

### Victim Notifications :

- Detention release, escape, death, Conditions of Release and release from a mental health or residential treatment agency
- Diversion program or Post filling agreements.
- Disposition and Transfer Hearings.
- Post –Disposition /Transfer .
- Commitment to Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC)

### **Program Services Provided**

### Victim Impact Panel:

The Victim Impact Panel is a victim and offender program to reduce the risk of violence involving juvenile offenders by victims sharing their real life experiences. The panel is used as a tool to help juvenile offenders be held accountable by victims and the Community.

\*\*If you were a victim of a crime and would like to volunteer by sharing your story with juvenile 's involved with the court process , please contact us. We have multiple panel locations in Pinal County.

### **Contact Information:**

Pinal County  
Juvenile Court  
[www.pinalcountyz.gov/  
JuvenileCourtServices/](http://www.pinalcountyz.gov/JuvenileCourtServices/)

Victim Services  
P.O. Box 1009  
Florence, Arizona 85132

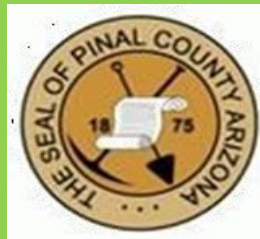
### **Cristy Martinez**

Victim Support Specialist

520-866-7088

[CrMartin@courts.az.gov](mailto:CrMartin@courts.az.gov)

\*\*To improve Victim Services  
please complete a short  
survey on the county website:  
[http://pinalcountyz.gov/  
JuvenileCourtServices/Pages/](http://pinalcountyz.gov/JuvenileCourtServices/Pages/)



## Victim Services



Pinal County  
Juvenile Court  
Services

## THE CRIME VICTIMS' BILL OF RIGHTS

The Arizona Constitution provides the following rights for crime victims:

- To be treated with fairness, respect, and dignity, and to be free from intimidation, harassment, or abuse, throughout the juvenile justice process.
- To be informed, upon request, when the accused or adjudicated juvenile is released from custody or has escaped.
- To be present at and, upon request, to be informed of all juvenile proceedings where the juvenile has the right to be present.
- To be heard at any proceeding involving a decision regarding release from detention, a negotiated plea, and disposition.
- To refuse an interview, deposition, or other discovery request by the juvenile, the juvenile's attorney, or other person acting on behalf of the juvenile.
- To confer with the prosecution, after the crime against the victim has been charged, before adjudication or before any disposition of the case and to be informed of the disposition.
- To read pre-disposition reports relating to the crime against the victim when they are available to the juvenile.
- To receive prompt restitution from the person or persons convicted of the criminal conduct that caused the victim's loss or injury.
- To be heard at any proceeding when any post adjudication release is being considered.
- To a speedy adjudication or disposition and prompt and final conclusion of the case after the adjudication and disposition.
- To have all rules governing criminal procedure and the admissibility of evidence in all criminal proceedings protect victims' rights and to have these rules be subject to amendment or repeal by the legislature to ensure the protection of these rights.
- To be informed of victims' constitutional rights

## JUVENILE COURT PROCESS

**CRIME:** After a crime is committed the police agency can complete a referral and submit to Juvenile Court Services to be reviewed. Upon review the referral can be sent to the Diversion unit or sent to the County Attorney where they will decide which charges to file or not to file.

**DIVERSION(DIV):** An appointment will be set up with the juvenile and Probation officer (PO) . At this meeting a set of fees and consequences are assigned for the juvenile to complete within a 90 day period. At this time restitution can also be ordered upon review.

**DETAINED ADVISORY:** if the referral results in an arrest, a detained juvenile will be escorted to the Youth Justice Center and assessed by Intake staff if they will remain detained. If the juvenile remains detained they must have an advisory hearing before a Judge within 24 hours. At an advisory hearing a Judge will determine whether the juvenile will remain detained or released . If the juvenile is detained, there must be a finding of probable cause. Probable cause is based on allegations in the referral along with a properly filed affidavit. The juvenile can admit or deny to all charges at this stage.

**ADJUDICATION:** The State has a certain time limit to take a juvenile to adjudication where the Judge will review evidence and argumentation, including legal reasoning by Prosecution, Defense and Victims Advocate. At this time a Plea Agreement might be introduced.

**DISPOSITION (Sentencing)/RESTITUTION:** If the juvenile pleads delinquent or is found delinquent after an adjudication, a disposition date will be set about 30 days later. Restitution may be addressed at the same time or set for a future hearing 30 to 45 days later.

**APPELLATE REVIEW:** A juvenile who is found delinquent after adjudication has fifteen days to file an appeal with the Court of Appeals

## BUSINESS VICTIMS' RIGHTS

A.R.S. 8-385. Limited rights of a legal entity.

Any corporation, partnership, association or other legal entity, would be included in the definition of victim in section 8-382, shall be afforded the following rights:

1. Within a reasonable time after arrest, the prosecutor shall notify the legal entity of the right to appear and be heard at any proceeding relating to restitution or disposition of the delinquent.
2. The prosecutor shall notify the legal entity of the right to submit to the court a written statement containing information and opinions on restitution and sentencing in its case.
3. On request, the prosecutor shall notify the legal entity in a timely manner of the date, time and place of any proceeding relating to restitution or disposition of the delinquent.
4. A lawful representative of the legal entity has the right, if present, to be heard at any proceeding relating to the sentencing or restitution of the delinquent.

## NEIGHBORHOOD

### ASSOCIATIONS RIGHTS

A neighborhood association may register with the city, town or county in which the neighborhood association is located to invoke the rights that are afforded pursuant to this article. The city, town or county shall establish procedures for the registration of neighborhood associations pursuant to this section. The procedures shall require the neighborhood association to provide to the city, town or county the name and telephone number of one person who shall act on behalf of the neighborhood association and who may receive notice or invoke rights pursuant to this section. The neighborhood association shall notify the city, town or county of any changes to this information. If the neighborhood association fails to keep this information current, the neighborhood association is deemed to have waived its rights under this section