

ARIZONA BILL OF RIGHTS FOR VICTIMS

A victim of a crime has a right:

- To be treated with fairness, respect, and dignity, and to be free from intimidation, harassment, or abuse, throughout the criminal justice process.
- To be informed, upon request, when the accused or convicted person is released from custody or has escaped.
- To be present at, upon their request, and to be informed of, all criminal proceedings whenever the defendant has a right to be present.
- To be heard at any proceedings involving a post-arrest release decision, a negotiated plea and sentencing through oral, written or audio/video statement.
- To refuse an interview, disposition, or other discovery request by the defendant, the defendant's attorney, or another person acting on behalf of the defendant.
- To talk with a representative from the prosecutor's office, after the crime against the victim has been charged, before trial, or before any disposition in the case, and to be informed of the plea agreement.
- To receive prompt restitution from the person or persons convicted of the criminal conduct that caused the victim's loss or injury.
- To a speedy trial or disposition and prompt and final conclusion of the case after the conviction and sentence.
- To have any property taken in evidence returned, and/or be given an explanation for any refusal to return such property.
- To ask the court to revoke bond or release if there has been threats or harassment by or on behalf of the defendant.
- To be told if a prosecutor decides NOT to proceed with prosecution.
- To be told the name, address and phone number of the prosecutor's office handling the case.
- To have the defendant, or any agent of the defendant, make contact with the victim through the prosecutor's office only.
- To name a representative to exercise the victim's rights if the victim is unable to do so.
- To leave work to attend court.
- To contest a negotiated plea if reasonable efforts were NOT made to notify the victim.
- To receive a FREE copy of the police report.
- To be informed of a victim's constitutional rights.
- To be informed of victim assistance and other resources.

RESOURCE INFORMATION

**Arizona Attorney General
Office of Victim Services**
(866) 742-4911
<https://www.azag.gov/criminal/victim-services>

**Arizona Protective Order Initiation & Notification Tool (AZPOINT)
Order of Protection /Injunction Against Harassment**
<https://azpoint.azcourts.gov/>

National Center for Victims of Crime
(202) 467-8700
www.victimsofcrime.org

Prescott City Attorney's Office
(928) 777-1283
www.prescott-az.gov/city-management/leadership/legal/

**Prescott Justice Court
Yavapai County Superior Court**
(928) 771-3300 - Justice Court
(928) 771-3312 - Superior Court

**Yavapai County Attorney
Office of Victim Services &
Victim Compensation Division**
255 E. Gurley Street, Prescott, AZ 86303
(928) 771-3485 Victim Services
www.yavapai.us/coatty/Divisions-Programs/Victim-Services

Yavapai County Courts Self Service Center
<http://courts.yavapai.us/selfservicecenter/>

Yavapai County Jail
(928) 567-7734
<https://ycsoaz.gov/inmate-search-and-jail-information>

Victim Information & Notification Everyday (VINE)
<https://vinelink.com/state/select/AZ>

**Prescott Police Department
Victim Services Unit**
222 S. Marina Street
Prescott, AZ 86303
(928) 777-1936
victimservices@prescott-az.gov

criminal justice 101



CITY OF PRESCOTT
POLICE DEPARTMENT
VICTIM SERVICES UNIT



DR# _____

OFC _____

WHO IS A VICTIM?

A victim is a person (either an adult or juvenile) whom a criminal offense has been committed against. If the person is killed or incapacitated, the person's spouse, parent, child, grandparent, sibling, or any other person related to the person, or any other lawful representative of the person is the victim except if the person is in custody for an offense or is the accused. (A.R.S. § 13-4401.19)

SAFETY FIRST!

- Do not rely on the arrest of the accused as a guarantee of safety. The judge could release him/her on bond, or on his/her own recognizance within the first 24 hours at the Initial Appearance hearing.
- Safety plan with your advocate.
- Keep your contact information current with the Yavapai County Jail (928) 567-7734 so they may contact you with a notice of release. *Register for free with the "Victim Information and Notification Everyday" (VINE) website to receive automatic notifications when a person is released from jail. (*May not be available in Yavapai County.)
<https://vinelink.com/state/select/AZ>
- Consider seeking an Order of Protection or Injunction Against Harassment. If either order is granted, be sure to report any violations to law enforcement immediately.

AZPOINT ORDER OF PROTECTION & INJUNCTION AGAINST HARASSMENT

You can seek an Order of Protection or Injunction Against Harassment at any Municipal, Justice, or Supreme Court by completing the documentation through the Arizona Protective Order Initiation & Notification Tool (**AZPOINT**) at:

→ <https://azpoint.azcourts.gov/> ←

One of our advocates can assist with navigation of this website and address any questions while filling out the necessary paperwork.

The following are basic definitions of hearings and proceedings that may occur during a criminal prosecution. However, each case is unique, and the court may combine issues needing to be addressed at any hearing. Please contact the Prescott City Prosecutor's or Yavapai County Attorney's Office for questions.

Prescott City Attorney's Office

(928) 777-1274

Yavapai County Attorney's Office

(928) 771-3485

Initial Appearance: A proceeding held within 24 hours of arrest. The judge decides whether the defendant may be held in custody without bond, may be released if a set bond amount is met, or is released on their own recognizance (without posting a bond). The judge may order the defendant not to have contact with the victim or set other conditions regarding the defendant's release. The judge may also appoint a lawyer to represent the defendant if he/she cannot afford to hire one.

Arraignment: The defendant is informed of the formal charges and is required to enter a "plea" of "guilty" or "not guilty". If the defendant pleads "not guilty", a pre-trial conference will be ordered.

Pre-trial Conference: The victim has the right to attend this conference, if desired. A pre-trial conference is a discussion between the prosecutor and defense, after the defendant has entered a plea of not guilty, to explore the possibility of a non-trial resolution. It is routine for the prosecutor handling the case to discuss the possibility of the negotiated plea agreement with the defense. If an agreement is reached, the defendant will appear before a judge to enter a plea and be sentenced. The judge will usually sentence the defendant according to the terms of the agreement. If an agreement is not reached, the case may (will) be set for trial or a continuance granted for further investigation, discovery, and negotiations or to resolve pending motions.

Change of Plea: A proceeding at which the court will be presented with a "plea agreement" by the prosecutor and the defendant's lawyer. The defendant pleads to the charges, or upon such other charges, to which the prosecutor and the defendant's attorney have agreed. The actual terms and conditions of a change of plea may be very complex and may include a stipulated sentence and/or restitution.

Dismissal: Dismissal of prosecution usually involves a determination by the court or the prosecutor as to whether the charges alleged in the citation or complaint should be dropped for good cause. If the prosecution is dismissed without prejudice, the charges can be re-filed. If the prosecution is dismissed with prejudice the charges cannot be re-filed.

Trial: A hearing at which evidence is presented by both the prosecution and the defense. The victim(s) and witness(es) are subpoenaed (summoned) to testify, and the judge or jury decides whether there is enough evidence to prove the defendant guilty "beyond a reasonable doubt".

Sentencing: Sentencing is scheduled within 45 days after the defendant pleads guilty or is found guilty at trial. The victim has the right to be heard and to submit a statement at this time. The judge hears testimony regarding the need for restitution, the victim's and the defendant's wishes regarding sentencing, before rendering a decision.

Continuance: Delays are common at all stages of the criminal justice process. Continuances are legal postponements of scheduled proceedings and may occur without warning. You may ask the prosecutor in your case to explain any proceedings you do not understand. Also check for schedule changes in advance of any proceeding which you plan to attend.

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