perpetrators, family, community members, state or local law enforcement, and federal immigration officers.

In addition to federal laws that protect the confidentiality of victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, many states also have statutes in place that protect communications between domestic violence and sexual assault service providers and victims.

The purpose of this state by state survey of state confidentiality laws and protections is to help service providers work with immigrant crime victims to help victims weigh their choices and any safety risks should shelter records be potentially subpoenaed and used against battered immigrant women. This state confidentiality review also helps programs be better prepared should federal immigration officers or state and local law enforcement approach shelters for information about an undocumented immigrant crime

State Statutes

Many state statutes address shelters' responsibilities when approached for information or records about a client. A significant majority of states have statutes in place that protect communications between domestic violence or sexual assault advocates and victims. Under a privilege statute, neither the victim nor the domestic violence counselor can be forced by courts, law enforcement, or immigration officials to reveal information unless the victim waives her privilege. Some states will allow a court to order the release of otherwise privileged information in very limited circumstances. The major circumstances are:

1. A court finds that the probative value of the information outweighs the harm
2. Reports of child neglect or abuse
3. Criminal, mental health, or perjury proceedings against the victim
4. Court actions against the counselor
5. Information in the records is exculpatory evidence about the abuser/defendant.

Even if all communications are not privileged, some states have laws making any information that may identify a victim confidential. Many state and federal grant programs require that grantees maintain confidentiality of identifying information as a requirement for domestic violence program funding. Combining these state confidentiality statutes with federal confidentiality provisions mandated by VAWA and FVPSA, shelters, domestic violence advocates, sexual assault advocates, and other service providers can be assured that they are required to keep client information, records, and whereabouts confidential in order to maintain their state and federal funding. Immigration laws do not have an effect on domestic violence and sexual assault service providers' obligation to maintain victim confidentiality.

Finally, many states provide protection for communications to professionals who may provide counseling or other needed services to victims. The various protections for communications may be between clients and social workers, licensed counselors, mental health professionals, marriage/family counselors, psychiatrists, psychologists/mental health therapists, registered nurses, or school counselors.

If no confidentiality protection exists in your state, consider using the following options when assisting a battered immigrant:

1. Determine if the victim qualifies for VAWA, T-visa, or U-visa relief and if the victim wants to pursue this relief.
2. Discuss with the victim the protections the form of immigration relief for which she qualifies could provide.
3. Assess with the battered immigrant whether you are collecting any information that could be used to harm her if the victim or shelter was ordered to turn over the information to the perpetrator in family court or discovery.
4. If possible, any harmful information should be disclosed to and recorded by another professional at the shelter or program who does have a state recognized confidentiality privilege such as a social worker or physician.
5. Allow the victim to make an informed choice about whether she wants the shelter to maintain information for her. In many cases, information that initially appears to be damaging may not be if advocates collect this information and help the client file

quickly for VAWA, T-visa, or U-visa relief. Once this information is submitted to the INS, it is automatically considered confidential.

- Remember that even if your state does not have a confidentiality statute, shelters and service providers are still legally required to maintain confidentiality under the federal confidentiality provisions in FVPSA and VAWA.

Below is a mini-chart briefly summarizing each state’s confidentiality statutes. The mini-chart is followed by a detailed chart for each U.S. state and territory. For more information please refer to the cited statute for your state.

Table of Most Common Privileged Relationships by State

State	Shelter and Victim	DV Advocate and Victim	SA Advocate and Victim	Attorney and Client	Physician and Patient	Psychotherapist and Patient	Religious	Husband and Wife	Social Worker and Client	Translator/Interpreter and Client	Peer Support Group Counselors	School Counselors	Address Confidentiality Program	Chiropractor and Patient	Human Trafficking Counselor and Victim	Journalist	Accountant and Client
Alabama		X		X	X	X	X	X									
Alaska		X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
Arizona		X		X	X		X	X								X	
Arkansas	X	X		X	X	X	X	X									
California		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X (human trafficking)			X			X		
Colorado		X	X	X	X		X	X									
Connecticut		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X					
Delaware				X	X	X	X	X	X								
D.C.		X		X	X	X	X	X (and domestic partners)							X		
Florida		X	X	X		X	X	X		X					X		X
Georgia				X	X	X		X	X								
Hawaii		X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
Idaho				X	X	X	X	X				X					

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Illinois*		X	X	X	X	X (only for violent crimes)		X		X			X				
Indiana		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X	
Iowa*		X	X	X	X	X						X					
Kansas				X	X	X	X	X				X					
Kentucky			X	X		X	X	X				X					
Louisiana	X			X	X		X	X			X						
Maine			X	X	X	X	X	X									
Maryland				X		X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X
Massachusetts		X	X	X		X	X	X									
Michigan		X	X	X	X	X	X	X								X	
Minnesota		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Mississippi				X	X	X	X	X				X	X				
Missouri	X			X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X			
Montana		X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					
Nebraska		X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X				
Nevada		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X	X
New Hampshire		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X			
New Jersey		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X	
New Mexico		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
New York			X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X			
North Carolina	X (agent of the center)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X				X	
North Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
Ohio				X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X				
Oklahoma				X	X	X	X	X		X (for deaf)	X		X			X	X

* Other relationships covered by confidentiality statutes include: union agent and union member (735 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/8-803.5) and the stenographer or confidential clerk of a party of a relationship covered by confidentiality statutes and the client (I.C.A. 622.10).



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			<p>function of rendering advice, counseling, or assistance to victims of domestic violence; who supervises the employees or volunteers of the program; or who administers the program.</p> <p>Exception: when providing evidence in proceedings concerning suspected child abuse or elder abuse.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Husband-wife (Rule 504) - Clergyman privilege (Rule 505)
Alaska	Confidentiality between victim counselor and victim.	Alaska Stat. § 18.66.200-250	<p>Victim counselor means an employee or supervised volunteer of a victim counseling center that provides counseling to victims; who has undergone at least forty (40) hours of training in domestic violence or sexual assault, crisis intervention, victim support, treatment and related areas; or whose duties include victim counseling.</p> <p>Exceptions: If a court or hearing officer determines that the (otherwise confidential) information is necessary and relevant to the facts of the case. No privilege in cases of child abuse, where the victim is about to commit a crime, if the proceeding occurs after the victim's death, if victims service counselor was sought to enable anyone to commit or plan a crime or to escape detection or apprehension after committing a crime, or if in criminal proceedings against a victim of domestic violence or sexual assault</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lawyer-client (Rule 503) - Physician-patient, Psychotherapist-patient (Rule 504) - Husband-wife (Rule 505) - Communications to clergymen (Rule 506)

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			<p>violence. The domestic violence victim advocate-victim privilege does not extend to cases in which the domestic violence victim advocate has a duty to report nonaccidental injuries and physical neglect of minors as required by § 13-3620.</p>	
<p>Arkansas</p>	<p>Confidentiality between DV advocates and volunteers who provide direct services to the victim and the victim: all advocates and volunteers who provide direct services to victims must sign a written confidentiality agreement that prohibits the release of the names or other personal and identifying information about the victims who are served at the shelter; and the names or other personal identifying information about the family or household members of the victims who</p>	<p>Ark. Code § 9-4-106(5)</p>	<p>“Advocate” means an employee, supervisor, or administrator of a shelter. “Shelter” means any entity that: provides services including food, housing, advice, counseling, and assistance to victims of domestic abuse and their minor dependent children in this state; and meets the program, fiscal, and training requirements of this chapter.</p> <p>Exceptions: Confidentiality agreement shall not apply to advocates who testify in court, and shall not prevent disclosure from federal grant review, audit, or reporting.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lawyer-client (Rule 502) - Physician-patient, psychotherapist-patient (Rule 503) - Husband-wife (Rule 504) - Religious privilege (Rule 505)

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the sexual assault counselor/domestic abuse counselor which constitutes relevant evidence of the facts and circumstances involving an alleged sexual assault about which the victim is complaining and which is the subject of a criminal proceeding if the court determines that the probative value outweighs the effect on the victim, the treatment relationship, and the treatment services if disclosure is

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			<p>confidential communication. However, that person may not claim the privilege if there is no holder of the privilege in existence or if he or she is otherwise instructed by a person authorized to permit disclosure.</p>	
Colorado	Confidentiality between victim's advocate and victim.	<p>Colo. Rev. Stat. § 13-90-107</p>	<p>“Victim’s advocate” means a person at a battered women’s shelter or rape crisis organization or a comparable community-based advocacy program for victims of domestic violence or sexual assault: whose primary function is to render advice, counsel, or assist victims of domestic or family violence or sexual assault; who has undergone not less than fifteen (15) hours of training as a victim’s advocate or, with respect to an advocate who assists victims of sexual assault, not less than 30 hours of training as a sexual assault victim’s advocate; and, who supervises employees of the program, administers the program, or works under the direction of a supervisor of the program.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Husband-wife - Attorney-client - Clergy Member communication - Physician-patient - Surgeon-patient - Nurse-patient <p>(C.R.S.A. § 13-90-107(a)-(d))</p>
Connecticut	Confidentiality between battered women’s counselor/sexual assault counselor and victim.	<p>Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-146k</p>	<p>“Battered women’s counselor” means any person engaged in a battered women’s center who has undergone a minimum of twenty (20) hours of training which shall include, but not be limited to, the dynamics of battering, crisis intervention, communication skills, working with</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attorney-Client (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 46a-12) - Husband-wife (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-146) - Privileged communications made to Clergymen (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-146B) - Psychologist-patient (Conn.

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			<p>diverse populations, an overview of the state criminal justice system and information about state and community resources for battered women; who is certified as a counselor by the battered women’s center which provided such training; who is under the control of a direct service supervisor of a battered women’s center; and whose primary purpose is the rendering of advice, counsel and assistance to, and the advocacy of the cause of, battered women.</p> <p>“Sexual assault counselor” means any person engaged in a rape crisis center who has undergone a minimum of 20 hours of training which shall include, but not be limited to, the dynamics of sexual assault and incest, crisis intervention, communication skills, working with diverse populations, an overview of the state criminal justice system, information about hospital and medical systems and information about state and community resources for sexual assault victims; is certified as a counselor by the sexual assault center which has provided such training; is under the control of a direct services supervisor of a rape crisis center; and whose primary purpose is the rendering of advice, counseling and assistance to, and the advocacy of the cause of, victims of</p>	<p>Gen. Stat. § 52-146C) - Psychiatrist-patient (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-146D) - Interpreter privilege (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-146L)</p>

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			<p>and resources available to victims; and is or is under the supervision of a licensed social worker, nurse, physician, psychologist, or psychotherapist; or is or is under the supervision of a person who has a minimum of 5 years of experience rendering support, counseling, or assistance to persons against whom severe emotional abuse or a criminal offense has been committed or is alleged to have been committed, of which at least 2 years of experience involves human trafficking victims.</p> <p>Confidential communications are not waived by the presence of a sign language or foreign language interpreter.</p> <p>Exceptions: as required by statute or by a court of law; as voluntarily authorized in writing by the victim; to other individuals employed by the domestic violence program and third party providers when and to the extent necessary to facilitate the delivery of services to the victim; to the Metropolitan Police Department or other law enforcement agency to the extent necessary to protect the victim or another individual from a substantial risk of imminent and serious injury; to compile statistical or anecdotal information, without personal identifying information, for</p>	

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			<p>research or public information purposes; or for any confidential communications relevant to a claim or defense if the victim files a lawsuit against a domestic violence counselor or a domestic violence program.</p>	
<p>Florida</p>	<p>Confidentiality between sexual assault counselor/trained volunteer/domestic violence advocate and victim.</p>	<p>FSA §§ 90.5035-5036</p>	<p>A “sexual assault counselor” is any employee of a rape crisis center whose primary purpose is the rendering of advice, counseling, or assistance to victims of sexual assault or sexual battery.</p> <p>A “trained volunteer” is a person who volunteers at a rape crisis center, has completed thirty (30) hours of training in assisting victims of sexual violence and related topics provided by the rape crisis center, is supervised by members of the staff of the rape crisis center, and is included on a list of volunteers that is maintained by the rape crisis center.</p> <p>A “domestic violence advocate” means any employee or volunteer who has thirty (30) hours of training in assisting victims of domestic violence and is an employee of or volunteer for a program for victims of domestic violence whose primary purpose is the rendering of advice, counseling, or assistance to victims of domestic violence.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Journalist’s privilege (FSA § 90.5015) - Lawyer-client (FSA § 90.502) - Psychotherapist-patient (FSA § 90.503) - Husband-Wife (FSA § 90.504) - Communications to Clergy (FSA § 90.505) - Accountant-client (FSA § 90.5055) - Interpreters and translators (FSA § 90.606) - Interpreter services for deaf persons (FSA 90.6063)

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			<p>Exceptions: A communication between a sexual assault counselor/trained volunteer/domestic violence counselor and a victim is “confidential” if it is not intended to be disclosed to third persons other than: those persons present to further the interest of the victim in the consultation, examination, or interview; those persons necessary for the transmission of the communication; and those persons to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary to accomplish the purposes for which the sexual assault counselor/trained volunteer/domestic violence counselor is consulted.</p>	
<p>Georgia</p>	<p>No confidentiality, but phone service providers are required to keep shelter locations confidential.</p>	<p>OCGA § 46-5-7</p>	<p>Each person, corporation, or other entity that provides telephone service in this state and each person, corporation, or other entity that publishes, disseminates, or otherwise provides telephone directory information or listings of telephone subscribers in this state shall file a plan with the commission setting forth in detail how such person, corporation, or other entity will protect the confidentiality of the address or location of family violence shelters, as defined in Code Section 19-13-20, in this state. Such plan shall describe the manner in which the person, corporation, or other entity will identify all such shelters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Psychiatrist-patient - Psychologist-patient - Social Worker-client - Mental Health Professional-patient - Husband-wife - Privilege between grand jurors - Attorney-client <p>(Ga. Code Ann. § 24-9-21)</p>

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			<p>A victim has a privilege to refuse to disclose and to prevent any other person from disclosing confidential communications made to a victim counselor for the purpose of counseling or treatment of the victim for the emotional or psychological effects of sexual assault, domestic violence, or child abuse or neglect, and to refuse to provide evidence that would identify the name, location, or telephone number of a safe house, abuse shelter, or other facility that provided temporary emergency</p>	



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	<p>victim is a class A misdemeanor. (720 ILL Comp. Stat. 5/12-3.6)</p>		<p>confidential nature of the communication is not waived by the presence at the time of the communication of any additional persons, including but not limited to an interpreter, to further express the interests of the domestic violence victim or by the advocate's or counselor's disclosure to such an additional person with the consent of the victim when reasonably necessary to accomplish the purpose for which the advocate or counselor is consulted.</p> <p>Exceptions: in cases that involve the provisions of the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act or in cases where failure to disclose is likely to result in an imminent risk of serious bodily harm or death of the victim or another person.</p>	
<p>Indiana</p>	<p>Confidentiality between victim counselor and victim.</p>	<p>IC § 35-37-6-9</p>	<p>Victim counselor means an individual who is an employee or supervised volunteer of a victim counseling center and provides treatment to a victim for an emotional or psychological condition incurred by the victim as a result of a covered act.</p> <p>Exceptions: (a) A victim does not waive the protections afforded by this chapter by testifying in court about an offense. However, if the victim partially discloses the contents of a</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attorney-client (IN ST RPC Rule 1.6) - Physician-patient (IC § 34-46-3-1) - Mental Health Service Provider-patient (IC § 34-46-5-1) - Psychologist-patient (IC § 34-46-2-23) - Clergy privilege (IC § 34-46-3-1) - Spousal privilege (IC § 34-46-3-1)



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			<p>crime, sexual assault, and domestic violence, crisis intervention techniques, communication skills, working with diverse populations, an overview of the state criminal justice system, information regarding pertinent hospital procedures, and information regarding state and community resources for victims of crime.</p> <p>Exceptions: if a victim has deceased or has been declared to be incompetent; in matters of proof concerning the chain of custody of evidence, in matters of proof concerning the physical appearance of the victim at the time of the injury or the counselor's first contact with the victim after the injury, or where the counselor has reason to believe that the victim has given perjured testimony and the defendant or the state has made an offer of proof that perjury may have been committed; in a court of law if: the information sought is relevant and material evidence of the facts and circumstances involved in an alleged criminal act which is the subject of a criminal proceeding; the probative value of the information outweighs the harmful effect, if any, of disclosure on the victim, the counseling relationship, and the treatment services; the information</p>	

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			<p>at least 30 hours of training, has a primary function with the program, counsels or assists victims, supervises employees or volunteers who perform that function or administer the program.</p> <p>Exceptions: when a court in the exercise of sound discretion deems the disclosure necessary to the proper administration of justice.</p>	
Maryland	No confidentiality	MD Code, Courts and Judicial Proceedings § 9-109		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spousal privilege (MD CTS & JUD PRO § 9-106, 107) - Attorney-client (MD CTS & JUD PRO § 9-108) - Patient-therapist (MD CTS & JUD PRO § 9-109) - Professional Counselor-client (MD CTS & JUD PRO § 9-109.1) - Client-Psychiatric Nursing Specialist (MD CTS & JUD PRO § 9-109.1) - Accountant-client (MD CTS & JUD PRO § 9-110) - Clergy Person privilege (MD CTS & JUD PRO § 9-111) - News Media privilege (MD CTS & JUD PRO § 9-112) - Interpreter privilege (MD CTS & JUD PRO § 9-114) - Social Worker-client (MD CTS & JUD PRO § 9-121)
Massachusetts	Confidentiality between sexual	Mass. Gen. L Ann. Ch. 233	A sexual assault counselor is a person who is employed by or is a volunteer	- Husband-wife (M.G.L.A. 233 § 20)

State	Confidential Relationships	Applicable Statute	Additional Information	Other Confidential Relationships
	assault counselor and domestic violence victims' counselor and victim; and confidentiality of domestic violence victims' program and rape crisis center locations.	§ 20J, 20K, 20L	in a rape crisis center, has undergone thirty-five,	confidential (§ 20J, 20K,)

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Michigan	Confidentiality between sexual assault or domestic violence counselor and victim.	Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 600.2157a	<p>information is therein contained before allowing such discovery or the introduction of such evidence.</p> <p>Sexual assault or domestic violence counselor means a person who is employed at or who volunteers service at a sexual assault or domestic violence crisis center, and who in that capacity provides advice, counseling, or other assistance to victims of sexual assault or domestic violence and their families.</p> <p>Exceptions: Except as provided by section 11 of the child protection law, Act No. 238 of the Public Acts of 1975, being section 722.631 of the Michigan Compiled Laws, a confidential communication, or any report, working paper, or statement contained in a report or working paper, given or made in connection with a consultation between a victim and a sexual assault or domestic violence counselor, shall not be admissible as evidence in any civil or criminal proceeding without the prior written consent of the victim.</p>	- Physician-patient (M.C.L.A. § 600.2157).

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			<p>counseling, or assistance to victims of sexual assault.</p> <p>Domestic abuse advocate, for the purposes of this section, means an employee or supervised volunteer from a community-based battered women's shelter and domestic abuse program eligible to receive grants under section 611A.32; that provides information, advocacy, crisis intervention, emergency shelter, or support to victims of domestic abuse and who is not employed by or under the direct supervision of a law enforcement agency, a prosecutor's office, or by a city, county, or state agency.</p> <p>Exceptions: in investigations or proceedings related to neglect or termination of parental rights if the court determines good cause exists. In determining whether to compel disclosure, the court shall weigh the public interest and need for disclosure against the effect on the victim, the treatment relationship, and the treatment services if disclosure occurs. Nothing in this clause exempts sexual assault counselors from compliance with the provisions of sections 626.556 (reporting maltreatment of minors) and 626.557 (reporting maltreatment of vulnerable adults).</p>	<p>- Psychologist, consulting psychologist-patient - Licensed Social Worker-client - Interpreter privilege - Chemical Dependency Counselor-client (M.S.A. § 595.02—Proposed Legislation)</p>

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Mississippi	No confidentiality.	N/A	Address Confidentiality Program: Miss. Code Ann. § 99-47-1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Licensed Professional Counselor-client (M.S.A. § 73-30-17) - Attorney-client (M.R.E. Rule 502) - Psychologist-patient (M.S.A. § 73-31-29) - Physician-patient (M.R.E. Rule 503) - Psychotherapist-patient (M.R.E. Rule 503) - Husband-wife (M.R.E. Rule 504) - Priest-penitent (M.R.E. Rule 505)
Missouri	Confidentiality between shelters and victims.	V.A.M.S. 455.220	Law requires persons employed by or volunteering services to the shelter to maintain the confidentiality of any information that would identify individuals served by the shelter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attorney-client (V.A.M.S. § 491.060(3)) - Religious privilege (V.A.M.S. § 491.060(4)) - Physician-patient (V.A.M.S. § 491.060(5)) - Chiropractor-patient (V.A.M.S. § 491.060(5)) - Dentist-patient (V.A.M.S. § 491.060(5)) - Psychologist-patient (V.A.M.S. § 491.060(5)) - Professional Counselor-client (V.A.M.S. § 337.540) - Social Worker-client (V.A.M.S. § 337.636)
Montana	Confidentiality between advocate and victim.	M.C.A. § 26-1-812	Advocate means an employee or volunteer of a domestic violence shelter, crisis line, or victim's services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spousal privilege (M.C.A. § 26-1-802) - Attorney-client (M.C.A. § 26-1-

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Nebraska	<p>Confidentiality between victim and victim advocate regarding any criminal, civil, legislative, administrative, or other proceeding where the victim advocate is asked to give testimony or produce records,</p>		<p>provider that provides services for victims of sexual assault, stalking, or any assault on a partner or family member.</p> <p>Exceptions: if a report is otherwise required by law.</p>	<p>803)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clergy privilege (M.C.A. § 26-1-804) - Doctor-patient (M.C.A. § 26-1-805) - Speech Language Pathologist, Audiologist-client (M.C.A. § 26-1-806) - Psychologist-client (M.C.A. § 26-1-807) - Employee of Education Institution-student (M.C.A. § 26-1-809) - Public Officer privilege (M.C.A. § 26-1-810)

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			<p>The privilege provided pursuant to NRS 49.2547 may be claimed by:</p> <p>(a) The victim;</p> <p>(b) The guardian or conservator of the victim;</p> <p>(c) The personal representative of a deceased victim; and</p> <p>(d) The victim's advocate, but only on behalf of the victim.</p> <p>2. The authority of a victim's advocate to claim the privilege is presumed in the absence of evidence to the contrary. Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 49.2548 (West)</p>	<p>- Doctor-patient (N.R.S. § 49.225)</p> <p>- Marriage and Family Therapist-client (N.R.S. § 49.247)</p> <p>- Clinical Professional Counselor-client (N.R.S. § 49.2504)</p> <p>- Social Worker-client (N.R.S. § 49.252)</p> <p>- Confessor-confessant (N.R.S. § 49-255)</p>

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	<p>between rape crisis counselor and victim.</p>	<p>4510 (McKinney, Proposed Legislation)</p>	<p>person who has been certified by an approved rape crisis program as having satisfied the training standards specified in subdivision fifteen of section two hundred six of the public health law, and who, regardless of compensation, is acting under the direction and supervision of an approved rape crisis program.</p>	<p>4503- Proposed Legislation) - Spouse privilege (NY CPLR § 4502) - Physician, Dentist, Podiatrist, Chiropractor, Nurse-patient (NY CPLR § 4504) - Clergy privilege (NY CPLR § 4505)</p>

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Oklahoma	Confidentiality between state and local agencies and victims who have relocated.	22 Okl. Ann. § 60.14.	The purpose of this section is to enable state and local agencies to respond to requests for public records without disclosing	shelter, on admitting the person, shall determine, if possible, the person's last known residential address and county of residence. The information concerning the address and county of residence is confidential and may be released only to a public children services agency pursuant to section 2151.422 of the Revised Code (R.C. § 3113.40)

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Psychotherapist-patient (O.R.S. § 40.230 Rule 504) - Physician-patient (O.R.S. § 40.235 Rule 504-1) - Nurse-patient (O.R.S. § 40.240 Rule 504-2) - School Employee-student (O.R.S. § 40.245 Rule 504-3) - Regulated Social Worker-client (O.R.S. § 40.250 Rule 504-4) - Husband-wife (O.R.S. § 40.255 Rule 505) - Clergy Member-penitent (O.R.S. § 40.260 Rule 506) - Counselor-client (O.R.S. § 40.262 Rule 507) - Stenographer-employer (O.R.S. § 40.265 Rule 508A) - Public Officer privilege (O.R.S. § 40.270 Rule 209) - Sign Language Interpreter privilege (O.R.S. § 40.272 Rule 509-1) - Interpreter privilege (O.R.S. § 40.273 Rule 509-2)
Pennsylvania	<p>Confidentiality between a victim and a domestic violence counselor/advocate or a co participant who is present during domestic violence counseling/advocacy.</p>	<p>23 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. § 6116, 42 Pa.C.S.A. § 5945.1</p>	<p>A domestic violence counselor/advocate is an individual who is engaged in a domestic violence program, the primary purpose of which is the rendering of counseling or assistance to victims of domestic violence, who has undergone 40 hours of training (23 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. § 6102 (West)).</p> <p>Sexual assault counselor means a</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attorney-client (Rules of Prof. Conduct, Rule 1.6, 42 Pa.C.S.A.) - Husband-wife (42 Pa.C.S.A. § 5923) - News Reporter privilege (42 Pa.C.S.A. § 5942) - Clergymen privilege (42 Pa.C.S.A. § 5943) - Psychiatrist, Licensed Psychologist-patient (42

State	Confidential Relationships	Applicable Statute	Additional Information	Other Confidential Relationships
	<p>No sexual assault counselor or an interpreter translating the communication between a sexual assault counselor and a victim may, without the written consent of the victim, disclose the victim's confidential oral or written communications to the counselor nor consent to be examined in any court or criminal proceeding.</p>		<p>person who is engaged in any office, institution or center defined as a rape crisis center under this section, who has undergone 40 hours of sexual assault training and is under the control of a direct services supervisor of a rape crisis center, whose primary purpose is the rendering of advice, counseling or assistance to victims of sexual assault.</p>	<p>Pa.C.S.A. § 5944) - School Personnel privilege (42 Pa.C.S.A. § 5945) - Peer Support Member privilege (42 Pa.C.S.A. § 5952) - Physician-patient (42 Pa.C.S.A. § 5929) - Interpreter, Translator privilege (63 P.S. § 1725.7) - Crime Stopper, Anticrime Program privilege (42 Pa.C.S.A. 5945.2)</p>
<p>Rhode Island</p>	<p>Confidentiality between victim and sexual assault counselor. (Proposed Statute).</p>	<p>R.I. Const. art. I, § 10</p>	<p>Proposed statute would make communications privileged between sexual assault victim and sexual assault counselor. It would also provide for an in-camera hearing to permit trial judge to determine whether the counselor knows or has possession of material that is exculpatory in nature. An in-camera hearing would also ensure that no sensitive and irrelevant evidence is presented to the trier of fact. This strikes the requisite balance between an accused's constitutional right at</p>	<p>- Attorney-client (Sup.Ct.Rules, Art. V, Rules of Prof.Conduct, Rule 1.6) - Physician-patient (RI ST § 9-17-24) - Clergy privilege (RI ST § 9-17-23) - Interpreter privilege (RI ST § 9-17-25) - Mental Health Counselor-client (RI ST § 5-63.2-18) - Marriage and Family Therapist-client (RI ST § 5-63.2-18)</p>

State	Confidential Relationships	Applicable Statute	Additional Information	Other Confidential Relationships
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State	Confidential Relationships	Applicable Statute	Additional Information	Other Confidential Relationships
			<p>assistance concerning a mental, physical, or emotional condition caused by a sexual assault.</p> <p>4. "Confidential communication" shall mean any communication between a sexual assault victim and a sexual assault counselor obtained in his or her professional capacity in the course of rendering assistance or counseling to the sexual assault victim.</p>	
South Carolina	N/A	N/A	N/A	NP02vid..97(er-cation)TJ004

State

**Confidential
Relationships**

State	Confidential Relationships	Applicable Statute	Additional Information	Other Confidential Relationships
			<p>counselor believes it is in the best interest of the victim to disclose the confidential communication to the victim's parents;</p> <p>(2) the victim is a minor and the minor's parents or guardian have consented to disclosure of the confidential communication to a third party based upon representations made by the counselor that it is in the best interest of the minor victim to make such disclosure;</p> <p>(3) the victim is not a minor, has given consent, and the counselor believes the disclosure is necessary to accomplish the desired result of counseling; or</p> <p>(4) the counselor has an obligation under Title 62A, Chapter 4a, Child and Family Services, to report information transmitted in the confidential communication (Utah Code Ann. § 77-38-204 (West)).</p>	<p>Rev Rule 509)</p>
Vermont	Confidentiality between victim and crisis worker	Vt. Stat. Ann. Tit. 12 § 1614(b)	Crisis worker means an employee or	

State	Confidential Relationships	Applicable Statute	Additional Information	Other Confidential Relationships
			(West)	(WA ST § 5.60.060)
West Virginia	Confidentially between domestic violence program or shelter and victim, IF the program receives funds from the state.	W.Va. Code § 48-26-701	Shelter or family protection shelter means a licensed domestic violence shelter created for the purpose of receiving, on a temporary basis, persons who are victims of domestic violence, abuse or rape as well as the children of such victims. Family protection program or program means a licensed domestic violence program	

State	Confidential Relationships	Applicable Statute	Additional Information	Other Confidential Relationships
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