

Case # _____

Name _____

Probation Office _____

Address/Number _____

Probationer Handbook

Key to Your

SUCCESS

State of Connecticut Judicial Branch
Court Support Services Division



Why Should I Read This Book?

Probation is a time that you can use to learn how to make good choices. It is your chance to stay in the community with conditions instead of going to jail. Adult Probation Services will assign you a Probation Officer who will help you. If you follow all of the court's conditions and your Probation Officer's conditions, you will successfully complete your probation. But, if you choose not to follow the conditions of your probation, you may be arrested for a Violation of Probation, and you may go to jail.

Adult Probation Services would like to see you successfully complete your probation and end your involvement with the criminal justice system. Adult Probation Services created this handbook to help you do this. Many people do well on probation and never find themselves in legal trouble again. When this happens, everyone benefits, including you. If you think of your probation period as an opportunity, rather than a punishment, you will have more success.

You should ask questions so you can completely understand what you need to do. This handbook will answer some common questions and explain some probation conditions. If you have difficulty understanding the handbook, please ask your Probation Officer to read or explain it to you.

Frequently Asked Questions

Contacting/Meeting with Your Probation Officer:

1. I was just released from prison, what is the first thing I should do?

Your probation begins on the day that you finish your prison sentence, and you are expected to contact your Probation Officer immediately. If a Probation Officer gave you different instructions before your release, however, you must follow those instructions.

2. What are the rules for reporting to my Probation Officer?

You must report on the day and time your Probation Officer tells you. If you have an emergency or illness that prevents you from keeping your appointment, call and speak directly to your Probation Officer or a supervisor to get a new appointment.

3. What should I bring to my first appointment with my Probation Officer?

- Photo ID (Driver's License or State ID card).
- Proof of where you live (mail, for example, a utility bill, which lists your name and address).
- Proof of employment (pay stub or letter from your employer).
- Proof of changes, if any, to your name, address, or telephone number.
- Proof of any completed charitable contributions, community service, restitution, or treatment.

4. What should I *not* bring to an appointment with my Probation Officer?

You will pass through a metal detector and may be searched. So, you should *not* bring any:

- Weapons, or anything that can be used as a weapon;
- Recording devices;
- Camera cell phones (Any cell phone that does not have a camera must be turned off.); or
- Any cannabis (marijuana), even if the amount is legal.

Adult Probation: Frequently Asked Questions

5. What if I cannot report to the Probation Office because of my job or school?

Tell your Probation Officer, and they will see if there are other options.

6. What if I cannot keep a scheduled appointment with my Probation Officer?

Contact your Probation Officer immediately. If your Probation Officer is not available, ask to talk to a supervisor.

Conditions of Probation:

1. What are my conditions of probation?

They are the standard conditions of probation that apply to everyone and any special conditions that the judge in your case ordered or your Probation Officer added. More conditions will apply to you if you were convicted of certain sex offenses. You will get a copy of the conditions of your probation in writing.

2. Do I have to give a sample for an alcohol or drug test if the judge did not order that I be tested?

Yes. There is a standard condition of probation that you must take part in “any risk/needs, medical, or behavioral health evaluation or treatment, **substance use testing**, and any other treatment services that the Court or the Probation Officer requires.” The reason for this condition is so your Probation Officer can help you get treatment if you have an alcohol or drug problem.

3. Can my Probation Officer add a condition to my probation?

Yes. Your Probation Officer may add conditions if they feel that those conditions will help you successfully complete probation.

4. What do I do if I am arrested?

If you are arrested, charged with any offense, or have any police contact, tell your Probation Officer within 1 business day, in person or by telephone.

5. Can I travel out of the state?

You cannot travel out of Connecticut without permission from your Probation Officer. If you want or need to leave Connecticut for any reason, talk to your Probation Officer.

6. Can I move to another US state or territory?

Maybe. There are national rules, called the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision, that control whether you can move to another state or territory when you are on probation. The state or territory that you want to move to must agree to take over your supervision before you can move. If you have a reason to move to another state or territory, talk to your Probation Officer. If you are doing well on your probation, your Probation Officer will look into transferring your probation so you can move.

7. Who do I pay my court fines, fees, and costs to?

You pay any court fines, fees, and costs to the Clerk's Office at the court. Your Probation Officer **cannot** accept payments for court fines, fees, and costs.

8. Where do I send my restitution payments or my donation to the Office of Victim Services or the Criminal Justice Injuries Compensation Fund?

You can make payments and donations in several different ways. You can:

- Mail a **bank check or money order**, made out to "Court Support Services Division (CSSD)" to:
JB-CSSD Restitution Unit, 4th Floor,
455 Winding Brook Drive
Glastonbury, CT 06033

(For restitution payments, Adult Probation Services will send you monthly statements showing how much restitution you still owe. Your monthly statement will include a Payment Coupon that you must send with any **bank check or money order** payment you mail in. If you don't have your payment coupon, you must include your printed name, date of birth, and social security number with your payment.)

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- Pay by **credit card** online at:
<https://restitutionepay.jud.ct.gov/>

To pay by credit card, you will need your date of birth and case number. If you do not have your case number, you can get it from your Probation Officer.

Adult Probation Services will not accept any other form of payment, including personal checks or cash. And, **your Probation Officer cannot accept restitution or donation payments**, so do not try to give a payment or your credit card information to your Probation Officer.

9. How do I make a donation to a charity?

You must make your donation **directly to the charity**. Your Probation Officer **cannot** accept a donation to a charity. When you make your donation to the charity, they will give you a receipt. You must give the receipt to your Probation Officer as proof that you made the donation.

10. Can I possess or carry a firearm, ammunition or other type of weapon?

You cannot possess a firearm, ammunition or other type of weapon if you are:

- On probation for a felony;
- On probation for certain misdemeanors that are listed in your Conditions of Probation; or
- Prohibited by law for other reasons.

Your Probation Officer will review your conditions of probation about firearms, ammunition, and other weapons with you. If you have any questions, ask your Probation Officer.

11. Do I have to give a DNA sample?

Maybe. If you are required to give a DNA sample, Probation will send you a letter telling you to give a DNA sample. You must follow the instructions in the letter and set up an appointment to give your sample. You will need to bring two forms of identification to the appointment. If you are required to give a DNA

sample and you do not, it is a Class D Felony, and it is a violation of your probation.

12. What is a violation of probation?

When you do not follow the conditions of your probation, or if you are arrested for a new offense, you have violated your probation. When this happens, your Probation Officer may bring your case back to court. This might include you being arrested on a Violation of Probation Warrant. If your Probation Officer brings your case back to court, there will be a hearing. If the judge finds that you violated your probation, the judge may require you to serve some or all of the suspended part of your jail sentence. If the judge does not sentence you to jail, the judge may require you to continue on probation. The judge may also add to or change your conditions of probation.

13. What if I have a “No Contact” order?

You must **NOT** have, or try to have, any contact with the person. If that person tries to contact you, do **NOT** have any contact with them. Tell your Probation Officer immediately that the person tried to contact you.

14. Where do I do my community service hours?

If the judge ordered you to do community service at a specific location, you must do your community service hours there. If the judge has not specifically told you where to do your community service, your Probation Officer will give you information about where you can do your community service.

15. What if I have to attend a victim impact panel (VIP)?

If the judge has ordered you to attend a VIP, go to the Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) website at: <https://maddvip.org/> and sign up for a VIP. **Do not call the VIP location or MADD directly.** Tell your Probation Officer when you will be attending the VIP. If you do not have internet access, ask your Probation Officer for help in signing up for a VIP.

Other Regulations/Restrictions while on Probation:

1. Who must register as a Deadly Weapon Offender?

If you have been convicted of an offense involving a deadly weapon, you must register as a Deadly Weapon Offender with the State Police. The judge issuing your criminal sentence should have told you that you must register as a Deadly Weapon Offender. If you were sentenced to incarceration, the Department of Correction should also have told you that you must register. If you are required to register as a Deadly Weapon Offender and you do not, it is a Class D Felony, and it is a violation of your probation.

2. Who must register as a Sex Offender?

If you have been convicted of certain sexual offenses, you must register as a Sex Offender with the State Police. The judge issuing your criminal sentence should have told you that you must register as a Sex Offender. If you were sentenced to incarceration, the Department of Correction should also have told you that you have to register. If you are required to register as a Sex Offender and you do not, it is a Class D Felony, and it is a violation of your probation.

3. Who must have an Ignition Interlock Device (IID) installed in their vehicle?

Generally, if you have been convicted of Operating Under the Influence, you must have an IID installed in any vehicle that you own or drive if you choose to get your license reinstated. If you are required to have an IID installed, and you drive a car that does not have an IID, you face the same criminal penalty as you would for operating a motor vehicle with a suspended license, and it is a violation of your probation.

Serious Firearm Offenders:

1. Why was I designated as a Serious Firearm Offender?

If you were designated as a Serious Firearm Offender, it is because you have specific convictions on your criminal record related to firearms. If you have other questions about why you were designated as a Serious Firearm Offender, ask your Probation Officer.

2. Will I be supervised differently because I was designated as a Serious Firearm Offender?

You will have access to the same treatment opportunities as any other probation client. However, your Probation Officer will not be able to impose graduated sanctions if you fail to follow the conditions of your probation. So, any violation of your standard, special, court ordered, or Probation Officer-imposed condition(s) will result in a violation of probation warrant.

Receiving Services while on Probation:

1. What is a case plan?

It is a plan that you and your Probation Officer make together to help you meet your treatment and service needs and to successfully complete probation.

2. Will my Probation Officer help me get health insurance or other state assistance?

Yes. At the beginning of your probation, your Probation Officer will help you apply for health insurance through the state (Husky D) or other state assistance for which you may be eligible to help pay for any treatment or needs that you may have.

3. Are there services for veterans?

Yes. If you are a veteran, you can ask your Probation Officer about services for veterans. Your Probation Officer can refer you to the state or federal Department of Veterans' Affairs for services that are available to veterans.

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4. Why is it important that I take part in treatment?

Your Probation Officer may refer you to a treatment program as a condition of your probation. There are many different types of treatment. These programs will help you improve your situation. They are not a punishment. However, if you do not cooperate with treatment that your Probation Officer requires, it may result in a Violation of Probation. You may not want to go to treatment. This is normal. Programs require your time and effort. The most important first step for you is to go. Once there, if you look at treatment as an opportunity, you will get the most out of it. Give yourself the best chance for success.

5. Do I have to pay for treatment services?

If you have private or public insurance, for example Medicaid, there may not be any cost for treatment. If you do not have insurance and you are income eligible, you may receive treatment at a reduced fee or for no cost. If you are required to pay for treatment and you cannot afford to do so, tell your Probation Officer.

6. Why do I have to sign a Release of Information?

You must sign a Release of Information because it is a standard condition of probation. Releases of Information allow your Probation Officer to get information from things like treatment programs. This will help your Probation Officer make sure that you are following your conditions of probation. It also allows your Probation Officer to get proof that you have finished the program(s) that your Probation Officer required you to take part in.

7. How can I get information about services in the community?

You can call Infoline toll-free at 2-1-1 24 hours a day, every day of the year. The call specialists speak several languages. If you are hearing impaired,

you may use a TDD or dial 7-1-1. You can also get information on their website at: <http://www.211ct.org>. Infoline can help you with information about housing, financial needs, health insurance, substance use and mental health treatment, social services, benefits, suicide prevention, and help in a crisis. If you do not have internet access, ask your Probation Officer for help.

Other Probation Supervision Information:

1. What does it mean when the Judicial Administrative Monitoring System (JAMS) supervises my case?

During your intake, a Probation Officer will give you information on programs that you can use to meet the conditions of your probation. If JAMS is supervising your case, you will not have to report to a Probation Officer. Instead, you will have to provide proof that you have completed the conditions that the court ordered or your Probation Officer required. If you have any questions, you can contact JAMS at (866) 814-6292 (toll-free) or (860) 548-2008.

2. Can I finish my probation early?

Maybe. State law allows the court to review certain sentences of probation to see if they should end early. Your Probation Officer will tell you if the court can review your case under this law. If your case is eligible for early review, your Probation Officer will make a recommendation to the court about whether they think your probation should end early. In making this recommendation, your Probation Officer will consider how you have done in several areas, including following your conditions of probation, taking part in programs, and showing improvement in areas that caused you to get in trouble in the past.

Certificates of Employability:

1. What is a Certificate of Employability?

A Certificate of Employability is a document that tells employers and licensing agencies that Adult Probation Services thinks that your prior conviction(s) should not keep you from getting a job or a professional license. If you are on probation, you can apply to Adult Probation Services for a Certificate of Employability. If Adult Probation Services grants your application, it may issue you a certificate that covers all of the barriers and forfeitures (reasons why an employer or licensing agency could deny your application) that apply when you get a conviction. Or, depending on your situation, Adult Probation Services could issue you a certificate that covers only some of the barriers and forfeitures, or only some of your convictions.

2. Does a Certificate of Employability erase my criminal record?

No. A Certificate of Employability only tells employers and licensing agencies that they cannot deny your application just because you have a conviction. It does not erase your criminal record, and it does not guarantee that you will get the job or the license that you are applying for.

3. Are there protections against employment discrimination based on criminal convictions?

Yes, unless you have a restriction imposed on you by law that prevents you from being hired for certain types of employment or licenses. Otherwise, the law requires employers to consider several factors when they review your employment application, including whether you have a Certificate of Employability. Employers and licensing agencies are not allowed to deny your application because of a criminal record unless:

- There is a direct relationship between one or more of your previous criminal offenses and the specific job or license for which you are applying; or

- Hiring you or issuing you the license would create an unreasonable risk to property or to the safety or welfare of specific individuals or the general public.

In addition, employers are not allowed to ask about or consider any arrests that did not lead to a criminal conviction.

4. What effect does a Certificate of Employability have on my status?

A Certificate of Employability may remove some or all the legal restrictions to employment or professional licenses that are imposed on you because of your criminal record. But, a Certificate of Employability does not erase or hide your criminal record or allow you to get a job in law enforcement or allow you to keep or become eligible to run for public office.

In addition, while you are under Adult Probation Services supervision, a Certificate of Employability is only temporary. Adult Probation Services may revoke (take away) your temporary Certificate of Employability if you violate your conditions of probation. Also, Adult Probation Services will automatically revoke your temporary Certificate of Employability if you are convicted of any crime after you get the certificate.

Your Certificate of Employability will become permanent, and not revokable (able to be taken away), once you complete your period of probation.

5. Who is eligible to apply for a Certificate of Employability from Adult Probation Services?

You are eligible to apply for a Certificate of Employability from Adult Probation Services if you:

- Are a resident of Connecticut;
- Have been convicted of a crime or crimes in any jurisdiction; and

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- Have been under the supervision of Adult Probation Services for at least six months. (This includes anyone sentenced to probation or is under any other JB-CSSD supervision.)

6. How do I apply for a Certificate of Employability?

If you are under the supervision of Adult Probation Services, you can get an application for a Certificate of Employability on the Judicial Branch website, or you can ask your Probation Officer for one. If you want more information about Certificates of Employability or if you need help getting or filling out an application for a Certificate of Employability, talk to your Probation Officer.

Once you complete your probation, however, Adult Probation Services cannot give you a Certificate of Employability anymore. Instead, you must apply for one from the Board of Pardons and Paroles (BOPP). You can get the BOPP application on their website at <https://portal.ct.gov/BOPP/Pardon-Division/Pardon/Pardon-Info>.

7. Where can I get more information about Certificates of Employability?

The law about Certificates of Employability is located in General Statutes §§ 54-108f and 54-130e. You can also ask your Probation Officer for more information.

Pardons:

1. What is an absolute pardon?

An absolute pardon is a pardon with no conditions. If the Board of Pardons and Paroles (BOPP) gives you an absolute pardon, it will cancel out your conviction. This means that the records related to that conviction, including police and court records, will be erased (made non-disclosable to anyone but you). If you get an absolute pardon from the BOPP, you can say, even under oath, that you were never convicted of the crime that was pardoned.

2. Am I eligible to apply for an absolute pardon?

You are eligible to apply for an absolute pardon if:

- Enough time has gone by since your last conviction;
- You do not have any new criminal charges pending in Connecticut or anywhere else: and
- You are not on probation or parole.

You must wait at least three years after your last misdemeanor conviction and at least five years after your last felony conviction before you are eligible to apply for a pardon.

3. How do I apply for a pardon?

If you want to apply for a pardon, you must send an application to the Board of Pardons and Paroles (BOPP). **Your Probation Officer does not have the authority to grant a pardon.** At the end of your probation, your Probation Officer will give you information about applying for a pardon. Or, you can get information about applying for a pardon at the BOPP website: <https://portal.ct.gov/BOPP/Pardon-Division/Pardon/Pardon-Info.>, or you can contact the BOPP by phone at (203) 805-6643 or by e-mail at ct bpp@ct.gov. If you do not have internet access, ask your Probation Officer for help.

Clean Slate and Cannabis Erasure:

1. What is Clean Slate?

The Clean Slate law requires the state to automatically erase many, but not all, misdemeanor, low-level felony, and motor vehicle violation convictions that happened **on or after** January 1, 2000. It also allows people who were convicted of these crimes **before** January 1, 2000 to apply to the court to get those convictions erased. Once your conviction(s) are erased under Clean Slate, no one but you will be able to get any record related to those convictions, and you can swear under oath that you were never even arrested for those crimes. You can get more information on the state's Clean Slate website at: <https://portal.ct.gov/cleanslate>.

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2. Am I eligible for automatic Clean Slate erasure?

To be eligible for automatic Clean Slate erasure:

- You must have committed your crime(s) **on or after** January 1, 2000.
- Your crime(s) are allowed to be erased because they are:
 - Misdemeanors
 - Class D or Class E felonies
 - Unclassified felonies for which the court could not sentence you to more than 5 years by statute; or
 - Motor vehicle violations for which the court could not sentence you to more than 5 years by statute.
- Your crime(s) must not be blocked from erasure. The crimes blocked from erasure include:
 - Nonviolent sexual crimes and sexually violent crimes;
 - Family violence crimes;
 - A violation of General Statutes § 14-227a if you were convicted of another violation of § 14-227a within 10 years of your 1st conviction; and
 - The crimes listed in General Statutes § 54-142a (e)(2)(C).
- You must have completed serving the sentence of imprisonment, including any type of parole, special parole, or transitional supervision, and any period of probation that you were sentenced to for:
 - The crime(s) that are eligible for Clean Slate erasure; **and**
 - Any other crime that you were convicted of in state court **on or after** January 1, 2000.
- You must not have been convicted of any other crime(s) within the waiting period after your last conviction. The waiting period is
 - 7 years for erasing misdemeanor convictions; and
 - 10 years for erasing felony convictions
- You must not have any new criminal charges pending in state court.

3. How do I get convictions from before January 1, 2000 Clean Slate erased?

You must meet the same eligibility requirements that apply to crimes that happened on or after January 1, 2000. And, you must file the *Petition for Clean Slate Erasure, Convictions Before 1/1/2000, form JD-CR-202*, in the court location where you were sentenced for the crime(s) that you are asking the court to erase. If you have convictions from more than one court location, you must file a separate *JD-CR-202* in each court location. You can get the *JD-CR-202* form on the Judicial Branch website or from the Clerk's Office or the Court Service Center at the court.

4. Does Clean Slate erasure remove sex offender or deadly weapon offender registration requirements?

No. The Clean Slate law allows some convictions that require either sex offender or deadly weapon offender registration to be erased. But, the erasure **does not** terminate (end) any registration requirement.

5. Does Clean Slate erasure mean that my Standing Criminal Protective Order is also erased?

No. If you have a Standing Criminal Protective Order, only your conviction will be erased. But, the erasure **does not** terminate (end) any Standing Criminal Protective Order that the judge ordered you to follow. **You must still follow the conditions of your Standing Criminal Protective Order.** If you do not, you can be charged with the crime of violating the Standing Criminal Protective Order.

6. What is Cannabis Erasure?

The Cannabis Erasure law required the state to automatically erase convictions for a violation of General Statutes § 21a-279 (possession of less than 4 oz. of cannabis) if you committed that crime **between** January 1, 2000 and September 30, 2015. These erasures were completed on January 1, 2023.

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It also allows people to file a petition to ask the court to erase convictions for a violation of:

- General Statutes § 21a-279 (possession of less than 4 oz. of cannabis) if you committed that crime **between** October 1, 2015 and June 30, 2021 **or before** January 1, 2000; and
- General Statutes § 21a-267 (use or possession of drug paraphernalia for cannabis) if you committed that crime **before** July 1, 2021.

Rights While on Probation:

1. Can I vote?

Maybe. If you want to vote, you must be registered in the town where you live. If you were incarcerated before you went on probation, you may have to get your voting rights back before you can register to vote. If you have any questions, contact the Connecticut Secretary of State Elections Office: (860) 509-6100, Toll Free (800) 540-3764, TDD (860) 509-6191.

2. What are my rights as a probationer?

You have the right to be treated in a respectful and professional manner that is free of any form of harassment, bias, or discrimination because of your race, color, age, religion, sex, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, marital status, national origin, ancestry, status as a veteran, or intellectual, learning, physical, mental disability, or political views.

3. What do I do if I feel that my rights have been violated?

- First, talk to your Probation Officer, and try to resolve the problem with them.
- If you feel that you cannot resolve the problem with your Probation Officer, ask to speak to your Probation Officer's supervisor.

- If you still cannot resolve the problem, you can call the Human Resource Manager at (866) 627-1583 to make a complaint. Or, you can ask for a grievance form from the Probation Office Supervisor and send it to:

JB-CSSD Manager of Human Resources
455 Winding Brook Drive, 4th floor
Glastonbury, CT. 06066.

- Filing a complaint or a grievance will not affect your probation.
- Filing a complaint or a grievance does not excuse you from continuing to follow all of your conditions of probation.

Tips for Success

- Review and understand all of your conditions of probation. If you have questions, ask your Probation Officer.
- **Think before you act.** Slow yourself down and think a few steps ahead.
- Surround yourself with people who follow the law and who really want to see you do well. This can include family, friends, co-workers, and formal support groups.
- Take ownership of your probation. Actively take part in it. The goal of probation is to help you make changes in your life.
- Be open to the guidance from your Probation Officer.
- The responsibility for making changes in your life is **yours**.

Probation Office Directory

(Including Towns Serviced)

REGION 1

Bridgeport

1 Lafayette Circle
Bridgeport, CT 06604
(203) 576-3600
FAX: (203) 576-3696

Bridgeport, Easton, Fairfield, Monroe, Stratford, and Trumbull.

Milford

22 Broad Street
2nd Floor, Suite 200 Milford, CT 06460
(203) 877-1253
FAX: (203) 876-2580

Milford and West Haven.

Derby

100 Elizabeth Street
Derby, CT 06418
(203) 735-6781
FAX: (203) 736-5100

Ansonia, Beacon Falls, Derby, Huntington, Orange, Oxford, Seymour, and Shelton.

Waterbury

11 Scovill Street
Waterbury, CT 06702
(203) 596-4195
FAX: (203) 596-4201

Middlebury, Naugatuck, Oakville, Prospect, Southbury, Waterbury, Watertown, Wolcott, and Woodbury.

REGION 2

Danielson

190 Main Street
Danielson, CT 06239
(860) 774-5735
FAX: (860) 774-6277

Brooklyn, Canterbury, Central Village, Danielson, Dayville, Eastford, Killingly, Moosup, North Grosvenordale, North Woodstock, Plainfield, Pomfret, Pomfret Center, Putnam, Rogers, Sterling, Thompson, Wauregan, and Woodstock.

Willimantic

108 Valley Street
Willimantic, CT. 06226
(860) 423-6318
FAX: (860) 423-1906

Amston, Andover, Ashford, Chaplin, Columbia, Coventry, Hampton, Hebron, Lebanon, Mansfield, Scotland, South Windham, Storrs, West Hampton, Willimantic and Windham.

Manchester

587 East Middle Turnpike
Manchester, CT 06040
(860) 649-1650
FAX: (860) 646-6252

Bolton, East Hartford, Ellington, Glastonbury, Manchester, Marlborough, Rockville, Somers, South Glastonbury, South Windsor, Stafford, Stafford Springs, Staffordville, Tolland, Union, Vernon, and Willington.

Middletown

484 Main Street
Middletown, CT 06457
(860) 344-2998
FAX: (860) 344-2703

Centerbrook, Chester, Clinton, Cromwell, Deep River, Durham, East Haddam, East Hampton, Essex, Haddam, Higganum, Ivoryton, Killingworth, Middlefield, Middletown, Moodus, Old Saybrook, Portland, and Westbrook.

REGION 3

Stamford

123 Hoyt Street
Stamford, CT 06905
(203) 965-5302
FAX: (203) 965-5343

Darien, Greenwich, Riverside, and Stamford.

Norwalk

17 Belden Avenue
Norwalk, CT 06850
(203) 866-5025
FAX: (203) 838-8145

New Canaan, Norwalk, Rowayton, Weston, Westport, and Wilton.

Danbury

319 Main Street
Danbury, CT 06810
(203) 797-4414
FAX: (203) 731-2835

Bethel, Botsford, Brookfield, Danbury, Hawleyville, New Fairfield, Newtown, Redding, Ridgefield, Sandy Hook, and Sherman.

REGION 4

New Haven

867 State Street
New Haven, CT 06511
(203) 789-7876
FAX: (203) 789-7136

Bethany, Branford, East Haven, Guilford, Hamden, Madison, New Haven, North Branford, Northford, Stony Creek, Whitneyville, and Woodbridge.

Bristol

225 North Main Street
Bristol, CT 06010
(860) 584-0073
FAX: (860) 583-9260

Bristol, Burlington, Forestville, Marion, Milldale, Pequabuck, Plainville, Plantsville, Plymouth, Southington and Terryville.

New Britain

20 Franklin Square
New Britain, CT 06051
(860) 515-5035
FAX: (860) 515-5060

Berlin, East Berlin, Kensington, New Britain, Newington, Rocky Hill, and Wethersfield.

Torrington

50 Field Street
Torrington, CT 06790
(860) 626-2150
FAX: (860) 626-2151

Bantam, Barkhamsted, Bethlehem, Bridgewater, Canaan, Colebrook, Cornwall, East Hartland, Falls Village, Gaylordsville, Goshen, Hartland, Harwinton, Kent, Lakeville, Litchfield, Marbledale, Morris, New Hartford, New Milford, New Preston, Norfolk, North Canaan, Pleasant Valley, Roxbury, Salisbury, Sharon, South Canaan, South Kent, Thomaston, Torrington, Warren, Washington, Winchester, and Winsted.

REGION 5

Hartford

309 Wawarme Avenue
Hartford, CT 06114
(860) 241-2300
FAX: (860) 566-7443

Enfield *(By appointment only)*

111 Phoenix Avenue
Enfield, CT 06082
(860) 253-9373
FAX: (860) 741-7470

Avon, Bloomfield, Broad Brook, Canton, Collinsville, East Granby, East Windsor, Elmwood, Enfield, Farmington, Granby, Hartford, Simsbury, Suffield, Tarriffville, Unionville, Weatogue, West Hartford, West Suffield, Windsor, and Windsor Locks.

Probation Office Directory (Including Towns Serviced)

New London

153 Williams Street
New London, CT 06320
(860) 442-9426
FAX: (860) 443-6751

East Lyme, Gales Ferry, Groton, Hadlyme, Ledyard, Lyme, Mystic, New London, Niantic, Noank, North Stonington, Old Lyme, Pawcatuck, Quaker Hill, Stonington, and Waterford.

Norwich

100 Broadway
Norwich, CT 06360
(860) 889-8351
FAX: (860) 887-2599

Baltic, Bozrah, Colchester, Franklin, Gilman, Glasgo, Griswold, Hanover, Jewett City, Lisbon, Montville, North Franklin, Norwich, Oakdale, Occum, Preston, Salem, Sprague, Taftville, Uncasville, Voluntown, and Yantic.

Meriden

165 Miller Street
Meriden, CT 06450
(203) 238-6315
FAX: (203) 238-6336

Cheshire, Meriden, North Haven, Wallingford, and Yaleville.

ADMINISTRATIVE MONITORING SYSTEM

Judicial Administrative Monitoring System (JAMS)
61 Woodland Street
Hartford, CT 06105
(866) 814-6292 (toll-free) or (860) 548-2008
FAX: (860) 548-2012

Statewide.

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Get Information about Services in the Community

Dial: 2-1-1 (United Way 2-1-1)

Go Online: www.211ct.org

State of Connecticut Judicial Branch Court Support Services Division

The Judicial Branch of the State of Connecticut complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). If you need a reasonable accommodation in accordance with the ADA, contact your Probation Officer or an ADA contact person listed at www.jud.ct.gov/ADA/.

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C.G.S. §§ 9-46a, 14-227a, 46b-38h, 53-206, 53a-30, 53a-31, 53a-32, 53a-217, 53a-223, 53a-223a, 53a-223b, 54-102g, 54-108f, 54-251, 54-252, 54-254, 54-280, P.B. § 43-29, 21a-408 et seq. and 54-130e