

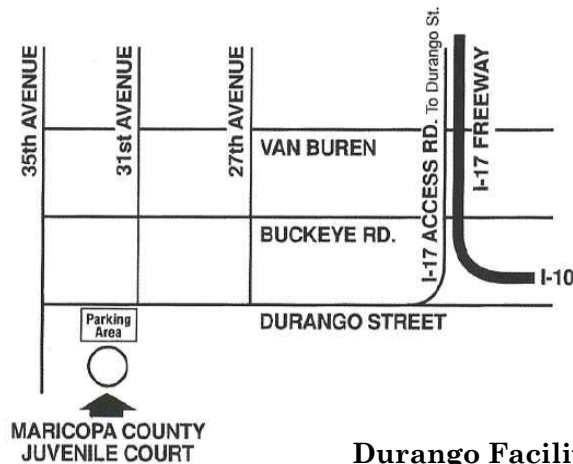
## TRANSFER HEARING (Transfer to Adult Court)

Certain serious offenses are considered for adult prosecution. After an evaluation and hearing the juvenile may be sent to the Adult Criminal System for prosecution. If the Court does not transfer the juvenile, he/she will remain in the Juvenile Court System until the Adjudication Hearing is held.

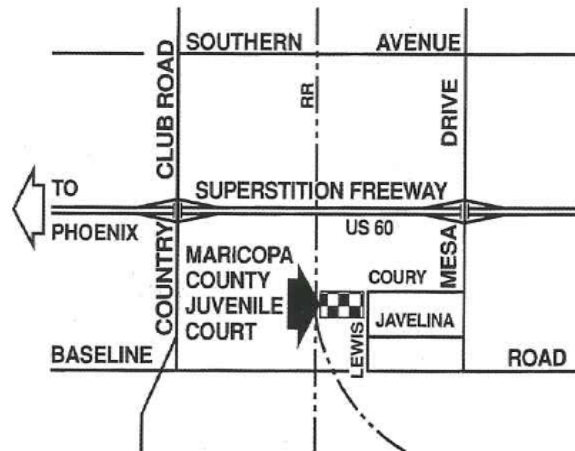
## PROBATION AND PAROLE

A juvenile placed on probation is supervised by a Juvenile Probation Officer. Probation includes those consequences and treatments ordered by the Court.

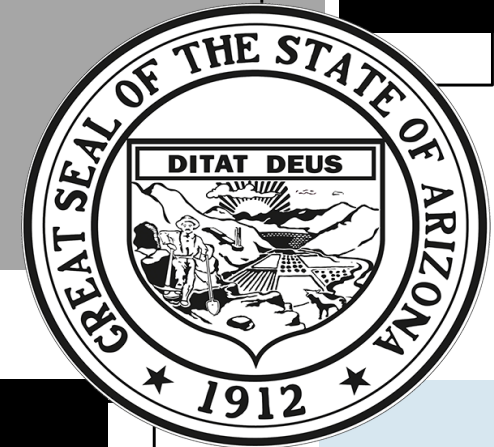
A juvenile committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections will be confined until determined that the juvenile is suitable for release or parole. The Juvenile Parole Division supervises the juvenile.



**Durango Facility**  
3131 W. Durango St.  
Phoenix, AZ 85009  
(602)506-4011  
(602)506-4143 (TT)



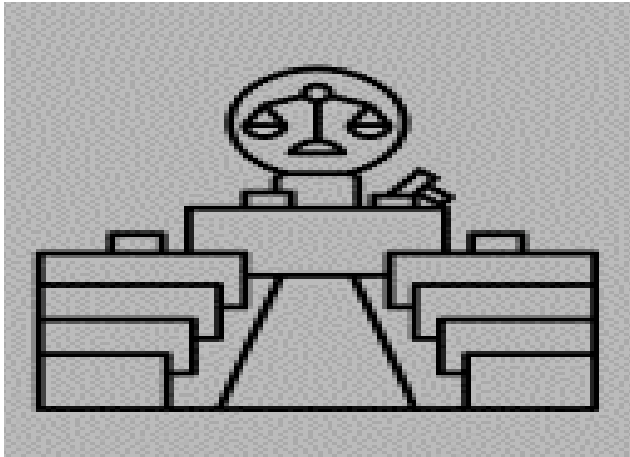
**Southeast Facility**  
1810 S. Lewis  
Mesa, AZ 85210  
(602)506-2500  
(602)506-2260 (TT)



## VICTIM'S GUIDE

A description of the juvenile court process

**Victims' Rights Department**  
**(602) 506-4471**



## Step One: Advisory

The Advisory Hearing is not a trial, it is a time to inform the juvenile of his/her legal rights and with an attorney present enter a plea of guilty or not guilty. A trial or sentencing date will be set.

## Step Two: Adjudication or Plea

### Adjudication Hearing

The Adjudication is conducted as a trial with the attorneys presenting arguments and witnesses. The victim may or may not be called to testify. The judge will decide if the Juvenile is guilty or not.

### Plea (Admitting Guilt)

Before the Adjudication Hearing, the attorneys may meet and negotiate a plea agreement. Negotiations may include: certain charges being dismissed, or reduced; a decision as to restitution amounts. If agreed upon, the Juvenile will sign and agree to the potential consequences and the case will proceed to the Disposition Hearing.

### Not Guilty/Case Dismissed

If the Juvenile is found not responsible, or the case is dismissed, the Court Process stops here.

## Guilty

If the Juvenile is found delinquent (guilty), the Judge will set a Disposition Hearing.

Victims may:

- Request restitution
- Make a Victim Impact Statement to the court
- Receive selected information from the Juvenile's pre-sentence report

The victim will be informed of the Disposition Hearing date, time, and place.

## Step Three: Disposition Hearing (Sentencing)

The Judge will receive recommendations for the Juvenile's consequences. The Judge will then decide based on the charge, the law, and the Juvenile's history. The Judge will assign consequences, supervision, and services.

### Types of Consequences:

Probation, Detention, Counseling/Treatment, Fines/Restitution, Electronic Monitoring, Community Service, Commitment to Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC)

### Restitution

If a victim has a financial loss, the victim can request restitution. The victim will receive a Verified Victim Statement that needs to be completed and filed with the Clerk of the Superior Court before the Disposition Hearing.

## INTRODUCTION

Juveniles who are arrested for "delinquent offenses" (crimes, if committed by adults) are treated differently than adult offenders. The Juvenile Court system has two primary goals:

- To protect the community
- To rehabilitate the juvenile

The Juvenile Court believes that victims are important: that they should be treated respectfully. Victims will be contacted at various stages of the Juvenile Court process to be notified of hearings, releases from detention and probation; and to obtain requests for restitution (financial losses) and their opinions and feelings regarding the offenses and the offender. It is the right of a victim to be present at any hearing.

